

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*,
S.O. 1998, c.15 (Schedule. B);

AND IN THE MATTER OF an Application by Enbridge Gas
Inc, pursuant to section 36(1) of the *Ontario Energy Board
Act, 1998*, for an order or orders approving or fixing just and
reasonable rates and other charges for the sale, distribution,
transmission and storage of gas as of January 1, 2024.

EB-2024-0111

COMPENDIUM OF

MINOGI CORP.

AND

THREE FIRES GROUP INC.

(PANELS 4 AND 5)

December 16, 2024

Tab 1

ENBRIDGE GAS INC.

Answer to Interrogatory from
Environmental Defence (ED)

Interrogatory

Reference:

Exhibit 4, Tab 2, Schedule 7, p. 26

Preamble:

Enbridge states:

“As filed in its Gas Supply and Renewable Natural Gas Report July 1, 2022, Vermont Gas is entering into long-term RNG supply deals with producers across North America.³⁴ These producers include The Dubuque Water and Resource Recovery Center in Dubuque, Iowa, BP on behalf of London RNG, Vanguard Renewables and Archaea Energy Marketing LLC. This approach to procurement further supports the fact that RNG can be sourced from across North America and is not limited to the jurisdiction in which a utility operates.”

Question(s):

- a) Vermont gas is required to purchase transportation to Vermont along with RNG purchases. Please provide the rationale for this.
- b) If Enbridge purchases RNG from outside of Ontario, would it also purchase the transportation to bring the gas to Ontario?
- c) Alternatively, would it incorporate transportation costs into its decision-making as between RNG projects to support with long-term contracts even if it did not actually purchase those transportation amounts.
- d) If Enbridge purchases RNG from outside of Ontario, how would ensure that any double counting is avoided? What auditing and verification would it undertake.
- e) Please discuss the benefits of helping to develop RNG projects in Ontario.

Response:

- a) Enbridge Gas is unable to comment on the transportation contracts of other utilities.
- b-c) Enbridge Gas does not anticipate contracting for incremental upstream transportation capacity to transport RNG to Ontario. As with conventional natural gas, RNG supply can be accessed through both the existing upstream transportation portfolio and delivered supplies within Ontario. The Company has existing transportation contracts at major receipt and delivery points to transport RNG to and within Ontario. RNG supply purchased at upstream receipt points would displace conventional natural gas supply that would flow on the upstream pipeline. Please see response at Exhibit I.4.2-CBA-1, part c) for procurement considerations. In addition, RNG can be delivered through a book and claim system where an amount of RNG is introduced into the pipeline at one location and an equal amount is withdrawn at another location and serves as a chain of custody.
- d) Double counting concerns can be alleviated by reconciling RNG injection records with RNG delivery records for the quantities and time periods being claimed. Nomination records, which are the industry standard for gas system operators across North America, can be used to identify the transfer of ownership from the RNG producer to the final end-user and any intermediaries for the specific volumes of RNG being purchased. The entitlement to various environmental attributes associated with RNG purchases and deliveries will be specified in purchase contracts. Third-party audit and verification reports are requirements of Ontario's Emissions Performance Standard Program and the federal Clean Fuel Regulation (CFR). These third-party audit requirements ensure that emission reporting and CFR credit creation claims are accurate and appropriate and will apply to gas procured from within Ontario, other parts of Canada or the United States.
- e) The demand for RNG by Enbridge Gas in Ontario would support the development of RNG projects that may not otherwise be developed.

A report by the Association of Municipalities Ontario (AMO) states that "[t]here is a need to move to a more circular economy, whereby resources are recirculated within the economy to conserve resources, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and generate local jobs and investment".¹ The development of RNG projects in Ontario contributes to environmental, economic, and social benefits.

¹ Association of Municipalities Ontario. (2023 Sep 7). 2023 Ontario Baseline Waste & Recycling Report <https://www.amo.on.ca/sites/default/files/assets/DOCUMENTS/Waste/2023/AMO-ON-Baseline-2023-v6-AODA.pdf>

Environmental benefits include the reduction of GHG emissions and improved waste management. The production of RNG and injection into the gas system leads to GHG emissions reductions in two ways. RNG is derived from projects that capture methane from the anaerobic digestion of organic waste, reducing the amount of GHG emissions (in the form of methane) that would have been released into the atmosphere. In addition, a molecule of RNG can replace a molecule of conventional natural gas within Ontario, reducing carbon dioxide emissions from combustion of natural gas. This is because carbon dioxide emissions from biogas and landfill gas and its combustion are a part of the natural carbon cycle and do not represent anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions.

From a waste management perspective, in an oxygen free environment, organic waste such as food waste and sewage release methane through decomposition. The AMO identifies that despite the increase in diversion of organic waste in Ontario through municipal programs and the establishment of compost and anaerobic digestion sites, there are still over 2.3 million tonnes of organic waste sent to landfill per year. The construction of additional anaerobic digestors will allow for greater diversion of organic wastes that may have been disposed of in manure storage lagoons or landfills releasing methane to the atmosphere. Diverting organic wastes from landfills has the added benefit of extending landfill capacity and decreasing landfill expansion needs and the associated land-use conversion demands.

Economic benefits include job creation, local energy production and economic growth. The development and operation of RNG facilities creates jobs in construction, engineering, operations, and maintenance. In addition, RNG projects spur growth in related industries such as waste management and technology development. A study published by Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas² found that in the United States RNG contributed 22,600 jobs and is expected to add more than 100,000 jobs by 2030. A similar trend is expected in Ontario with the development and operation of RNG projects. RNG can be produced and consumed locally in Ontario, increasing energy security and contributing to a diversified energy portfolio. There are also economic benefits for local governments and private businesses through the sale of RNG and byproducts.

Social benefits include community engagement, compliance with regulations and technological advancements. RNG projects often involve collaboration between municipalities, the agricultural sector, business and community organizations. In Ontario, development of RNG projects can help Ontario meet its environmental targets and comply with federal and provincial regulations for GHG emissions. For

² The Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas. (2021 Dec). Economic Analysis of the US Renewable Natural Gas Industry.
<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/53a09c47e4b050b5ad5bf4f5/t/61ba25c889b4fb7566404e6c/1639589328432/RNG+Jobs+Study.pdf>

example, the Ontario Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) allows large emitters to use Ontario produced RNG to reduce their compliance obligation. With increasing demand for RNG, it is expected that technological advancement and innovation related to RNG conversion technologies, methane capture and energy efficiency are likely to occur. Technological improvements can benefit other sectors such as agriculture, waste management, and transportation.

ENBRIDGE GAS INC.

Answer to Interrogatory from
Three Fires Group Inc. (Three Fires) / Minogi Corp. (Minogi)

Interrogatory

Reference:

Exhibit 4, Tab 2, Schedule 7, p. 8

Preamble:

EGI notes that increasing the amount of RNG in gas supply (1) supports an immediate opportunity to reduce GHG emissions within Ontario's building, transportation, industrial and electricity generation sectors; and (2) develops an Ontario-based RNG market to supply RNG to the difficult-to-decarbonize sectors such as industrial processes and heavy

Question(s):

- a) Please elaborate on and discuss how the LCVP will help to develop an Ontario-based RNG market and whether this includes supporting the production of RNG in Ontario or only refers to developing the market for the demand of RNG. In your response, please discuss how an "Ontario-based RNG market" relates to the broader interconnected North-American RNG market.
- b) What is the basis of EGI's belief that the LCVP will support an Ontario-based RNG market?

Response:

- a) Enbridge Gas expects the LCVP will support both production of RNG supply and demand for RNG.

The RNG market is not unlike the conventional natural gas market where RNG supply can be sourced from across North America and delivered to Ontario. Natural gas utilities outside of Ontario such as Energir in Quebec and FortisBC in British Columbia source Ontario RNG for their customers. RNG can be transported using the existing natural gas pipeline or a book and claim system. Please see response at Exhibit I.4.2-ED-49, part b) and c).

Approval of the Enbridge Gas low-carbon energy proposal would create demand of up to 21.1 PJ of RNG by 2029. This demand for RNG by Enbridge Gas in Ontario would support the development of RNG projects that may not otherwise be developed. Please see response at Exhibit I.4.2-ED-49, part e) for the benefits of developing RNG projects in Ontario.

- b) Enbridge Gas expects the LCVP will support an Ontario-based RNG market through an understanding of the potential demand from large volume customers and available supply from Ontario RNG producers. Large volume customers continue to express interest in low-carbon energy options. Please see response at Exhibit I.4.2-SEC-32. In addition, letters of support from Ontario RNG producers are found at Phase 2 Exhibit 4, Tab 2, Schedule 7, Attachment 3. On page 5 one Ontario producer indicates that the Enbridge Gas proposal “amplifies the market potential of our RNG production”. On page 17 another producer states that “Enbridge’s ability to purchase RNG is an essential condition to the development of a strong RNG market in Ontario”. On page 19, a producer states that approval of the Enbridge Gas proposal will allow the growth of their “Ontario Operations and provide local low carbon economy jobs”.

Updated Response:

/u

- a) Enbridge Gas expects the LCVP will support both production of RNG supply and demand for RNG.

The RNG market is not unlike the conventional natural gas market where RNG supply can be sourced from across North America and delivered to Ontario. Natural gas utilities outside of Ontario such as Energir in Quebec and FortisBC in British Columbia source Ontario RNG for their customers. RNG can be transported using the existing natural gas pipeline or a book and claim system. Please see response at Exhibit I.4.2-ED-49, part b) and c).

Approval of the Enbridge Gas lower-carbon energy proposal would create demand of up to 10.5 PJ of RNG by 2029. This demand for RNG by Enbridge Gas in Ontario would support the development of RNG projects that may not otherwise be developed. Please see response at Exhibit I.4.2-ED-49, part e) for the benefits of developing RNG projects in Ontario.

ENBRIDGE GAS INC.

Answer to Interrogatory from
Three Fires Group Inc. (Three Fires) / Minogi Corp. (Minogi)

Interrogatory

Reference:

Exhibit 4, Tab 2, Schedule 7, Attachment 2, p. 21

Preamble:

EGI notes that there has been rapid development of RNG supply projects in North America over recent years and it is expected to continue, with accelerated short-term growth.

Question(s):

- a) Is EGI aware of any RNG supply projects that are owned and/or operated by First Nations or Indigenous Peoples that could provide RNG to EGI?
- b) Does EGI currently procure RNG from any First Nation or Indigenous-owned RNG producers and suppliers? If yes, please provide details. If no, please discuss why not.
- c) Has EGI set any targets for procuring RNG from First Nations and Indigenous owned suppliers in Ontario? If yes, please provide details. If no, please discuss why not.

Response:

- a) Yes. Enbridge Gas is aware of a proposed RNG production project that is co-owned by First Nations that could potentially provide RNG to Enbridge Gas in the future.
- b) No. Enbridge Gas has procured RNG to support the VRNG Program through short-term contracts using existing gas supply procurement practices. First Nation or Indigenous-owned RNG producers have not participated in past RNG supply procurement processes. If First Nation or Indigenous RNG producers are interested in selling RNG to Enbridge Gas, the Company will act consistent with the OEB-approved VRNG Program and Enbridge Gas's Indigenous Peoples Policy.

- c) No. Enbridge Gas expects to follow existing procurement practices for RNG including an RFP process and evaluation of RFP responses.

Tab 2



Ontario's Affordable Energy Future:

The Pressing Case for More Power

OCTOBER 2024

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Minister's message

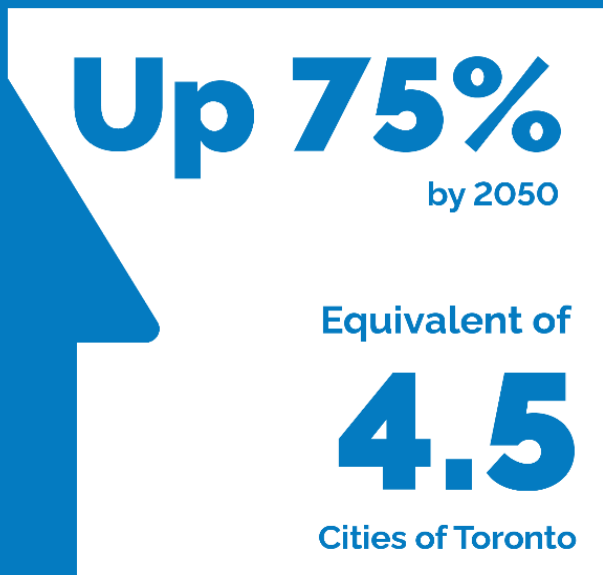
Ontario's energy policy will determine the success of our province, today and for the next generation.

Six years ago, the people of Ontario put their trust in us to end the previous government's failed and ideologically driven energy experiments that burdened hardworking people and businesses with billions of dollars of bad deals that led to some of the highest increases in electricity costs on the continent. High energy costs that destroyed our manufacturing sector and eliminated more than 300,000 good paying jobs for people, and the families and communities that depended on them. They hired us to fix the hydro mess and bring back good jobs by restoring Ontario's energy advantage.

We got to work.

Now, gone are the days of the previous government's sweetheart deals that paid several times the going rate for power. Instead, we're advancing a competitive all-of-the-above approach to meet growing energy demands while reducing emissions.

Increasing Electricity Demand



Gone are the days of families having to choose between putting food on the table or paying their energy bills. Instead, we're keeping energy costs down for families and workers.

Gone are the days when skyrocketing energy prices drove businesses to leave Ontario. Instead, our government has lowered the cost of doing business in the province by \$8 billion every year, including by lowering the cost of power.

As a result, we already have one of the cleanest grids in the world and renewed access to affordable and clean energy has put Ontario back on the map.

Companies and foreign investment are surging into our province, with \$44 billion in new investment in electric vehicle and battery plants alone, with billions more in the province's growing tech and life sciences sectors. We're revolutionizing and connecting industries like world-leading electric-powered green steel production in Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie and sustainably-sourced critical minerals from across Ontario's north to a growing manufacturing base.

These investments are creating better jobs with better paycheques in every region of Ontario. They're also putting new and unprecedented demand on the province's clean power grid.

Ontario's Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) now forecasts that electricity demand alone is expected to increase by 75 per cent by 2050. That means Ontario needs 111 TWh more energy by 2050, the equivalent of four and a half cities of Toronto.

We need to take steps now to address this challenge. Failing to do so puts Ontario's economic growth at risk. We must do everything we can to protect jobs by strengthening our nuclear advantage which powers our status as the economic engine of Canada.

Planning for our future first requires that we understand the challenges ahead of us.

This document is the next step forward. It provides a full accounting of the challenges facing Ontario's energy system as we work with workers, regulators, sector stakeholders, builders, businesses, Indigenous communities and union partners to confront them. In doing so, this document also affirms our government's commitment to energy policies that keep energy rates down while supporting more jobs with bigger paycheques.

This is our choice. A pro-growth agenda that takes an all-of-the-above approach to energy planning, including nuclear, hydroelectricity, energy storage, natural gas, hydrogen and renewables, and other fuels, rather than ideological dogma that offers false choices and burdens hardworking people and businesses with a costly and unnecessary carbon tax.

Our government is choosing growth and affordability. Our vision is centered on the needs of families as we remain relentlessly focused on keeping costs down and growing Ontario's economy.

This is a vision rooted in ambitious work well underway. We've got shovels in the ground to prepare for the largest expansion of nuclear energy on the continent with the first small modular reactor in the G7 as we upgrade and refurbish existing reactors at Darlington, Pickering and Bruce Power to safely extend their lifespan, all on-time and on-budget. We are launching new energy efficiency programs, helping families reduce their energy use to save money. And we've launched the largest energy procurements of its kind in Canadian history to build the energy we need in the 2030s.

But there is so much more to do. We will not set Ontario up for failure because of a lack of ambition or desire to invest in our shared prosperity. We will do what previous generations have done for us: ensure that we put in place the building blocks for future success today. We will do this in partnership and consultation with Indigenous communities to ensure that everyone benefits from our energy investments and that we respect Aboriginal and treaty rights.

When we find that right balance, the opportunities for our prosperity extend beyond Ontario's borders. The truth is there is massive demand for clean energy around the world. Not only will we meet our own domestic demand, our government sees a chance to become an exporter of clean energy and clean tech to our neighbours and allies, which will lead to lower costs for our families and businesses, reduce emissions beyond our borders and promote North American energy security.

To get this right, however, we need to move away from the current siloed approach to energy planning that left previous governments playing catch-up. That's why I'm starting the work now to put forward a new, integrated approach that brings together every part of the energy sector to fuel our growing economy. Early next year, I intend to introduce the province's first ever integrated energy resource plan so that we can support economic growth for decades to come without ever burdening families with a costly carbon tax.

Stephen Lecce

Ontario's Minister of Energy and Electrification

Our Vision: An Economy Powered by Affordable, Reliable and Clean Energy

1. Planning for Growth

Challenge: Ontario needs to plan for electricity, natural gas and other fuels to ensure that the province's energy needs are anticipated and met in a coordinated way.

Introduction

Ontario cannot afford to repeat the same mistakes as past governments and must move forward with energy planning that considers all sources of energy to meet our growing energy needs.

This is a complex undertaking that will require comprehensive view of how all energy sources are used across the economy. The pace of change has accelerated, and this is likely to continue as Ontario becomes home to new technologies and growing industries. Ontario must also plan for localized needs in certain communities and regions, changing the way power must flow across the province.

To meet this challenge, Ontario needs planning and regulatory frameworks that support building infrastructure and resources quickly and cost-effectively, and in a way that continues to promote Indigenous leadership and participation in energy projects. There is also a need to accelerate processes for building out the last mile to connect new homes and businesses supported by growth-oriented energy agencies to keep Ontario open for business.

Integrated Energy Resource Planning

Building the energy infrastructure necessary to power Ontario's future is a complex undertaking that requires the highest level of strategic energy planning and coordination.

The Ontario government can lead Canada in implementing an integrated energy planning process to ensure it is making the most cost-effective decisions for a clean energy future. This all-energy approach to planning would consider electricity, natural gas, hydrogen and other fuels. An integrated energy resource plan would help manage change and growing demand by providing clear signals and long-term confidence to the sector and investors.

