



ANISHINABEK NATION REGIONAL ROUND TABLES

WINTER 2017



ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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INTRODUCTION

The Anishinabek Nation has actively been building positive working relationships with our citizens, government, industry, and academia. It is through these positive working relationships that we can come to understand and respect each other's views and perspectives. With the variety of matters, the Anishinabek Nation needs an avenue to bring regional and local concerns, issues, action items, recommendations, and opportunities to the table for discussion.

In December of 2016, a Lands & Resources Forum was held with a very specific set of goals and objectives in mind. The goal is to build positive working relationships where we can come to understand and respect each other's views and perspectives. The objectives are to:

1. Establish a regional framework that will allow Anishinabek leadership and technical expertise to gather and discuss the local and regional priorities, concerns, and opportunities.
2. Enhance decision-making that will act on matters that will protect our jurisdiction, traditional territories and rights.
3. Increase communications and to understand each other's needs, priorities and opportunities.

The relationship between the Anishinabek Nation and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change has been moving forward. As part of moving forward, a new regional framework has been established to ensure that the Anishinabek Nation communities can meet and discuss Great Lake Basin initiatives as a collective, share information, and build on community partnerships with MOECC at the regional and local level.

The first series of Anishinabek Regional Round Table took place from January to March 2017 to discuss the initiatives that are occurring within the Great Lakes Basin. The discussion ranged from the implementation of the Great Lakes Protection Act the Great Lakes Guardians' Council, concept of a Great Lakes Virtual Space, Lake Erie Nutrients update, Introduction to water quantity management, and an excess soil update.

BACKGROUND

The Anishinabek Nation regional round tables gathered on Feb 3, 2017, February 8, 2017, and March 1, 2017. These round table discussions provided an opportunity for the Northern Superior, Lake Huron, Southeast and Southwest communities to establish and build upon the relationship, seek opportunities and to address concerns and issues with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change with focus on Climate Change.

The Anishinabek Nation is the traditional territory of 40 First Nations. Anishinabek Nation communities located within the Anishinabek Nation territory have jurisdiction to the treaty lands and rights to resources. The Anishinabek Nation regions have different perspectives when water, lands, and resources are the topic of discussion.



Figure 1. Anishinabek Nation Territory and communities. Image provided by Union of Ontario Indians.


TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

To ensure consistent information sharing between the regions, the topics of discussion on Climate Change were the same for each region. This section will provide a snapshot of the presentations that were provided in order of the agenda for the regional round tables¹. The first Climate Change topic of discussion was an overview of adapting to changing climate, Ontario's climate change action plan and Ontario's gas cap and trade program. The Ministry continues to learn from First Nations and is building a greater understanding that community level engagements are important. This section will provide an overview of each presentation that was discussed at the round tables and what was heard from the regions.

ADAPTING TO ONTARIO'S CHANGING CLIMATE

Adapting to Ontario's Changing Climate Discussion illustrated the observed changes in surface temperature from 1901-2012. The Far North winters are projected to be up to -8 degrees warmer, the south up to -4 degrees warmer, with potentially increasing freezing rain and less snow. The annual temperature has been changing in the past, and will change more rapidly in the future. By 2050 Ontario could expect heat stress due to increasing warmer days and nights, increase flooding as more precipitation and more wet days.

¹ The round table agenda and presentations are available; please contact the Union of Ontario Indians Lands and Resources Department.



The Impacts due to climate change that Ontario will experience rising average temperatures that will lead to more widespread extreme weather and events such as severe storms, flooding, drought and heat waves. The Impacts will vary on a regional scale and are currently affecting every day economic sector such as human health, energy, transportation, tourism, recreation, etc. Ontario has already experienced a decrease in winter tourism due to the availability of snow and increased summer tourism.

Ontario will feel the impacts and will impact forests and agriculture, which will impact food security including the availability of traditional subsistence species like moose. The forest species composition will change and the seasonal variability will impact agriculture. Ontario will experience new vector borne illnesses such as increased tick borne illnesses such as Lyme disease or mosquitoes carrying West Nile, Dengue Fever or even malaria. The changes in weather patterns and the unpredictable timing and will impact the quality of ice and winter roads, as well as shifting animal migration.

