

Development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action: “Working Together to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea”

Workshop Report



Workshop held in
Inuvik, NT
March 22-24, 2005

Prepared for:

Environment and Conservation Division
DIAND, NWT Region
and the
Workshop Steering Committee

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Prepared by: IEG Environmental/GeoNorth Ltd.
and Terriplan Consultants

Inuvik, NT

Yellowknife, NT

Fort McMurray, AB

Calgary, AB

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Renewed oil and gas activity in the Mackenzie Delta, and anticipated construction of a Mackenzie Valley pipeline by the Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP), has led to speculation that oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea will follow in the not too distant future. A Steering Committee representing Inuvialuit, co-management, government and regulatory agencies was formed to organize a workshop on the *“Development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action: Working Together to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea”* workshop held in Inuvik, NT, March 22-24, 2005. The workshop purpose, objectives and agenda are attached as Appendix B. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together key parties to initiate discussions on strategic regional needs with respect to planning for future offshore oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea. The desired outcomes of the workshop were to:

- gain a shared understanding of the current level of preparedness;
- summarize the needs and expectations of participants;
- achieve clarity with respect to key gaps and priorities needed to be addressed;
- identify opportunities and tools for moving forward; and
- create a community-based strategic regional plan of action for addressing the above outcomes.

Terriplan Consultants and IEG Environmental/GeoNorth were retained to assist the Steering Committee in preparing for and facilitating the Workshop. Approximately 50 participants were invited to attend the workshop, representing Inuvialuit communities and organizations, as well as co-management, government, regulatory agencies, and industry. The list of participants is attached as Appendix C.

2.0 WORKSHOP BACKGROUND

The idea for preparing a strategic regional plan of action began about three years ago when the present cycle of oil and gas activity in the Mackenzie Delta caught many people unaware. In addition to this, if the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP) becomes a reality, industry is likely to turn its sights to the Beaufort Sea to explore for and develop additional reserves. These factors, in combination with the likelihood that development will occur in the critical coastal zone area where the Inuvialuit pursue traditional activities, and could have an impact on communities, triggered the need to prepare for offshore oil and gas development.

The Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC) stimulated this initiative by writing to the Minister of Environment in June of 2004, suggesting the need to begin planning for offshore development. It is important, said IGC, to Inuvialuit communities because people are living off the land in coastal communities, so it is necessary to get everything right with development. Certain amounts of development can occur, but the Inuvialuit are

concerned about wildlife. The situation has changed since the last round of activity related to oil and gas development in the region, with climate change being but one example. This workshop, with federal financial assistance, was a first step towards building a regional plan of action.

3.0 DEVELOPING A SHARED UNDERSTANDING

The first objective of the workshop was to provide participants with a common understanding on key topics related to the development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action for the Beaufort Sea. In developing the plan it was also important that participants had a shared understanding of the current level of preparedness. The following presentations were an intricate part of developing this shared understanding. Copies of these presentations can be found in Appendix D.

3.1 Devon's Beaufort Sea Exploration Project

Bill Livingstone (Devon Canada) presented a 'project status' report on Devon's Beaufort Sea Exploration Project. Devon has a commitment to drill four offshore wells by August 2009, with drilling scheduled to commence in the winter of 2005/06. One focus of his report was on the environmental review process with preparation of a Comprehensive Study Report, and the lengthy period of time required for the regulatory process. Shortening the regulatory timeframe is a benefit that industry that industry would like to see come from strategic regional planning.

3.2 Development Scenarios for the Beaufort Sea

Giles Morrell (DIAND) presented an overview of development scenarios for Beaufort Sea oil and gas development for each basin within the area. Delineation wells will be drilled to meet concession agreement commitments, but the MGP is key for development in the near future. Zone 3, Basin Centre-Listric Fault, is closest to MGP anchor fields, making it the likely focus of activity over the next 10 years. There are many uncertainties regarding possible futures for Beaufort Sea development. The best way to prepare is through research and a 'toolkit' that can address the different scenarios.

3.3 The Historical Context for Beaufort Sea Oil and Gas

Ricki Hurst (DIAND) reviewed the historical context of oil and gas exploration in the area, and the programs that previously were in place including BEMP, MEMP, BREAM, and NOGAP. The Beaufort Sea Steering Committee was the main government coordinating body. Many dollars were spent on information and research, the question is: how much of the past information can be used for the future?

3.4 Research Funding for Northern Oil and Gas Development

Ruth McKechnie (DIAND) presented details on research programs and sources of funding applicable to Beaufort Sea oil and gas. Good science is critical to industry and to regulators for making informed decisions during the regulatory process, and

for long-term monitoring and mitigation. Don't reinvent the wheel, look at what has been done and build on that after identifying research gaps. Much current research is directed towards the MGP but could shift towards the offshore in the future. The Environmental Studies Research fund has a management board that identifies priority research areas each year.

