



Who Better to Steward the Future?

LINE WIDE GATHERING 2025

SUMMARY REPORT – APRIL 2025

Report prepared by  Tidal.



Aboriginal School of Dance

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who contributed to the success of the Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee Line Wide Gathering 2025. The Gathering was meaningful and impactful through the collaboration, dedication, and support of all who participated.

Held on Treaty 1 Territory, the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, Cree, Oji-Cree, Dakota and Dene Peoples, and in the National Homeland of the Red River Métis, this event brought together voices from across the 109 impacted Nations.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to the Committee, Natural Resources Canada's Nòkwewashk team, and the Canada Energy Regulator for their leadership and support in making this Gathering possible. We also deeply appreciate the contributions of our guest speakers, partners, and all who shared their knowledge and perspectives.

A special thank you to each participant from the 109 impacted Nations who attended. Your voices, insights, and presence made this Gathering truly meaningful.



ACRONYMS



APM	Action Plan Measure
CER	Canada Energy Regulator
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
CVA	Compliance Verification Activity
FM	Filing Manuals
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IAA	Impact Assessment Act
IAMC	Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee
IM	Indigenous Monitors
IMARs	Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations
ISC	Indigenous Services Canada
L3RP	Enbridge Line 3 Replacement Project
NEB	National Energy Board (now Canada Energy Regulator)
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
OPR	Onshore Pipeline Regulations
TIRI	Training for Indigenous Regulatory Involvement
TMX	Trans Mountain Expansion Project
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDA	United Nations Declaration Act
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

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Live graphic recording by
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Line Wide Gathering brought together over 135 participants including Rights Holders, Indigenous Monitors, federal government representatives from Natural Resources Canada and the Canada Energy Regulator, and key partners to reflect on the Line 3 Indigenous Advisory Monitoring Committee’s (Line 3 IAMC) progress, role in shaping regulatory transformation, and long-term vision. Importantly, the Line 3 IAMC operates “without prejudice”—it is neither for nor against the pipeline. Additionally, the Line 3 IAMC is not, and has no intent to become, a rights holding institution. The Line 3 IAMC exists in service of Rights Holders.

During the Gathering, participants explored the Line 3 IAMC’s beginnings, achievements, transitions taking place in the regulatory environment and the future. Participants reaffirmed the importance of Indigenous-led oversight and decision-making in Canada’s energy sector.

The story shared is outlined on the following pages.

2. KEY TRANSITIONS: A CHANGING LANDSCAPE

The regulatory environment in Canada is evolving, driven by shifts in public awareness, policy frameworks, and legal commitments.

There is an ongoing shift in Canada and internationally for greater Indigenous inclusion. Increasingly, First Nation, Métis Nation, and Inuit rights are recognized in natural resource management, reflecting a need to include meaningful First Nation, Métis Nation, and Inuit participation in decision-making.

Additionally, Canada's legal commitments have created more opportunity for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership. Federal ministries are working to align with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)*—like in the proposed *Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations (IMARs)*—to strengthen the protection and implementation of rights. This shift has provided new opportunities for First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit to assert authority in regulatory environments on projects that impact their land and way of life.

3. LOOKING AHEAD: VISION FOR THE FUTURE

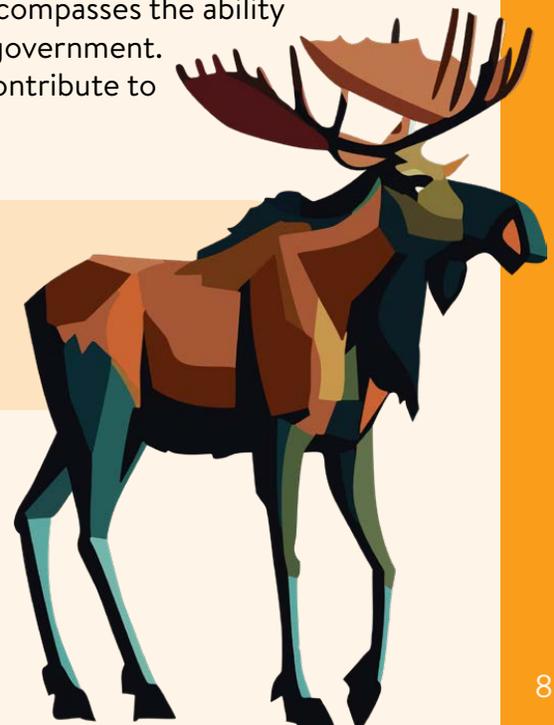
As the Line 3 IAMC moves forward, the focus is on securing regulatory oversight on projects and development impacting First Nations' and the Métis Nation's lands, air, water, and resources. The Committee has two key priorities to achieve this future.

In the short term, the Line 3 IAMC will focus on all current and future federally regulated projects within the CER-regulated Enbridge Corridor. This includes nine pipelines and associated infrastructure.

In the long term, there must be ongoing support for the creation of Indigenous Regulatory Authorities. The long-term vision of Nations is clear: First Nations and the Métis Nation must have structured and formal decision-making authority over all issues impacting their rights and ways of life. This encompasses the ability to regulate matters currently overseen only by the Federal government. The Committee will work with partners, as appropriate, to contribute to building these institutions.



The 2025 Line Wide Gathering reinforced the growing momentum toward enhanced First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit participation in regulatory oversight and is committed to amplifying the voices of Rights Holders.



INTRODUCTION TO THE GATHERING



The Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee Line Wide Gathering was held on February 5th and 6th, 2025. The Gathering took place on Treaty 1 Territory, the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, Cree, Oji-Cree, Dakota, and Dene Peoples, and the National Homeland of the Red River Métis.

The Line Wide Gathering brought together invited guests from the 109 impacted Nations along Line 3. The Gathering aimed to provide a space to share updates on the development and directly engage with Rights Holders and leaders, and marked a key transition point for the Committee.

The Line 3 IAMC Terms of Reference is in the process of being renewed and revised, with (1) input based on feedback from previous regional engagements and Line Wide Gatherings; (2) developments that have taken place, including Line 3 moving from construction to operation; and, (3) a new vision from the Committee in service of Rights Holding Nations.

The Committee continues to act as a group that supports, amplifies, and assists Rights Holders in an advocacy role for First Nations and Métis Nation.

The 2025 Gathering aimed to:

1. Share the Line 3 IAMC's achievements, challenges, and lessons learned from past to present.
2. Provide insights on future proposed updates to the Line 3 IAMC's Terms of Reference.
3. Gather and collect feedback from Rights Holding Nations to shape the Committee's future direction and effort.

The 2025 Line Wide Gathering marked a milestone for the Line 3 IAMC as support from participants for the key substantive changes proposed in the refreshed Terms of Reference, which were received positively.

In the immediate future, the Committee is building on the work during the construction and decommissioning of the Line 3 Replacement Project to ensure there is now increased and evolving First Nations and Métis Nation oversight of all the nine lines in the Enbridge Corridor and the associated infrastructure. This could include the entirety of the lifecycle of the Corridor. As a more long-term

goal and strategy, the Committee is focused on supporting the transformation of regulatory systems in Canada to secure First Nations and Métis Nation regulatory authority.

This shift reflects a deep commitment to ensuring First Nations and Métis Nation voices are centered in regulatory oversight, guided by the question:

“ Who better to decide the future of land, air, species, and resources than the First Nations, Métis, and Inuit who have stewarded these lands for generations? ”

OVERVIEW OF THE GATHERING

This document summarizes the key discussions from the Line 3 IAMC Line Wide Gathering held on February 5th to 6th, 2025. The Gathering was held at the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg, Manitoba. A total of 87 participants from 27 First Nations and 2 Métis Nation Regions, and organizations attended the Gathering:

1. Métis Nation of Alberta
2. Brokenhead Ojibway
3. Carry the Kettle Nakoda First Nation
4. Chacachas First Nation
5. Enoch Cree Nation
6. Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations
7. Frog Lake First Nation
8. George Gordon First Nation
9. Kawacatoose First Nation
10. Keeseekoowenin First Nation
11. The Key First Nation
12. Louis Bull Tribe
13. Métis Nation of Saskatchewan
14. Montana First Nation
15. Moosomin First Nation
16. Mosquito Grizzly Bear's Head Lean Man First Nation
17. Pasqua First Nation
18. Peguis First Nation
19. Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
20. Piapot First Nation
21. Pinaymootang First Nation
22. Samson Cree Nation
23. Saulteaux First Nation
24. Skownan First Nation
25. Swan Lake First Nation
26. Tsuut'ina Nation
27. Wahpeton Dakota Nation
28. Yellow Quill First Nation
29. Zagime Anishinabek

The remaining 48 participants included Line 3 IAMC Indigenous Caucus members and invited guests, including IAMC-TMX members and representatives from the federal government and industry (Enbridge).

We acknowledge that the insights included in this report only reflect the discussions with individuals who attended on behalf of their Nation and that this report does not represent the interests of all Impacted Nations along the Line 3 Right-of-Way.

The full list of Nations invited to attend these sessions are included in **Annex A**.

Rooted in the ongoing work of Line 3 IAMC, the Gathering was structured to reflect on the Line 3 IAMC's past, navigating the key transitions now that the Line 3 Replacement Project is complete, and envisioning its future role in regulatory transformation.

Each theme was explored through a “chat show” panel format, where a host facilitated discussions with four to five speakers. These chat shows were followed by small group discussions at each table, facilitated with guiding questions connected to the key themes from the speakers. Notetakers were present at each table to capture participants' insights.

The Gathering also featured:

- Opening remarks from the Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, and Tracy Sletto, Chief Executive Officer of the Canada Energy Regulator (CER).
- Line 3 IAMC co-chairs shared their reflections on the Committee's transition.
- An inspiring keynote on Reconciliation from Cadmus Delorme, former Chief of Cowessess First Nation in Saskatchewan.
- A presentation from Enbridge by Shane Nightingale, Community and Indigenous Engagement Manager, which focused on a five-year operational consultation plan report, from 2019 – 2024, and a summary of the Marshall release site tour with the Line 3 IAMC Committee Members from Summer 2024.
- A Lunch and Learn session, hosted by the NRCan Nòkwewashk team working on Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations (IMARs). This session provided attendees with an opportunity to learn more about the IMARs initiative and engage in discussion.



Elder Dave Daniels from Long Plain First Nation

In addition to these talks and sessions, the Gathering featured culture and ceremony woven throughout the two days. The Gathering began with an opening prayer by Elder David Daniels from Long Plain First Nation and ended with a closing prayer by Elder Marcella Vezina from the Manitoba Métis Federation.

The Gathering was further enriched by a presentation from the Aboriginal School of Dance and live music from Métis musicians Jason Lepine and Lionel Desjarlais—bringing energy, creativity, and joy to the space.

Throughout the Gathering, local First Nations and Métis artisans and vendors were present, showcasing their work and contributing to the Gathering’s vibrant atmosphere.

For a full session agenda, see [Annex B](#).

Following the Gathering, the Line 3 IAMC held an additional session on February 7 titled the “Onshore Pipeline Regulations and Filing Manual Workshop.”

The Canada Energy Regulator (CER) is reviewing the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) and the Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment and Lands portion of the Filing Manuals (FM). The CER is considering the lessons learned and feedback from regulated companies, First Nations and Métis Nation, landowners and others. The OPR are the main regulations we use to oversee pipelines in Canada. The FM explains what to include in an application for a potential project.

Participants from the Gathering were invited to attend the optional workshop to share their perspectives on regulatory issues and options.

Structure of the Summary Report

This document includes summaries of the presentations and discussions, capturing what was presented and discussed. This document is intended as a resource for participants and those unable to attend to review the days’ proceedings and learn from the information shared.

Following the agenda of the Gathering, each section of this document has a summary of the plenary sessions and highlights of the main themes emerging from the conversations and discussions at the table. Tidal, the third-party consulting partner for this report, has analyzed and synthesized the notes from the table notetakers to identify common themes and areas of difference.

The Committee is deeply grateful for the valuable input and feedback received during the Gathering. These insights will help shape their future work, ensuring perspectives from Rights Holders continue to guide regulatory transformation.

Supporting materials are provided in the annex at the end of this report.

DAY ONE



DAY ONE: SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES



The first day of the 2025 Line Wide Gathering set the stage for deep discussion on the evolution of the Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee (Line 3 IAMC), and the broader transitions in Indigenous oversight and regulatory participation. The day was anchored in reflection and learning, with powerful contributions from Elders, leaders from First Nations and the Métis Nation, federal government representatives, and technical experts.

The day began with an opening prayer with Elder David Daniels, a cultural presentation, a Ministerial address, and remarks from the Canada Energy Regulator.

From there, panels discussed the Line 3 IAMC's history and achievements to date. Participants engaged in thought-provoking conversations on Indigenous Monitoring, training, and the role of First Nations and Métis Nation Knowledge in environmental oversight.