Flooding has occurred in Ontario. In May 2017, Thunder Bay experienced heavy rains leading to flooding, impacting homes and infrastructure overloaded and the city had to declare a state of emergency. In July 2013 the Great Toronto area experienced flooding condition after a record breaking 126 mm of rain in just a few hours. The historical single day record for a similar event was 122 mm set in 1954 during Hurricane Hazel.

Severe Storms in Ontario has been recorded as well. In 2009, the Vaughan and Grey County tornadoes resulted in \$ 76 million in insurance claims. In June 2010, a wind and thunderstorm event hit Leamington resulting in \$120 million in insurance claims. In August 2011, a tornado hit Goderich resulting in heavy damage to the city's downtown core and disruptions in electricity and natural gas utilities.

The impacts in the North is also seen as Forest fires events increase due to weather changes. In June 2006, Fort Hope experienced dense smoke from this fire event. The pace of climate change in Ontario's North is expected to be faster. Northern communities might also be more vulnerable due to the built environment. In March 2012, Fort Severn experienced 8 degrees temperatures and rain, which resulted to overland flooding on frozen ground.

The Economic Impacts across Ontario is increasing in all sectors. Managing risk in all sectors and across all decision levels is needed. Decision makers and community leaders need to access climate change information and knowledge, as well as the capacity and tools that can be applied in the local settings. Some examples of decisions in a changing climate include how to:

- Identify risks in a community (Public & Health Safety)
- Determine which risk have priority
- Protect long-term infrastructure investments
- Identify food-security challenges and responses
- Build resilience for vulnerable populations

Ontario's Adaption Strategy and Action Plan is building on the momentum created by the Expert Panel, the province released Climate Ready: Ontario's Adaption Strategy and Action Plan in 2011. The Climate ready outlined a total of 37 actions to be taken by 10 ministries over the course of four years

(2011-2014). The plan also included as one of the five main goals to “achieve a better understanding of future climate change impacts across the province” and action including enhancing climate related monitoring, undertake research partnership for climate modelling and establish a climate modelling collaborative.

Ontario is planning for climate change in various way such as infrastructure risk assessments, strengthen winter roads, build climate change adaptation into Ontario’s 10 year Infrastructure plan and environmental assessment guidance. The current government commitment was stated in the September 2016 mandate letter where the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change has been tasked with “working with partner ministries, stakeholders and indigenous partners to develop a climate change adaptation plan for Ontario that sets out priorities and actions Ontario will take to adapt to the effects of climate change.”

Ontario climate change adaptation activities are aimed to build on previous commitments and identify new actions and including more sectors for example, managing risks to energy infrastructure, reviewing food security. In addition, a climate change consortium will be developed to provide a one-window access to climate science and information, as well as climate services that enhance understanding of risks and opportunities to enable effective adaptation action and decision-making at the community level ².

In addition, MOECC is committed to incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) as it proceeds to develop the modelling collaborative which can assist with advance collection and understanding of the environment, changes that are occurring and expected future impacts. The ministry will work with the First Nations to ensure concerns are addressed.

NORTHERN SUPERIOR REGION CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION DISCUSSION:

Question: What can the government do to reduce emissions like alternative fuels and alternative energy?

Comment: Concerned about emergency exist roads in the face of all the changes and increased danger to the community as a result of climate change.

Comment: Request presentations to the community on climate change.


Comment: Why is there no mention of the animals that will be impacted by climate change?

Answer: What is needed in a multi-ministry response to climate change with the inclusion of animals in that response?

Question: What we need is environmental monitors for mining closures, forestry spraying. Maybe MOECC can help to get our own people doing the monitoring?

Answer: MOECC has a monitoring component in terms of monitoring water.

² More information on the climate change consortium, presentations are available please contact the Union of Ontario Indians.



Comment: The monitoring that First Nations want is for the long-term. First Nations can monitor all that stuff, but also remember, there is TEK knowledge.