By planning for all sources of energy and ensuring the energy system supports key goals such as building housing and attracting investment, Ontario will have a pathway to achieving its energy vision. The pace of change will be driven by the emergence of new major energy users, such as in the electric vehicle supply chain and data centres, and by individual decisions made by consumers with respect to how they power their homes, vehicles and businesses. Maintaining customer choice as a driving principle of Ontario's vision requires regular planning to ensure that energy sources are available for customers when they need them.

A key component of any integrated plan is a forecast for energy needs into the future. The IESO will continue to play a critical role in providing forecasts that drive investments in the electricity system. However, there is a need to enhance energy forecasting and coordinated planning so that there is greater alignment across energy sources.

Electrification and Energy Transition Panel

Recognizing the need for enhanced planning, the Ontario government established the independent Electrification and Energy Transition Panel to advise on high-value short, medium and long-term opportunities.

Appointed panel members included **Chair David Collie**, **Dr. Monica Gattinger** and **Chief Emerita Emily Whetung**.

To support the work of the panel and provide key inputs into long-term energy planning for the province, the government also commissioned an independent cost-effective energy pathways study to support the panel and understand how Ontario's energy sector can support electrification and the energy transition.

The panel's final report, *Ontario's Clean Energy Opportunity*, was released earlier this year following a comprehensive engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous communities. This work has informed Ontario's vision and affirmed the need for a first-of-a-kind integrated energy plan to coordinate the entire energy sector to help power a clean and growing economy.

Priorities for Integrated Energy Resource Planning:

- Ontario's energy sector needs to be guided by an integrated energy resource plan that ensures the province has the affordable power needed for a clean and growing economy.
- Integrated planning needs to be done on a regular cycle and incorporate all energy sources and input from Indigenous communities, the public and energy sector stakeholders.
- The IESO, as well as electricity and natural gas utilities need to coordinate their planning frameworks around shared, evidence-based forecasts for gas all types of energy use.
- The OEB will need to consider outputs from planning in its adjudication and other regulatory activities.
- There is a need for independent, external advice into the energy planning framework, including advice on the integration of energy planning with other government objectives, such as housing and economic development.
- Electricity forecasts must consider scenarios that reflect high growth, driven by population and GDP growth, accelerated electrification and evolving technological trends.
- There is a need for greater electricity and natural gas coordination in system planning that is informed by evidence-based forecasts that take the pace of electrification into account.

Electricity Generation

The province recognizes the challenge ahead and will continue to build on its successful planning for baseload resources and procurement processes to bring additional energy resources online so they support growth. That approach will ensure Ontario can take advantage of the full range of generation technologies and leverage competitive approaches wherever possible to keep electricity affordable.

To extend its clean energy advantage, Ontario needs to consider how more clean energy sources can be brought online.

Baseload Nuclear and Hydroelectricity: The Backbone of Ontario's Clean Electricity System

Ontario's plan will prioritize clean and reliable baseload electricity from nuclear and hydroelectricity. These resources have provided more than 75 per cent of the province's electricity over the last 20 years.

Ontario will continue to advance work on new nuclear and hydroelectric generation, which requires much longer lead times and long-term certainty than other resources but could serve the province well into the next century. This includes generational decisions to start pre-development and preparation for deployment of new nuclear – including work at Bruce Power and on the Darlington New Nuclear Project.

Priorities for Electricity Generation:

- Ontario's plan will prioritize clean and reliable baseload electricity from nuclear and hydroelectricity.
- Meeting the accelerating pace of growth will require:
 - A cadence of competitive long-term procurements that ensures new energy resources are built at lowest cost, thereby protecting ratepayers and taxpayers.
 - Securing energy from existing resources through competitive procurements, refurbishments and specialized programs.
 - Exploring the strategic value of other long-life assets, such as long-duration storage.
- Ontario's energy procurements must continue to advance economic reconciliation with Indigenous communities by including opportunities for Indigenous leadership and participation in generation projects, supported by community capacity funding and access to financing.

Electricity Transmission

As the province builds out new generation, the transmission network must be expanded to get that energy where it needs to go. And as the system grows and new businesses set up shop, the system must move quicker – including enhanced transmission planning and pre-development activities so lines can proceed to construction quickly with the support of sector participants, municipalities and Indigenous communities.

Priorities for Electricity Transmission:

- Ontario must continue to expedite the development of transmission infrastructure including through enhanced transmission planning and pre-development activities.
- Customers wishing to connect to the transmission system or electrify their processes need to be able to do so efficiently and at costs that are fair for everyone.
- New transmission infrastructure development needs to continue to advance reconciliation with Indigenous communities through early engagement and by creating opportunities for Indigenous leadership and partnership, economic participation and capacity building.

Last Mile Connections

Building new housing means there will be many new customers to connect to the energy system. An efficient connections framework that reduces barriers to customers will be essential to ensure the energy system supports growth.

The ability to attract investment and realize the province's housing goals will also depend on having dynamic, responsive and high-performing utilities as well as supportive and efficient regulatory processes.

Priorities for Last Mile Connections:

- There is a continued need for a regulatory framework that ensures last mile connections to homes and businesses are completed quickly to support growth.
- Ontario must look for opportunities to enhance information sharing and communication between developers, utilities, municipalities and local Indigenous communities to help address connection timeline challenges.
- Ontario's utilities need to continue to be high-performing and cost-efficient in their work to connect new homes and businesses to the province's grid.

Natural Gas

Natural gas currently makes up almost 40 per cent of Ontario's overall energy mix and is the dominant fuel used for heating, serving about 3.8 million customers. Natural gas is a vital component of Ontario's energy mix and the province's first integrated energy resource plan.

It fulfills diverse roles across the industrial, residential, commercial and agricultural sectors. It is also a critical component of the province's electricity generation mix to maintain reliability: increased electricity generation through natural gas can help reduce province-wide emissions by supporting cost-effective electrification in other sectors.

There is a need for the energy system to adapt to the pace of change so consumers continue to be empowered to make choices about their energy sources. That will require coordination among natural gas utilities, electricity utilities and the IESO to manage energy system costs and ensure reliability as significant investments in energy infrastructure are needed to support a growing and evolving economy. This coordination would ensure that electricity resources keep pace with demand as an increasing number of consumers switch energy sources over time, while reducing the risk of stranding assets before the end of their useful life.

Over the long-term, an economically viable natural gas network can also support the integration of clean fuels to reduce emissions, including renewable natural gas (RNG) and low-carbon hydrogen. Consumers in Ontario already have access to programs offered by Enbridge or non-utility suppliers (e.g., Bullfrog Power) to voluntarily add RNG to their gas supply. Pilot projects are also underway to increase low-carbon hydrogen production and use, including projects supported through the Hydrogen Innovation Fund.

Carbon capture and storage is another emerging technology that could reduce emissions generated by the continued use of natural gas by large industrial consumers. Ontario is committed to developing and implementing a framework to regulate commercial-scale geologic carbon storage projects in the province.

Going forward, Ontario will include a Natural Gas Policy Statement in its integrated energy resource plan to provide clear direction on the role of natural gas in Ontario's future energy system.

Priorities for Natural Gas:

- The build out of a cleaner and more diversified economy must be paced according to the needs of homes, businesses and economic investment, including the need to keep energy costs competitive, not ideologically driven.
- There is a need for an economically viable natural gas network to support a gradual energy transition, to attract industrial investment, to drive economic growth, to maintain customer choice and ensure overall energy system resiliency, reliability and affordability.
- Ontario must continue to seek opportunities to support energy efficiency, clean fuels and carbon capture to reduce emissions from the natural gas system while lowering energy costs for consumers.
- The OEB should continue to play its role as the natural gas system's regulator to protect consumers, to ensure utilities can invest in their systems and earn a fair return, and to enable the rational expansion and maintenance of the system.

Other Fuels

Ontario's first integrated energy resource plan will also consider other fuels including petroleum-based fuels (e.g., gasoline), propane and low-carbon fuels that make up just under 40 per cent of Ontario's energy mix.

Petroleum products are critical fuels to move goods and people and heat homes. They also have non-energy applications in the manufacturing and agricultural sector where electric options are not currently commercially available.

While the first oil well in North America was drilled in Oil Springs, near Sarnia, the province's crude oil production now accounts for less than one per cent of Ontario's total oil demand today. Ontario relies almost entirely on imported crude oil delivered from Western Canada and the United States by interprovincial and international pipelines to four refineries in Ontario. Ontario's refineries supply approximately 78 per cent of Ontario's refined product demand, with Quebec and the U.S. supplying the remainder.

Gasoline, diesel and jet fuel currently dominate the fuels sector, however, exciting and innovative advances in low-carbon fuels such as RNG, ethanol, renewable diesel, biodiesel and low-carbon hydrogen continue to provide sustainable alternatives. These may also provide a more cost-effective pathway than electrification to reduce emissions for some types of energy use.

Priorities for Other Fuels:

- Ontario needs to continue to ensure a secure supply of fuels and fuel transportation infrastructure through its work with industry stakeholders, the federal government, potentially impacted Indigenous communities, and other provincial governments.
- Further work is needed to explore opportunities to increase production of clean fuels and identify end-use applications where these clean fuels can be best deployed.
- There is a need for enhanced integration of all fuels in planning and coordination with other provincial strategies, such as for transportation, agriculture, forestry and the environment.

Indigenous Leadership and Participation

Indigenous communities are already leaders and key partners in Ontario's energy sector, with many First Nation and Métis communities owning or partnered on energy projects across the province. Those communities see immediate and lasting economic benefits that come from their participation in energy projects, including stable streams of revenue and knock-on benefits such as increased opportunities for Indigenous businesses, job creation and skills development.

Canada's Largest Indigenous-Led Infrastructure Project



The Wataynikaneyap Power Transmission Project, which is expected to reach substantial completion later this year, will be the largest Indigenous-led infrastructure project in Canada and connect over 18,000 people in northwestern Ontario to a clean, reliable and affordable supply of electricity. Wataynikaneyap Power is owned by 24 First Nation communities in partnership with FortisOntario and Algonquin Power & Utilities Corporation and provides direct benefits for those communities far beyond ending their reliance on dirty and costly diesel energy.

For example, the 100 per cent Indigenous-owned Opiikapawin Services LP has led skills development and training to support Indigenous employment and participation throughout the project, with 51 training programs administered and over 600 Indigenous individuals completing training.

These partnerships also offer mutual benefits by creating opportunities for the province and energy proponents to learn from Indigenous leaders, elders and community members and ensure that energy developments consider potential impacts to Aboriginal and treaty rights. Indigenous participation in energy projects can ultimately help to get critical infrastructure built on time with better outcomes, such as reduced environmental impacts and employment and other economic benefits for Indigenous communities.

Priorities for Indigenous Leadership and Participation:

- Early and meaningful engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities on energy planning and major energy projects is critical to building out our energy system.
- Continued capacity funding and support for Indigenous ownership and participation in energy projects is needed, through programs like the provincial Aboriginal Loan Guarantee Program and the recently expanded IESO Indigenous Energy Support Program.
- Energy procurements need to incorporate the value of Indigenous leadership and participation by building on existing incentives and engagement requirements.
- Ontario must continue to build meaningful relationships with Indigenous communities and organizations and seek regular dialogue on regional and territorial energy interests underpinned by capacity support and relationship agreements.
- Indigenous representation is critical to ensuring there are Indigenous voices at the table on provincial energy matters.

Local, Regional and Interjurisdictional Energy Planning

Ontario has empowered municipalities as part of the energy planning process. This includes through the important role of municipal support in the energy procurement process.

Going forward, there is value in municipalities taking on a greater leadership role in energy planning in their communities because many are experiencing rapid growth. When communities are growing, municipal planning and energy planning needs to work in lockstep to support the build out of housing and business development.

There are also opportunities to work with Ontario's neighbouring jurisdictions and the federal government on energy issues that cross borders. This includes codified approaches to electric vehicle charging and to expanding electricity interties.

System planning needs to be done in a way that serves all Ontarians and ensures no one is left behind. An integrated planning approach will consider how energy choices can support healthy, diverse populations and communities.

Priorities for Local, Regional and Interjurisdictional Energy Planning:

- There is a need for strengthened local energy planning, including through municipal guidance, support and capacity building – such as through the Municipal Energy Plan program, as well as better alignment with the province's integrated energy planning process and other planning processes.
- There is a need for Ontario to work with the IESO, the OEB, Indigenous communities and stakeholders to continue to improve the Regional Planning Process so it supports coordination with natural gas planning, supports high growth regions and appropriately integrates municipal energy plans.
- There is an opportunity to work with neighbouring jurisdictions on interjurisdictional infrastructure planning (e.g., electricity interties).

Growth-Oriented Agencies

The IESO and the OEB are essential partners in achieving Ontario's vision for an affordable and clean energy system. Ontario's forecasted growth will increasingly challenge its agency partners to undertake their planning and approval functions rapidly and transparently.

In recent years, significant work has been undertaken at both the IESO and the OEB to modernize processes, support innovation and prepare for growth and electrification. This focus on continuous improvement is essential and must be accelerated to ensure planning and approvals can best serve high-growth areas and support Ontario's ability to attract future investment.

Ontario's energy sector participants, businesses and the public expect that energy planning decisions are made at the pace of growth. They also expect that planning information, such as growth forecasts and available system capacity, is informed by the best available data, which is updated regularly and made publicly available to support investment decisions. Regional planning cycles, particularly in high-growth regions, must be responsive to the pace of change.

Priorities to Support Growth-Oriented Agencies:

- There is an opportunity for the IESO to continue to build on its forecasting and planning framework to ensure there are tools to support high-growth regions.
- Ontario needs its energy agencies to continue to seek opportunities to expedite their approvals, decisions and other processes while continuing to prioritize reliability and affordability.
- Businesses need greater and more timely access to information on the state of the system to support connection decisions.
- The OEB should continue to seek opportunities to improve the efficiency of its independent adjudication and make greater use of non-adjudicative tools in regulating the sector.

Tab 3



EETP

ELECTRIFICATION AND
ENERGY TRANSITION PANEL

ONTARIO'S CLEAN ENERGY OPPORTUNITY

REPORT OF THE ELECTRIFICATION AND ENERGY TRANSITION PANEL

DECEMBER 2023



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The global energy landscape is undergoing a profound and rapid transformation. Driven by technological change and the commitment to address climate change, societies around the world are developing ways to decarbonize their energy supply and improve energy efficiency. Against this backdrop, transforming Ontario into a clean energy economy is a key strategic opportunity for the province. By building on our history and wealth of industry expertise, innovation and abundant clean energy resources, and in partnership with Indigenous communities, Ontario can prosper in the global transition to a clean energy economy. To seize this economic opportunity, government will need to align economic and social forces around the common vision and purpose necessary to navigate a multi-decade social, economic, and political process that will affect every sector and community in Ontario.

The Government of Ontario established the Electrification and Energy Transition Panel to advise government on opportunities for the energy sector to help Ontario's economy prepare for electrification and the energy transition, and to identify strategic opportunities and planning reforms to support emerging electricity and fuels planning needs.

Panel engagements with stakeholders and Indigenous partners, carried out between December 2022 and July 2023, revealed broad-based enthusiasm to seize the opportunities of electrification and energy transition. These conversations were crucial to the Panel's deliberations, along with written submissions and an extensive review and analysis of the experience and future commitments and plans of other jurisdictions in Canada and internationally. Informed by this research and engagement, the Panel's recommendations lay out the principles and next steps for Ontario to navigate and succeed in the transition towards a clean energy economy in the long term:

- Establishing a government-wide commitment to develop a clean energy economy by 2050 to align private, social and public forces, and act as a catalyst for pursuing dynamic opportunities to enhance Ontario's prosperity.
- Articulating a clear strategic policy vision to focus the sector, bring alignment in managing change and deliver an orderly transition that prioritizes affordability, reliability and resilience. This is an urgent need.
- Building meaningful partnerships with Indigenous communities that advance reconciliation and provide Indigenous opportunities in electrification and energy transition. Partnerships

are the only way Ontario will be successful in making energy infrastructure investments at the pace and scale necessary to build a clean energy economy.

- Carefully modifying the existing institutional framework in which the Ministry of Energy continues to lead energy planning. This is the best way to achieve cross-sector coordination and prepare for electrification and energy transition. Government will need to provide direction on complex and contentious issues to ensure an orderly transition that allocates resources effectively and protects customers.
- Undertaking a series of actions to ensure that Ontario's planning and regulatory systems are ready for electrification, support the move to a clean energy economy and can manage increasing pressures in a proactive, coordinated and adaptive manner. The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) and the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) will play central and distinct roles in this process.
- Ensuring effective collaboration and integration in energy planning across fuels, especially electricity and natural gas, across end use sectors and across levels of government, to ensure investments and innovation can be deployed in a way that unlocks their full value.
- Most importantly, building and maintaining public support for electrification and the energy transition with a principled pragmatic approach grounded in cost-effectiveness and solutions tailored to the specific and often local needs and circumstances of people as customers, citizens and community members. Ontarians need to be able to see themselves and their community in the province's clean energy economy vision. Governments and the energy sector have important roles to play in supporting and working with customers and communities in this process.

and Consultation will also help the Ministry to better build and maintain long-term relationships with Indigenous communities, support more proactive, coordinated, and open discussions with Indigenous communities throughout the transition and help to facilitate collaborative partnerships and full Indigenous participation in the emerging clean energy economy.

Where governments and proponents have taken the time to invest in long-term relationship-building with Indigenous communities, engagement and consultation will likely be more constructive and productive. As opposed to solely engaging on specific projects as they emerge, establishing sustained channels with Indigenous communities could serve to maintain positive relationships and support collaborative and transparent conversations related to energy planning, policy development and decision making as electrification and the energy transition progresses.

4.9 ECONOMIC RECONCILIATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Simply defined, economic reconciliation can be understood as the inclusion of Indigenous people, communities, and business in all aspects of economic activity. As outlined in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (the “TRC”) Final Report, all reconciliation efforts require the following overarching principles of trust building, joint leadership, accountability, transparency and a substantial investment of resources.

It is not enough to engage with Indigenous communities to advance true partnerships and economic success. Indigenous perspectives in major project benefits and risk assessments, Indigenous-led investment decisions, and Indigenous-held equity stakes are becoming increasingly common.

For generations, Indigenous leaders have advocated for the need to include Indigenous perspectives in projects that impact Indigenous lands and communities. The recognition and advancement of Indigenous rights through advocacy efforts and legal court decisions affirms the importance of including Indigenous perspectives in critical energy and mineral projects.