The day also included a keynote address on Reconciliation by Cadmus Delorme, from Cowessess First Nation, followed by a presentation and Q&A with Enbridge that raised important concerns about pipeline safety, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit engagement, and corporate accountability.

Day One concluded with reflections from Elder Dave Daniels—offering wisdom and guidance as participants prepared for the next phase of discussions. Through storytelling, shared experiences, and dialogue, Day One laid the groundwork for Day Two: outlining the Line 3 IAMC's future.

Opening: Elder's Welcome, Cultural Presentation, Ministerial Address, Remarks from the CER

The 2025 Line Wide Gathering began in a good way—welcoming participants from across the impacted Nations to Treaty 1 Territory, the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, Cree, Oji-Cree, Dakota, and Dene, and the National Homeland of the Red River Métis.

Elder Dave Daniels, from Long Plain First Nation, led the gathering in an opening prayer to set the respectful tone for the day's discussions. He reminded participants of the importance of community, connection, and carrying forward the knowledge of past generations.

Following Elder Daniels, the Aboriginal School of Dance took the stage, sharing a powerful and dynamic presentation featuring hoop dance, women's fancy shawl dance, and women's jingle dance—three dances with deep cultural significance.

Their presentation honoured the role of dance as a form of storytelling, healing, and cultural expression.

After the cultural presentation, via video, the Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, delivered opening remarks on the significance of the Line 3 IAMC's work. Bringing together First Nations, the Métis Nation, federal government officials, and regulators to strengthen Indigenous oversight in energy projects is transformational work. He emphasized the importance of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership in shaping Canada's energy future and reaffirmed the Government of Canada's commitment to advancing and implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)*.

Next, Tracy Sletto, Chief Executive Officer of the Canada Energy Regulator (CER), shared her reflections and gratitude in-person. She addressed the ongoing partnership between the CER and the Line 3 IAMC and recognized the Committee's leadership in Indigenous Monitoring, regulatory oversight, and shaping positive policy change. Tracy highlighted the growing role of First Nations and Métis voices in energy regulation and environment protection, noting:

 "This is groundbreaking work—and it's being noticed. The leadership in this room is shaping the future of regulatory oversight in Canada."

The Opening of Day One concluded with a presentation of a gift to Elder Dave Daniels and the Aboriginal School of Dance, acknowledging their contribution to opening the Gathering with creativity, spirit, and joy.

Committee's Welcome: Co-Chairs' Address

Following the Day One Opening, the Line 3 IAMC Co-Chairs formally welcomed participants and noted the importance of this Gathering for dialogue, learning, and collective action.

Richard Aisaican (First Nations Co-Chair from Cowessess First Nation) and Anita Kuipers (Government of Canada Co-Chair from Natural Resources Canada) acknowledged the 109 impacted First Nations and Métis Nation members along the Line 3 Corridor and the responsibility the Line 3 IAMC has to listen and amplify their voices. Richard and Anita reaffirmed that the Line 3 IAMC is not a Rights Holding body and will not become one. Instead, the Line 3 IAMC serves as a bridge between Nations, regulators, and government to ensure First Nations and Métis Nation perspectives shape pipeline oversight, environmental monitoring, and future regulatory transformation.

"Nothing about us, without us," Richard emphasized, reinforcing the Line 3 IAMC's commitment to ensuring First Nations and Métis leadership in regulatory decisions. 

Anita spoke of the Line 3 IAMC's growth and learning, signalling that this moment represents a turning point:

“We are in a time of change, and with that comes opportunity. The Line 3 IAMC has grown, learned, and strengthened its partnerships. Together, we can build a future where Indigenous voices are truly heard in regulatory decision-making.”

The Line 3 IAMC's journey since its inception in 2017 was highlighted and how the Committee has evolved from overseeing pipeline construction to now contributing to long-term regulatory change. The Co-Chairs reflected on key challenges, lessons learned, and the progress made in improving Indigenous Monitoring and oversight.

As part of the welcome, participants and representatives were reminded the Gathering was an opportunity to:

- Share experiences and reflect on the Line 3 IAMC's work so far.
- Discuss the Committee's evolving role now that Line 3 Replacement Project is complete.
- Provide input on the Line 3 IAMC's priorities and proposed updates to the Terms of Reference.
- Shape the emerging journey towards First Nations, Métis, and Inuit regulatory authority in Canada.

The Co-Chairs also recognized the invaluable role of Elders and Knowledge Keepers in guiding and shaping this work, with Richard observing:

“Our wisdom keepers and land protectors have illuminated this path with their teachings. It is through their knowledge we move forward with purpose.”

Richard and Anita concluded with how previous feedback from Gatherings has shaped the Committee's work plans and agendas, and the new vision is now reflected in the refreshed Terms of Reference. Everyone's voice is important, and they should feel empowered to actively participate in the discussions ahead because their perspectives will shape the next phase of the Line 3 IAMC's work.



Line 3 IAMC Co-Chairs Richard Aisaican and Anita Kuipers

CHAT SHOW 1: THE BEGINNING

Context

Chat Show 1 brought together key representatives from the Committee and an Indigenous Inspection Officer from the Canada Energy Regulator.

Established in 2017, to address concerns from First Nations and the Métis Nation affected by the Line 3 Replacement Project, the Line 3 Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee (Line 3 IAMC) ensures that First Nations and Métis Nation voices shape regulatory processes impacting their lands and communities.

Over time, the Line 3 IAMC has evolved into a strong and effective body that not only monitors industrial projects but also influences government policy and regulatory practices.

The 2025 Line Wide Gathering panel reflected on the Line 3 IAMC's beginnings and highlighted key achievements in:

- Indigenous Monitoring
- Training for Indigenous Regulatory Involvement (TIRI)
- Advising Government Partners

The conversation emphasized the Line 3 IAMC's role in driving transformative change and fostering trust between First Nations and the Métis Nation communities, regulators, and industry.

Speakers reinforced the importance of continued First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership in regulatory oversight and the need for long-term commitment to these efforts.

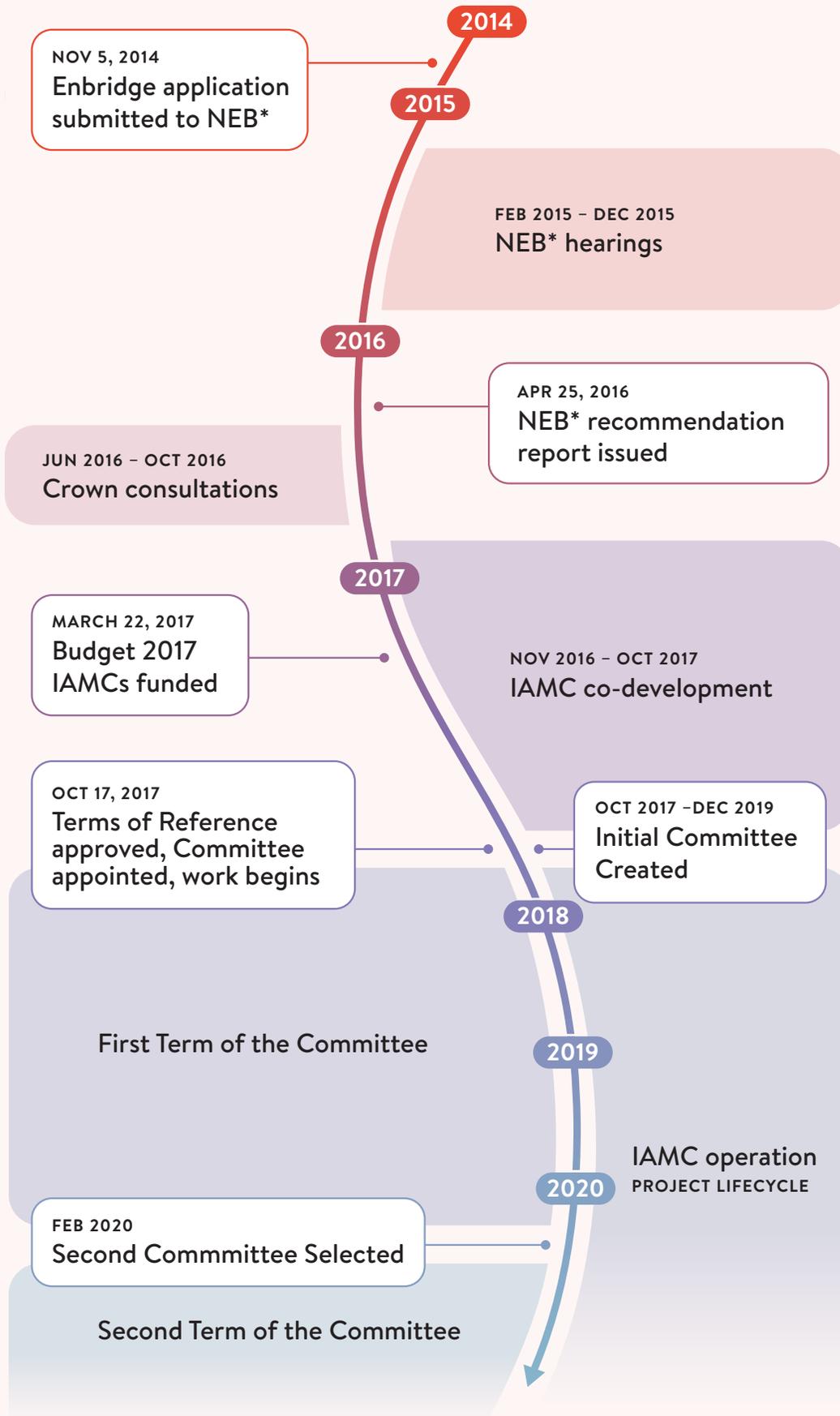
Summary of the Panel Conversation

The discussion opened with a reflection on the origins of the Line 3 IAMC.

After the Line 3 Replacement Project was approved in November 2016, the Government of Canada committed to forming the Committee, but there was little clarity on what that would entail. Indigenous leaders took the initiative, drafting the Terms of Reference and pushing forward a vision of meaningful oversight.

Early on, there was uncertainty about how the Committee would function, but persistence and leadership ensured First Nations and Métis Nation involvement in the process. Many initial discussions involved negotiation of the scope of participation, determining how the Line 3 IAMC would interact with regulators and industry, and defining the Committee's role as a monitoring and advisory body.

LINE 3 IAMC TIMELINE



*NEB became the CER in 2019

1. INDIGENOUS MONITORING: A GROUND BREAKING INITIATIVE

One of the Line 3 IAMC's key achievements has been the creation of an Indigenous Monitoring program, which was not originally included in the Committee's mandate. The program began in 2018 with six Indigenous Monitors working alongside CER inspectors during the Line 3 Replacement Project.

Initially, there were challenges, including resistance from landowners and industry skepticism about the role of Indigenous Monitors. Over time, trust was built, and the program evolved into a unique model where Indigenous Monitors and CER inspectors worked side by side. The collaboration allowed for a broader understanding of land stewardship, integrating Traditional Knowledge into regulatory oversight.

Today, every CER inspection focused on environmental protection, safety, and emergency management on Line 3 includes Indigenous Monitors, making this a world-leading program in regulatory collaboration. Indigenous Monitors have helped identify environmental concerns that might have otherwise been overlooked, providing critical input on ecosystem health, land reclamation efforts, and potential cultural impacts.

In addition to inspections, Indigenous Monitors have played a key role in building relationships between regulatory agencies and communities. Their presence ensures that community concerns are addressed in real time, rather than being excluded from regulatory discussions. This ongoing collaboration has demonstrated the value of First Nations and Métis Nation perspectives in maintaining environmental integrity and upholding community interests.

* The CER Inspection Officer highlighted a key moment in which a First Nations Elder provided critical insights on traditional plant life. Originally, the officer saw only a patch of land being covered with weeds, but through working with an Elder, he learned this plant life had a sacred purpose. This experience underscored the need for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspectives in environmental oversight, ensuring that culturally significant species and ecosystems are protected.

THE TWO KINDS OF INDIGENOUS MONITORS:

1.



- Project condition
- Hired by the Company
- Report to the Company

2.



- Hired by the Committee
- Report back to the Committee

2. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING: TIRI AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recognizing the need to support First Nations and Métis participation in the regulatory process, the Line 3 IAMC developed the Training for Indigenous Regulatory Involvement (TIRI) program. This initiative aims to equip First Nations and Métis Nation with the knowledge and skills needed to engage meaningfully in oversight and decision-making.



The training covers topics such as the role of regulators, compliance and inspections. The program has expanded across Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, ensuring more First Nations and Métis Nation voices are heard. Additionally, training on Traditional Land Use and plant identification has provided both Indigenous and non-Indigenous regulators with deeper insights into land stewardship practices.

* One significant success of the training program has been the ability to bridge different worldviews, ensuring that First Nations and Métis perspectives are recognized and respected within the regulatory framework. Participants have reported that Training for Indigenous Regulatory Involvement has empowered them to engage in discussions with regulators and industry representatives more effectively.