Comment: The Ontario Government has been doing a terrible job monitoring. It affects First Nation hunting and fishing rights? Habitat is decreasing and now there is less opportunity. Where is the Federal government? The jurisdictional problem and political football needs to stop by governments. First Nations already told you what the problems are. There would be no species at risk if First Nations were still looking after it. First Nations have their own science and history.

Comment: Manipulation of the environment is also a problem.

Comment: We are at a virtual moment in life. First Nations have been telling people how to live and do things on the land. Nothing has been done because government is protecting the money. First Nations have to adapt as a result of the mistakes government and corporate greed has made. When we make decisions today, we need to think about the 7 generations ahead of us.

LAKE HURON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION DISCUSSION:

Comment: Melting ice and polar bears coming further south.

Question: What was the role for the ministry of finance?

Comment: The Union of Ontario Indians should be consulted. The PTOs to be included in the consultations with all of those ministries.

Comment: There is a much bigger role for First Nations in the plan that Ontario is proposing than there was before.

Comment: If you are going to do this you need to respect the differences between the south and the north and the unique position of First Nations.

Comment: If you had problems in your community then you could go to the consortium to help you with planning to deal with changes. This could be potentially more cost effective for smaller communities because it is subsidized by the provincial government and can be tailored to fit the needs that are unique to the community.

Comment: First Nations do not have the funding sources to take on a new project or the capacity to pick up and start something new. The funding that First Nations receive comes from the Federal Government.

Answer: Georgina Island is a good model and was at least partially funded by the different levels of government for their project.

Comment: What you can do at the local level. Most of the First Nations action is reaction. Some First Nation communities have emergency action plans that raises the issues of climate change. This process helped out in providing information and arising issues and pointed out the most vulnerable people in the community. First Nations need to have these plans together.

Comment: The real value of having a school in a First Nation community is that Council is able to impact the curriculum and have a say that the children need to learn about this issue.


Comment: First Nations need to influence both levels of the government to ensure that industry is doing all they can do to address that. Some of the Elders say that it is only when the last oil is taken out of the ground then something may happen. The change has to happen not only in First Nation communities, but across the Nation. The dependence on fossil fuels is what we are dealing with. This issue should be raised at the leadership level and determine what the Anishinabek Nation strategy is. It goes back to all of the permits that First Nations are asked to comment on and the yearly work schedules and how they are going to impact the land. It is all about how we are going to build our own systems of how First Nations are going to respond to those requests. This is a tough issue to raise amongst all of the other challenges. First Nations consider themselves a government that does all of the things that other governments do but the difference is that First Nations do not have the finances to do the work that needs to be done. Industry and the governments are going to need to ante up on all of the issues that we have talked to over the last couple of days.

Comment: This is the idea of the consortium. The difficulty is that the risks of climate change are in every aspect and it is daunting to get your head around the changes that are taking place.

Comment: First Nations become concerned when they get put next to municipality. First Nations consider themselves a much higher order of government than the municipality and have different types of concerns. The role of the municipality is to examine where that authority comes from for them to say they want to host a nuclear waste site. First Nations were not consulted and concerned where ever they got the authority to do that needs to be looked at. When it pertains to our traditional territories, First Nations need to make those calls.

Answer: We want this consortium to work with First Nations and the ownership that lies with Elders.

Comment: I don't think that you have to convince First Nations that climate change is real. There is a need to provide funding. First Nation need some tools and do not have the human resources or the capacity.



Comment: There is going to have to be an understanding of how Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) is used and gathered. There are different approaches to it. First Nation concerns are putting it out there. About a year ago, the Federal Government got a hold of TEK and started to build policy around it and their interpretation of what TEK is and what it means. They will manipulate it to suit their purposes. Normally First Nations do this on their own with the support of the Elders. There is no need for government to define TEK.

Comment: In the context of child welfare we described how the communities care for children, a process that is sacred. There is a tendency for government people to describe First Nations processes and uses for their own needs.

Comment: TEK should remain within the communities.

Comment: You should describe clearly what MOECC is asking of the community. There are sacred protocols. There is a TEK group on the North Shore who have taken the issue of aerial spraying on with little money and they are focused on the one issue. There rationale is that we will deal with this first and we will deal with other issues later. They had a chance to speak with the chiefs last week and will have another meeting next week.