Many Indigenous communities view the economy as being interconnected with land, resources, politics, ceremony and spirituality. Taking an integrated and holistic view of the economy is to view “shareholders” as the community itself. The values and goals in an Indigenous partnership involve not only maximizing profits but also economic development that supports communities’ long-term economic and social health and well-being.

There are existing Indigenous and community-led organizations that help to facilitate positive partnerships with Indigenous communities on major energy development projects.

A significant aspect of the work of the First Nations Major Projects Coalition (FNMPC) is to support First Nations and companies initiating partnerships on major projects. The organization states that the approach by which partnerships with Indigenous communities or entities are initiated and implemented is vital, and that this includes providing capital markets, governments and the public with assurance of project success. Industry proponents are increasingly interested in better understanding the wise practices and key learnings from successful Indigenous and industry partnerships on major projects.

With appropriate and stable resourcing, Indigenous-led organizations could continue to facilitate more equitable partnerships between Indigenous communities, government, and proponents, and ensure that partnerships produce shared economic success for all parties, in addition to improvements to overall community health and well-being.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL AND FLEXIBLE FINANCING FRAMEWORKS

Through federal policy such as the Indian Act, Indigenous communities often do not have reasonable and competitive access to capital for investment and economic development.²⁴ Systemic barriers like the Indian Act have prevented Indigenous businesses from raising capital, and in combination with many Indigenous communities' remote geographic location and fewer human and financial resources, have placed Indigenous communities at a significant competitive disadvantage.²⁵

Governments play a vital role in major project success through lessening regulatory burdens and administering programs like the Aboriginal Loan Guarantee Program (ALGP). The ALGP is an example of a creative financing mechanism that helps to enable Indigenous participation and address some of the challenges Indigenous communities experience with raising sufficient capital to participate in competitive projects in their territories.

The ALGP supported, in part, the Lower Mattagami Project, a partnership between Moose Cree First Nation and Ontario Power Generation. Under the Amisk-oo-Skow Agreement, Moose Cree First Nation received a 25 per cent equity stake in the project. The Project is Ontario's largest

²⁴ [Government of Canada, Indian Act \(R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5\)](#)

²⁵ [First Nations Major Projects Coalition, TVDE 2023 Conference Primer](#).

northern hydroelectric-generating construction project in 40 years and has increased Ontario's supply of clean, renewable power by about 440 megawatts. The partnership agreement also provided training and employment opportunities. Moose Cree businesses were awarded over \$300 million worth of project contracts and at peak construction periods, the project employed over 250 Indigenous workers.

Opportunities to expand or learn from the ALGP could support Indigenous communities and entities who want to participate in various energy projects across their territories, particularly as the volume of projects is expected to increase throughout the transition.

INDIGENOUS INCLUSION IN ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) FRAMEWORKS

Discussions around the use of environmental, social and governance (ESGs) strategies and programs to indicate how an organization is performing and whether an investment is attractive, have been the topic of evolving conversations throughout various corporate, investment and governments sectors, particularly as investors demand more robust governance and oversight. Globally, discussions are ongoing around the development and implementation of policies, regulations and targets related to ESG, including the use of mandatory ESG reporting. The use of ESG is growing in reach globally. As of 2020, 88 per cent of publicly traded companies, 79 per cent of venture and private equity-backed companies, and 67 per cent of privately-owned companies had ESG initiatives in place.²⁶

ESG is currently, and will continue to be, viewed through an investor's lens. Rising expectations for organizations to measure and disclose their ESG performance will require them to demonstrate through performance metrics and data, that they are assessing and improving the environmental, social, and governance elements of their business. It is likely that they will be increasingly expected to demonstrate that they are addressing the risks of climate change, including both physical risks to their organizations' assets and risks as Ontario transitions towards a clean energy economy.

As the influence of ESG increases, it represents an opportunity for the inclusion of Indigenous perspectives in each of the three pillars, as there is clear alignment between Indigenous interests and ESG.

²⁶ [Northeastern Alberta Aboriginal Business Association. The Sustainability-Indigenous Nexus: The Case for Indigenous Inclusion in ESG.](#)

7. ENERGY INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

An affordable and reliable supply of energy has been critical for securing investment and propelling growth of Ontario's economy for over a century. Today, Ontario's ability to supply electricity that is among the cleanest in the world presents significant opportunities to enhance Ontario's prosperity. The International Energy Agency (IEA) [estimates](#) that global decarbonization will require a tripling of annual clean energy investment to around \$4 trillion by 2030. Ontario's energy industry and economy are well positioned to take advantage of this global transition and to capture the benefits it will bring for economic development and export growth. By providing abundant clean, affordable and reliable energy, Ontario can attract future-oriented investment and grow its economy while ensuring that people across Ontario have access to the energy they need.

The Panel heard a wide range of perspectives on how to approach economic development, technology and innovation. This included focusing on maximizing value and cost efficiency, economic and decarbonization potential, supported by Indigenous partnerships and community acceptance. Respondents also highlighted the need for regulatory and policy framework improvements, as well as the challenges and opportunities for markets to support electrification and energy transition. Overall stakeholders told the Panel that a technology-agnostic approach is important, with a focus on the clean energy economy objective.

Engagement participants also made clear the need for meaningful collaboration and partnership with Indigenous communities. As mentioned throughout this report, building a clean energy economy requires development on traditional territories. Strong relationships with Indigenous partners will be necessary to achieve long-term business, sustainability and collective goals, in addition to advancing reconciliation.

The Panel also heard that labour supply questions were of critical importance to almost every sector and industry during this period of transition. Specific labour supply questions are outside the scope of the Panel's work and therefore, the Panel does not offer detailed recommendations in this regard. But it will be crucial to develop an adequate supply of skilled labour to electrify energy services at pace and scale and achieve a clean energy economy. The Panel urges the government, utilities and the whole sector to work together on a long-term strategy for labour amid electrification and the energy transition. The proposed Energy Transition Advisory Council could facilitate these deliberations with engagements and targeted research.

7.1 FACILITATING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Ontario's energy sector will play a critical role in the move to a clean energy economy. A primary focus of the energy sector must be to help attract future-oriented investment by providing clean, affordable and reliable energy. The energy sector can thus become a catalyst for expanding prosperity and building a dynamic economy. It can also link the social and economic objectives of economic development with the imperative for meaningful reconciliation with Indigenous communities. Partnerships and collaboration with Indigenous partners will be critical to facilitating province-wide economic growth and can contribute to an integrated view of economic development that maximizes not only competitiveness but also the long-term socio-economic health and well-being of people across Ontario.

At the same time, there are significant opportunities for the energy sector itself to be an engine of economic growth in the province. Achieving Ontario's clean energy economy goals is estimated to require at least a doubling of total electricity generation capacity. The necessary build-out of infrastructure implied by such capacity expansion, as well as the space for innovative solutions in a decarbonizing economy, present opportunities for large-scale investment and economic development. Ontario has an opportunity to position itself as a leader in established and emerging technologies like conventional and small modular nuclear reactors, energy storage, hydrogen, carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), grid modernization and other solutions that will be critical to global decarbonization.

BUILDING ON A LEGACY OF AFFORDABILITY AND RELIABILITY

Electricity affordability and reliability are long-standing, widely acknowledged determinants of economic competitiveness. Businesses need to know that they can count on an abundant supply of electricity at a reasonable price. Uncertainty on this critical business input poses a major threat to investment and growth, particularly in the energy-intensive manufacturing and industrial sectors. Affordability and reliability are key pillars of energy sector development that will continue to be crucial. Particularly as the end-use delivery of critical transportation and heating services is electrified, and with the proliferation of digital smart devices mediating how Ontarians live, work, and play, reliability of electrical service is more important than ever. In the face of increasing extreme weather events as a result of a changing climate, the energy sector must ensure that reliability is maintained and energy resilience strengthened.

A key factor in attracting investment and enabling economic development is access to energy where and when it is needed. In the move toward a clean energy economy, the risk-return balance

Tab 4



Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action



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2015

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012

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Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

Legacy

CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.
 - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.
 - iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.
 - iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
 - v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and

publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:
 - i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making.
 - iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

EDUCATION

6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate

educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.
9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:
 - i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation.
 - ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates.
 - iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula.
 - iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
 - v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems.
 - vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children.
 - vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.
12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:
 - i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
 - ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
 - iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
 - iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
 - v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-languages initiatives.
16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.
17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

HEALTH

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.
19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes

between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.

20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.
23. We call upon all levels of government to:
 - i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field.
 - ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities.
 - iii. Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals.
24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

JUSTICE

25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.

26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.
27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.
30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.
32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.

33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.
34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:
 - i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD.
 - ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD.
 - iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community.
 - iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.
36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.
37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.
38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.
39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.
40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:
 - i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.
 - ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, endorsed by Canada in November 2012.

Reconciliation

CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION

45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.
 - ii. Adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.
46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation.
 - ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and the reformation of laws, governance structures, and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.
 - iii. Full adoption and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.
 - vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.

47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:
- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

50. In keeping with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and

understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.
52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:
 - i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.
 - ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
 - ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
 - iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.

- iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.
55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
 - i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
 - iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
 - iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
 - v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
 - vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
 - vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual "State of Aboriginal Peoples" report, which would outline the government's plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church's role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.
59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church's role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.
60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.
61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:
- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.

- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:
- i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.
 - ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
 - iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
 - iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:
- i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
 - ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
 - iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
 - iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on

Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

66. We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and to make recommendations.
68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.
69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to:
 - i. Fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orontlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
 - ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.
 - iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.
70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:

- i. Determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orontlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.

MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION

71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.
74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.
75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of

appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:
- i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies.
 - ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.
 - iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

COMMEMORATION

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.

- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION

84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
- i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.
 - ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
 - iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians,

including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.

85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:
 - i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples.
 - ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations.

SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION

87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.
89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
 - i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse

cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.

- ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes.
 - iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples.
 - iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
 - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
 - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including

information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

Tab 5

Enbridge Inc. Indigenous Peoples Policy

Enbridge Indigenous Peoples Policy

Purpose: Enbridge recognizes the diversity of Indigenous peoples¹ who live where we work and operate. We understand that certain laws and policies—in both Canada and the United States—have had destructive impacts on Indigenous cultures, languages, and the social and economic well-being of Indigenous peoples. **Enbridge recognizes the importance of reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and broader society. We are committed to building positive and sustainable relationships with Indigenous peoples, based on trust and respect, and focused on finding common goals through open dialogue.**

Enbridge believes: Companies can play a role in advancing reconciliation through meaningful engagement with and inclusion of Indigenous peoples and perspectives in their business activities.

Policy: As an energy infrastructure company whose operations span Treaty and Tribal lands, the National Métis Homeland, unceded lands and the traditional territories of Indigenous groups² across North America, Enbridge is deeply committed to advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. Our mutual success depends on the ability to build long-term, respectful and constructive relationships with Indigenous groups near Enbridge's projects and operations throughout the lifecycle of our activities. To achieve this, Enbridge will govern itself by the following principles:

Respect for Indigenous rights and knowledge

- We recognize the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in the context of existing Canadian law, and the legal and constitutional obligations that governments in both Canada and the United States have to protect those rights.
- We recognize the legal and constitutional rights possessed by Indigenous peoples in Canada and in the United States, and the importance of the relationship between Indigenous peoples and their traditional lands and resources. We commit to working with Indigenous communities in a manner that recognizes and respects those legal and constitutional rights and the traditional lands and resources to which they apply, and we commit to ensuring that our projects and operations are carried out in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Consistent with Enbridge's respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples, we engage early and sincerely through processes that aim to achieve the support and agreement of Indigenous nations and governments for our projects and operations that may occur on their traditional lands.
- We seek the input and knowledge of Indigenous groups to identify and develop appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate the impacts of our projects and operations that may occur on their traditional lands.

¹ In Canada, Indigenous peoples has the meaning assigned by the definition *aboriginal peoples of Canada* in subsection 35(2) of the *Constitution Act*, 1982, which includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples. In the United States, Enbridge refers to Indigenous peoples as all descendants of people inhabiting land within the current exterior boundaries of the United States prior to the continent being inhabited by European settlers, including all U.S. federally recognized tribes.

² The collective term "Indigenous groups" is used in this Policy when referring to Enbridge's engagement with Indigenous nations, governments or groups in Canada, and/or Native American Tribes and Tribal associations in the United States about Enbridge's projects and operations. Enbridge has the utmost respect for the unique rights and individual names of Indigenous groups across North America. This collective term is used solely for the purpose of readability of the policy.

Promoting equity and inclusion

- Recognizing the need to eliminate the significant socioeconomic barriers that continue to prevent Indigenous peoples from fully participating in the North American economy, Enbridge works with Indigenous peoples to ensure they have opportunities to be included in socioeconomic benefits resulting from our projects and operations. These may include partnerships and opportunities in training and education, employment, procurement, equity participation, business development and community development.
- We are committed to increasing Indigenous representation in Enbridge's workforce and supplier community.

Fostering awareness through education

- We are building – and will continue to ensure – a foundational understanding of the rights, history and cultures of Indigenous peoples through Indigenous awareness training for all Enbridge employees, with the aim of advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples

Enbridge will provide ongoing leadership and resources to ensure the effective implementation of the above principles, including the development of implementation strategies and specific action plans, and report its Indigenous reconciliation efforts—including engagement and inclusion outcomes—through its annual Sustainability Report.

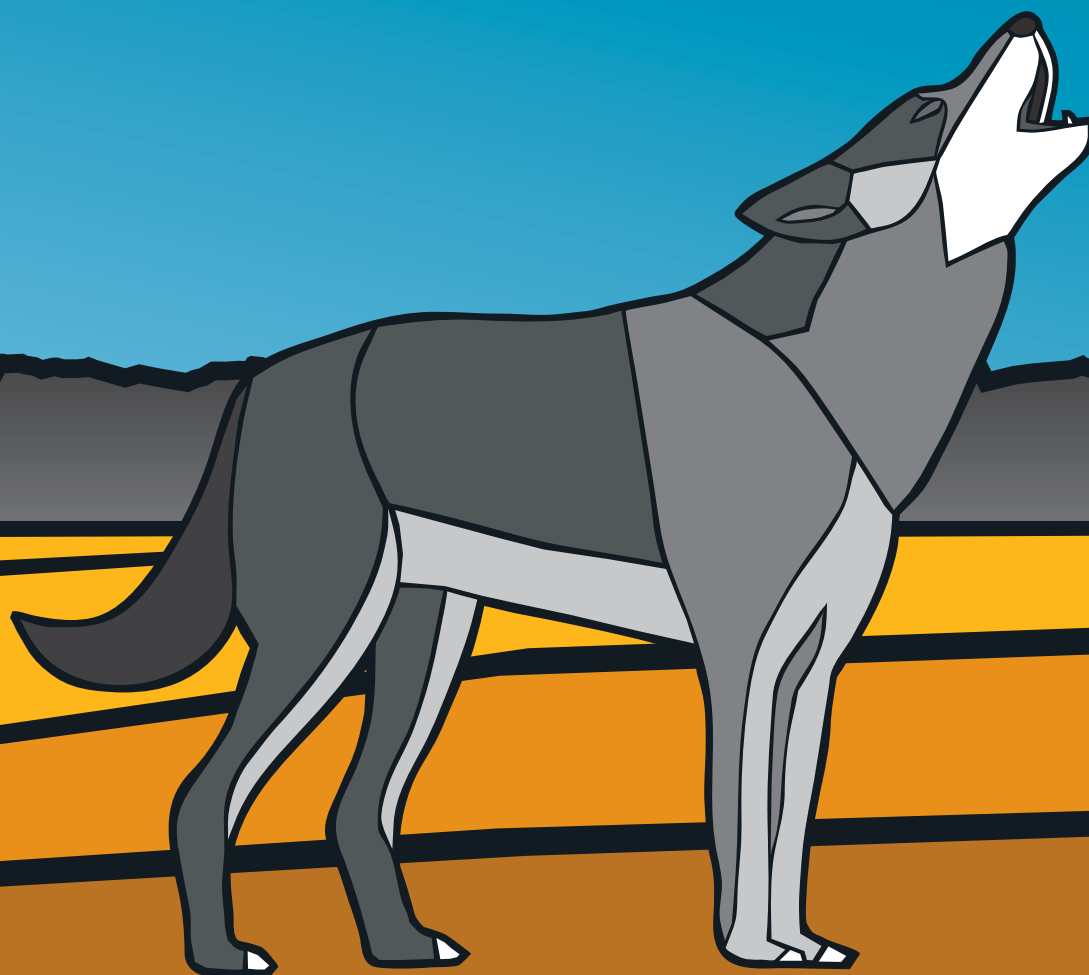
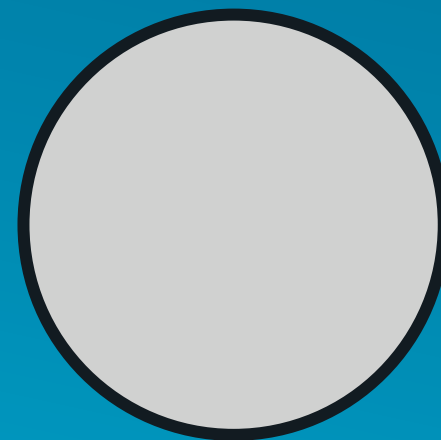
This Policy is a shared responsibility involving Enbridge and its affiliates, employees and contractors, and we will conduct business in a manner that reflects the above principles. We will work with our contractors, joint venture partners and others to support consistency with this policy. Enbridge commits to periodically reviewing this policy to ensure it remains relevant and meets changing expectations.

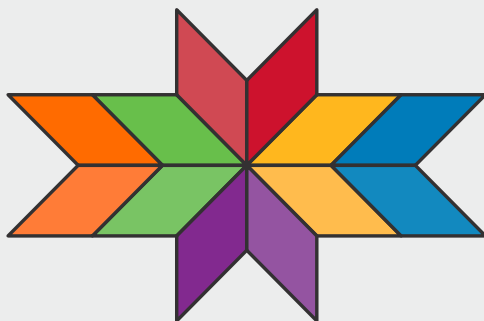
Tab 6



The journey ahead

2022 Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan





Over the years, Enbridge has been honored with blankets gifted from Indigenous groups. The blankets served as a source of inspiration for the design of the [2022 Indigenous Update Report](#) and this star graphic. We honor these gifts and their importance to the fabric of our culture, and our dedication to continued learning and inclusion of Indigenous culture, heritage and teachings in our everyday lives.