3.5 An Integrated Approach to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea

Doug Chipertzak (DFO) stressed the need for an integrated approach to prepare for oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea, in order to prevent harm to ocean ecosystems while taking advantage of economic opportunities. He explained what integrated management planning could accomplish through the Oceans Action Plan.

3.6 Beaufort Sea: Ongoing and Planned Initiatives

Hal Mills (IEG-GeoNorth) summarized ongoing and planned initiatives relevant to the Beaufort Sea, primarily based on the 'One-Pagers' prepared for the Workshop. The upshot is that there are many of them, but there is still much more that needs to be done. These initiatives need some form of coordination in order to make them efficient and cost-effective.

3.7 Beaufort Regional Plan for Action (Beaufort Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Jon Pierce (CEAAg) urged people not to get hung up on the name for the planning exercise, but to focus on what needs to be done. Communities are encouraged to play a central role and to address the need for socio-economic and traditional knowledge (TK) work. Regulatory coordination is needed (Inuvialuit, NEB, CEAAg, etc).

4.0 CURRENT LEVEL OF PREPAREDNESS

Based on the presentations presented at the workshop on Day one, along with additional comments and insight from the workshop participants, the current level of preparedness can be summarized in the following points:

- There has been a tremendous amount of activity – monitoring, research and gaps analyses - in the region, by many organizations, i.e. government, co-management organizations, academic institutions and industry, throughout the years.
- A wealth of research has been / is being carried out pertaining to oil and gas development which could be important for making decisions.
- Tremendous amounts of research and initiatives are ongoing or are just starting in the region;
- Contemporary research is orientated for getting ready for Environmental Assessment (EA) and regulatory processes;

- Industry has been active in this region for a number of years. Many of the developers are at different stages (some are at the EA regulatory processes); and
- There are community concerns regarding the above activities; however, Industry is interested in working with communities.

5.0 NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS – PLENARY SESSION

A wide-ranging plenary discussion was held on needs and expectations. Points made included:

- Community Capacity: Communities need resources to deal with problems;
- The NWT CEAM Strategy and Framework could be a resource. Look at the strategic plan as a tool-kit with the tools required to get the job done;
- We need responsible economic development within a sound environmental framework;
- It is important to separate the ‘need-tos’ from the ‘nice-tos’. A regional strategic plan is a large task, therefore, patience and cooperation will be needed to pull it off;
- Communities have made many presentations about their needs over the past few years, and are getting tired of repeating them;
- TK belongs to whatever community it comes from and is not intended for public reproduction; and
- It is important to recognize that communities see no separation between environmental and socio-economic issues.

6.0 DISCUSSION GROUP SESSION #1: A COMMON VISION

On the second day of the workshop participants worked in four, randomly chosen, smaller groups to identify and discuss their needs and expectations with respect to development of a strategic regional plan of action. Each group chose a spokesperson to share the group’s findings with the workshop. The following points are highlights from these group discussions:

- Possible definitions of what the geographical scope of the regional plan of action could encompass:
 1. activities that occur in the ocean that may impact the land;
 2. off-shore, near-shore, and on-shore areas;
 3. two approaches: broad and specific.
- A comprehensive list of studies and databases that have been done from both government and industry is needed and must be easily accessible;

- Incorporating TK into the regional plan is essential;
- Important that socio-economics be included when discussing a regional plan;
- Community level needs must be addressed;
- The plan should have a common sense approach i.e. reasonable;
- Actions that come out should lead to certainty and consistency;
- The regional plan should have an ecosystem approach;
- Terms of what is expected of consulting companies should be well defined;
- What ever comes from this workshop has to be well-defined and has to be adaptive, flexible, and accepted by all parties;
- The regional plan should be useful and applicable in the short term and be able to evolve over the long-term;
- Better coordination of government and aboriginal organizations needs to occur;
- Information management is required to keep track of research and information projects so as not to overlap efforts;
- Protection of the environment is essential. Need to identify sensitive areas, emergency locations, and wildlife areas;
- Good monitoring programs are required;
- Create a responsible economic development within a sound environmental management framework;
- Time scope for a regional plan could/should be ten years;
- A small steering group is needed;
- A web site would be useful. A good example of an existing web site is “Clear Air Strategic Alliance”. Note that there is a challenge with internet speed in the communities and a web site does not replace having a person go to the communities;
- Smaller communities need help with education (college and university);
- Accountability is required for capacity building, information management and coordination;
- The scope of the regional plan needs to be flexible. Look at priority areas to help define the initial scope and as the focus changes so does the scope;
- Social and environmental impacts must be defined;
- Information dissemination: hand information back to the communities; have information flow both ways;
- An entity or champion is needed to bring this regional plan forward;

- Define Terms of Reference (ToR) earlier so that data collection can be tailored to the needs of the project. For example the Mackenzie Gas Project was collecting data well before their ToR were agreed upon.