SOUTHEAST / SOUTHWEST CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION DISCUSSION:

Question: How is this going to be rolled out to the communities?

Answer: The first thing is the establishment of the green bank that will help individuals and communities to connect with these programs online and physical location.

Comment: Comprehensive plans are expensive.

Question: How much sharing goes on?

Comment: It was 3 years ago that INAC started to fund climate change primarily with northern communities and it is just now that some First Nation council started talking about climate change.

Comment: Capacity is the real need.

Question: Is there is a proposed fund for climate change action plan? It could be planning or implementation.

Comment: It could be planning or for implementation.

Comment: Some of the training can come from partnerships with universities and there is also First Nation institution.

Comment: Chippewa industrial development corporation did types of projects. If funding becomes available it should include the option for including green designs from the start of the project.

Comment: The Federal Government does have some funding streams with The First Nation Adapt Program.

Comment: The Rural Economic Development Fund provides 50 % funding to fund planning. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural can help to facilitate those plans.

Comment: I would like to know about the protocols and to see how they are related to the farming communities and the off-set stuff.

Question: When you talk about verified, is it by a third party reviewer?

Answer: Usually it is some sort of accreditation.

Comment: There is an opportunity for First Nations to become accredited for evaluation to off-set credits.

Comment: With protocols and wetlands, this should be a focus of off-set credits.

Question: How is the protocol linked to MNRF's climate policy?

Answer: That is a little different in terms of what they are trying to do.

Comment: MNRF takes the view that it is all about revenue. They go to the business decision first. They always take the side of the person taking the trees down.

Comment: It is also on First Nation to help to rebuild these relationships with Ontario.

Comment: There is interest in having a youth component in this. The next generation is inheriting our planet.

Comment: Thames Water keeps summer students with MNRF learned from the different communities on the Thames River. At the same time they become interested in environmental studies and engagement with these issues. This is something that could be scaled up.

Comment: Aboriginal work exchange program for a college student summer job in environmental studies.



ONTARIO'S CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

This presentation provided a review of the context of climate change in Ontario and the Province's strategy to meet its targets. It provided an overview of key actions in Ontario's climate change agenda, specifically the potential areas for collaboration with First Nations. As well as to continue the conversations and identify opportunities to build on future conversations.

Ontario's climate change strategy was released in November 2015, which outlines areas where actions need to take place and identifies the need to:

- Reduce emission from key sectors
- Demonstrate government collaboration & leadership
- Achieve resource efficiency and productivity
- Support industry & innovation
- Support adaption & resilience
- Continue discussions & engagement with First Nations

First Nations have provided feedback and what was heard thus far is that indigenous communities have contributed the least to climate change and are most affected by its negative impacts. There is a need for greater community awareness and longer-term engagement. There are concerns about higher living costs due to cap and trade, and want economic benefits from cap and trade. There is a need for capacity and resources for both mitigation and adaptation activities. Finally, the need to learn from Elders to gain traditional knowledge and consistent and meaningful youth engagement.

To fight climate change in Ontario, the action plan will complement the cap and trade program by guiding the reinvestment of proceeds to achieve Green House Gases (GHG) reduction and manage cost impacts. The action plan includes action within seven major categories such as transportation, buildings & homes, land-use planning, industry & business, research & development, government, and agriculture, forests and lands. First Nations will have the opportunity to benefit from programs throughout the plan, and the action plan includes a section focused on First Nations. The actions focused on collaboration with Indigenous communities are largely based on what has been heard, but Ontario recognizes the need for on-going discussions and will refine and change potential actions to ensure they are address community needs and interests.

Some of the related energy planning will seek energy transition where Ontario and First Nation communities would work in partnerships to ensure a transition to non-fossil fuel energy in a way that minimizes impact on the communities. It will also strive to connect remote communities by Ontario, First Nations, and the Federal Government to connect remote communities to the provincial electricity grid. In addition, looking at micro-grid solutions where community support exists. Ontario would work with First Nation organizations to develop advanced micro grid solutions in First Nation communities.