The Line 3 IAMC continues to advocate for increased funding and resources to expand these training opportunities, ensuring that First Nations and Métis Nation have access to ongoing professional development.

Another area of discussion emphasized the importance of expanding training opportunities to youth and community members who may not have direct experience in regulatory affairs. *

By fostering early engagement, the Line 3 IAMC hopes to build a new generation of First Nations and Métis leaders who can navigate and shape the regulatory landscape for future projects.

3. ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT: ELEVATING INDIGENOUS PRIORITIES

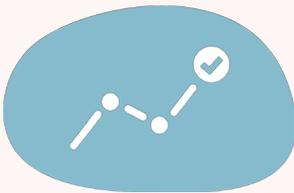
From the outset, the Line 3 IAMC has worked to ensure First Nations and Métis Nation concerns are directly communicated to federal ministries and the Canada Energy Regulator. The Committee has made formal recommendations advocating for early First Nations and Métis Nation involvement in projects, emphasizing engagement should start at the project planning stage rather than after decisions are made.

Panelists spoke about the importance of expanding First Nations and Métis Nation oversight beyond Line 3 to include all pipelines and federally regulated infrastructure in the Enbridge Corridor. Panelists stressed the need for continued advocacy to secure “Indigenous regulatory authority”—ensuring long-term involvement in decisions that impact lands, air, water, and species.

Today, the Line 3 IAMC continues to push for policies that ensure First Nations and Métis voices are considered in all regulatory decisions. The Committee's recommendations have influenced federal policy discussions on Indigenous-led environmental oversight and best practices for resource management.

* A significant takeaway from the discussion was the idea that Indigenous involvement in regulatory processes should extend beyond government-mandated oversight. The committee is working towards a vision in which Nations themselves lead regulatory initiatives, ensuring that their rights and interests are fully respected.

ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT



Progress made

CER Best Practices

- Improved incident notification with Indigenous Nations.
- Increased Indigenous involvement in emergency management.

Indigenous Engagement

- Improved CER communication with Indigenous Nations: First Nations Leadership, Métis governments, and local regions.
- Greater compliance verification of proponent's engagement claims.



Progress underway

Increased Indigenous oversight and shared decision-making

- Increased capacity for benefit and decision-making.
- Consideration of Indigenous equity positions, revenue sharing and partnership in major projects.
- Advance Indigenous Monitor training and programs.



Priority for the Committee 2025–2026

Seek collaboration with private land owners

- More opportunities for Elders and Knowledge Keepers to perform ceremonies and identify cultural sites.

Protection of heritage resources

- Strengthened protection for Indigenous heritage and sacred sites.
- Greater involvement of First Nations and Métis Nation in heritage resource protection.

Chat Show 1 Participant Engagement: Insights from Table Discussions

Following the first chat show, participants engaged in small table discussions guided by structured facilitation questions. Each group included six to ten participants, a table facilitator, and a notetaker.

The engagement questions encouraged participants to reflect on monitoring, training, and First Nations and Métis Nation regulatory involvement. In addition to open-ended discussions, participants responded to TIRI Training and Traditional Land Training using a 4-point Likert scale.

KEY THEMES

Across the various table discussions, key themes emerged.

1. Leveraging Social Media and Digital Platforms

- Social media platforms, such as Facebook, TikTok, and websites, were widely suggested as ways to engage youth and share monitoring stories.
- Some participants noted digital outreach should be supplemented with in-person engagement for effectiveness.
- Some suggestions were made to document stories through video content to make them more engaging, particularly for younger audiences.

2. Community-Based Engagement

- Many emphasized the need for direct, in-community engagement rather than solely relying on digital outreach.
- Effective methods include hosting or attending community events (e.g. career fairs and trade shows), engaging consultation offices within communities, and conducting monitoring roadshows (i.e., touring communities to share information).

3. Education and Training

- Schools and structured training programs were identified as important platforms for sharing information.
- TIRI training was seen as a way to integrate monitoring knowledge into existing programs.
- Participants noted the need for structured learning, such as mentorship programs and certification for Traditional Land Knowledge.
- Some participants were interested in developing layered training programs, where basic skills lead to more specialized technical roles.

Chat Show 1 panelists, from left to right: Kirk Poitras, Jade Dewar, Barb Hobson, Len Seefried, Don Ross and facilitator Charlie Ursell



4. Collaboration and Relationship Building

- Participants highlighted the importance of building relationships with Indigenous Monitors, youth, Elders, and technical staff to create a continuous learning environment.
- Governments, regulatory bodies, and project proponents should also be engaged in learning about First Nations, Métis, and Inuit land practices to enhance collaboration.

5. Overcoming Barriers to Participation

- Several table discussions identified obstacles such as information overload (e.g. leadership receiving too many emails), lack of capacity (volunteers have limited availability), and travel barriers (remote locations and unpredictable weather).
- Some solutions suggested included using community gatherings rather than organizing separate events, providing incentives like meals or prize draws to encourage participation, and ensuring information is accessible in different formats. (written, multimedia, etc.).

POINTS OF INTEREST

While these key themes emerged and were broadly agreed upon among participants, there were different perspectives on communication methods, en-

agement approaches, and the balance between regulatory and Traditional Knowledge integration. These differences highlight the need for flexible, community-driven strategies that can accommodate diverse needs and priorities, including:

1. Preferred Communication Methods

- Youth-focused discussions leaned towards social media and digital platforms.
- Older generations preferred in-person discussion and written communication (e.g. letters, emails).
- Some participants emphasized the value of text messaging as a bridge between digital and direct engagement.

2. Event-Based versus Decentralized Engagement

- Some participants suggested large events like the Line Wide Gathering or other regional career fairs as key spaces to reach many Nations at once.
- Others preferred a more grassroots, community-by-community approach to ensure deeper, richer engagement.

3. Monitoring as a Career versus Short-Term Training

- Some expressed concern that TIRI training lacked clear career pathways, leaving trained individuals without career progression opportunities.
- Some proposed a solution to create a tiered training system where those who complete TIRI can later become instructors or progress to advanced monitoring roles.

4. Regulatory versus Traditional Knowledge

- While some participants focused on First Nations, Métis, and Inuit involvement within regulatory processes, others emphasized that land-based learning and cultural training should remain a core component of training initiatives. Discussions explored how best to integrate Traditional Knowledge in parallel with regulatory structures, ensuring both are valued and effectively applied in oversight and monitoring.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS FOR LINE 3 IAMC

The small table discussions highlighted a shared value of the importance of storytelling and knowledge-sharing in Indigenous Monitoring. Additionally, social media, in-person community engagement, education programs, and relationship-building were all identified as essential tools. However, the best approach to these tools varies by region and audience.

Future efforts should focus on bridging digital and face-to-face outreach, ensuring structured career progression for Indigenous Monitors, and maintaining a balance between regulatory training and Traditional Knowledge.

RECONCILIATION KEYNOTE BY CADMUS DELORME

Cadmus Delorme, a respected First Nations leader and speaker, delivered a powerful and insightful keynote address on Reconciliation, historical truth, and the path forward for Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada. Cadmus set the tone with a blend of humour, storytelling, and deep historical knowledge, emphasizing the importance of understanding the realities inherited by both Indigenous and Canadian worldviews.

A central theme of the keynote was the Two Canoes analogy—representing the Indigenous and Canadian worldviews. Cadmus explained that these worldviews existed side by side, yet they have not always moved in harmony. The Canadian worldview (colonial to many), shaped by laws like the Indian Act, legal principles like the Doctrine of Discovery, and federal policies like residential schools, have all dictated the relationship between these two worldviews. They also have left First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit struggling to reclaim their rightful place. Despite this, Cadmus stressed Reconciliation does not mean Indigenous people wish to return to the past but rather seek the restoration of their cultural identity and a rightful place in shaping the country's future.

Cadmus spoke of the impact of colonial education systems, how generations of Canadians were misinformed about Indigenous history resulting in a lack of awareness and

“We live in two worldviews in this country. Reconciliation means that we just have to understand we must thrive in both worldviews.”



understanding that persists today. He emphasized Reconciliation is still in its infancy—only nine years into a long-term journey—and that patience, education, and collaboration are essential. Drawing from history, he pointed to examples such as New Zealand’s approach to integrating Māori knowledge and traditions into national identity as a model for Canada to learn from.

“We just have to understand our partners—Canadians. They’re not wired to understand the truth, and it’s tough for us to talk about the truth sometimes.”

One of the most compelling moments of the keynote was Cadmus’s personal reflection on intergenerational healing. He shared his family’s history, illustrating the shift from a once-strong Indigenous worldview, disrupted by colonial policies, to his own efforts to rebuild that connection for his daughter. His message was clear: Reconciliation is about restoring Indigenous vertical lineage, ensuring future generations thrive in both Indigenous and Canadian worldviews.

In closing, Cadmus left the audience with the hummingbird story—a symbol of persistence and positive action.

“The more hummingbirds we have, the more one day our children are going to thank us for those tough conversations we’re going to figure out, together, today.”

And, Cadmus said, that while Reconciliation may feel overwhelming, every effort, no matter how small, contributes to a greater future.

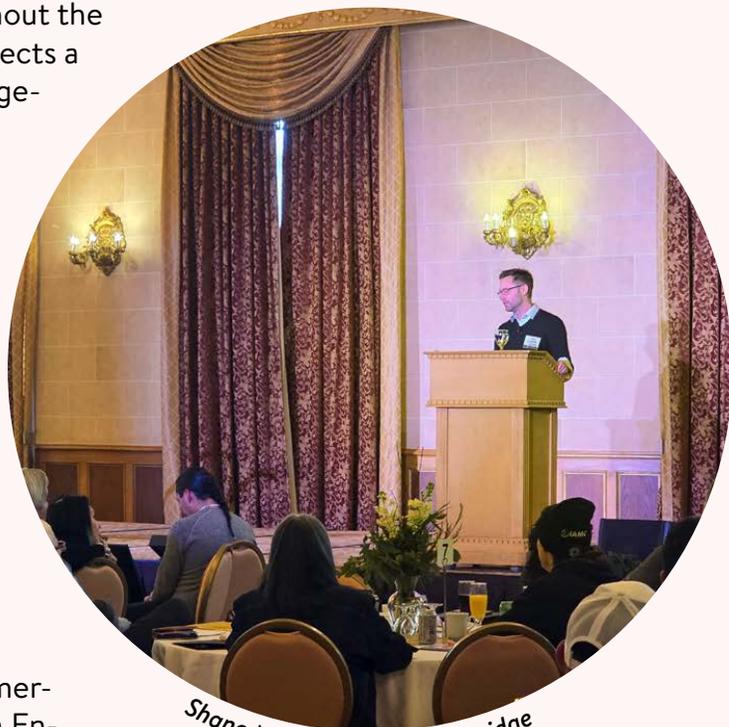


ENBRIDGE PRESENTATION ON THE WORK OF LINE 93

Shane Nightingale, Enbridge's Community and Indigenous Engagement Manager, provided an overview of the company's ongoing work with Nations along Line 3. His presentation focused on pipeline safety, First Nations and Métis Nation engagement, and lessons learned from past incidents, reinforcing Enbridge's commitment to building long-term relationships beyond regulatory requirements.

A key component of the presentation was the shift from a duty to consult approach to a lifecycle engagement model. He emphasized Enbridge is committed to maintaining ongoing relationships with First Nations and Métis Nation throughout the pipeline's operation. This shift reflects a recognition that meaningful engagement does not end with project approval, but continues throughout the maintenance, monitoring, and operational phases. He shared that Enbridge now requires all employees to complete Indigenous Awareness Training, developed by the Indigenous Leadership Development Institute, to strengthen cultural understanding across the company.

Shane also spoke about the Marshall Spill of 2010—one of the largest inland oil spills in North America. This had a profound impact on Enbridge's corporate culture. He described how lessons from the incident led to enhanced safety measures, increased environmental monitoring, and stronger engagement with First Nations and Métis Nation. A recent site visit with the Line 3 IAMC members demonstrated how Enbridge has worked to restore the impacted area, including reintroducing native plant species and participating in cultural protocols to acknowledge the land. He assured participants Enbridge remains committed to preventing such incidents in the future through continuous monitoring, integrity inspections, and emergency response preparedness.



Shane Nightingale from Enbridge

The presentation also covered Enbridge's commitment to transparency in emergency response planning. Importantly, Indigenous Monitors have contributed to improving environmental oversight and integrating Traditional Knowledge into pipeline monitoring efforts. Shane acknowledged that while Enbridge has made progress in engagement and environmental stewardship, there is still work to be done in building trust, ensuring transparency, and expanding opportunities for First Nations and Métis Nation participation in decision-making.

Focusing on the future, Shane reaffirmed Enbridge will not abandon First Nations and Métis Nation relations post-construction and remains open to collaborative discussions to improve engagement efforts.