7.0 DISCUSSION GROUP SESSION #2: LESSONS LEARNED (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE), KEY GAPS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

7.1 Lessons Learned (Positive and Negative)

Participants divided into four groups to discuss ‘lessons learned’, key gaps, and challenges and opportunities. The working groups identified the following lessons learned:

- Effective coordination is essential;
- More interaction and accountability at the local level is needed;
- Do not “bite off” too much;
- Research/information must be accessible to move forward;
- Any process must be done in an inclusive and collaborative fashion;
- Industry and government need to rely on TK as it will be used at all levels and stages of environmental management. TK holders need to be involved from the early stages;
- Local knowledge is important, e.g. “Shallow Bay” is named for a reason;
- Revisit work done by the EIRB;
- Revisit the Beaufort Sea Steering Committee of the 1990s;
- A change in regulatory strategy is needed, from prescriptive to goal orientated;
- Recognize that industry has become more accountable and a better cooperate citizen;
- Don’t panic;
- An influx of money into communities has negative and positive impacts;
- Need to communicate research results to communities and why this research is relevant;
- Keep communities updated on activities in the area through advance notice and open communication;
- Recognize that Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Holman are equally important (to communities in the Delta) and need to be kept informed and that benefits and opportunities need to be accessible for all impacted communities;
- Recognize that there has been a lack of community involvement and input;

- Inclusiveness' of all parties is essential. Some groups have been left out in the process yet at the same time consultation fatigue has occurred;
- Industry has begun to think about cultural sensitivity i.e. cross-cultural training;
- Need to find out about community interests in research;
- Better need to communicate government roles to communities;
- Do not forget about the Alaska North Slope experience and the wealth of information that has been generated;
- Important to guarantee that research studies are multi-year;
- Research results must be reported back to the communities;
- Cannot let workshop words die on the table, new concepts should be laid out with concrete actions attached to names;
- A small Steering Committee may have a better chance of success than a large group;
- Have a web site hosted by the Joint Secretariat;
- Have to be flexible and reactive because the future is unpredictable;
- Integrate with other programs like CEAM and BSIMPI;
- Compile information for the benefit of regulatory agencies;
- Caution is urged by industry, because regional assessment may add to the time frame and to what a company may be required to do;
- A clear regulatory path is beneficial;
- Industry and development can produce a boom-bust economy. Therefore, it is necessary to educate people what this means and how to prepare for it;
- Build on the point that the land in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) is a food source;
- Don't let workshop words "die on the table". Commitments have to be followed through with;
- Use non-federal government to avoid getting bogged down by translation requirements;
- Keep track of successful strategies;
- Cooperation among industry companies is essential;
- Look at the ability to control the pace of development, it may be unrealistic in the exploratory field but is there a chance to slow down during the development stage?; and
- Continue to embrace community inclusion, consultation and participation.

7.2 Key Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities

The working groups identified the following key gaps, challenges and opportunities, and results are summarized in the following table:

Key Gaps	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near shore information/data is lacking; • Common standards regarding data is required e.g., data collection methods; • Research studies are not being reported back to communities all the time. A consistent methodology that is usable for communities is needed; • Need to understand the ice-long period; • Proper consultation with communities regarding projects; • Lack of the Polar Shelf program in the Western Arctic; • More research needs to be conducted on technological innovations; • Research data for socio-economic impacts; • Integration of regional monitoring programs; • Road map for research in the North i.e. mandates, who and where research is being conducted; • Currently there is only a general knowledge of the coastal zone • Coordination and communication of different research happening in the area; • Cumulative effects; • Regional monitoring programs – nothing is integrated; • Information transfer; • Socio-economic planning process; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing industry's data; • Keeping science ahead of the regulatory process; • Impact of climate change on production and communities; • Sustain the presence of incremental growth in the region i.e. long-term economic growth; • Integrating TK with scientific knowledge; • Information management; • Historical community social conditions; • Commitments from parties; • Identifying what should be monitored; • Paying attention to indirect or direct impacts from development; • Priority settings – how to identify them; • Impacts on marine mammals; •