There will also be jobs and training partnerships. Low carbon jobs and training partnerships will be established among post-secondary institutions and Indigenous communities. These would deliver programs that would support skills training related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and the

green buildings sector.

Ontario will establish a fund for community-level greenhouse gas pollution reduction projects and for community energy and climate action planning in First Nation communities. In addition, Ontario would connect with Indigenous communities by partnering on regular symposiums to be held in different communities across Ontario, focusing on sharing knowledge on climate change, including TEK.

Finally, First Nation climate change tables will be created to ensure on-going, regular discussion on share priorities between Ontario and First Nations. Round tables such as this would coordinate climate action and the implementation of Ontario's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and identify new actions that communities would like to see move forward. The Union of Ontario Indians (UOI) indicated the need for regional responses to climate change. MOECC and UOI have been working on a bi-lateral agreement and will continue to work with the Anishinabek Nation on further engagement and action on climate change ³.

NORTHERN SUPERIOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN DISCUSSION:

Comment: The government is telling us what to do and at what time.

Answer: The government is telling us what to do and at what time.

Comment: It is a cash grab. First Nation know that.

Comment: People can still buy the offset and continue to pollute.

Comment: The nuclear waste dump could be affected by climate change. First Nations are surrounded by greed and some of the most productive mines. First Nations need to get involved because we are thinking of our children. If we do not get involved then someone else will. That is not greed and not thinking about our children.

Comment: First Nation have problems with the fish and the dams seeing arsenic and mercury poisoning.


Comment: Micro grid solutions.

Comment: Partial mining ventilation to reduce greenhouse emissions. MOECC is focused on how these businesses can reduce their emissions.

Comment: Direct surplus energy should be sent north.

Comment: There should be skills training as an opportunity related to retrofitting of homes under the new guidelines.

³ Presentation – Ontario's Climate Change Action plan is available.



Comment: There are plans for a fireplace renewal program and there could be opportunities there.

Comment: If we are going to talk about conservation, we conserve because it costs money.

Comment: First Nations need seats at the planning table. First Nations need to be involved in the planning stage. Some communities have boil water advisories and need to plan now for the future.

LAKE HURON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN DISCUSSION:

Comment: Green energy is part of the equation.

Comment: Most of the green energy is going into meeting new demands.

Comment: How will the money that is generated from cap and trade is going to be spent.

Comment: Micro grid solutions as well as connecting more communities to the provincial grid.

Question: A while back there was a lot of discussion around the long-term energy plan. How is that discussion coming along?

Answer: Ontario is renewing that plan right now.

Question: Did they cancel the large contracts?

Answer: That was MNRF that canceled the larger contracts because the province already has too much power.

Question: What is the government's plan for new technology?

Question: I am a community up north and I need micro grid how can you help me?

Answer: There was about 8million. For micro grid.

Comment: There are two things there. 4 or 5 years ago there was a lot of excitement around micro-grids. A company looked into a 500 KW lines Sudbury north and the 69 corridor. All of that has been put away. The overall impact was a big reduction in manufacturing. A lot of those businesses disappeared. Once the economy gets back then that excess power will be gone.

Comment: There are other micro grids that are interesting. How can First Nations to address energy costs at home when First Nations do not have a gas pipelines anywhere near our community? First Nations are stuck. Every stick of wood in Ontario is spoken for. Waste wood First Nations still have to wrestle that away from the mills.

Comment: It is frustrating. First Nations are left to hound the government for a reduction from the power companies. First Nations do not charge them for the easements for the hydro poles on our land. It is not about making money, it is about surviving in our world. We are still here. We are not as healthy as we once were. Give us some insight as to how you are going to help us.

Comment: One of the things that has been heard over the last couple of the days is that the party that should be here is MNRF they have been given certain responsibilities. First Nations keep hearing about this waste wood thing. It boils down to the Sustainable Forest Licenses (SFL) and the forest management practices. We need to make decisions on how that should happen. MNRF needs to change its forest management practices.

Comment: First Nations want to be off the grid and be energy self-sufficient. Building a farm and one or two turbines and have our own energy.