Enbridge Presentation Participant Engagement: Q&A

Following the presentation, participants raised a range of questions, concerns, and reflections on Enbridge's operations, First Nations and Métis Nation engagement, and pipeline safety.

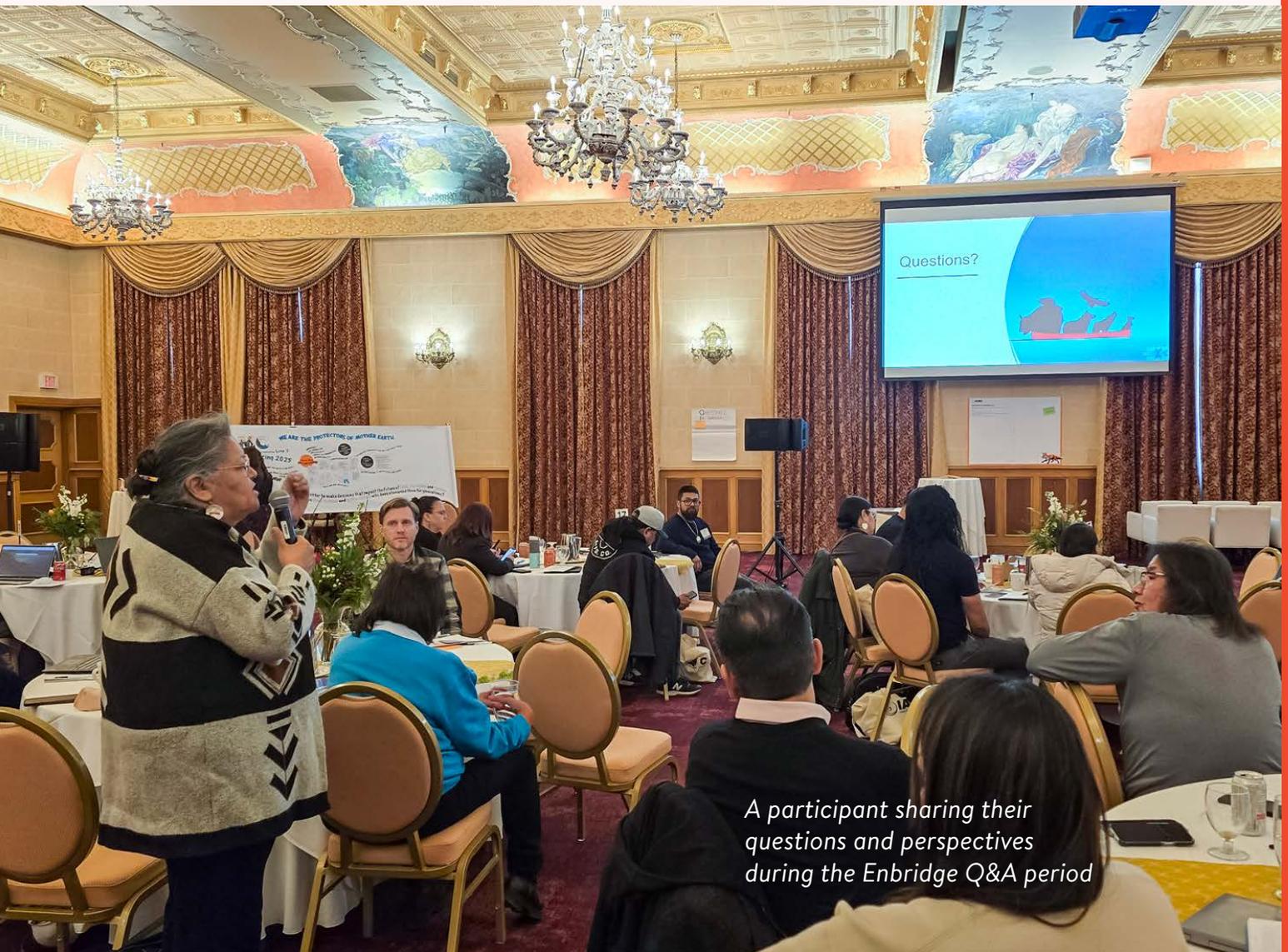
Many of the questions focused on pipeline integrity, emergency response preparedness, and the role of Indigenous communities in ongoing oversight.

- Concerns about the pipeline's lifespan and long-term environmental risks were expressed, particularly regarding leak detection systems and potential impacts on land and water.
- Participants sought clarity on how Enbridge monitors pipeline integrity over time and how First Nations and Métis Nation can be involved in identifying environmental risks.
- Questions were also raised about the company's emergency response protocols, with a focus on how First Nations and Métis Nation are included in training and preparedness efforts.
- Some participants requested more direct, hands-on training opportunities to ensure First Nations and Métis Nation communities are equipped to respond in the event of an incident.
- Several participants expressed a desire for more meaningful, direct engagement with Elders and grassroots community members beyond Chief and Council.
- There was also interest in increased funding and support for First Nations and Métis Nation participation in regulatory discussions and environmental monitoring. There was also a request for greater transparency around Indigenous business participation in pipeline-related contracts and procurement, over and above what is on the website.

- Additionally, some participants voiced frustration over the absence of senior Enbridge leadership as the company had organized another meeting at the same time as the Line Wide Gathering, not respecting the date proactively shared with Enbridge.
- Participants called for higher-level company representatives to attend future engagements to hear concerns directly and participate in discussions at a decision-making level. Enbridge acknowledged this feedback and committed to relaying it to company leadership.

While it was not possible for all questions to receive direct answers, the session provided an opportunity for open dialogue, allowing participants to express their concerns, share perspectives, and seek clarity on Enbridge's ongoing engagement efforts.

A full list of audience questions is included in Annex C, with rewording for clarity where necessary.



A participant sharing their questions and perspectives during the Enbridge Q&A period

ELDER DAVE DANIELS: DAY ONE REFLECTIONS

At the end of Day One, Elder Dave Daniels from Long Plain First Nation provided words of wisdom, reflection, and encouragement.

He spoke about the importance of asserting Indigenous sovereignty, reminding attendees their rights come not from government policies but from their ancestors, treaties, and inherent laws.

Reflecting on past discussions, Elder Daniels acknowledged the call for Indigenous regulatory authority, referencing a statement from earlier in the day:

“Someday, we have to have our own regulatory body. No man rides two canoes—our own regulatory body must be based on our own sovereignty.”

He shared teachings from Treaty 11 Territory, Tłı̨chǫ, where communities follow the philosophy of being “strong as two people.” He explained that strength comes from balancing Indigenous knowledge and Western systems, ensuring First Nations and the Métis Nation can navigate both worlds while staying rooted in their culture, language, and relationships with the land.

Elder Daniels also reflected on the importance of proper protocols when engaging with leadership, noting that a stronger presence from Chiefs and Councils was needed at the Gathering. He reminded attendees of the traditional practice of sending gifting tobacco as a formal invitation, suggesting that future engagements follow cultural protocols to strengthen participation and commitment.

* “Let’s not forget our treaty-making process. Let’s use our laws. Let’s send out tobacco for the next meeting and invite our Chiefs and Councils in the way our ancestors intended.”

He closed by encouraging continued conversations beyond the formal agenda, reminding participants that their work was not finished, and that true change comes from action.



Elder Dave Daniels from Long Plain First Nation

DAY TWO



DAY TWO: SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Day Two of the 2025 Line Wide Gathering began with a focus on the key transitions and changes occurring at the global, Canadian, and Nation levels. Building on the themes of the previous day, Day Two provided space for deeper discussions, knowledge-sharing, and future-looking conversations.

Day Two's Agenda featured two chat shows. Chat Show 2: Key Transitions focused on the changes facing the Committee following the completion of the Line 3 Replacement Project and explored the evolving role of the Line 3 IAMC and the broader regulatory landscape. Chat Show 3: Vision looked to the future of the Committee and the future of Indigenous regulatory authorities and its role in shaping oversight on energy projects.

Over lunch, representatives from Natural Resources Canada hosted a session on Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations (IMARs). This offered participants an opportunity to understand these proposed new regulations and their impact on Nations. Lunch concluded with a cultural presentation—live music from Métis fiddler Jason Lepine and Métis guitarist Lionel Desjarlais, bringing a joyful and celebratory atmosphere to the Gathering.

Day Two concluded with an Elders and Youth Reflection Panel, where two Elders and one youth shared intergenerational perspectives. They highlighted the importance of mentorship, First Nations and Métis Nation leadership, and honouring past and future generations. The positive energy from this conversation led to an additional, spontaneous participation from the audience, allowing those gathered to share final reflections and personal insights.

With the conclusion of the Gathering, Elder Marcella Vezina of the Manitoba Métis Federation led a closing prayer, offering words of gratitude, reflection, and guidance for the journey ahead. She called upon the Creator to bless the work done over the two days, reminding participants of the strength that comes from walking forward together with purpose and unity. There was a renewed sense of commitment to Indigenous governance, environmental stewardship, and community leadership.



Métis fiddler Jason Lepine and Métis guitarist Lionel Desjarlais



CHAT SHOW 2: KEY TRANSITIONS

The second chat show brought together key representatives from the Line 3 IAMC, Natural Resources Canada, the Canada Energy Regulator, and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada.

The discussion focused on:

- significant transitions shaping the Line 3 IAMC's role following the completion of the Line 3 Replacement Project,
- exploring evolving regulatory frameworks,
- First Nations and Métis Nation participation in oversight, and
- the broader landscape of Indigenous governance in energy projects.

Summary of the Panel Conversation

1. THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT PARTICIPATION

The Line 3 IAMC was established in 2017, before Canada's adoption of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)* in 2021.

Panelists reflected on how legislative and policy changes, including Canada's United Nations Declaration Act and its accompanying Action Plan, have influenced First Nations, Métis, and Inuit oversight of major projects. These changes have created new opportunities for First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit to be more actively involved in decision-making processes that impact their lands and communities.

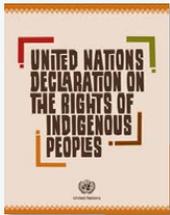
Panelists highlighted the importance of Action Plan Measure 34 (APM 34), which was co-developed with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit partners to increase their participation in federal decision-making on energy projects. They emphasized this measure represents a shift toward greater recognition of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit jurisdiction and the need for co-governance structures that respect First Nations, Métis, and Inuit rights.

Beyond legislative shifts, the conversation explored broader societal changes influencing First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation. Increasing public awareness and support for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit rights and international pressure to uphold commitments like *UNDRIP* have created a more favourable environment for systemic change.



However, challenges remain, including the need for adequate funding, capacity building, and ensuring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation is not merely symbolic but leads to real decision-making authority.

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT PARTICIPATION IN THE ENERGY SECTOR IN CANADA



**2007
UNDRIP**

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) passed by the UN General Assembly

**2015
TRUTH & RECONCILIATION COMMISSION**

For over a century, the central goals of Canada's Aboriginal policy can best be described as "cultural genocide."



**2017
LINE 3 IAMC FORMED**



**2019
CANADIAN ENERGY REGULATOR ACT**

The act mandated incorporating Indigenous knowledge and established governance structures with Indigenous representation on key bodies



**2021
UNDA**

Bill C-15 establishes a legal commitment for the federal government to align its laws, policies, and programs with the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.



**2021
LINE 93 OPERATIONAL**



**2023
ACTION PLAN MEASURES**

Line 3 IAMC worked with Canada Energy Regulator & Natural Resources Canada for APM #34.



**2025
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Line 3 IAMC is reviewing and exploring updates to the terms of reference.



3. THE IAMC'S EVOLVING ROLE IN OVERSIGHT AND REGULATION

The Line 3 IAMC's work has evolved significantly from monitoring compliance on the ground to shaping broader regulatory frameworks. The Indigenous Monitoring program was highlighted as an example of successful collaboration between First Nations and Métis Nation Knowledge Holders and federal regulators. The program strengthened relationships, integrated Western and Indigenous Knowledge, and fostered a more inclusive approach to environmental and safety oversight.

The Canada Energy Regulator acknowledged that Traditional Knowledge, perspectives, and values have transformed its approach to risk assessment, safety, and environmental protection. First Nations and Métis Nation Knowledge has been instrumental in identifying potential risks and transforming how the CER monitors and assesses projects.

The review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) and the Filing Manual was discussed as an ongoing area of change. The Canada Energy Regulator noted that these regulations do not currently reference First Nations, Métis, or Inuit rights or Knowledge, underscoring the need for reforms that integrate Indigenous worldviews.

* Panelists emphasized revising these regulatory tools to include First Nations and Métis Nation perspectives will be a critical step toward achieving meaningful participation in energy governance.