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Why an Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan?

Enbridge is proud to share this Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan (IRAP). As a North American company, it is important to foster meaningful reconciliation within communities where we live and work. This IRAP continues our long-held commitment to advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. Further, it is developed in recognition of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action #92, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and with respect for and acknowledgement of Indigenous rights and title, treaties, and sovereignty across Turtle Island¹. Our IRAP will serve as the roadmap by which we will continue our journey to advance truth and reconciliation. It is the mechanism by which we will remain accountable for executing on our commitments and to our partners, including Indigenous peoples.

* All dollar amounts are in CAD except when specified in USD.

¹ The continent of North America is often referred to as Turtle Island by some Indigenous peoples. Both terms appear within this IRAP, where appropriate.



Land acknowledgment

Our projects and operations span Treaty and Tribal lands, the National Métis Homeland, unceded lands and the traditional territories of Indigenous Nations, Tribes, Governments and Groups (Indigenous groups)² across North America.

² In this IRAP we are using the term "Indigenous groups" when referring to Indigenous nations, governments or groups in Canada and/or Native American Tribes and Tribal associations in the United States. We have the utmost respect for the unique rights and individual names of Indigenous groups across Turtle Island. This collective term is used solely for the purpose of the readability of the IRAP.

About the artist



Jason Carter is an Indigenous sculptor, painter, illustrator and public artist from the Little Red River Cree Nation at John D'Or Prairie, Alberta, and a Distinguished Alumni of MacEwan University. Jason has major permanent installations in both the Calgary and Edmonton International Airports, and his sculpture and canvas artwork are displayed in many public places (NAC, AFA, YWCA Calgary and Edmonton, Travel Alberta, Wood Buffalo Region, Stantec, Banff Caribou Properties, Microsoft and Canada Goose) and private collections globally.

In 2019, Jason was commissioned by the Museum of Aboriginal Peoples' Art and Artifacts of Canada to create three paintings (two 79" x 29" and one 58" x 29") to be permanently installed in the museum's

entrance. Jason is the lead sculpture artist for 'In Search of Christmas Spirit'; an immersive sculpture exhibit in Banff, Alberta where he created 12' to 18' tall sculptures of bears, wolves, and bison lit from within like a lantern. He worked alongside Banff & Lake Louise Tourism and Parks Canada to complete this initiative. In 2021, Jason created wâpos; another large-scale sculpture installation celebrating the rabbit in Churchill Square, and Winter Solstice, which brought to light the importance of solstice and the passing of the sun and moon in Winter to Indigenous peoples. Most recently, Jason was commissioned by Hockey Canada to hand paint 150 hockey sticks gifted to the player of the game at the World Junior Championships in August 2022.

About Enbridge

Enbridge is a leading North American energy infrastructure company, headquartered on Treaty 7 territory and a portion of the Métis Homeland in Calgary, Canada. We operate locally, living and working in the communities near our projects and operations. Enbridge has additional major offices across Turtle Island in Houston, Edmonton, Toronto, Duluth and Chatham.

We safely and reliably connect millions of people to the energy they rely on every day, fueling quality of life through our North American natural gas, oil, or renewable power networks and our growing European offshore wind portfolio. We continue to invest in modern energy delivery infrastructure and are committed to reducing the carbon footprint of the energy we deliver. Our goal is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

To learn more, visit us at [Enbridge.com](https://www.enbridge.com).

“ We believe that our business can play a critical role in advancing reconciliation, and that means acknowledging the truth and learning from the complicated and challenging history of Indigenous peoples. We need to understand the past in order to move forward.

We are a values-driven organization, and therefore we recognize the deep and meaningful connections that Indigenous nations have to water, land and the environment. We've learned not to walk into Indigenous communities with all the answers, but rather to listen carefully to concerns and ask questions that further our understanding. We instill trust by listening carefully and working together – and delivering on the promises we make.



To that end, our first Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan (IRAP), and its commitments, serve as a beacon of our company-wide focus to advance reconciliation.

That said, reconciliation at Enbridge is more than what could be embodied in this plan. It requires a thoughtful approach, hard work, and respecting and acknowledging our history. Most of all it requires our full commitment to building a better future together. In my experience, this hard work is not only necessary but is always worth the effort. ”

– Al Monaco, President and CEO



Where we are now in our journey

As a company, we strive for a future where society is united in and committed to creating an inclusive future. **We have a role to play in challenging long-held beliefs about the history of Indigenous peoples and embarking on and supporting a path towards reconciliation. As we learn more, and reflect on and acknowledge our journey to date, we create a path that we can walk, together, towards reconciliation.**

Enbridge is responsible for forging this path – by continuing to listen to and learn about the history, culture and perspectives of Indigenous peoples and identify ways to enable, encourage and support this journey.

While we have been building relationships with Indigenous groups for many years, Enbridge made a commitment in 2017 to enhance transparency by expanding reporting on the implementation of our Indigenous Peoples Policy and the steps we are taking to integrate Indigenous rights and knowledge into our business across Turtle Island. In June 2018, we began to fulfill that commitment with the release of a discussion paper, *[Indigenous Rights and Relationships in North American Energy Infrastructure](#)*, and have since provided an annual overview of our plans, commitments and outcomes with respect to Indigenous inclusion within our 2018–2021 [sustainability reports](#).

We most recently reported on our corporate journey towards reconciliation in February 2022 with the release of, [*Continuing Our Path to Reconciliation: Indigenous Engagement and Inclusion—An Update*](#). Our work to date has been values-driven, focused on collaboration and has taken shape in our lifecycle approach to engagement and supply chain opportunities, and employment, education, and Indigenous cultural awareness initiatives.

While much work has been done, there is much more to do.
We have a responsibility to continue moving forward.

This, our first Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan (IRAP), is an opportunity to continue our unwavering commitment to reconciliation. These tangible, measurable and publicly reportable commitments help to further underpin our [*Indigenous Lifecycle Engagement Framework*](#) by forming the next stage of our journey towards reconciliation, and support the transition towards a cleaner energy future in partnership and collaboration with Indigenous peoples.

Our commitments will require continued collaboration, patience, and a resolute commitment to advancing reconciliation. These commitments permeate across each of our four core businesses

within Enbridge, transcend geographic borders and require us to focus on our role as an energy company whose projects and operations span Treaty and Tribal lands, the National Métis Homeland, unceded lands and the traditional territories of Indigenous Nations, Tribes, Governments and Groups (Indigenous groups)² across Turtle Island. Enbridge has consulted and engaged with more than 340 Indigenous groups in Canada and the United States.

We also acknowledge and express our gratitude to the 50 individuals from Indigenous groups across Canada and the United States who provided valued input early on in our IRAP development process, and whose insights have helped shape our commitments and the priorities for this continued journey towards reconciliation. Thank you – for your honesty, your willingness to engage, and your thoughtful contributions – all of which help direct the trajectory of this journey to reconciliation and a sustainable energy future.

Through this IRAP, and the actions we will undertake to support and advance our 22 commitments, we must create opportunities – for dialogue, for listening, for knowledge transfer, and for collaboration and partnership with Indigenous groups. Put simply, reconciliation is supported by creating connections, and furthered by building bridges that connect recognition of the past to a shared vision for the future.

IRAP vision and values

At Enbridge, our core values – Safety, Integrity, Respect and Inclusion – reflect what is truly important to us as a company. These values represent the “north star” for our organization, a constant beacon by which we make our decisions, as a company and as individual employees, every day. In 2020, we invested time and energy listening to our employees speak about their experiences, including the barriers faced by Indigenous peoples. This engagement resulted in the addition of inclusion as a core value. We are committed to upholding these values as we collectively walk a path to reconciliation.

Our name, Enbridge, has long conveyed our commitment to being a bridge and leading the way to a safer, cleaner and more sustainable energy future. **We recognize we have an important role to play in building bridges toward reconciliation and in collaborating with Indigenous peoples on the energy transition as we seek to be the leading energy infrastructure company in North America.**

Our vision for this IRAP is that it will:

- Guide us on our continued journey to reconciliation
- Unite and focus us in our efforts to continue to build and nurture respectful and mutually beneficial relationships with Indigenous peoples
- Enable us to collaboratively create a safer, and more accountable, respectful, sustainable and inclusive future for seven generations³ and beyond

We believe we can achieve more together – collaboratively, respectfully, purposefully and transparently.

³ “Seven generations” is an Indigenous sustainability principle that says that we should consider how every decision will impact and affect those seven generations into the future.

About this IRAP

This IRAP is organized into six pillars and outlines a total of 22 commitments. Full details and targets are provided in the pages that follow.

These pillars represent our priorities, a cornerstone of our commitment to reconciliation, each collaboratively developed with the input of Indigenous individuals and groups. Our pillars will endure, and while the commitments may evolve over time, we expect each pillar will remain stable and consistent. Enbridge will develop tools and mechanisms to support and execute on these commitments on our path towards reconciliation.

We will publicly report on our progress against these commitments annually, starting with an update on our progress in our 2023 Sustainability Report.

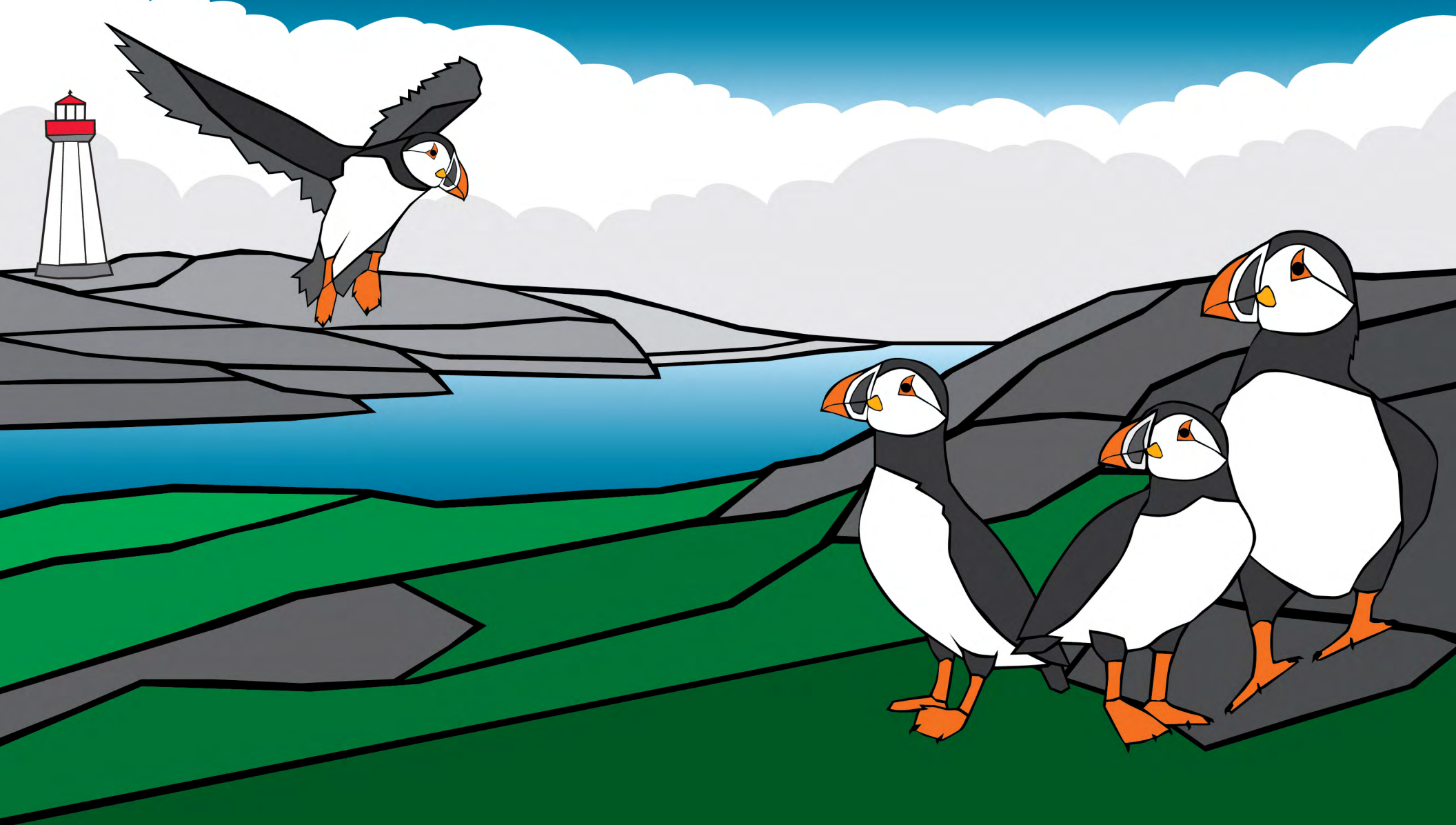


SIX PILLARS

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1
People, employment
and education | 2
Community
engagement and
relationships | 3
Economic inclusion
and partnerships | 4
Environmental
stewardship
and safety | 5
Sustainability,
reporting and
energy transition | 6
Governance
and leadership |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|



Reconciliation Action Pillars



PILLAR 1

People, employment and education

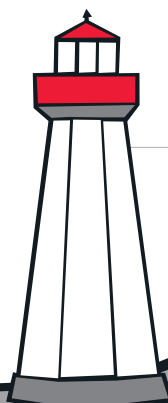
Enbridge is committed to creating and nurturing organizational structures that support opportunities to attract, retain and develop the skills of Indigenous people at all levels and in positions that make Enbridge the place to build their careers in a culturally supportive work environment.

PILLAR 1

People, employment and education

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Talent attraction and recruiting	Establish flexible work placements and opportunities for Indigenous peoples that account for regional and cultural considerations across Canada and the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to current organizational workplace flexibility options, identify and develop opportunities for roles in other locations where there might be increased availability of Indigenous applicants • Identify and resolve employment barriers for current and future Indigenous employees • Explore updating leaves policies to reflect cultural inclusivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Indigenous engagement employment program to account for Indigenous culture, regional/remote considerations and legal considerations, as appropriate • Explore establishing a cultural leave program 	2022 – Ongoing
	Continue to seek and strive to increase Indigenous representation in Enbridge's permanent workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to review and develop Indigenous employment data and report annually • Work with Indigenous groups and training partners to identify current opportunities and key growth areas for employment and skills development • Explore new partnerships to grow talent pool and implement Indigenous recruitment strategies with the goal of increasing awareness of opportunities at Enbridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to report metrics and provide annual disclosure • Identify key growth areas for employment and skills development • Establish partnership with Indigenous employment agency • Attend at least eight (8) Indigenous-focused career fairs throughout Canada and the United States • Attempt to reach our previously established goal of a minimum of 3.5% of proportional Indigenous representation⁴ 	2025

⁴ All percentages or specific goals regarding inclusion, diversity, equity, and accessibility are aspirational goals which we intend to achieve in a manner compliant with state, local, provincial, and federal law, including, but not limited to, U.S. federal regulations and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Department of Labor and Office of Federal Contract Programs guidance.



Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Talent attraction and recruiting	Continue to review internal hiring processes and develop human resource capability to ensure all perspectives are reflected through attraction/retention lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing talent policies and procedures to identify gaps and implement changes to ensure cultural perspectives and priorities are reflected throughout process(es) • Continue to conduct regular training with Talent Acquisition team on ways to conduct culturally sensitive interviews (e.g., understanding Indigenous cultural differences, uncovering hiring biases, interviewee evaluation criteria) • Where allowed by law, formalize Indigenous attraction/retention programming for diversity, cultural, regional and remote considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and, where appropriate, update internal hiring processes • Conduct ongoing and regular training with Talent Acquisition team related to hiring practices • Explore development of policies/procedures to support Indigenous attraction/retention programs 	2022 – Ongoing
Talent experience and development	Increase representation of Indigenous employees within Enbridge's Leadership Development Program to support the retention and advancement of Indigenous employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support Indigenous employees through consultation, mentorship, onboarding, coaching and connection • Develop and diversify pools of candidates for apprenticeship and internship programs • Continue to identify and develop succession plans free from unconscious bias across the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore expansion of programs and opportunities for the growth of Indigenous employees/employee base 	2023 – Ongoing

* Please note that bargaining unit employees are subject to the terms and conditions of their collective bargaining agreement.

PILLAR 1**People, employment and education**

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Cultural support programs	Continue to develop and maintain cultural support programs to make Enbridge an attractive and welcoming employer for all people, including Indigenous peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to include and develop Indigenous Employee Resource Groups across the company• Expand programs related to Sharing Circles and Indigenous employee support across the company• Continue to create culturally inclusive and safe spaces across the company that are supportive and celebrate Indigenous arts and culture.• Develop a regional-based implementation model inclusive of diverse perspectives across the company• Establish an Elder connections program to give employees direct access to Indigenous Elders for advice and cultural support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to implement and expand cultural support programs• Integrate Indigenous arts and culture in Enbridge offices and facilities across Turtle Island	2023 – Ongoing
Learning and awareness	Ensure 100% of Enbridge's employees complete Indigenous awareness training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure opportunities exist for employees to develop a deeper understanding of the history, rights, culture and knowledge of Indigenous peoples by completing online or in-person cultural awareness training• Explore tailored training for groups across Enbridge, as needed• Track and monitor completion statistics of required Indigenous Awareness Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100% employee participation in cultural awareness training• Ensure every new Enbridge employee receives cultural awareness training as a requirement	2022

PILLAR 1

Spotlight: Gas Distribution and Storage Mentorship Program

As an example of forging new pathways and living our values—the Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) Mentorship Program aims at reducing barriers and increasing opportunities for Indigenous recruitment and employment.



> Wendy Landry (left) and previous mentorship participant, now full-time Enbridge employee, Lauryn Graham (right) pose next to the Enbridge sign in Eastern Region.

Enbridge's Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) Northern Mentorship Program, now in its fourth year, was founded when our Northern Region team in GDS recognized their approach to recruit local Indigenous talent for various positions over several years was largely unsuccessful. "We have a duty to reflect the communities we serve, yet we struggled to attract local Indigenous talent after years of effort and commitment," said Luke Skaarup, former Director Northern Region Operations GDS and now Director Operations Services for Enbridge's Liquids Pipelines Operations. "We needed to work collaboratively both internally and externally to course correct."