Comment: The next meeting to talk about alternative energy sources.

Comment: First Nations lost a lot over the last 150 years but we are now at a point in our history and now we want our own share. Hydro and food prices that are high. Things are so expensive that children are paying the bills for their parents.

Comment: We need the treaties to be expensive. The Indian agriculture is a sham it is a loan sharking operation. First Nations are trying to build a new relationship.

Comment: First Nations need to decide who will represent their interests with limited possibilities and seats.


Comment: We are all going to pay the same for climate change but what I want to ensure that First Nations benefit from the money that is collected.

Comment: Dr. David Pearson – it is people like him that want to help First Nations on climate change.

SOUTHEAST/SOUTHWEST CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN DISCUSSION:

Question: Isn't a lot of this self-imposed by government? We have chosen to make our schools with air-conditioning but we create our own problems that put these systems in place that create more energy.

Comment: It is a good point that we do not need air conditioning.



Comment: I don't disagree that there is a need. As a government First Nations need to do more about how they are conducting our own business.

Question: Are sink holes related to environment?

Answer: The shifting climate makes the infrastructure more vulnerable.

Question: Will the consortium allow for First Nations to access raw data to do their own modeling? They need raw data, is very important.

Answer: The raw data is out there. It will most likely be the clearing house for validated climate change data.

Comment: Curve Lake received calls from CMHC, the housing that they are building don't last 10 years and they want us to take more. We have the need for housing and we do not have the capacity to take on more. The houses that they designed will survive in Curve Lake but not up north. They have a plan that they were going to do a number of houses in the north.

Comment: It is one of the topics that we have been discussing. There is a need for Aboriginal communities to be involved in the design of new types of houses that are good for the new climate.

Comment: We have heat islands in Aamjiwnaang. We have a lot of requests from companies and cities that want to build things in flood plans. What is being developed with green infrastructure? We have a lot of industry. We are still waiting for an SO₂ standard from the Ministry? We have asthmatics, we have issues with people not being able to use their land because it is too hot. We have air quality issues. Those are our important issues. The information is good but I would like more regulations and more action.

Comment: It is important to look at this as community-based. The priorities are different by community it is not a broad level. What we develop is not going to cover all First Nations. The key is to fund capacity. If we are going to make the changes that we need to make we need capacity building.

Comment: It could be that a community or a table from southern Ontario meet to decide on a good model for this region.

Comment: One of the ideas in the action plan is to build capacity in indigenous community.

Comment: It is a great idea, but the key is to be able to keep the people on staff. We could have a staff, but when the funding for the project runs out we are not able to keep them on staff.

Comment: As some of this is done, the hope is that some of the economic activity is sustainable to create business.

Comment: There might be 15 communities in Ontario that might be able to do proposal based. The rich will get richer as they have the staff to do the proposal writing.

Comment: The whole piece about the jobs that could come out of this. There is a need for monitoring and there is opportunity for monitoring.

Comment: In the past year and a half we are needing to look at the use of energy. The council is looking at how they are using their energy. The council is making decisions that are helping the bottom line.

Comment: There is also capacity issues with reporting.

Comment: There is a problem with setting aside contracts is that First Nations have to compete with one another for the contracts. How can we set it up for the First Nations to work together?

Comment: There is always a need to look for more energy and there is a need to look to reduce energy dependence.

Comment: There is a call for environmental monitoring at the First Nation community level to be included in the design of the action plan.





ONTARIO'S GREENHOUSE GAS CAP AND TRADE PROGRAM

This portion of the round table, MOECC provide an update on Ontario's cap and trade program, discuss the key design elements of the program including offsets and a path forward. So what is cap and trade? Ontario's cap and trade program gradually lowers total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from most polluters to help reduce the impacts of climate change. It is putting a price on carbon that forces companies and consumers to consider the impact of their choices on the environment. It gives polluters an incentive to cut emissions - "if you pollute less, you pay less". Pricing emissions is the lowest cost way for Ontario to achieve its targets.