3. INCREASED FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT PARTICIPATION IN REGULATION

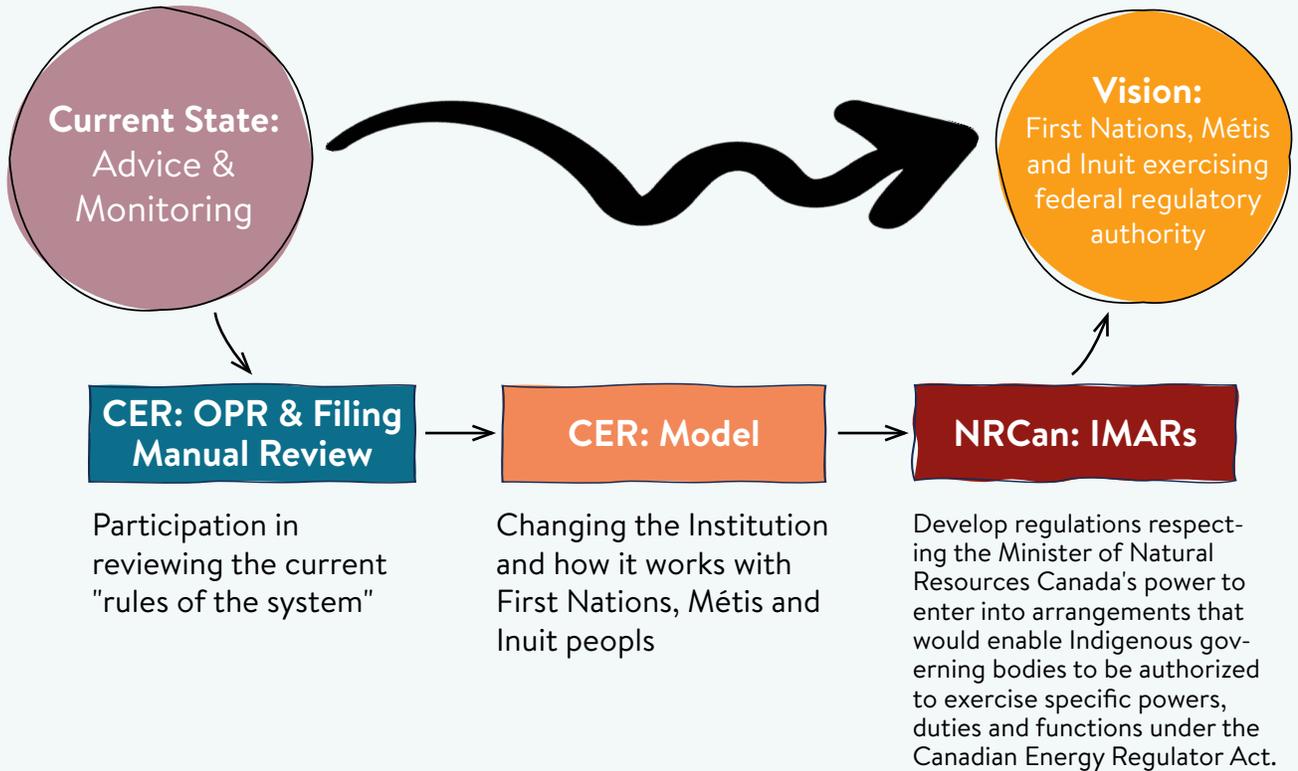
The Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations (IMARs) were introduced as a mechanism that could allow First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit to take on specific regulatory functions under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*. While this represents progress, panelists acknowledged many First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit leaders, including members of the Line 3 IAMC, aspire to move beyond participation in federal systems toward establishing their own legislative and decision-making authority.

Panelists discussed the importance of creating pathways for Nations to develop their own regulatory structures that align with their legal traditions and governance systems. Some Indigenous communities around the world have successfully established their own environmental and resource management laws, and panelists expressed the hope that similar models could be developed in Canada.

These transitions require ongoing commitment, capacity building, and strong partnerships between Nations and federal institutions. They also hinge on long-term collaboration, as the Line 3 IAMC is expected to oversee the lifecycle of Line 3 for the next fifty to seventy years. This long-term commitment provides an opportunity to build expertise and institutional knowledge to support greater First Nations and Métis Nation autonomy in regulatory decision-making.

Aspirational definitions for Indigenous Regulatory Oversight, Indigenous Regulatory Authorities, and Indigenous Regulatory Bodies are included in Annex D.

FEDERAL REGULATORY MECHANISMS THAT ACT AS STEPPING STONES



4. ADDRESSING GAPS IN CONSULTATION AND ACCOMMODATION

Another area of discussion included the challenges in federal consultation processes, highlighting inconsistencies between departments and the need for improved coordination. Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) shared its efforts to develop a more standardised and effective approach to Crown consultation, ensuring that First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit are not burdened by fragmented engagement processes.

Meaningful consultation must lead to dialogue and concrete accommodations that respect First Nations, Métis, and Inuit rights and jurisdiction. Too often, consultation is treated as a procedural requirement rather than a genuine effort to co-develop solutions. Throughout the chat show, a recurring theme was the need for stronger mechanisms to ensure First Nations, Métis, and Inuit voices influence project approvals and regulatory decisions.

Some speakers noted that consultation fatigue is a significant issue for First Nations and Métis Nation communities, as they are often asked to engage in numerous processes without adequate resources. Ensuring Nations have the financial and technical capacity to participate fully in regulatory discussions is essential for achieving equitable outcomes.

* Accommodation should be viewed as more than just mitigating impacts—it should involve proactive measures to support Indigenous governance and economic opportunities. For instance, ensuring First Nations and the Métis Nation benefit directly from resource projects, whether through revenue sharing, employment, or capacity building initiatives, was highlighted as a way to make consultation processes more meaningful and impactful.

Chat Show 2 Participant Engagement: Panel Q&A

Following the panel discussion, participants engaged in a Q&A session, raising important questions about Indigenous regulatory authority, consultation processes, and the broader role of the Line 3 IAMC. While some responses provided clarity, others highlighted ongoing work to address gaps in policy, coordination, and implementation.

1. Why Were First Nations and Métis Nation Not Involved Sooner?

Some participants expressed frustration that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit voices were historically excluded from regulatory decision-making and only recently included in oversight discussions.

- Panelists acknowledged that while Indigenous advocacy has long pushed for recognition, systemic change has been slow. The Line 3 IAMC itself is a product of generations of leadership advocating for greater First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in resource management.
- The discussion reinforced that while progress has been made, there is still work to do to ensure First Nations, Métis, and Inuit involvement is equitable, meaningful, and leads to real decision-making power.

2. The Role of an Indigenous Regulatory Authority

There were questions about whether Indigenous regulatory bodies would have true authority or remain constrained within federal frameworks.

- Some panelists emphasized that long-term solutions should focus on Indigenous-led regulatory structures rather than relying solely on participation in federal systems.



Line 3 IAMC Co-Chairs Richard Aisaican and Anita Kuipers

- Panelists pointed to examples from other Indigenous Nations globally that have successfully implemented their own environmental and resource laws as potential models for Canada.



3. Consultation & Consistency Across Government Departments

Participants raised concerns about the lack of consistency in Crown consultation processes, with different government departments applying different approaches.

- The CIRNAC representatives noted that efforts are underway to create a more coordinated consultation framework, ensuring departments work together rather than burdening Nations with multiple fragmented engagement processes.

There was also discussion about the need for stronger commitments to accommodation beyond just consultation. Ensuring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit benefit from resource projects—through governance roles, economic opportunities, and long-term partnerships—was identified as critical.

4. Review of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) and Filing Manual

The CER shared that this is the first comprehensive review of the OPR since 1999, and there is no mention of “Indigenous rights” (or other, older terms such as “Aboriginal or Indian”) in the current regulations.

The Line 3 IAMC has played a role in pushing for First Nations and Métis Nation inclusion, but there was a concern about how much influence First Nations, Métis, and Inuit voices will have in shaping regulatory reforms.

It was emphasized that regulations should mandate First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in decision-making rather than leaving it as an optional engagement process.

5. Ensuring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Leadership in Regulatory Change

Some participants expressed skepticism about whether federal commitments to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit inclusion would translate into real power-sharing in decision-making.

- Panelists encouraged continued advocacy and participation, emphasizing that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit involvement in regulatory reform is a long-term effort that requires persistence.

The discussion concluded with a call for sustained collaboration, ensuring that these conversations lead to tangible actions and ongoing First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership in regulatory governance.

A full list of audience questions is included in Annex E, with rewording for clarity where necessary.

Chat Show 2 Participant Engagement: Insights from Table Discussions

Following the panel discussion, participants engaged in structured roundtable discussions, sharing insights on regulatory transitions, First Nations and Métis Nation participation in oversight, and the Line 3 IAMC's evolving role. Each table included six to ten participants, a table host to help guide the conversation, and a note taker to document key takeaways.

KEY THEMES

Across the various table discussions, some key themes and recurring areas of agreement emerged, including:

1. Strengthening Engagement & Communication

- Clearer communication strategies, including regular updates, webinars, and interactive sessions, were suggested to ensure Nations stay informed.
- Some participants emphasized that Line 3 IAMC engagement must lead to tangible outcomes, rather than just information-sharing sessions.
- Participants echoed the concerns about Enbridge's scheduling conflicts with Line 3 IAMC events, which limits participation and undermines meaningful engagement.



Participants in a roundtable discussion on key themes and questions



A participant asking the Chat Show 2 panelists a question

2. Increasing First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Leadership in Regulatory Processes

- There was broad agreement across tables that “Indigenous regulatory authority” should go beyond participation in federal processes toward self-determined governance structures to include decision-making power beyond consultation and oversight and enforcement capabilities, rooted in Indigenous laws, traditions, and governance models.
- Many called for greater capacity funding to support First Nations, Métis, and Inuit involvement in regulatory reviews and policy development.
- Several participants emphasized that Indigenous Knowledge should be embedded into governance frameworks rather than treated as an add-on.
- There was strong interest across tables in developing Indigenous-led regulatory authorities and bodies to ensure greater autonomy in resource management.

3. Expanding the Line 3 IAMC’s Role Beyond the Line 3 Replacement Project

- Discussions highlighted the need for Line 3 IAMC involvement in new energy projects, including renewable energy, carbon capture, nuclear and alternative energy sources.
- Some participants emphasized that the Line 3 IAMC should play a role in broader energy transition discussions, ensuring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit decision-making power in new resource developments and projects such as mining.

4. Improving Consultation & Decision-Making Power

- Some participants expressed concerns that current consultation processes do not translate into real decision-making authority.

- Some noted barriers to participation including consultation fatigue, lack of funding, and difficulties in engaging youth and Elders, as key challenges.
- More direct outreach efforts—such as in-person visits, regional engagement sessions, and targeted discussions with leadership and technical experts—were suggested to improve participation.
- Some table discussions focused on ensuring meaningful accommodations, including economic benefits, governance roles, and stronger industry accountability.
- Some participants expressed concerns that penalties for industry violations are insufficient and suggested the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms.

POINTS OF INTEREST

While there was broad agreement on key priorities, differences in perspectives emerged:

1. Economic Reconciliation versus Cultural & Environmental Priorities

- Some participants emphasized Economic Reconciliation, advocating for financial benefits, employment opportunities, and resource revenue-sharing.
- Others stressed that financial compensation alone is insufficient, calling for stronger protections of land, water, and cultural heritage.

2. Line 3 IAMC's Future Role

- Some participants saw the Line 3 IAMC as a transitional body that should evolve into a fully Indigenous-led regulatory authority.
- Others preferred for it to remain an oversight mechanism working within existing government frameworks to ensure accountability.

3. Approach to Consultation

- Some participants felt overwhelmed by consultation fatigue and expressed skepticism about engagement processes leading to real change.
- Others emphasized the need for deeper, more meaningful consultation, including direct outreach and ongoing engagement within communities.

4. Balancing Collaboration versus Independence

- Most participants supported collaboration with federal and industry partners.
- Some argued that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit oversight should be completely independent to avoid conflicts of interest and ensure full decision-making power.

5. Jurisdiction & Indigenous Sovereignty

- Participants raised concerns about the balance between federal, provincial, and Indigenous authority in regulatory processes.

- Some called for clearer jurisdictional recognition of Indigenous regulatory bodies.

6. Indigenous Rights & Heritage Protection

- Many emphasized that the Line 3 IAMC should advocate for stricter enforcement of Indigenous rights violations and protection of heritage resources.

7. Creating a Sustainable Line 3 IAMC Model

- Some participants questioned how the Line 3 IAMC's work will be sustained long-term, suggesting a need for secure funding mechanisms or transitioning into a permanent Indigenous-led governance body.

8. Emergency Preparedness & Climate Change Impacts

- Concerns were raised about environmental risks, including potential pipeline failures and climate change impacts.
- Participants called for the Line 3 IAMC involvement in emergency preparedness planning and response training.

These varying perspectives across the table discussions highlight the complexity of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in regulatory oversight and the need to refine and evolve the Line 3 IAMC's role.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS FOR LINE 3 IAMC

The small table discussions provided a wide range of perspectives on the key questions, reinforcing the importance of increasing First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in regulatory processes. Participants expressed a strong desire for more direct engagement, transparency, and capacity-building initiatives that ensure First Nations and Métis Nation voices are heard and integrated into decision-making structures.