The team sought approval for and actioned the re-purposing of Enbridge's co-operative and summer student roles for Indigenous mentorship and engaged with local Indigenous groups and unions to reduce the very real barriers to entry into Enbridge – and more generally, corporate Canada – by enhancing the accessibility of our job postings, inviting initial discussions and conducting interviews within communities. They provided recognition for relevant lived experience in addition to professional experience.

“ The success in identifying and connecting candidates with positions came from the commitment and foresight of early champions of this program and a willingness to depart from the normalized hiring processes that create barriers to entry for some Indigenous candidates. ”

– Wendy Landry, Enbridge Senior Indigenous Initiatives and Engagement Advisor

PILLAR 1

Gas Distribution and Storage Mentorship Program continued

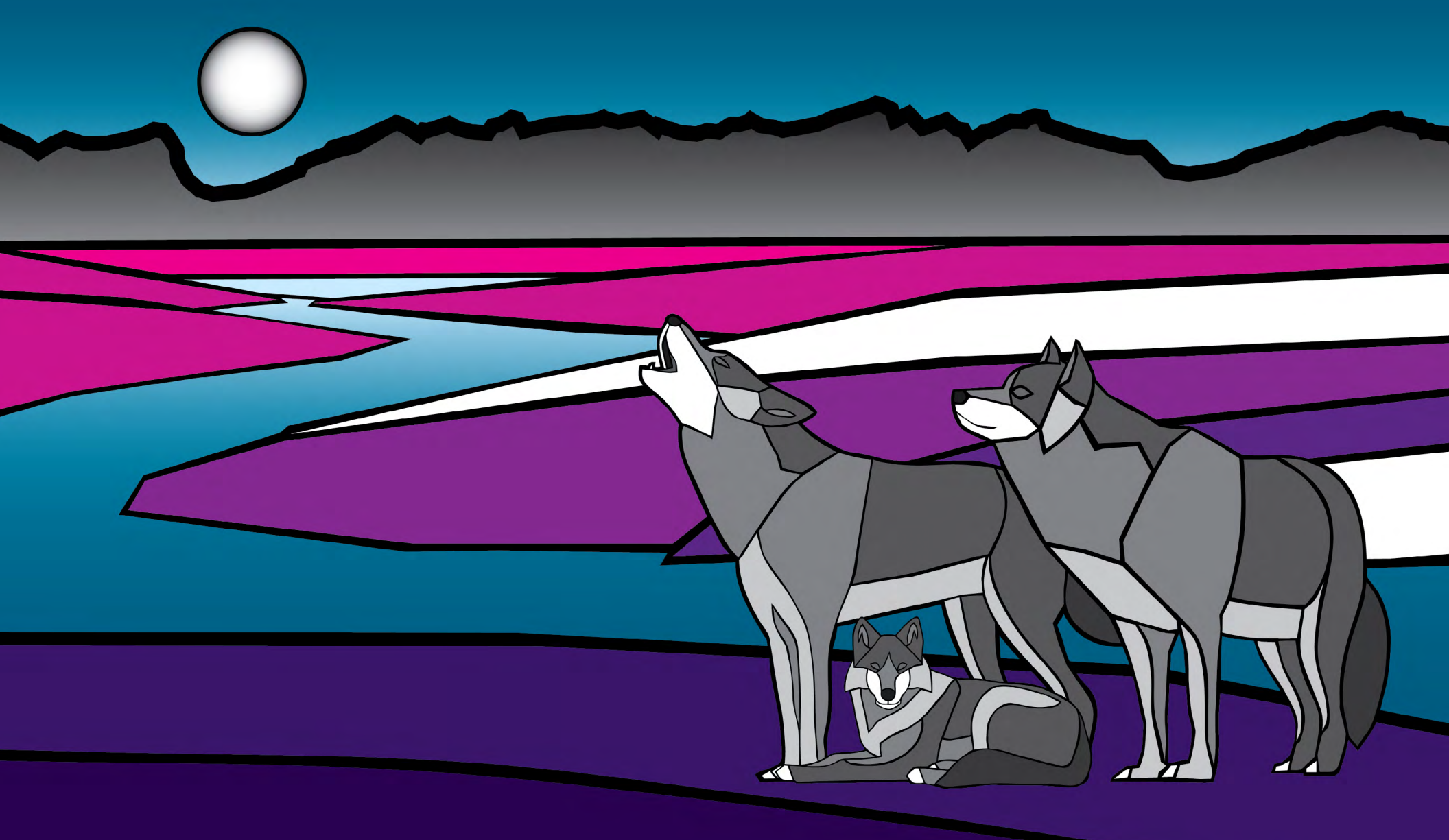
“The success in identifying and connecting candidates with positions came from the commitment and foresight of early champions of this program, and a willingness to depart from the normalized hiring processes that create barriers to entry for some Indigenous candidates,” said Wendy Landry, Red Rock Indian Band member, Mayor of Shuniah and Senior Indigenous Initiatives and Engagement Advisor to Enbridge. While there is more work to do, this program has helped develop capacity by identifying where there were gaps in the recruitment and hiring process and how best to address those gaps to create pathways to employment – with Enbridge or elsewhere in the energy industry.

The team focused internally on identifying pathways to fulltime employment, on implementing a mentorship program, and approached recruitment and hiring in a more culturally sensitive and respectful manner.

In 2021, the Northern Region team in GDS hired four mentees with an additional Indigenous employee successfully competing for a fulltime construction laborer position. We also partnered with the Métis Nation of Ontario as part of a Métis Youth Internship Program to on-board one additional hire to our construction team, and Distribution Operations initiated an Indigenous Community Outreach program as part of its diversity and inclusion strategy.

Enbridge is focused on expanding the mentorship program across GDS in Ontario in 2022, along with the implementation of an internal awareness campaign to increase understanding and support for Indigenous partnerships and collaboration.

Opportunities for dialogue and engagement with current and potential employees, including through the Indigenous Employment Resource Group and the Indigenous Sharing Circle, mean our journey of learning and adapting continues to inform the evolution of our Indigenous recruitment commitment. The entire team continues to identify mechanisms to enhance our accessibility, recruitment, retention and education practices.



PILLAR 2

Community engagement and relationships

Enbridge understands meaningful engagement and respectful relationships are foundational to advancing reconciliation. We are committed to developing strategies, mechanisms and opportunities that support and nurture dialogue and engagement between Enbridge and Indigenous groups throughout the lifecycle of our projects and operations.

PILLAR 2**Community engagement and relationships**

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Feedback mechanism	Develop an incremental formal mechanism for Indigenous groups to provide feedback to Enbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In addition to ongoing engagement activities, and in consultation with Indigenous peoples, develop an incremental transparent feedback mechanism to facilitate input from potentially impacted Indigenous groups such as questions, concerns, and opportunities for collaborations related to Enbridge's projects and operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish and launch feedback mechanism	2023 – Ongoing
Community engagement and relationships	Provide \$80 million in cumulative funding support for engagement priorities, community capacity building and fostering wellbeing over the next five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In addition to Enbridge's Indigenous contracting and procurement spend, these funds are intended to support community capacity and wellbeing. This may include dollars from relationship agreements, taxes paid and/or corporate/regional community investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$80 million in cumulative funding over five years	2022 – 2027

PILLAR 2

Spotlight: Patrick Hunter mural

How an art installation ignites and inspires conversation and connection to each other, the land and Indigenous culture and history.



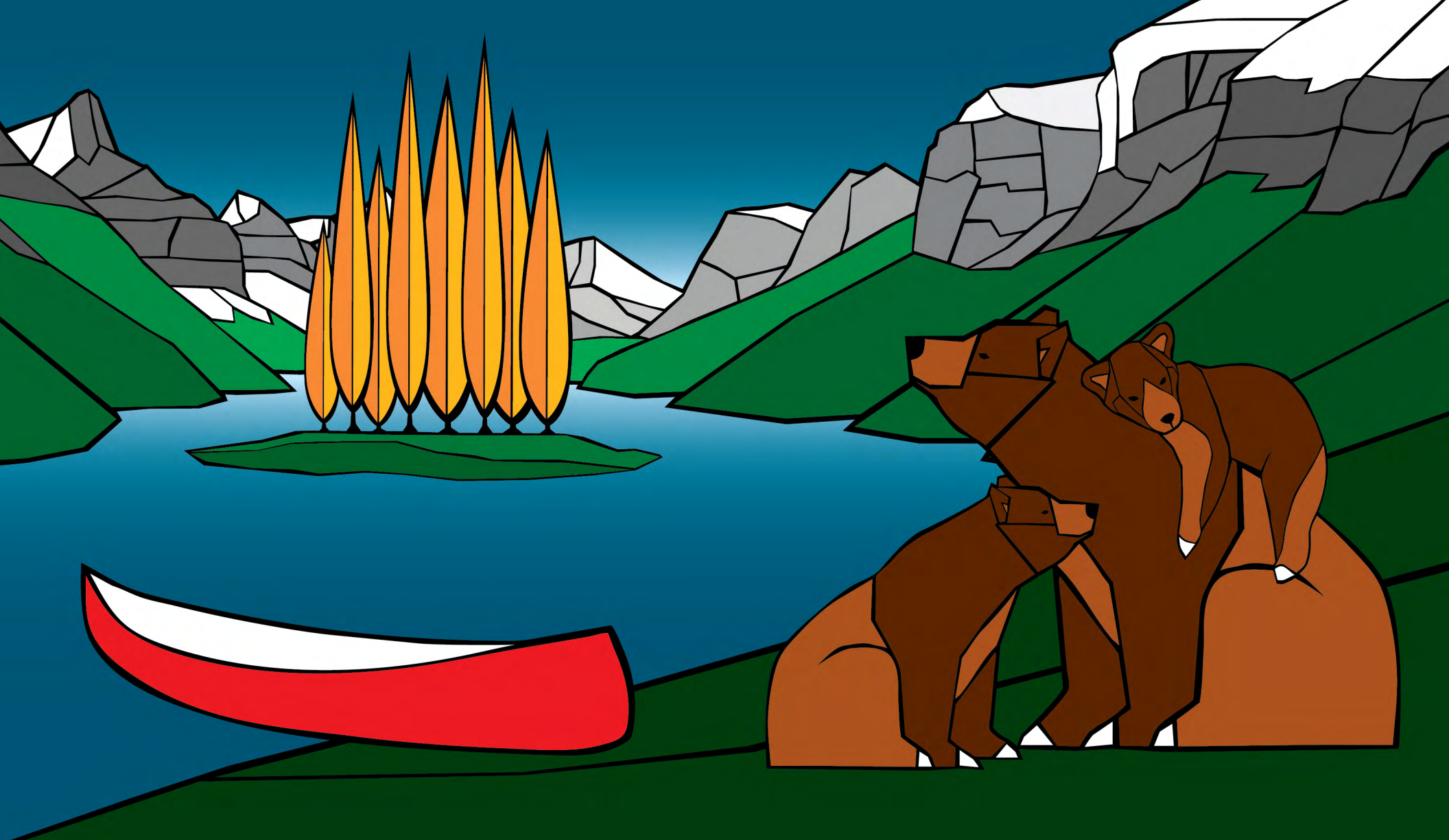
“ I think it's important for companies today to realize the land they are on was once another culture's territory. Public acknowledgments of that fact are such a great first step towards being on the right side of history. ”

– Patrick Hunter, Ojibway artist

Patrick Hunter is a two Spirit Ojibway artist, graphic designer and entrepreneur from Red Lake, Ontario. Patrick is one of Canada's well-known Woodland artists, gaining inspiration from his homeland, painting what he sees through a spiritual lens, with the intent to create a broader awareness of Indigenous culture and iconography. Among his many projects are artwork he created for the Canadian Olympic Curling Team, the Chicago Blackhawks and Hockey Night in Canada.

In 2021, Enbridge commissioned Patrick to create two original pieces of art that could be digitized and used as murals in GDS facilities across Ontario. The pieces are installed in two locations: the third floor of the 50 Keil Drive office in Chatham, and the first floor of the Victoria Park Centre in Toronto. Both pieces represent the start of a longer-term project to prominently display a collection of original Indigenous artwork.

The murals, designed specifically for Enbridge, embody Patrick's personal reflections on and spiritual connection to the land and Indigenous territories in and around Ontario on which our GDS offices reside. They create awareness of Indigenous culture and history of the lands on which we work and live and connect us back to the natural world, something increasingly difficult to do in our urban environment. Not least, and perhaps most profoundly, they invite and ignite conversation, furthering our connections to each other and creating opportunities for dialogue, learning and reflection on our individual and collective journeys towards reconciliation.



PILLAR 3

Economic inclusion and partnerships

Enbridge strives to create, engage in, and stimulate positive and mutually beneficial financial impacts, opportunities and potential partnerships with Indigenous groups and businesses.

PILLAR 3

Economic inclusion and partnerships

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Indigenous financial partnerships	Revise and formalize Indigenous financial partnership processes that encourage strategies to provide opportunities for Indigenous economic participation	<p>Establish a formal Indigenous Economic Development Taskforce to formalize processes that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage business units' and project teams' insights to establish standards and criteria for financial partnerships within the company's investment review processes • Identify and review previous successes to develop financial opportunities that account for various regulatory, legal and socio-economic considerations • Undertake a review of the Indigenous financial capacity landscape and access to capital to ensure Enbridge facilitates opportunities that can be implemented • Engage with Indigenous groups to seek feedback and assess alignment between Enbridge's processes, market opportunities and new opportunities for Indigenous economic participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Indigenous Economic Development Taskforce • Formalize processes and strategies for Indigenous economic participation • Implement new partnership processes and strategies that foster early engagement with Indigenous groups • Ensure Indigenous perspectives are included within review and development process(es) 	2022 – Ongoing
Supplier capacity development	Advance opportunities for Indigenous businesses to participate in Enbridge's supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and conduct information sessions over two years to provide guidance and education to Indigenous businesses seeking participation in Enbridge's supply chain • Continue to provide support for Indigenous businesses navigating Enbridge's procurement system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and conduct at least eight information sessions over two years 	Ongoing
Indigenous procurement	Establish Indigenous spend targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to establish benchmarks for Indigenous spend targets • Determine 2024 Indigenous spend targets and communicate externally in 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine and disclose Indigenous spend targets 	2023



PILLAR 3

Spotlight: Indigenous economic inclusion in gas transmission expansion projects in British Columbia

An expansion of B.C.'s gas transmission system created mutual opportunities and benefits for Indigenous businesses and Enbridge and shone a spotlight on the far-reaching impact and importance of Indigenous economic inclusion.

Enbridge is the owner and operator of British Columbia's (B.C.) major gas transmission system, connecting the province's natural gas exploration and production industry with millions of consumers and heating homes, businesses, hospitals and schools in B.C., Alberta, and the U.S. Pacific Northwest. Gas also fuels electric power generation and is a staple in many industrial and manufacturing processes.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, we completed two capital expansion projects – the T-South Reliability Expansion Project (TSRE) and the Spruce Ridge Expansion Program (Spruce Ridge). Enbridge conducted upgrades and reliability enhancements and expanded the capacity of the gas transmission system in B.C.

TSRE work included the installation of five new compressor units and associated equipment at five existing compressor stations, two

These projects were completed with significant Indigenous engagement, participation and collaboration. In fact, the spend with Indigenous contractors in B.C. nearly doubled between 2018 and 2021.

compressor station cooler additions and three pipeline crossover projects. Twenty-four Indigenous groups participated and benefited economically, with Indigenous businesses securing and executing an aggregate of \$54.7 million in contracts and subcontracts.

Spruce Ridge work involved the building of two new natural gas pipeline loops (the 13-km Aitken Creek Loop and the 25-km Chetwynd Loop), the addition of a new compressor unit at two compressor stations and some additional minor modifications at above-ground facilities. Nine Indigenous groups benefitted economically through subcontracting opportunities for an aggregate \$66.6 million worth of contracts and subcontracts, including the award for construction of the Aitken Creek Loop to an Indigenous partner business.

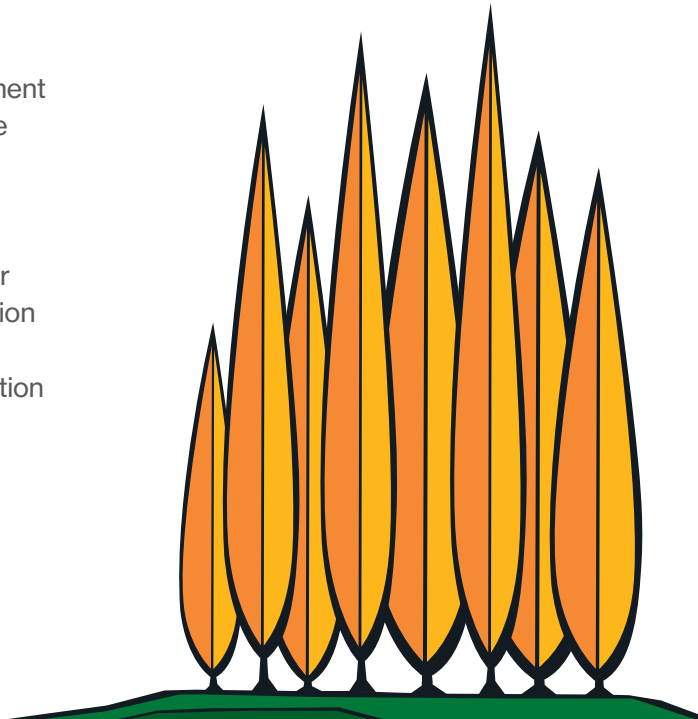
As we have walked this path towards reconciliation through the years, there have been pivotal moments along the way that have increased the momentum of our journey and created fundamental shifts in the way we do business. The focus on and implementation of measures to increase Indigenous economic inclusion and engagement is one such example of Enbridge's commitment on this journey.