How does cap and trade work? The cap, government sets a limit on greenhouse gases that can be emitted by covered facilities (i.e. facilities regulated under the program) and the cap limit decreases over time. The distribution of allowances is where the cap is divided into units called allowances. One allowance permit the holder can emit one tonne of GHG. Government will distribute the allowance either by free of charge to covered facilities, or they are sold to emitters that can increase the price of goods, they sell to cover the cost of the allowance.

The compliance-offset credits are GHG reductions from projects in sectors not covered under the program cap. Projects must either reduce emissions or remove carbon from the atmosphere. Projects must meet pre-established rules set by the government to be eligible to generate offset credits (the rules are contained in documents call protocols). Offset credits can be used for compliance by covered facilities. For compliance, regular intervals by covered facilities must turn in enough allowances and offset credits to equal their emissions in that period.

Facilities will need to have as many allowances and credits as they have emissions. Facilities where emissions exceed allowances (e.g. due to an increase in output) can either invest in clean technologies, switch to lower carbon fuels, or buy more allowances or offset credits. In addition, facilities that do not use all their allowances can sell them.

The context and status is implemented through the Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016, which provides authority to implement a cap and trade program. It is the overarching legislation for cap and trade regulations. Emissions reporting is implemented under the Quantification, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Regulation (O.Reg. 143/16). This regulation became in effect as of January 1, 2017, this regulation determines what to measure, how to measure and how to report. It also established a compliance obligation for cap and trade, and it builds on existing reporting regulation O.Reg. 452/09. The Cap and Trade Program Regulation (O.Reg. 144/16) became effective on July 1, 2016, where entities are responsible for their emissions starting January 1, 2017. The first auctioning of emission allowances is intended to be held in March 2017. This regulation also requires balancing of emissions with allowances and credits.

The scope when it comes to sectors and emissions is that most Ontario emissions are covered to ensure more reductions, however, agriculture and waste are not included. Ontario's program covers facilities that emit 25000 tonnes or more, electricity generators and importers, fuel suppliers and importers, however, marine and aviation fuels are not included, and natural gas distributors. There will be household impacts, as the average energy costs to households for building energy and transport

could rise about \$13.00 per month in 2017, with varying impacts across regions. The investing cap and trade proceed will mitigate these impacts. Through the Climate Change Action Plan, \$ 85 million to \$ 96 million from the proceeds will go toward collaboration with Indigenous communities.

The compliance offset credits will have protocols for various project types (e.g. afforestation, grassland management) are being developed. They will define the requirements for creating an offset credit that can be used for compliance in the cap and trade program. The project to adapt existing protocols began in Fall 2016. Some protocols are set to be completed in early 2017, and others will be completed by the end of 2017, or early 2018. It is anticipated that the forest protocols will take longer and be available in late 2017 or early 2018. Interested stakeholders and Indigenous partners will have an opportunity to review and comment on the protocols being adapted.

Ontario will also develop a quality branded, voluntary offset class. These voluntary emissions reductions will not be eligible to be used under the cap and trade program. However, they can be used by the government to meet neutrality commitments by the private sector and for further greening of covered sectors. Voluntary emission reductions will be derived from Ontario-based projects, ensuring that the social and economic benefits accrue to the citizens of Ontario. Criteria will be established for creating the reductions and ensuring they are credible. MOECC will continue to work with First Nation communities to identify opportunities to reduce emissions, participate in supporting the program through services such as monitoring and verification, and discuss potential for creating offset for use in the cap and trade program or to support government commitment to carbon neutrality ⁴.

NORTHERN SUPERIOR CAP AND TRADE DISCUSSION:

Comment: Polluting should be regulated and if you don't reduce then you should be shut down or fined. Emissions have to come down. The bigger companies do not want to put scrubbers. Where do the companies come in if they continue to pollute then they should pay for it.


Comment: There are different emissions. The environment includes everything.

Comment: I see what is happening, I have a trap line. If MOECC is doing this conservation for money, then MOECC is doing it for the wrong reason. There are communities that do not have options. The North Shore communities are having problems with emissions from Ohio.

Comment: The problem with the Green Energy Act was some challenges around First Nations consultations. What about cap and trade for water?