The themes that emerged from these discussions included the need for better communication strategies, stronger industry accountability, and more meaningful consultation processes that lead to concrete action rather than just dialogue. Many emphasized that regulatory oversight should move beyond consultation and toward real decision-making authority for Indigenous Rights Holders.

Additionally, participants discussed the importance of creating Indigenous-led regulatory bodies and strengthening self-determined governance structures. While the Line 3 IAMC plays a vital role, many saw an opportunity to further expand Indigenous authority in the oversight and management of natural resources.



CHAT SHOW 3: VISION

The third and final chat show focused on the vision the Committee has developed based on the feedback received from previous engagements and the gaps that exist in the current regulatory systems. It featured key representative leaders from the Line 3 IAMC, Natural Resources Canada, and the Canada Energy Regulator.

The discussion fostered dialogue on the evolution of the Line 3 IAMC, the future of Indigenous regulatory authority, and the role of Indigenous governance in shaping energy oversight.

Summary of the Conversation

The panelists reflected on the origins of the Line 3 IAMC and how its role has expanded beyond advisory and monitoring to influence broader regulatory and policy decisions.

Chief Matthew Todd Peigan spoke about the historical challenges of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in energy projects and how the Line 3 IAMC has worked to ensure long-term Indigenous oversight. Other panelists discussed the importance of developing Indigenous-led regulatory frameworks and building capacity within First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit to take on formal governance roles in resource management.

1. THE EVOLUTION OF THE LINE 3 IAMC

The Line 3 IAMC was created in a very different way to a typical government committee. The Government of Canada asked First Nations and Métis Nation leaders “How would you like to be involved in this initiative called the Line 3 IAMC?” This different way of getting going has paved the way for something much bigger.

The Line 3 IAMC created space for First Nations and Métis Nation voices in monitoring and advising—something that hadn’t been done before. “Boots on the ground” and hands-on learning became the focus, shifting from criticism to collaboration.

Panelists highlighted how the Line 3 IAMC was initially formed in response to the 89 conditions placed on the Line 3 Replacement Project’s approval. Initially focused on monitoring and advisory functions, the Line 3 IAMC has since evolved into a more influential body that actively engages with government regulators and industry. The Committee’s long-term vision now includes broader First Nations, Métis, and Inuit regulatory participation beyond a single project, ensuring that First Nations and Métis perspectives shape energy policy and oversight.

2. INDIGENOUS-LED REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND DECISION-MAKING

A major theme of the discussion was the future of Indigenous regulatory authority. Panelists emphasized that Nations should move beyond a consultative role toward greater autonomy in environmental and energy regulation. The idea of Indigenous decision-making institutions was discussed as a long-term goal of the Line 3 IAMC, allowing First Nations and Métis Nations to oversee projects affecting their lands.

There was also discussion of the potential development of Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations (IMARs), which could grant Indigenous regulatory bodies formal authority to oversee energy projects. While IMARs represent progress, panelists noted that the long-term goal is Indigenous-led governance that moves beyond participation in federal structures.

3. STRENGTHENING CONSULTATION AND FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT INVOLVEMENT

Panelists acknowledged that while progress has been made in improving First Nations, Métis, and Inuit involvement in regulatory processes, significant gaps remain. Meaningful consultation must move beyond procedural engagement to substantive decision-making power. Line 3 IAMC representatives highlighted the need for:

- i. More First Nations and Métis Nation representation in early-stage project planning and permitting.
- ii. A future aspiration for more formalized roles for Indigenous Monitors and—potentially, in the future, Indigenous Inspectors—in compliance and enforcement.
- iii. Collaboration to create shifts in regulatory frameworks to explicitly recognize Indigenous jurisdiction.

5. A SHIFT IN FOCUS AND NEW DIRECTION FOR THE LINE 3 IAMC

While the Line 3 IAMC was initially created to oversee the Line 3 Replacement Project, discussions highlighted the need to expand its focus to a broader range of energy projects. This could include all nine Lines and their related infrastructure in the Enbridge Corridor. Another possible reality could be the Line 3 IAMC monitoring and advising on renewable energy initiatives, infrastructure developments, and environmental protection programs beyond traditional oil and gas projects.

Panelists also discussed the importance of Economic Reconciliation, which ensures that First Nations and Métis Nation benefit from resource projects financially, as well as through long-term capacity building and governance authority.



Chat Show 3 panelists, from left to right: Chief Matthew T. Peigan, Genevieve Carr, Kimberly Lavoie, Richard Aisaican and facilitator Charlie Ursell

5. WHAT'S NEXT FOR THE LINE 3 IAMC

Despite its successes, the Line 3 IAMC struggles to secure long-term funding to sustain the work and contribute to the long-term vision. The Committee is also continuing to improve how they maintain engagement across diverse Nations and navigate federal and provincial regulatory frameworks.

Panelists emphasized that continued collaboration between First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, government bodies, and industry will be essential in shaping the Line 3 IAMC's future role.

Overall, panelists reaffirmed that the Line 3 IAMC is shifting its focus to the entire Enbridge Corridor during this term of the Committee and is looking to contribute to the bigger movement that is establishing Indigenous-led regulatory bodies.

* Indigenous co-chair Richard Aisaican ended the chat show with a quote from the Honourable Murray Sinclair, CC, MSC, Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2009–2015):

“We have described for you a mountain. We have shown you the path to the top. We call on you to do the climbing.”

FUTURE FOCUS AREAS FOR THE LINE 3 IAMC

1 Expanded scope of Committee work to accelerate the journey



2 Supporting the establishment of First Nations and Métis Nation Regulatory Authority

We're on a journey in uncharted territory, and we know there's still much to learn and do. That's why we need your help. Your perspectives and your participation are vital and we look forward to our discussions at the Line Wide Gatherings so we can shape our future, together.

Chat Show 3 Participant Engagement: Insights from the Table Discussion



Following the panel discussion, participants engaged in structured roundtable discussions, providing insights on the future of the Line 3 IAMC, Indigenous regulatory authority, and long-term governance models.

Each table included six to ten participants, a table host to help guide the conversation, and a note taker to document key takeaways.

KEY THEMES

Across the table discussions, several key themes and recurring areas of agreement emerged, including:

1. Expanding the Line 3 IAMC's Scope Beyond Pipeline Oversight

- Many participants emphasized that the Line 3 IAMC should broaden its scope beyond Line 3 to oversee a wider range of energy and infrastructure projects.
- Many participants strongly supported the idea of the Line 3 IAMC engaging in renewable energy development, natural resource management, and environmental protection initiatives.
- Some participants highlighted the need for an integrated regulatory approach that considers multiple levels of governance, including federal, provincial, and Indigenous-led frameworks.
- Participants raised concerns about the economic impact of pipeline projects ending, emphasizing the need for long-term economic planning and Indigenous involvement in full project lifecycles.
- Some participants emphasized the need for stronger Line 3 IAMC involvement in emergency response planning, particularly in light of climate change impacts.

2. Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Environmental Monitoring

- Participants stressed the importance of Indigenous-led data collection and environmental monitoring, ensuring that Nations control how data is gathered and used.
- Expanding the Indigenous Monitoring program was identified as a priority at many tables, particularly in areas beyond traditional pipeline oversight.
- There was some discussion about developing Indigenous-designed monitoring templates that reflect Traditional Knowledge and governance practices.

3. Strengthening Indigenous Governance and Decision-Making

- Many participants expressed a desire for the Line 3 IAMC to play a larger role

in Indigenous-led regulatory frameworks.

- Some discussions focused on the importance of formalizing Indigenous authority in regulatory decision-making rather than simply participating in consultation processes.
- Others highlighted the need for clearer pathways to long-term Indigenous governance structures, ensuring that oversight extends beyond advisory roles.

4. Building Capacity and Engagement Across First Nations and Métis Nation

- There was broad agreement that training and mentorship programs should be expanded to help First Nations and Métis Nation engage more effectively in regulatory discussions.
- Participants suggested creating a certification program for Indigenous Monitors to ensure their expertise is recognized across industries.
- Some emphasized the importance of direct engagement within First Nation and Métis Nation, suggesting that Line 3 IAMC-led sessions should be held in First Nations territories and Métis Nation Regions rather than centralized locations.
- There was strong support for creating a dedicated Elders and Youth Committee within the Line 3 IAMC to ensure knowledge transfer and long-term leadership development.

POINTS OF INTEREST

While there was broad agreement on key priorities, some differences in perspectives emerged:

1. Indigenous Regulatory Authority versus Influence within Existing Systems

- Some participants advocated for fully independent Indigenous regulatory bodies that operate separately from federal and provincial regulators. They emphasized self-determined governance, where Indigenous laws and traditions guide resource management.
- Others saw value in strengthening First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation within existing regulatory structures, arguing that collaboration with federal and industry partners can lead to meaningful change while maintaining influence over decision-making.

2. Line 3 IAMC as a Permanent Body versus a Transitional Model

- Some participants believed the Line 3 IAMC should evolve into a permanent, fully Indigenous-led regulatory body, expanding its scope beyond pipeline oversight to include all natural resource projects.
- Others saw the Line 3 IAMC as a stepping stone that should focus on building First Nations, Métis, and Inuit capacity for future governance models rather than becoming a permanent regulatory authority.

3. Collaboration versus Sovereign Decision-Making

- Some felt that co-development with Canada is necessary to ensure Indigenous regulatory authority is recognized and resourced appropriately. They emphasized incremental change through partnerships and formal agreements.
- Others believed that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Nations should unilaterally assert their regulatory authority based on their inherent rights rather than waiting for recognition from federal or provincial governments.

4. Scope of Indigenous Oversight – Energy Sector Only versus Broader Resource Governance

- Some participants focused on expanding the Line 3 IAMC's oversight within the energy sector, ensuring First Nations and Métis Nation voices shape pipeline regulations, new energy projects, and emissions reductions.
- Others felt the discussion should be broader, incorporating water protection, land stewardship, and biodiversity conservation, positioning Indigenous governance as the standard across all environmental regulatory areas.

5. Economic Benefits versus Governance Priorities

- Some saw Economic Reconciliation (e.g., revenue-sharing, business partnerships, Indigenous equity stakes) as a key aspect of increasing Indigenous authority in regulation.
- Others stressed that governance and land stewardship should come first, ensuring Indigenous laws are upheld before engaging in financial agreements with industry or government.

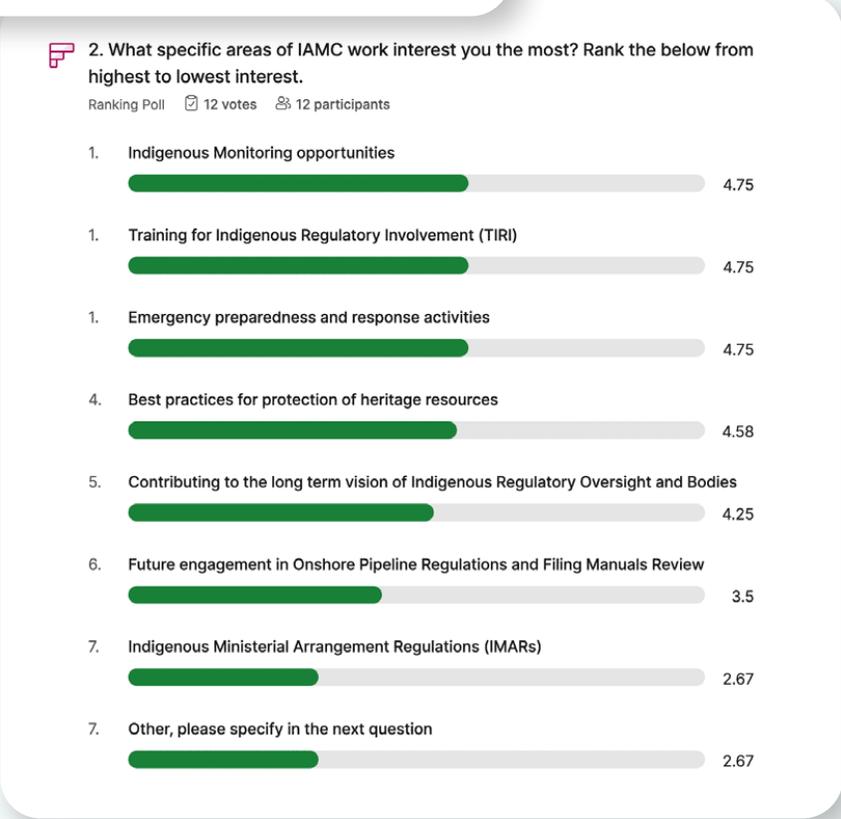
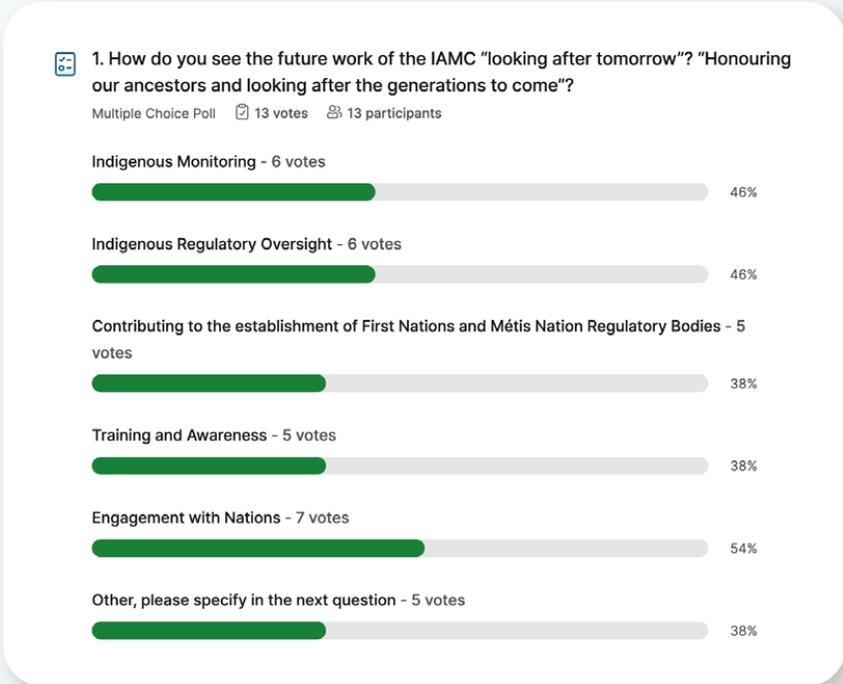
FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS FOR LINE 3 IAMC