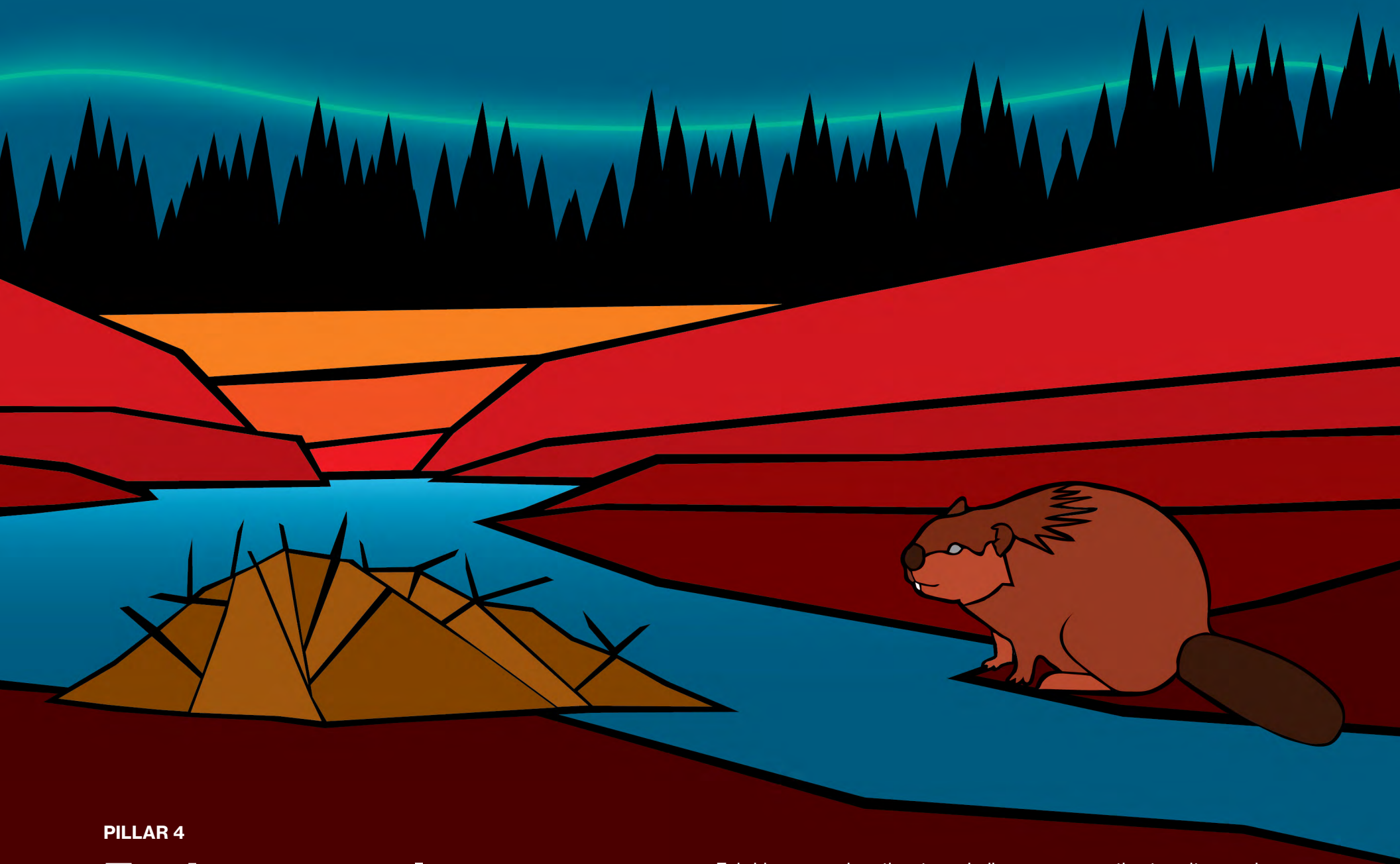
The roll-out of Enbridge's Socio-Economic Requirements of Contractors (SERC) process in 2017 coincided with early engagement activities with Indigenous groups on TSRE and Spruce Ridge. The SERC guides our contractors on how we expect them to include Indigenous businesses in the execution of their work, as well as efforts to increase the use of Indigenous businesses as general contractors working directly for Enbridge. Each component of our focus on increased Indigenous economic engagement and inclusion was complemented by other mechanisms driving an increase in Indigenous economic inclusion and included targeted pre-qualification

of Indigenous businesses; strategic direct award opportunities for Indigenous businesses to increase capacity and experience; and a focus on increasing capacity with Indigenous archaeology companies.

"Embracing relationships with Indigenous groups – giving them the opportunity to have a seat at the table, provide input on projects and to capitalize on opportunities is a big part of what reconciliation is [and to a further extent the implementation of UNDRIP in our daily lives]," said Chief Willie Sellars of Williams Lake First Nation.

"In addition, it's important to keep in mind the cultural, ceremonial, and traditional components of our way of life and incorporating that understanding and respect into projects. The TSRE ground-breaking at Compressor Station 6A 150 Mile House included a ground blessing, prayers and songs and provided an opportunity to introduce those present to our way of life and our traditions. This is so important as reconciliation requires education for people to be able to understand, to heal and to move forward. We are pleased to be able to work with Enbridge on this important journey towards reconciliation."





PILLAR 4

Environmental stewardship and safety

Enbridge recognizes the strong Indigenous connection to culture and the traditional importance of the land, air, animals and water. We are committed to environmental protection, collaborative stewardship, and continued improvement of engagement on, and inclusion of traditional and cultural knowledge in our plans, projects and operations.

PILLAR 4

Environmental stewardship and safety

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Indigenous inclusion and traditional knowledge	Review and revise Enbridge's approach to Indigenous inclusion in the environmental review processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess current approach and identify opportunities for increased Indigenous inclusion and strengthening Enbridge's current mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm and utilize a phased approach to revise Enbridge's environmental review processes, as needed 	2022 – Ongoing
	Regionally advance opportunities for Indigenous inclusion in environmental field work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally identify and advance opportunities for Indigenous participation in environmental field work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Indigenous involvement in fieldwork 	2022 – Ongoing
Emergency preparedness and pipeline safety	Continue to share emergency management materials and encourage increased Indigenous awareness in emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to share emergency management materials with Indigenous groups Continue to generate awareness and provide opportunities for participation in emergency response exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to share relevant emergency management materials to generate awareness 	2022 – Ongoing
	Continue to communicate with Indigenous groups regarding emergency and safety mechanisms and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide notifications to Indigenous groups to ensure they are aware and engaged in the event of releases from pipeline systems Develop a consistent process or protocol to share environmental and safety notices to Indigenous groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively communicate with Indigenous groups through release notifications 	2022 – Ongoing

PILLAR 4

Spotlight: Pontiac Township High School pollinator plot and Kickapoo Nation

An opportunity to advance sustainability commitments and facilitate connections that may endure for seven generations and beyond.

The Operation Endangered Species (OES) program was started in 2011 near Pontiac, Illinois, a brainchild of a group of Pontiac Township High School (PTHS) students with a biodiversity conservation initiative idea. The students approached their high school environmental science teacher with an idea to reintroduce endangered species on community pollination plots that would benefit surrounding agricultural land. The OES program at PTHS has raised US\$150,000 over nine years to support the reintroduction of a species of reptile back to its native historic home range in Illinois.

Following a US\$10,000 grant from Enbridge to establish a pavilion on a nearby company-owned 20-acre pollinator plot, students from the PTHS Environmental Earth class set out to develop the land into a pollinator plot, planting native prairie grasses and other vegetation to encourage development of the natural ecosystem. In 2021, Enbridge donated the pollinator plot to PTHS and the OES program to facilitate the continuation of this meaningful and impactful conservation and community work and as part of our commitment to [sustainability](#).

Upon completion of the land transfer, the U.S. History students of Pontiac began researching the origins of the land. They wanted to integrate respect for Indigenous groups into their ultimate use of the plot. Through this research, the students learned the land being

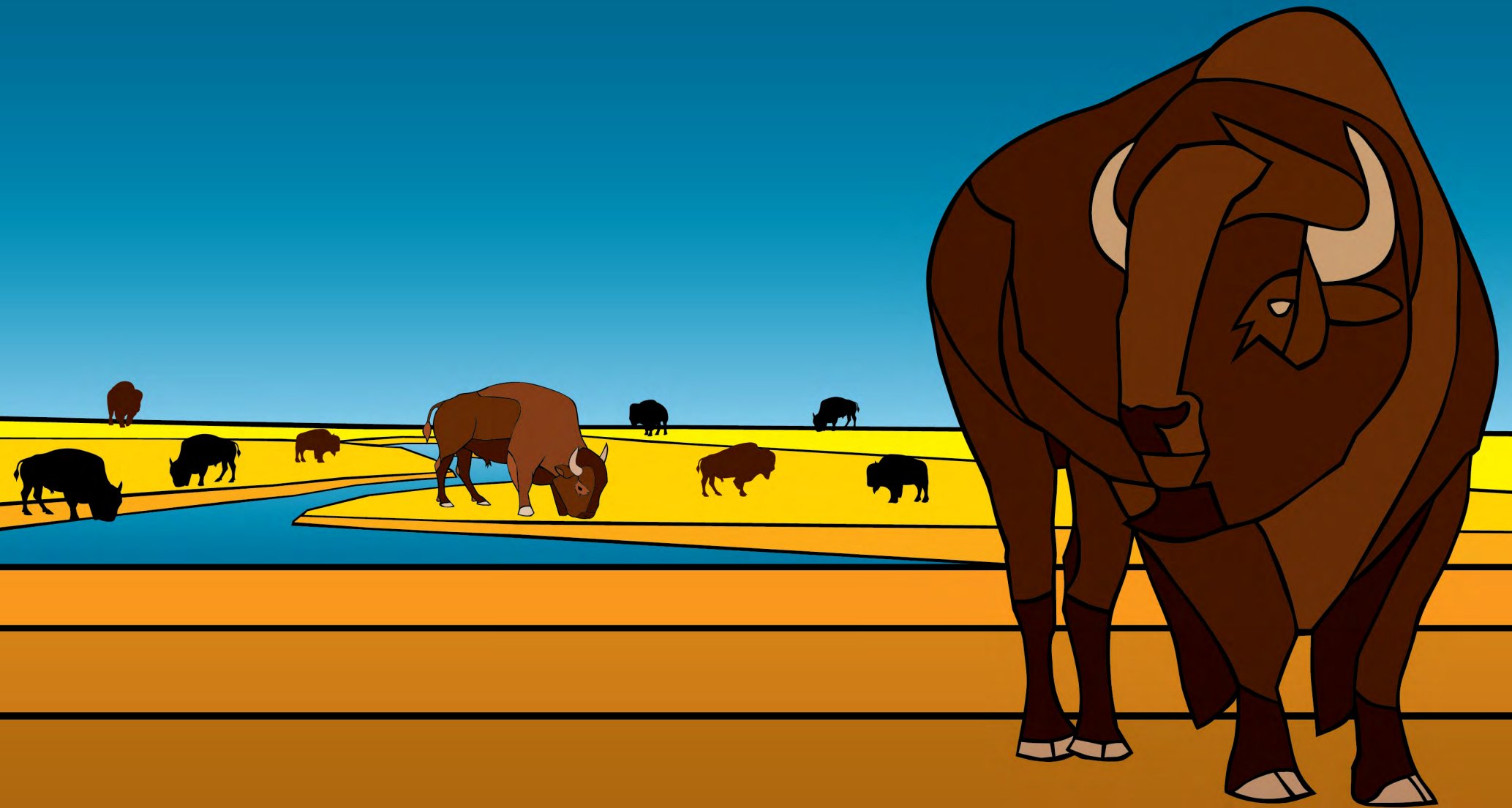
developed as a pollinator plot in Illinois is within the ancestral lands of the Kickapoo tribe, which was one of 25 tribes forcibly relocated to Kansas between 1825 and 1850.

Through Enbridge's relationships with all parties, we were able to facilitate an introduction between PTHS, the Kickapoo tribe and the Odawa tribe, which has blossomed into a mutually respectful and engaged relationship where teachings about care and respect for the earth and ecology now occur on a weekly basis. Furthermore, Kickapoo spiritual leaders and PTHS students continue to find ways to weave cultural teachings and education opportunities together and a deep and mutual respect has been formed.

In upholding our vision for our IRAP and our role in reconciliation, we are proud to be able to facilitate connections that promote and support further learning and pathways to reconciliation that may have positive and permeating impacts for generations to come.

“ I've always believed that giving students opportunities and enabling them is the most impactful way to support them on their learning journey. The cultural learning and growth that occurred here was driven by the students, but Enbridge was a major part in helping facilitate that for them. ”

– Paul, teacher at Pontiac Township High School



PILLAR 5

Sustainability, reporting and energy transition

Enbridge is committed to forming strategies and collaborative partnerships with Indigenous groups focused on advancing the energy transition to a low-carbon economy and transparently reporting on our progress against our commitments.

PILLAR 5

Sustainability, reporting and energy transition

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Reporting	Report and disclose progress on IRAP commitments in ESG and Sustainability Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase transparency by addressing progress of IRAP commitments in annual Sustainability Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclose progress via annual Sustainability Report 	2023 – Ongoing
	Refresh IRAP commitments and goals every two years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresh IRAP commitments and goals every two years in conjunction with input from Indigenous groups, IRAP working group, employees and Executive Leadership Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish updated IRAP commitments/ goals every two years 	2024 – Ongoing
Sustainability	Facilitate a thought leader roundtable related to Indigenous inclusion and perspectives in sustainability strategy and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key organizations/industry partners for inclusion in thought leader roundtable discussion • Work with roundtable participants to identify relevant topics related to sustainability, climate change, Indigenous perspectives and reconciliation that further support action, identify pathways towards implementation and build capacity within Indigenous groups to support implementation • Conduct roundtable(s) with participation from Indigenous groups and industry peers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish partnership(s) with Indigenous-led organizations and relevant industry peers • Convene at least one thought leader roundtable • Consider the findings and Indigenous perspectives shared at the round table(s) when Enbridge sustainability strategies and policies are updated 	2023

PILLAR 5

Spotlight: The Wabamun Carbon Hub—advancing carbon capture and storage and Indigenous partnership

A “Hub” of innovation and collaboration—the Open Access Wabamun Carbon Hub creates opportunities to advance partnerships and ownership in new energy projects with Indigenous groups.



> From left to right, Chief George Arcand Jr. (Alexander First Nation), Chief Arthur Rain (Paul First Nation), Chief Tony Alexis (Alexis Nakoda Sioux Nation), and former Chief Billy Morin (Enoch Cree Nation) of the First Nations Capital Investment Partnership, partners with Enbridge to pursue ownership in future carbon transportation and storage projects.

In the fight against climate change, the International Energy Agency calls Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) one of the world’s most critical carbon reduction technologies.

As countries like Canada aim to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, the capture and permanent deep underground storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is being touted as a vital component of global efforts to contain those emissions from heavy industrial processes, including power generation, cement production and conventional energy production and refining.

One CCS project under development is our Open Access Wabamun Carbon Hub (the Hub) to be located west of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

The Hub would support recently announced carbon capture projects by Capital Power Corporation and Lehigh Cement, which represents an opportunity to avoid nearly four million tonnes of atmospheric CO₂ emissions – the equivalent of taking more than 1.2 million cars off the road annually.

The Hub will remain open access for other nearby capture projects and once built, will be one of the world’s largest integrated carbon transportation and storage projects, effectively doubling the amount of CO₂ captured and stored today in Canada.

Engagement and dialogue about the Hub started early with Indigenous groups – even before the project was a project. The initial conversations took a “blank sheet of paper” approach and focused on

PILLAR 5

The Wabamun Carbon Hub—advancing carbon capture and storage and Indigenous partnership continued

opportunity and what could be. Through listening, learning, and acting in parallel, a partnership on the journey along this energy transition and in advancing carbon reduction, was formed.

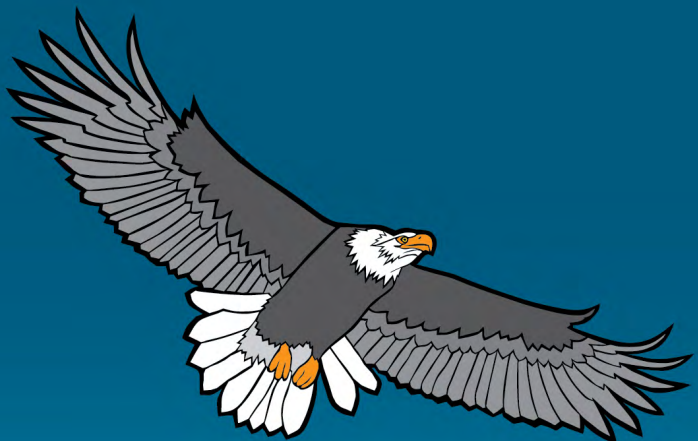
In February 2022, Enbridge and the First Nation Capital Investment Partnership (FNCIP) [announced a partnership agreement](#) to advance the Hub. The FNCIP was formed by four Treaty 6 Nations – Alexander First Nation, Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation, Enoch Cree Nation, and Paul First Nation – to pursue ownership in major infrastructure projects with commercial partners who share Indigenous values. The Hub is the FNCIP's first partnership. The Lac Ste. Anne Métis community will also have an opportunity to pursue ownership in future carbon transportation and storage projects with the Hub.

Critically, the Hub's Indigenous partners will have an opportunity to own up to 50% of the carbon transportation and storage projects developed in connection with the Hub. This openness to co-own and co-develop the assets is ground-breaking. These projects will create long-term, stable revenues for local Indigenous groups.

“ This path creates an opportunity to generate wealth, but more importantly it allows sustainable economic sovereignty for our communities. We are creating a healthy future for the next seven generations to thrive.