Comment: When you are home you guys are going to do it if you like it or not. We do not trust you. I am left out as a First Nation person and leader. If we do not do something then our children will ask us why did this happen. If you want to make a relationship then we need trust.

⁴ For more information on the offset protocols, the proposed compliance offset project, offset credit criteria and/or the offset credits regulatory proposal please contact the UOI for further information.



Comment: Ontario needs product endorsements for products with low emissions.

Comment: There is a need for community-based consultation, each First Nation community has their own communication protocol.

LAKE HURON CAP AND TRADE DISCUSSION:

Comment: Permits are free of charge right now and that could change. After 2020 we would look to decide who would get them free of charge.

Question: This whole cap and trade - is it geared toward oil and gas? The onus should not be on the consumer. You did not tell me this before I signed the contract.

Question: Is this a Provincial or Federal thing?

Answer: The Federal Government said last year that if a province does not have a price on carbon then the Federal Government will impose it.

Comment: Will it affect our effectiveness?

Comment: Yes it might. It will be free and then in the longer term we will try to understand who will feel the competitiveness and who will not. There is also some talk about tariffs against goods that come from places that do not have carbon prices.

Comment: Through the Climate Change Action Plan 85 to 96 million from the proceeds will go toward collaboration with indigenous communities.

Question: Is there going to be some relief for people of the North?

Answer: MOECC will be selling a lot of permits once the science that comes along then maybe we can talk about carbon trapping in a marsh. 13 different project types. We do not want to lessen the integrity of the program by letting projects in that lessen the program.

Question: There are questions about how hard it is to get in the market.

Answer: There are companies that can help people get into the market.

Comment: Please pass along the concerns that we and the communities have about a lack of engagement by MNRF with the communities around the forestry carbon policy that they are moving forward with.

Answer: We will do so

Comment: We looked at what was happening in other parts of the world. There is no body that can hold the programs accountable. Maybe after the program is established then other jurisdictions may want to join.

Comment: We need a workshop on this so that we can get into the details and figure out how we can fit in all of this. We should be set to do something in the next little while and inviting the technicians to spend the time on it.

SOUTHEAST / SOUTHWEST CAP AND TRADE DISCUSSION:

Question: What source do you use for understanding emissions and is it public?

Answer: Yes it is public data and it is available on the website.

Question: Who is getting those free credits?

Question: What will happen to the increased costs that are passed onto the consumer?

Answer: The money that is made by the system can be reinvested to reduce the amount of energy that they use.

Comment: Over time, there will be an opportunity to switch for emitters to start to choose green technology knowing that the cost of carbon will go up over time.

Comment: First Nations worry about the transition and the burden that individual households will have concerns about how these rural areas are going to be supported to make the transition.

Comment: There is a woodstove exchange of a fuel stove?

Question: How does a First Nation look at getting these credits?

Comment: First Nations need consultation, they are seeing the tax on invoices that they are receiving.

Question: Will the Ministry support partnerships between First Nations and industry?

Comment: First Nations do not want this to be one of those programs that the government does the consultation, it becomes legislation, and then the community does not have the capacity to complete it and then it passes by us.

Comment: Maybe there is a need for the establishment of a table if First Nations are going to be part of this process. First Nations need to talk about how to use the offsets to be of benefit to the communities.

Question: Why are we doing this with Quebec and California?

Answer: There was a plan in place for California and Quebec. If you are part of a bigger market the cost is lower. This means we can meet the target at a lower cost. There is also more stability in the market.

Question: In terms of enforcement is that on a yearly basis or ensuring there is reporting?

Answer: There is yearly reporting they have to be verified by a third party.

Comment: Because we have different treaties, a majority of our communities have an issue with the MNR relationship. The forests in Ontario are already owned by Forestry companies. We have priority access to forests and priority users are the First Nation and this is important for getting credits.

SUMMARY

Climate change is a significant discussion that will continue with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. The Anishinabek Nation supports the positions and interests of each region and First Nation. Action and Follow up items will be discussed at the next round table discussion.



**The Mission of the Lands &
Resources Department is to foster a
better quality of life by ensuring
access to natural resources in
support of the goals, principles and
values of the Anishinabek Nation.**



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