The small table discussions reinforced the importance of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership in shaping the future of resource governance. Participants expressed a strong desire for the Line 3 IAMC to move beyond monitoring and advisory roles toward greater decision-making authority.

Key themes included expanding the Line 3 IAMC's focus to encompass broader regulatory frameworks, increasing Indigenous-led environmental monitoring, and ensuring that community perspectives drive decision-making. Many emphasized that Indigenous governance should be rooted in ceremony, traditional knowledge, and long-term sustainability planning.

Additionally, there was broad agreement that the Line 3 IAMC's role should also address cultural and environmental priorities. Participants called for a stronger focus on protecting Indigenous rights, ensuring meaningful consultation, and expanding First Nations, Métis, and Inuit capacity to lead regulatory oversight.

Overall, discussions reaffirmed that the Line 3 IAMC’s future lies in strengthening First Nations and Métis Nation governance, advocating for policy reforms, and ensuring the voices of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Nations are central to decision-making processes in Canada’s energy sector.



Elders' & Youth Reflections Panel

The Elders' and Youth Reflections panel provided a space for intergenerational voices to share wisdom, experiences, and hopes for the future. The discussion emphasized the importance of mentorship, Traditional Knowledge, and the role of young people in shaping the next phase of Indigenous governance.



An Elder reflected on the journey of leadership, sharing how his path from law enforcement to politics and business ownership was shaped by the values instilled in him as a child. He spoke about the importance of mentorship and preparing young people for leadership roles, stating:

“We need to prepare our youth to be future leaders, not future statistics.”

Throughout the discussion, speakers highlighted the value of strong partnerships and relationships in regulatory work. Rather than approaching conversations from a place of conflict, they stressed the need for collaboration:

“If you butt heads, you won’t accomplish anything. But if you listen and learn from each other, that’s where progress happens.”

From the youth perspective, panelists expressed gratitude for the opportunity to be part of the Line 3 IAMC’s work and emphasized the importance of learning from mentors and Elders. One youth reflected on her involvement with regulatory processes before the Line 3 IAMC existed and how First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in oversight has evolved:

“Before the IAMC, there was no formal space for Indigenous voices in monitoring and regulatory work. Now, we have a seat at the table, and that has changed everything.”

A recurring theme was creating a dedicated space for Elders and youth within the Line 3 IAMC, ensuring their guidance and voices remain central to decision-making. One Elder stressed that:

“Our ancestors signed treaties thinking about us in the future. Now, we must think about our youth and how we will leave this world for them.”

Another speaker reflected on the need for long-term planning, ensuring that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in regulatory processes is not just symbolic but translates into real decision-making power.

Many participants called for:

- Stronger youth involvement in land and resource management.
- A formal Elders and Youth advisory role within the Line 3 IAMC.
- Greater emphasis on long-term sustainability and traditional governance models.

The reflections underscored the interconnectedness of past, present, and future generations, reinforcing the responsibility of today's leaders to pave the way for stronger First Nations and Métis governance and environmental stewardship.



Reflections by Line 3 IAMC members Melvin Abraham, Kyra Northwest, Mike Sutherland and facilitator Charlie Ursell

PARTICIPANT REFLECTIONS & COMMENTS

This section was a spontaneous addition to the agenda, created in response to the energy and excitement in the room. Participants were invited to share reflections, concerns, and calls to action, resulting in a powerful and diverse discussion.

Several themes emerged from the floor, reinforcing key ideas from earlier sessions while introducing new perspectives:

1. HONOURING THE SPIRITUAL CONNECTION TO THE LAND

One person spoke about the deep spiritual connection to the land, noting that discussions often focus on policy and governance but neglect the ceremonial and cultural responsibilities of environmental stewardship. He encouraged Nations to seek guidance from Elders and ceremonial leaders when making decisions about resource management, warning that history will repeat itself if spirituality is not honoured

“If we don’t honour it with the things we’re doing going forward, we’re going to be in the same place we were before. History shows us that.”

Another participant emphasized that recognizing the Creator’s law is essential to protecting both the land and First Nation and Métis Nation, stating that when the spirit of the land is disregarded, the balance is lost.

2. BRIDGING GAPS IN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN INDIGENOUS & NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Nathan Kaye, Zagime Anishinabek, raised concerns about the lack of awareness among non-Indigenous people, including government and industry representatives, about the historical and present-day realities of Indigenous governance. He noted that misunderstandings persist because many decision-makers are not engaged in these conversations or learning directly from First Nations and Métis communities.

“When they’re not in these rooms, they don’t understand. They can still perpetuate those differences and hostilities toward our people when they don’t have that historical context.”

Participants called for greater participation from federal and industry representatives in these discussions to ensure genuine partnerships that reflect mutual respect and understanding. There was also a strong call for educational initiatives that deepen non-Indigenous awareness of Indigenous legal traditions, governance structures, and treaty obligations.

3. Strengthening Indigenous-Led Oversight & Accountability

Brad Spence, from George Gordon First Nation, emphasized the importance of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership in environmental oversight and regulatory enforcement, calling for stronger Indigenous governance roles that extend beyond advisory positions. He questioned why Indigenous Monitors are still referred to as “monitors” while non-Indigenous counterparts are called “officers.”

“Who do you think they’re looking down upon or looking up to? Our people should be called officers as well, to give them that same level of respect—we’re doing the same work.”

Additionally, he encouraged leaders to hold their own communities accountable in environmental stewardship, ensuring that regulatory practices extend beyond industry and government to include self-monitoring within First Nations and the Métis Nation.

4. THE ROLE OF THE LINE 3 IAMC IN LONG-TERM GOVERNANCE

Heather Bear, from Chacachas First Nation, reflected on the future of the Line 3 IAMC, expressing a desire for the committee to have greater authority and independence. She suggested that securing long-term funding would allow the Line 3 IAMC to operate with more autonomy:

“I think you should be more than a Committee. You should have statutory funding so you’re free to say and give strong recommendations that hold the provincial and federal governments and industry accountable.”

She reinforced that the Line 3 IAMC must continue evolving into a stronger governance body, ensuring that First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit are not only consulted but have a decisive role in shaping policy and enforcement.

Another speaker added that the Line 3 IAMC should have the power to commission reports and advocate for communities impacted by industry activity, ensuring that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit oversight extends beyond monitoring into policy-setting and enforcement.



Participants in a roundtable discussion on key themes and questions

The Importance of Hope and Future Generations

The session closed with a reminder from an Elder that future progress will require ongoing education, capacity building, and intergenerational leadership to strengthen Indigenous governance across Canada.

One speaker urged attendees to bring these discussions back to their communities, ensuring that grassroots voices remain engaged in shaping the future of Indigenous oversight:

“We can’t lose hope. We have to remember our teachings, our ancestors, and our responsibility to the next generations.”

DAY TWO: CLOSING REFLECTIONS

The 2025 Line Wide Gathering ended in a good way, with a final prayer led by Elder Marcella Vezina of the Manitoba Métis Federation. Elder Vezina, who has long served her community through her work with the Métis Child and Family Services, offered words of gratitude and reflection, calling upon the Creator to bless the participants, the work ahead, and the families left at home.

She reminded participants that the gathering was more than just discussions—it was an opportunity to share knowledge, strengthen relationships, and set a path forward together. As she spoke, participants were encouraged to reflect in whatever way they felt comfortable, embracing the spirit of the closing prayer in their own way.

Her words carried a message of peace, unity, and continued guidance as participants prepared to return home. The gathering may have ended, but the commitment to Indigenous governance, environmental stewardship, and community leadership would continue.

With that, the 2025 Line Wide Gathering officially concluded, leaving participants with renewed purpose and strengthened connections to carry forward into their work.

**WE ARE MOVING UPSTREAM - WORKING TO TRANSFORM
THE REGULATORY SYSTEM AND SECURE YOUR
FIRST NATIONS AND MÉTIS NATION
REGULATORY AUTHORITY**



A participant sharing their reflections at the end of Day 2

REFLECTIONS & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

One of the strongest themes that emerged was the desire to move beyond participation in existing regulatory frameworks toward Indigenous-led governance models. While structures like the Indigenous Monitoring Program and the Indigenous Ministerial Arrangements Regulations represent steps forward, many participants expressed that the long-term vision must go further, ensuring that Indigenous laws, protocols, and decision-making processes are formally recognized and upheld.

Discussions also reinforced the importance of ensuring continuity, knowledge transfer, and intergenerational leadership. Elders called for greater youth involvement in environmental and regulatory processes, while youth participants spoke about the need for mentorship, capacity building, and sustained opportunities to engage in governance.

Several participants discussed expanding the Line 3 IAMC's role, suggesting that its oversight could extend beyond pipeline monitoring to include broader environmental protection and resource governance. While no formal commitments were made, these conversations highlighted a growing momentum toward expanding First Nations, Métis, and Inuit influence in regulatory decision-making.

* The Gathering also served as a reminder that collaboration is key. Many participants emphasized the need for stronger coordination between First Nations, Métis Nation, and Inuit, federal agencies, and industry partners, ensuring that consultation is not merely procedural but meaningfully shapes policy, oversight, and enforcement.

As the gathering ended, participants reflected on the ongoing work ahead—strengthening Indigenous governance, ensuring greater accountability in resource development, and securing lasting recognition of Indigenous rights in regulatory frameworks. While each partner will move forward on their own timeline, the Gathering reaffirmed a collective commitment to protecting the land, water, and communities for future generations.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: THE 109 NATIONS IMPACTED BY LINE 3 AND INVITED TO ATTEND THE LINE 3 IAMC LINE WIDE GATHERING 2025

1. Alexander First Nation
2. Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation
3. Asini Wachi Nehiyawak Traditional Band
4. Blood (Kanai) First Nation
5. Enoch Cree Nation (15)
6. Ermineskin Cree Nation
7. Frog Lake First Nation
8. Louis Bull Tribe
9. Métis Nation of Alberta Zone 3
10. Métis Nation of Alberta Zone 4 (17)
11. Michel First Nation
12. Montana Cree First Nation
13. Paul First Nation
14. Piikani (Peigan) First Nation
15. Saddle Lake Cree Nation
16. Samson Cree First Nation
17. Siksika First Nation
18. Stoney Nakoda First Nation
19. Tsuu T'ina First Nation
20. Treaty 7 Management Corporation (the tribes of the Blackfoot Confederacy, (Siksika, Piikani (Peigan) and Kainaiwa (Blood)), Tsuu T'ina (Sarcee), the Stoney (Bears paw, Chiniki, and Wesley/Goodstoney)
21. Ahtakakoop (Shell Lake) First Nation
22. Big Island Lake First Nation (Joseph Bighead Cree First Nation)
23. Beardy's and Okemasis
24. Carry the Kettle First Nation
25. Central Urban Métis Federation Inc.
26. Chachacas First Nation
27. Chief Big Bear First Nation
28. Cote First Nation
29. Cowessess First Nation
30. Day Star First Nation
31. Fire Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council (Carry the Kettle, Little Black Bear, Muscowpetung, Nekaneet, Okanese, Pasqua, Peepeekisis, Piapot, Standing Buffalo, Star Blanket, Wood Mountain)
32. Fishing Lake First Nation
33. Flying Dust First Nation
34. George Gordon First Nation (Kaneonuskatew)
35. Kahkewistahaw First Nation
36. Kawacatoose First Nation
37. Keeseekoose First Nation
38. Kinistin Saulteaux Nation
39. Little Black Bear First Nation
40. Little Pine First Nation
41. Lucky Man First Nation
42. Métis Nation of Saskatchewan
43. Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Eastern Region III
44. Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Western Region III
45. Moosomin First Nation
46. Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man First Nation
47. Muscowpetung First Nation
48. Muskowekwan First Nation
49. Nekaneet First Nation
50. Ocean Man First Nation
51. Ochapowace First Nation