We're looking forward to working with industry leaders who share our values of environmental stewardship and to collaborate with Enbridge on world-scale carbon transportation and storage infrastructure investments. ”

– Chief George Arcand Jr., Alexander First Nation



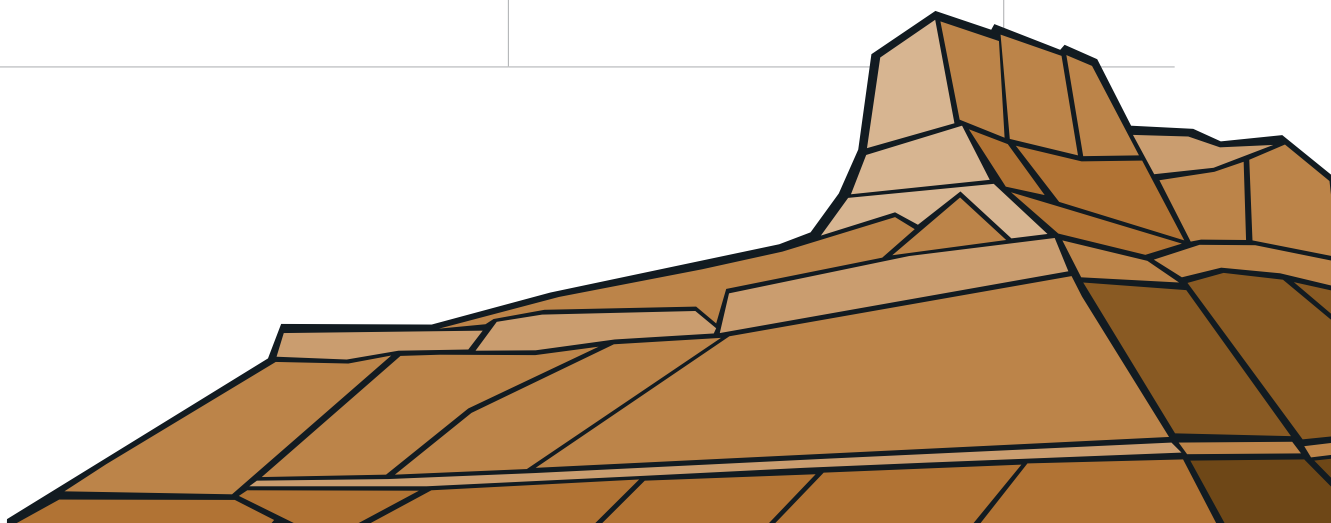
PILLAR 6

Governance and leadership

Enbridge is committed to the creation and support of governance and leadership structures that focus on embedding and promoting accountability for Indigenous engagement and inclusion across the organization. We will lead by example and hold each other accountable for the commitments we make on our reconciliation pathway forward.

PILLAR 6**Governance and leadership**

Focus	Commitment	Details	Target/Goal	Timeline
Governance	Establish an Indigenous Advisory Group (IAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish an IAG to provide advice and Indigenous and/or Tribal insight to executive management at Enbridge• Recruitment of IAG will include broad geographic representation and recruitment from diverse Indigenous groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish IAG and Terms of Reference	2023
Leadership and oversight	Ensure executive sponsorship and commitment to achieving IRAP goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review executive support, sponsorship and accountability for IRAP specific commitments• Additional IRAP commitments to be linked to executive sponsorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure IRAP performance is included in executive objectives	2023
	Ensure IRAP implementation and support mechanisms are established and aligned across the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish and maintain governance oversight for IRAP implementation and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish mechanisms for implementation and accountability of the IRAP	2023
Cultural awareness	Continue to conduct Indigenous Sharing Circles with participation from Executive Leadership Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain and expand participation in Sharing Circles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct quarterly Indigenous Sharing Circles	2023 – Ongoing



PILLAR 6

Spotlight: Calgary smudge

A first-of-its-kind gathering within Enbridge provided an opportunity for personal reflection and Indigenous cultural awareness.



> A member of the Tsuu T'ina Nation west of Calgary conducts a smudge ceremony with members of our Calgary Indigenous Employee Resource Group.

In March 2022, employees were invited to gather with their colleagues, local Indigenous Elders and invited guests at our Calgary office in to participate in the first-ever indoor smudge held within our Enbridge infrastructure. The smudge experience, despite the large team gathered and being a first for most attendees, was deeply personal, reflective and spiritual.

The session was opened with a blessing and teachings by a local community Elder and led by Enbridge's Calgary chair of the Indigenous Employee Resource Group (IERG), an 18-year veteran of Enbridge and a Saulteaux member of the Cote First Nation. The smudge and teachings were a powerfully moving experience. "This event embodied the true spirit of reconciliation," said Edie Severight. "Providing an opportunity for respectful education, and exposure to important Indigenous cultural traditions in a safe and inclusive way creates crucial space for learning and connection."

This event was supported by the senior executive team and attended by management, there were extensive approvals required to facilitate permits and manage the logistics of the smudge. The ceremony created an opportunity for awareness, learning and dialogue around the rich cultural practices of Indigenous peoples.

“ Smudging is an opportunity to reflect, cleanse the air and connect to the Creator. I look forward to sharing this ritual with my colleagues through many season changes to come. ”

– **Edie Severight**, Law Analyst and Chair of Indigenous Employee Resource Group (IERG), Calgary chapter

The journey ahead

Our commitment to this journey is steadfast. Our goal is to create and nurture sustainable, respectful and mutually beneficial relationships with Indigenous groups in the areas in which we operate.

Our approach to Indigenous engagement and inclusion is continuously evolving. Our journey of reconciliation is a journey of continual listening, learning, reflection and action.

This IRAP is an evolutionary milestone – we are committed to this work, to continue to challenge ourselves, our leaders, and our suppliers to walk a shared path to reconciliation and to taking an innovative and progressive approach to collaboration and inclusion.



2022 Indigenous
Reconciliation Action Plan



About the animals

Puffin: is an incredible social creature that is often used as a symbol of transformation (due to their ability to be a sea bird and a land-based bird). Not only celebrated for their plucky and joyful disposition, they are often thought to carry much wisdom and can offer much guidance.

Wolf: represents loyalty, strong family ties, good communication, understanding, education and seeker of higher intelligence. Of all land animals, the wolf is found all around the world and is considered to be a connector of all.

Bear: represents authority, good medicine, courage and strength. The bear is believed to be a healer and protector (like a mother bear protects her young). This animal is a symbol for standing up for what is right and fighting for what is good and true.

Beaver: is a symbol of stewardship and safety because he uses his natural gifts wisely for his survival. The beaver is also celebrated as an animal that alters their environment in an environmentally-friendly and sustainable way for the benefit of all their family.

Bison: sustained a way of life for Indigenous peoples for centuries. The bison was used as a food source throughout the years, its hides used in teepees and clothing, and its bones fashioned into tools. This animal symbolizes protection, prosperity, courage, strength, abundance, gratitude and most importantly, stability.

Eagle: is a symbol of strength, authority and power. It rules the skies with grace and great intellect. As a source of inspiration and sometimes used as a guiding force, the eagle teaches individuals about the value of the high road and the unparalleled joys of true freedom.



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Tab 7

Establishment of Indigenous Working Group

The Parties agreed to the establishment of an Indigenous Working Group (IWG) consisting of the two intervenor groups of Ginoogaming First Nations and Three Fires Group and any other First Nation community or reserve that is an Enbridge Gas customer, or whose distribution company is an Enbridge Gas customer who expresses an interest in participating in the working group. The purpose of the working group is to provide information, receive feedback and engage in discussion about matters of interest to the IWG in relation to Enbridge Gas rates and services. Parties agreed on how the IWG will function and the establishment of a new IWG deferral account to record costs.

In its July 5, 2023 submission on the settlement proposal, OEB staff invited Parties to provide more details regarding the dispute resolution process that was agreed to as part of the establishment of the IWG. OEB staff sought clarification on the type of disputes that can be brought to the OEB, who at the OEB should hear the dispute, what process should be used to hear any disputes, and a description of what powers the OEB would have to settle disputes arising out of the settlement of issue 4.

The Parties filed a letter dated July 7, 2023 in response to OEB staff's comments on Issue 4. The Parties filed a further update to the settlement proposal on July 14, 2023, that attempted to address issues raised by OEB staff in its submission, and included a separate dispute resolution process for matters that might not appropriately be addressed by the OEB.

Findings

The OEB accepts the updated partial settlement proposal, as filed on July 14, 2023. The OEB finds that implementation of the settlement proposal affecting rates effective January 1, 2024 will result in reasonable outcomes for both Enbridge Gas and its customers.

The OEB has the following specific comments on certain aspects of the settlement proposal.

- The proposed reduction in Enbridge Gas's revenue deficiency, including the reduction in O&M budget, is reasonable and should not compromise the safety and reliability of Enbridge Gas's system.
- The proposed phasing of the proceeding is reasonable and will allow for the timely setting of the 2024 rates on an interim basis. While PO #1 established only

two phases for this EB-2022-0200 proceeding, the OEB regards the issues labeled as Phase 3 as unique and discrete from the issues now allocated to Phases 1 and 2 in the Settlement Proposal. The OEB's process and schedule for hearing the Phase 3 issues will be determined in due course.

- The proposed approach to Issue 4, which addresses the unique rights and concerns of Indigenous customers and rights holders, is reasonable based on the clarifications provided by the Parties in their July 7, 2023 letter.

3.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4. Has Enbridge Gas appropriately considered the unique rights and concerns of Indigenous customers and rights holders in its application?

Complete Settlement

In order to inform and enhance its ongoing consideration of the unique rights and concerns of Indigenous customers and rights holders with respect to Enbridge Gas rates and services, Enbridge Gas agrees to undertake the following activities:

- **Establishment of IWG:** Enbridge Gas will convene an Indigenous Working Group ("IWG") consisting of the two intervenor groups of Ginoogaming First Nation ("GFN") and Three Fires Group ("TFG") and any other First Nation

community or reserve that is an Enbridge Gas customer, or whose distribution company is an Enbridge Gas customer, who express an interest in participating and agree to be bound by the provisions of this Settlement Proposal regarding Issue 4 (together, the “**Indigenous Parties**”) for the purpose of providing information, receiving feedback and engaging in discussion about matters of interest to the IWG in relation to Enbridge Gas rates and services. Together, Enbridge Gas, GFN and TFG may be referred to herein as the “**Settlement Parties**”.

/u

- **Term:** Enbridge Gas will make reasonable efforts to ensure that the first meeting of the IWG is held no later than September 2023 and shall continue the IWG until the end of 2028 (“**Term**”). It is understood that not all Indigenous Parties must attend the first or any meeting of the IWG.
- **Frequency of Meetings:** The IWG will meet once every two (2) months, or more or less often as reasonably required and agreed to by the IWG, and meetings may be virtual, in-person or a hybrid of both, as discussed and determined collaboratively by the IWG.
- **IWG Representatives:** Enbridge Gas and the Indigenous Parties will have the necessary representatives attend each IWG meeting to enable fully informed, timely and efficient engagement and decisions about implementation of any agreed upon actions. Each of the Indigenous Parties is allowed up to three (3) representatives at the IWG which should include a technical advisor and may include a legal advisor.
- **Capacity Funding:** Enbridge Gas will provide capacity funding for the reasonable costs of each of the Indigenous Parties for their preparation for and participation in the IWG meetings, which includes reasonable technical expert and legal assistance necessary to engage meaningfully on the topics the IWG addresses (“**Capacity Funding**”). The Indigenous Parties shall make reasonable efforts to jointly retain any experts that are reasonably required to assist in or further the IWG’s objectives. The Capacity Funding will be paid by Enbridge Gas within sixty (60) days after receipt of invoices setting out in appropriate detail expenses incurred with respect to the IWG and the work undertaken by any experts and legal representatives.
- **IWG Deferral Account:** Enbridge Gas will pay Capacity Funding and other costs related to the IWG. Enbridge Gas will be responsible for managing its own costs related to attending and administering the IWG within the operating budget approved by the OEB in this proceeding. Enbridge Gas will be eligible for rate recovery in relation to Capacity Funding in the following manner:

(i) The Settlement Parties agree to the following estimated budget for Capacity Funding to the end of 2024:

a. \$640,000, consisting of:

- i. \$240,000 for legal support;
- ii. \$150,000 for general consultants; and
- iii. \$250,000 for expert analysis and support.

This budget is an estimate based upon assumptions about how many Indigenous Parties may participate and topics that may be explored. Actual costs may vary.

(ii) For each subsequent year during the Term, the IWG shall establish a budget reflecting estimated Capacity Funding for the year, which will be subject to review or approval by the OEB as part of the applicable future deferral and variance account clearance proceeding for Enbridge Gas (“**DVA Proceeding**”). For clarity, Enbridge Gas will file the proposed budget for 2025 as part of the DVA Proceeding commencing in or about June 2024;

(iii) Enbridge Gas will establish a new IWG deferral account (“**IWGDA**”), a proposed accounting order description of which is attached as part of the draft Accounting Orders filed at Exhibit O1, Tab 1, Schedule 2, which the Settlement Parties, together with the parties specified in this Settlement Proposal, agree should be approved by the OEB to record the actual Capacity Funding costs. Such amounts will be subject to review and clearance in the applicable DVA Proceeding, the first of which will be in 2025, relating to costs incurred to the end of 2024; and

(iv) For clarity, Enbridge Gas’s obligation to pay Capacity Funding and other costs related to the IWG shall not be affected by Enbridge Gas’s ultimate ability or inability to recover those amounts through a DVA Proceeding or the IWGDA.

- **IWG Logistics:** Enbridge Gas will organize logistics of IWG meetings, send notices with agendas and reminders, keep and send draft minutes to the other members of the IWG for comment within thirty (30) days after each meeting. The minutes will include a reasonably detailed account of the items presented and discussed and report the progress on implementation of any action items.

- **IWG Reporting:** By the end of May 2024 and annually thereafter for the duration of the Term, Enbridge Gas will work with the IWG to draft and provide to the members of the IWG a report that includes the minutes of each IWG meeting and summarizes the activities of the IWG and any initiatives planned or implemented arising from the IWG meetings ("**IWG Report**"). Enbridge Gas will file the annual IWG Report, incorporating any comments from the IWG, with the OEB as part of Enbridge Gas's annual DVA Proceeding. For clarity, Enbridge Gas will file the first IWG Report as part of the DVA Proceeding commencing in June 2024.
- **Focus Areas:** The general areas of initial focus by the IWG will include, but will not be limited to, the following:
 - 1) **Future of the IWG:** This will include discussing the future of the IWG beyond the Term with the objective of establishing a permanent Indigenous Roundtable or IWG to provide ongoing engagement with Enbridge Gas on rates and energy transition.
 - 2) **Rates:** This will include consultation and discussions about whether and if so, how, there should be any differential in rates for First Nations, Indigenous communities and reserves (collectively, "**FNs**") as compared to other gas consumers for the purposes of potentially developing proposals for OEB review and approval.
 - 3) **Enhancement of Enbridge Gas customer engagement to include specific Indigenous concerns and interests:** This will include consideration of customer satisfaction surveys and an opportunity for Indigenous customers to self-identify to support initiatives identified by the IWG. The objectives, scope, methodology, timing and project plan of these engagements would be flexible and finalized with the IWG. Options such as quantitative surveys, focus groups, or independent interviews will be explored.
 - 4) **Demand Side Management ("DSM") programs for Indigenous communities and customers served by Enbridge Gas:** Noting that the OEB has approved DSM programming for the 2023-2025 period and Enbridge Gas will conduct the activities outlined below as part of its existing DSM budget, Enbridge Gas will provide information and seek feedback about DSM programs and delivery and the development of future programs as appropriate and related to:
 - Content and availability of DSM programming in FNs served by Enbridge Gas;
 - Current and prior DSM consultation activities;

- Market research conducted in support of Enbridge Gas's DSM programs and how such research may be designed to understand better delivery for FNs;
- Dedicated Indigenous engagement resource for DSM programs, including direct engagement for FNs served by Enbridge Gas. This resource would also participate in the IWG;
- Any additional socio-economic barriers identified during engagement that would be suitably addressed under the DSM Framework and could be addressed in the next DSM Plan (2026-2030 term);
- Continued consideration of opportunities for Indigenous employment and businesses for DSM programs marketing and delivery in FNs served by Enbridge Gas; and
- Itemizing and determining how to deliver gas conservation programming to lower gas consumption in FNs through energy efficiency and conservation measures.

5) **Integrated Resource Planning ("IRP") and other energy transition matters of specific interest to Indigenous groups:** This will include but not be limited to:

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Reductions

- Current emissions profile of Enbridge Gas's system (combustion, fugitive, venting, flaring);
- How Enbridge Gas's emissions are calculated and reported, and any initiatives being investigated to continually improve its calculations;
- Initiatives Enbridge Gas is developing, has or is in the process of implementing to reduce emissions; and
- Initiatives Enbridge Gas has identified and is evaluating to reduce emissions.

IRP

- In accordance with the OEB's IRP Decision and Framework, /determining where IRP alternatives can be implemented to drive a

more cost-effective solution related to Enbridge Gas services for FNs;
and

- Share the following key topics that are being discussed with the IRP Technical Working Group and gather insights and input to understand the opportunity for and impact of IRP plans for FNs:
 - Overview of how Enbridge Gas is implementing IRP within its operations and organization, such as new processes;
 - IRP Pilots being developed, filed and implemented/run over the next three (3) years; and
 - Asset management projects that are undergoing a technical / economic IRP alternative assessment.

Energy Transition

- The implications to FNs of the risk of stranded assets and/or clean-up costs that may result from Enbridge Gas's operations;
- The implications to FNs of the general risk of a decline to Enbridge Gas's customer base, demand, and/or revenues that may result from an energy transition;
- The implications of Enbridge Gas's operations on the ability of FNs to transition to alternative energy sources, including distributed energy resources and district energy systems;
- Any measures that within the context of Enbridge Gas's operations could support the ability of FNs to respond to climate change and energy transition, such as programming facilitating the availability of items like heat pumps and geothermal heating;
- Opportunities for economic partnership that may result from the energy transition on such matters as the development of renewable natural gas;
- Any other financial, environmental and cultural consequences to FNs that may relate to Enbridge Gas's operations in the context of climate change and energy transition;
- *Pathways to Net-Zero Emissions for Ontario* study and related publications;

- Overview of carbon pricing program that Enbridge Gas manages (carbon charge on general service and Emissions Performance Standards); and
- Input into Enbridge Gas's demand forecast process to ensure Enbridge Gas gathers and understands all relevant information from Indigenous communities with respect to their climate plans to assist Enbridge Gas with its own planning.

Dispute Resolution:

- This Settlement Proposal regarding Issue 4 will be legally binding on the Settlement Parties and Indigenous Parties if and as approved by the OEB as part of the Settlement Proposal filed in this proceeding. /u
- If a Settlement Party or an Indigenous Party alleges that another party is in breach (together the **"Disputing Parties"**) of this Settlement Proposal regarding Issue 4 (if and as approved by the OEB), this allegation and proposed remedies will be set out in a written notice of dispute (**"Dispute Notice"**) to the party in alleged breach, copied to all other parties to the IWG and the parties to the original application EB-2022-0200. The party in alleged breach will be provided thirty (30) days from receipt of the Dispute Notice (the **"Cure Period"**) to either provide the remedies (as proposed in the notice or as otherwise agreed by the Disputing Parties) or refute the allegations or refute the proposed remedies and propose others. /u
- If the dispute is not resolved within the Cure Period or such longer period of time as the Disputing Parties agree, then any such Disputing Party may refer the dispute to the OEB (including, without limitation, by invoking the OEB's complaint process) and request binding resolution. All parties to the original application EB-2022-0200 shall be eligible to ask the OEB to participate in any process with respect to the dispute. All findings will be public unless the Disputing Parties and any participants involved in the dispute agree otherwise, subject to any final determination of the OEB regarding public disclosure which the Disputing Parties acknowledge shall be binding. /u
- Each party participant to the dispute will bear its own costs unless and until the OEB issues any cost order. Enbridge Gas agrees that it will not seek or advocate for the issuance of a cost order by the OEB against any Disputing Party. For clarity, these Dispute Resolution provisions are not intended to bind the OEB to consider any dispute, nor are they intended to broaden the scope of the OEB's statutory authority to do so. /u

- If the OEB declines to consider any dispute, the Disputing Parties will appoint a single independent arbitrator who shall hear and determine such dispute in accordance with a simplified procedure determined by such arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrator is binding and not subject to appeal on any basis including questions of law. Each party to the arbitration will bear its own costs for the arbitration and will share the costs of the arbitrator on a pro-rata basis. Enbridge Gas agrees that it will not seek or advocate for the issuance of a cost award against any other party to the arbitration. Where an Indigenous Party to the arbitration is successful, it is eligible to request a cost award from the arbitrator consistent with and at the rates established by the most current OEB approved Cost Award Tariff being Appendix A to the OEB's *Practice Direction on Cost Awards*. All other aspects of the arbitration and all questions related thereto not addressed in this paragraph shall otherwise be addressed in accordance with Ontario's *Arbitration Act, 1991*. Any cost award made may be recorded in the IWGDA as Capacity Funding and the decision of the arbitrator shall be filed in evidence in a future applicable DVA Proceeding. While Enbridge may record these costs in the IWGDA, there is no agreement that this is the type of costs that should be borne by ratepayers. If Enbridge seeks to dispose of any such costs through IWGDA, Parties are free to take any position on the appropriateness of both the type and quantum, including materiality, of such costs. /u

General Provisions:

- The above commitments by Enbridge Gas do not supersede or derogate from any Enbridge Gas consultation obligations or requirements with stakeholders including with respect to the Crown's duty to consult and accommodate arising from Enbridge Gas operations and projects. Enbridge Gas will continue to consult with FNs potentially affected by its projects and operations to ensure any concerns raised can be addressed and any impacts on rights can be mitigated, as appropriate, in the context of a specific Enbridge Gas project. Enbridge Gas will conduct such consultation and address any concerns raised as a specific component of the applicable project and any related application to the OEB.
- The above commitments by TFG and GFN and the resolution of this Issue 4 are without prejudice to the ability of TFG and GFN to advance arguments relating to any other unsettled issue in this proceeding, subject to the proviso that such arguments shall not rely on or reference matters relating to the question of whether "Enbridge Gas [has] appropriately considered the unique rights and concerns of Indigenous customers and rights holders in its application" unless such arguments relate to an alleged breach of the terms of this Settlement Proposal.

- The above commitments by TFG and GFN and the resolution of this Issue 4 are also without prejudice to the ability of TFG and GFN to advance arguments concerning the nature or adequacy of Indigenous consultations in any other proceeding.

Supporting Parties: APPrO, BOMA, CME, CCC, ED, FRPO, GEC, GFN, IGUA, Kitchener, LPMA, OGVG, PP, QMA, SEC, SNNG, Three Fires, VECC.

Evidence: The evidence in relation to this issue includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1.6.1	Customer Engagement
1.1-GFN-1	GFN Interrogatory
1.1-GFN-2	GFN Interrogatory
1.2.-GFN-3	GFN Interrogatory
1.6-Three Fires-1	Three Fires Interrogatory

5.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Tab 8

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

September 7th, 2023

Re: Enbridge 2024 Rate Case (EB-2022-0200) for approval of a low-carbon energy procurement

To Whom it May Concern,

CHAR Technologies Ltd (CHAR) produces renewable natural gas (RNG) and biocoal from the conversion of wood waste through high temperature pyrolysis (HTP) at our Thorold, Ontario facility. The Thorold facility was jointly funded with over \$14M by the Governments of Ontario and Canada to scale-up production in 2024, increasing the facilities capacity to 500,000 GJ of RNG/yr and 10,000 tonnes of biocoal/yr from the HTP conversion of 75,000 tonnes/yr of wood wastes.

CHAR is a strategic partner of a world leading steel and mining company, ArcelorMittal S.A. (ArcelorMittal) that is the parent company to Ontario's largest steel producer, ArcelorMittal Dofasco (AMD) in Hamilton, Ontario. AMD has already signed an MOU to purchase and consume CHAR's biocoal to support the decarbonization of their Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) green steel transition by 2028.

In the next five years, CHAR intends to have in production 3,000,000 GJ/yr of renewable natural gas and, simultaneously, 60,000 tonnes/yr of biocoal. The produced biocoal will be sufficient volume to completely replace AMD coal usage in their new EAF green steel production. This will be entirely made possible by the revenues to be generated by RNG sales to large utilities, ideally in Ontario, but in other jurisdictions if required.

Enbridge has been a pivotal ally in CHAR's project development process. Although not currently a significant participant in the RNG purchasing market, Enbridge has aided CHAR by consulting, on a good faith basis, on how to best bring the RNG to market.

An example of Enbridge's support has been demonstrated through their front-end engineering and design consultations for CHAR's Lake Nipigon project. The Lake Nipigon project is a partnership between CHAR and the Indigenous communities of Animbiigoo Zaagi igan Anishinaabek (AZA), Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (BNA), Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (BZA), and the Red Rock Indian Band.

CHAR would be interested in participation in Enbridge's Procurement Process if they were to receive a favourable decision in the Rate Case, and CHAR strongly supports Enbridge's Rate Case Application with the Ontario Energy Board.

Sincerely,



Andrew White

CEO

CHAR Technologies Ltd.

(647) 968-5347

andrew.white@chartechnologies.com

Tab 9

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Lake Nipigon could be the place for a woody biomass conversion plant

Ian Ross

May 4, 2023 5:00 PM



(Lake Nipigon Forest Management photo)

[Listen to this article](#)

00:08:02

An expansion-minded southern Ontario biochar company is teaming up with a group of

northwestern Ontario First Nations to propose placing a renewable natural gas (RNG) and biocoal plant in the Lake Nipigon area.

CHAR Technologies signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) late last month with the Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc. (LNFMI) to joint venture on a kiln operation that will convert woody biomass and other unsaleable forest products into RNG for home heating applications and a biocarbon product for the steel industry.

If all goes according to plan, the partners are looking at a Lake Nipigon-area location and expect to have it up and running by 2025.

In an email, CHAR CEO Andrew White said they are still finalizing the partnership arrangement, which has been in the works for the last nine months.

A Nipigon-area operation would be CHAR's third in Ontario after their anchor asset in Thorold and a [second one planned for Kirkland Lake](#). The Thorold facility is now under construction.

The Kirkland Lake project is in the design phase with a site already picked out and negotiations underway to secure local wood fibre.

LNFMI is a forest management co-operative which holds the sustainable forest licence for the Lake Nipigon Forest, a one million-hectare Crown forest management unit. The co-operative oversees an annual harvest of 500,000 cubic metres a year that supplies fibre to mills in Northern Ontario.

The co-op is comprised of four area First Nation communities – Animbiigoo Zaagi igan Anishinaabek, Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek and the Red Rock Indian Band.

Under the terms of the partnership arrangement, LNFMI and CHAR would have a 51/49 per cent split, respectively, in this venture with each party appointing two directors.

By way of roles and responsibilities, LNFMI, as the forest licence holder, would be responsible for sourcing all the woody biomass. CHAR, of course, brings the technology to the table and would handle the conversion process and sales and marketing of the two products.

“Together, we will manage community engagement and regulatory approvals,” said White.

With a two-kiln operation, the company said in a news release, it can annually convert 75,000 tonnes of wood waste and residuals supplied by the LNFMI to 500,000 gigajoules of RNG and 10,000 tonnes of biocarbon.

Based on volume projects, LNFMI has 900,000 cubic metres of excess fibre to support the business case for a facility.

By way of employment opportunities, White said priority will be given to area Indigenous communities either working at the facility or in supply chain jobs, said White. CHAR expects the facility will create 10 full-time jobs. On the biomass harvesting side, that’ll be determined by LNFMI.

The price tag to build a facility from scratch, on a greenfield site with no infrastructure or assets, is estimated at \$48 million, White said.

The Lake Nipigon facility would be scalable, based on market demand. And since these kilns are modular in design, they can be deployed quickly.

In a news release, LNFMI president Theresa Nelson was excited for the future.

“This opportunity will provide employment for the memberships of the four First Nation partners, as well as a steady, yearly revenue stream for the continual development of our communities. It will also find a home for wood waste and residues from the Lake Nipigon Forest, ensuring an environmentally sustainable solution for the region as a whole.”

White said they expect to have signed off-take agreements with customers for the RNG and biocarbon products in place long before construction starts in the Lake Nipigon area.

Potential consumers of the gas, White confirmed, is the mining industry in northwestern Ontario.

“We are speaking to multiple mining operations on how they could apply our decarbonization biofuels and bioproducts without disrupting their day-to-day operations.”

Northern Ontario is an area of focus for CHAR due to its abundance of woody biomass, a feed constraint for its Thorold location on the Niagara Peninsula.

The company made the move last year from a small demonstration-scale space in London to Thorold with the help of \$12.8 million in federal and provincial funding to set up shop in a former pulp and paper mill on the Welland Canal. That facility is under construction.

With its proprietary high-temperature pyrolysis (HTP) process, CHAR takes woody material, such as forest biomass, bark and old wood pallets, along with organic waste, and converts it into two products, a renewable natural gas (RNG) for home heating and a biocoal, the latter of which can be used as an environmentally friendly alternative to coal in the steelmaking industry.

The HTP is a closed loop system. The kilns run off their own energy in producing the gas and carbon products. No emissions, no odour.

The company has been supported by Canadian steel producers on the carbon product since 2016. Arcelor-Dofasco in nearby Hamilton, Canada's largest rolled steel producer, has been backing the product through its development stages.

Under the marketing banner of CleanFyre™, it's been developed as an environmentally friendly direct drop-in replacement for metallurgical coal. The company said it can help the Canadian steel industry collectively cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 91 per cent.

Once operational in Thorold, CHAR said the two-kiln plant will replace 25 per cent of the steel company's fossil coal and heat 5,500 homes in the area.

CHAR has a connection with the BMI Group and Paul Veldman, a developer [proposing a Great Lakes port and mixed-used development](#) on the site of the former paper mill at Red Rock, just south of Lake Nipigon.

BMI also owns the Thorold Multimodal Hub where CHAR is domiciled.

As well, BMI has a partnership with the Red Rock Indian Group, also a stakeholder in LNFMI.

On whether the Red Rock site might be suitable for the plant, White was non-committal, saying they are mulling over options with the project partners before making a final decision.

Over in Kirkland Lake, CHAR has an option on a property in town’s Archer Drive industrial park and are in the process of securing a wood waste supply agreement with a sawmilling neighbour, Rosko Forestry.

White said the front-end engineering design work starts this fall to advance the project to a shovel-ready stage in 2024.

White said they plan to develop both the Lake Nipigon and Kirkland Lake facilities “in tandem,” with both facilities to be commissioned in 2025.

He said they remain on the hunt for other locations in Northern Ontario to place facilities if there are supportive communities and they have access to woody biomass.

White mentioned at the company’s recent AGM in March that they had seven facility sites identified, nationwide, that are “cookie cutters” of Thorold.

Across the border in Quebec, CHAR is making inroads where the provincial government has mandated that utilities produce more renewable natural gas. The company has received funding to employ its HTP system adjacent to cogeneration biomass power plant run by the City of Saint-Félicien in the Lac Saint-Jean region.

Comments ⁽¹⁾

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CHAR Tech and Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc. sign partnership agreement



[Justin Hardy](#)

Mar 15, 2024 9:00 AM



1 / 2 The open house was also the site of the formal signing of the partnership between CHAR Technologies Inc. and Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc. | Justin Hardy

[Listen to this article](#)

00:03:04

HURKETT – A new facility planned to be constructed in Hurkett will turn unused biomaterial collected in the region into a renewable energy source.

An open house was held Wednesday at the site of the new facility to allow industry stakeholders and regional communities to learn about the project.

The new facility will come with a price tag of \$50 million and will be in operation by 2025 when it will convert unused biomaterial into two types of renewable energy sources for the region.

Andrew White, CEO of CHAR Technologies Inc., one of the organizations partnering in the construction of the facility, said it will utilize a technology called high temperature pyrolysis, which heats wood up in the complete absence of oxygen.

“As we heat it up, we basically crack the wood into two products,” he said.

“One is a bio-coal, so that gets used for metallurgical coal replacement. The other is a gas that we can upgrade to renewable natural gas. It's completely interchangeable with natural gas, but it's made from renewable sources.”

The open house was also the site of the formal signing of the partnership between CHAR Technologies Inc. and Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc. which builds on the foundation laid by a memorandum of understanding signed in April 2023.

Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc. is a forest management co-operative comprised of four local First Nation communities that hold the sustainable forest license: Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek, Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, and Red Rock Indian Band.

The new partnership, called Lake Nipigon Forest Sustainable Energy Solutions, is a huge benefit to the four First Nation shareholders that make up LTFMI, according to Jordan Hatton, one of the directors of LNFMI.

“Currently, we manage one of the most productive forests in Ontario – about a million hectares. And now we're moving into [renewable natural gas] and this is a huge opportunity for us to be able to clean up the forest, make clean renewable natural gas out of the material from the forest,” he said.

“And then we get a material that we can use to supplement coal in southern Ontario. So the communities are becoming part of the clean energy revolution while at the same time earning significant revenues, employment opportunities and contracting opportunities for its members.”

Frank Hardy, one of the directors of LNFMI, said that this partnership is very meaningful to him and to the four First Nation community shareholders.

“I just turned 60 years old. As a young guy, I've always been waiting for the First Nations to get opportunities like this and now it's happening. I think about my children, my grandchildren, the opportunities that they're going to have coming. It's fantastic,” he said.

“It's about time that stuff like this happens for the First Nations.”

— *SNNewswatch*

Comments ⁽⁰⁾



LATEST NEWS MOVERS & SHAKERS

Update to Lake Nipigon renewable energy project

By MechBiz

On Dec 10, 2024

CHAR Tech and First Nations co-operative Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc. (LNFMI) have announced that the initial engineering package on their proposed renewable natural gas (RNG) and biocarbon facility is complete.

The engineering package will guide the development phases of the facility, which will be located north of Thunder Bay, ON. Construction on the facility is scheduled to start in 2025.

CHAR Tech and LNFMI will finalize the long-term wood waste feedstock supply agreement in Q1 2025.

CHAR Tech and LNFMI first signed an MOU in April 2023 to collaboratively develop, build, own and operate the facility, and announced a formalized partnership agreement in March 2024. The facility, modelled after CHAR Tech's Thorold, ON facility, will produce 500,000 gigajoules of RNG and 10,000 tonnes of biocarbon annually.

CHAR Technologies

Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc.

Tab 10

M1-TFG/MC-3

Reference: Exhibit M1, pp. 14-20

Preamble: EFG notes that under the Low-Carbon Energy Program (“LCEP”) proposal, EGI could procure renewable natural gas (“RNG”) supplies from anywhere across North America and recommends that the LCEP should prioritize or be restricted to support the development of regional (i.e., Ontario-based) RNG projects and infrastructure.

EFG recommends that the Board cap the price at which EGI can procure RNG at \$25.58/GJ.

Questions:

- (a) How should EGI and/or Ontario policy work to encourage the development of RNG projects and infrastructure to ensure the supply of Ontario RNG satisfies the demand anticipated in your proposals?
- (b) What does the recommendation to prioritize the procurement of Ontario-sourced RNG mean for Ontario First Nations and Indigenous groups that may be interested in developing RNG projects?
- (c) Please comment on whether the price cap will limit the ability of First Nations and Indigenous groups to develop RNG projects? In your response, please consider the unique challenges of many First Nations including (i) access to capital, (ii) location (remote and near-remote), and (iii) the economic realities of many of Ontario’s First Nations that may impact the price at which RNG is financially viable.
- (d) Please comment on how the recommendation to prioritize and/or restrict the development of RNG projects benefits or disadvantages Ontario First Nations and Indigenous groups interested in producing and supplying RNG. In your response, please discuss any unique benefits and/or disadvantages for Ontario First Nations and Indigenous groups as compared to non-Indigenous suppliers and producers, if any.
- (e) Please comment on setting targets under the LCEP for procuring RNG from First Nations and Indigenous-owned suppliers in Ontario.

Responses:

- a) The proposed LCEP program should encourage development of RNG projects and resources. Our recommendation to reduce the total level of procurement from 4% to 1% of supply with a focus on Ontario supply, as opposed to out-of-region sourcing, will help match Ontario supply with the program’s target.
- b) Our recommendations that procurement prioritize new in region projects can benefit First Nation or Indigenous groups interested in RNG development. That said, the relative economics for individual RNG production sites in Ontario, whether First Nation/Indigenous or not, will vary according to levels of existing infrastructure and feedstock resources.

- c) The recommended price cap equates to offering a high price for new RNG development while remaining consistent with EGI's proposed structure for limiting per customer rate impacts for the LCEP procurement. EFG has not considered, and does not take a position on, whether a higher price cap for the development of new RNG by First Nation or Indigenous groups is appropriate. However, to the degree such projects have higher development costs (for example an RNG site that does not have current gas connection), and their development is aligned with policy objectives, a differentiated price cap, or other mechanism, such preferential scoring in procurement or a percent set-aside could be considered.
- d) Remote sites, or sites without more limited existing infrastructure (such as an anaerobic digester, or a landfill site with existing gas capture) will face higher costs for RNG development than those that are closer to the existing gas system, or those with some existing infrastructure. This applies to sites whether or not they are affiliated with First Nation or Indigenous groups.
- e) See response to c).