52. Okanese First Nation
53. One Arrow (Willow Crees) First Nation
54. Onion Lake First Nation
55. Pasqua First Nation
56. Peepeekisis First Nation
57. Piapot First Nation
58. Pheasant Rump Nakota Nation
59. Poundmaker First Nation
60. Red Pheasant First Nation
61. Sakimay First Nation
62. Saulteaux First Nation
63. Standing Buffalo Dakota Nation
64. Star Blanket First Nation
65. Stony Knoll (Young Chipeeweyan) First Nation
66. Sweetgrass First Nation
67. The Key First Nation
68. Thunderchild (Piyewasiw-awasis) First Nation
69. Touchwood Agency Tribal Council (Day Star, Fishing Lake, George Gordon, Kawacatoose, Muskowekwan)
70. Thunderchild (Piyewasiw-awasis) First Nation
71. Wahpeton Dakota Nation
72. Whitecap Dakota Nation (Moose Woods)
73. Wood Mountain First Nation
74. Yellow Quill First Nation
75. Yorkton Tribal Council (Cote, Keeseekoose, The Key, Ocean Man, Sakimay, Kahkewistahaw)
76. Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
77. Birdtail Sioux First Nation
78. Brokenhead Ojibway First Nation
79. Buffalo Point First Nation
80. Canupawakpa Dakota First Nation
81. Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (Birdtail Sioux, Dakota Tipi, Long Plain, Roseau River, Sandy Bay, Swan Lake, Waywayseecappo)
82. Dakota Plains Wahpeton First Nation
83. Dakota Tipi First Nation
84. Ebb and Flow First Nation
85. Gambler's First Nation
86. Keeseekoowenin (Riding Mountain Band) First Nation
87. Lake Manitoba First Nation
88. Long Plain First Nation
- 89–92. Manitoba Métis Federation (Southeast, Southwest, Winnipeg)
93. O-Chi-Chak-ko-Sipi (Crane River) First Nation
94. Peguis First Nation
95. Pinaymootang (Fairfield) Anishinabe First Nation
96. Pine Creek First Nation
97. Rolling River First Nation
98. Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation
99. Sandy Bay First Nation
100. Sapatawayak Cree Nation
101. Sioux Valley Dakota Nation
102. Skownan (Water hen) First Nation
103. Southern Chiefs Organization
104. Swan Lake First Nation
105. Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve
106. Treaty 2 Territorial Alliance (Ebb and Flow, Keeseekoowenin, Lake Manitoba, O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi and Skownan)
107. Waywayseecapo First Nation
108. West Region Tribal Council (Ebb and Flow, O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi, Rolling River, Skownan, Pine Creek, Gamblers, and Keeseekoowenin and Tootinaowaziibeeng)
109. Wuskwi Sipiik (Indian Birch) First Nation

ANNEX B: AGENDA FOR THE LINE 3 IAMC LINE WIDE GATHERING 2025

Day One – February 5

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Breakfast
9:00 – 10:10 AM	Opening Ceremony
10:10 – 10:30 AM	Committee Welcome: Co-Chairs & Leaders
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Coffee Break
11:00 – 11:45 AM	Chat Show 1: The Beginning
11:45 – 12:30 PM	Engagement on Key Questions: Table discussions
12:30 – 1:30 PM	Lunch
1:30 – 2:00 PM	Reconciliation Keynote by Cadmus Delorme
2:00 – 2:50 PM	Enbridge presentation and Q&A with Shane Nightingale
2:50 – 4:00 PM	Elders' Reflections, Wrap-up

Day 2 – February 6

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Breakfast
9:00 – 9:10 AM	Welcome
9:10 – 10:00 AM	Chat Show 2: Key Transitions
10:00 – 10:30 AM	Engagement on Key Questions: Table discussions
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:00 PM	Chat Show 3: Vision
12:00 – 12:30 PM	Engagement on Key Questions: Table discussions
12:30 – 1:30 PM	Lunch & Learn with the IMARs team
1:30 – 1:50 PM	Welcome Back & Cultural Performance
1:50 – 2:30 PM	Elders' & Youth Reflections
2:30 – 3:30 PM	Thank You & Closing Prayer

ANNEX C: AUDIENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE ENBRIDGE Q&A

During the Q&A session following Shane Nightingale's presentation on behalf of Enbridge, attendees posed a variety of questions regarding pipeline safety, First Nation and Métis Nation engagement, environmental oversight, and economic opportunities. While not all questions received direct answers, this summary reflects the key themes and concerns raised during the discussion.

Pipeline Safety & Environmental Concerns

- What is the expected lifespan of Line 3, and how does Enbridge plan to manage long-term risks?
- What leak detection systems are in place, and how quickly can Enbridge respond to a pipeline failure?
- What steps is Enbridge taking to ensure pipeline safety near water crossings and ecologically sensitive areas?
- How are Indigenous Monitors involved in ongoing environmental oversight of the pipeline?

Emergency Response & Training

- How can First Nations and Métis communities be more directly involved in emergency response planning with Enbridge?
- Are there opportunities for hands-on emergency response training for First Nations and Métis Nation?
- What resources are available to ensure communities have emergency preparedness plans in place?
- How does Enbridge collaborate with local First Responders in the event of a spill or other incident?

Indigenous Engagement & Consultation

- How does Enbridge engage with Elders and Knowledge Keepers, beyond leadership at the band council level?
- What steps is Enbridge taking to ensure consistent, long-term engagement rather than one-time consultations?
- How is Indigenous Traditional Knowledge incorporated into monitoring, decision-making, and pipeline management?
- Are there dedicated funding opportunities to support Indigenous-led monitoring initiatives?

Economic and Business Opportunities

- What percentage of procurement and contracting opportunities related to Line 3 are awarded to Indigenous businesses?
- What steps is Enbridge taking to increase transparency around Indigenous business participation in its operations?
- Are there specific programs aimed at supporting Indigenous entrepreneurs or businesses looking to engage with Enbridge?

Corporate Leadership & Accountability

- Why was there no senior Enbridge leadership present at this gathering?
- Will Enbridge commit to sending executive-level representatives to future engagements with First Nations and Métis communities?
- How does Enbridge ensure that concerns raised at gatherings like this are taken seriously and acted upon at a corporate level?

ANNEX D: OVERSIGHT AND AUTHORITY: ASPIRATIONAL DEFINITIONS

The Line 3 IAMC is dedicated to collaborating with partners to contribute to the establishment of Indigenous-led regulatory bodies. As part of this effort, we have developed initial definitions for key concepts that have, until now, remained undefined. These definitions are aspirational in nature, and instead of describing the current regulatory and policy environment, aim to bring clarity and specificity to the transformative change we seek to support.

Indigenous Regulatory Oversight

The structured and formal process of ensuring First Nations and Métis Nation peoples can participate in decision-making over issues impacting them, their rights, and ways of life for the lifecycle of projects and related infrastructure.

This encompasses measures for Nations to exercise regulatory authority in respect of projects and matters that are currently regulated solely by Canada.

It includes, but is not limited to:

- enforcement;
- actions to establish(an) Indigenous Regulator(s);
- Indigenous Inspection Officers and reporting;
- co-developing amendments to old regulations and co-writing new ones;
- meaningful Indigenous decision making across the lifecycle of natural resource development and infrastructure projects.

The intent of Indigenous Regulatory Oversight is to ensure that Indigenous rights, knowledge, and governance structures are respected and integrated, requiring changes to existing Canadian regulatory processes. This requires a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to Indigenous People's laws, traditions, customs, ceremonies, and land tenure systems to adjudicate matters that may impact the rights of Indigenous Peoples pertaining to their lands, territories, and resources.

It requires that Indigenous peoples are given the required recourse to:

- access information;
- develop their own data, peer reviewed research, information; and,
- maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions to actively participate in regulatory processes and the development of the laws that govern land, air, water, species, cultural heritage and natural resources within their Traditional Territories.

Indigenous Regulatory Authorities

Indigenous Regulatory Authorities (RAs) refer to the agency Indigenous peoples – in the context of the Line 3 IAMC, First Nations and Métis Nation – have to exercise regulatory oversight through regulatory frameworks. These frameworks consist of a comprehensive system of laws, known statutes (acts), regulations (also known as subordinate legislation), policies, and guidelines that collectively govern activities within specific sectors or contexts.

These frameworks establish the legal and procedural boundaries within which individuals, organizations, and government entities must operate to ensure compliance, protect public interests, and achieve policy objectives. Indigenous Regulatory Authorities will play a crucial role in ensuring that Indigenous Nations can exercise meaningful decision-making power over activities impacting their lands, waters, rights, and ways of life, throughout the lifecycle of projects and infrastructure developments.

Indigenous Regulatory Bodies

The term Indigenous Regulatory Bodies is intended to refer to the organizations that may hold and exercise Indigenous Regulatory Authority to carry out Indigenous Regulatory Oversight. These bodies are mechanisms through which First Nations and Métis Nation peoples may assert their jurisdiction and governance over activities that impact their lands, waters, rights, and ways of life.

These bodies may be enabled by or the CER Act and would operate within a structured regulatory framework. Their functions could include:

- Enforcement of regulations and policies;

- Conducting inspections and reporting findings;
- Co-developing amendments to existing regulations and crafting new ones;
- Supporting meaningful Indigenous decision-making throughout the lifecycle of natural resource development and infrastructure projects.

Indigenous Regulatory Bodies would serve to institutionalize the integration of Indigenous knowledge systems and governance structures and the protection of Indigenous rights into regulatory processes. They embody the principle of self-determination, ensuring that the laws, traditions, and customs of Indigenous Nations are respected and upheld within their Traditional Territories.

ANNEX E: AUDIENCE QUESTIONS FROM CHAT SHOW 2 KEY TRANSITIONS Q&A

During the Q&A session following Chat Show 2: Key Transitions, participants raised a variety of questions regarding Indigenous regulatory authority, government consultation processes, and the Line 3 IAMC's evolving role. While not all questions received direct responses, the following summary reflects the key concerns and inquiries posed during the discussion.

Indigenous Participation in Regulatory Oversight

- Why weren't First Nations, Métis, and Inuit included in regulatory decision-making from the beginning, and why is this happening only now?
- How can Indigenous oversight move beyond participation in federal systems toward true self-determined regulatory structures?
- What legal or policy mechanisms exist to ensure that First Nations, Métis, and Inuit voices directly influence decision-making, rather than serving in an advisory capacity?
- How can the Line 3 IAMC help create pathways for Indigenous Nations to develop their own laws and governance structures for environmental and resource management?

Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) & Indigenous Knowledge in Policy Development

- How will Indigenous Knowledge be formally embedded in the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) and Filing Manual review?
- What guarantees exist that the OPR review will lead to real regulatory changes, rather than token engagement?
- Given that the current regulations do not mention Indigenous rights or knowledge, what steps are being taken to correct these gaps?
- Can regulations be amended to mandate First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participation in regulatory oversight rather than leaving it optional?

Consultation & Consistency Across Federal Agencies

- How will the federal government ensure consistency in consultation processes across different departments?
- What steps are being taken to prevent consultation fatigue, where First Nations, Métis, and Inuit are repeatedly engaged without meaningful outcomes?
- How can CIRNAC's efforts to improve Crown consultation coordination reduce the burden on First Nations, Métis, and Inuit while ensuring full participation?
- What role does free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) play in these evolving consultation frameworks?

Indigenous Ministerial Arrangement Regulations (IMARs) & Governance

- How much actual authority would IMARs grant First Nations, Métis, and Inuit under the Canada Energy Regulator Act?
- Would Nations operating under IMARs still have to report to federal officials, or could they function with full decision-making power?
- What legal or policy pathways exist for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit to develop completely independent regulatory authorities?
- What lessons can be learned from Indigenous Nations globally that have successfully established self-governing environmental and resource laws?

Long-Term Vision & Future Opportunities

- What role can the Line 3 IAMC play in expanding First Nations, Métis, and Inuit oversight beyond Line 3, into other energy projects and sectors?
- How can the Line 3 IAMC engagement be improved to ensure more direct outreach to Nations that may not yet be fully involved?
- What are the next steps for ensuring Indigenous-led governance models become a reality within the regulatory system?
- How will the government ensure that these discussions lead to tangible change, rather than just more consultation?

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