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of cumulative effects...move on to baseline and long term; and • Need to look at federal commitments to emergency response. 	
Opportunities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take advantage of capable, local researchers; • Local community researchers could act as a communication resource and bring research information back to the communities; • Make use of different communication mechanisms such as community meetings, visual aids, on site visits, and newsletters to get information out; • Utilize infrastructure that is already in place but not currently being used. For example re-open the Polar Shelf Camp in Tuktoyaktuk; • Highlight and look to programs like the Beaufort Sea Integrated Management Planning Initiative (BSIMPI) and the Cumulative Environmental Assessment and Management (CEAM) Strategy and Framework as models/resource tools; • Exploit the Northern Strategy initiative; • Make use of the benefits of collaboration between community members and the natural environment because many community members spend a great deal of time on the land and are therefore in a good position to observe the natural environment; • Make use of the amount of monitoring already going on; • Take advantage of university research money; • Take advantage of research opportunities such as International Polar Year and Arctic Net; • Link certain boards like the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC) with other boards; • Work with student training and participation programs from schools such as Aurora College; • Learn from the Mackenzie Gas Project; • Create a central data bank; • Analogue the legacy of data – put past information into computer form; • Maximize collaborative efforts with the Americans (i.e. shared stocks of marine species); • Highlight existing programs like the Oceans Action Plan; • Develop economic activities in the communities for example Clam Fisheries in Sachs 	

Harbour; and

- Utilize other programs such as CEAM/CIMP.

8.0 DISCUSSION GROUP SESSION #3: DEVELOPING A “STRATEGIC REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION”

Participants divided into four groups to discuss the key elements of developing a strategic regional plan of action including priority actions, lead organization(s)/other participants, and timelines. Their findings are summarized in the following table:

Priority Actions	Lead Organization	Other Participants	Timelines
Resources for communities to participate in and conduct environmental management.	DIAND to provide money. IJS to manage money	Local governments, GNWT, HTC's, Hamlets etc...	Immediate
Develop community capacity.			
Make existing information available using a database or information management system.	ASTIS (bibliography) IJS (database)	Shared responsibility by all parties.	Immediate
Involve all stakeholders before research is carried out (general and specific)			Immediate
Develop coordination mechanism for information that includes both researcher and communications.	ARI	IGC (co-management boards)	Immediate
Community-driven research.			
Acquire a better understanding of national requirements for oil and gas.	NRCan		
Identify key ecologically-important areas prior to licensing.	DFO, DIAND, IGC, FJMC	Communities, GNWT, CWS, NRCan, co-management boards, NGOs, Industry, Parks Canada	Immediate
Conduct ecosystem overview to provide guidance on how activities affect the environment.	DFO, DIAND, IGC, FJMC	Communities, GNWT, CWS, NRCan, co-management boards, NGOs, Industry, Parks Canada	Immediate

Priority Actions	Lead Organization	Other Participants	Timelines
Identify objectives for monitoring to evaluate impacts.	DFO, DIAND, IGC, FJMC	Communities, GNWT, CWS, NRCAN, co-management boards, NGOs, Industry, Parks Canada	Immediate
Need to identify key players who should be involved.	Workshop outcome		Immediate
Review regulatory roadmap.	Consultants coordinated by DIAND and CAPP	All regulators	
Assessment and gap analysis of emergency response unit – capacity and responsibility.	EC, Canada Coast Guard, Transport Canada, NEB	Industry and communities	
Look at other RSEAs within Canada and internationally.	INAC	NRCAN, DFO, Game Council, EC	March 2006 (6 months of work)
Develop a ‘Road Map of Research’ to help people understand the different groups and mandates.	INAC, DFO, EC, NRCAN, NRC	Aurora Research Institute, Nunavut Research Institute, and Arctic Net	September 2005
Define development scenario that will be used for the next couple of years.	INAC, Industry, CAPP and NEB		April 2005
Review of EARP and BS Steering Committee’s Lessons Learned and their applicability to the RSEA	INAC Regional Office		March 2006
Identify who is responsible for governance of the plan of action.	Put decision back a few months in order to research and look at past examples/models.	Attendees/organizations at this workshop	September 2005
Review of “Best Practices” for off-shore work.	Industry	NEB	To be discussed.
Create/identify a key contact person in each community.	IRC/Community	Government and Industry	September 2005
Use SGP blueprint to find useful strategies that could work for the Beaufort-Delta.	DIAND Steering Committee		

Priority Actions	Lead Organization	Other Participants	Timelines
Establish a Steering Committee	DIAND, JS, Inuvialuit/IGC/IRC, Industry, DOE, DFO, NRCan, Territorial Governments, CEAA, ENGO, Coast Guard and other governmental departments.		ASAP
Create a web-site as a medium for information sharing and management.	Steering Committee		
Define regional monitoring program.	Steering Committee		
Determine/locate adequate baseline information and thresholds.	Steering Committee		
Set a vision of where the region wants to be.	Steering Committee		
Conduct sensitive area mapping.	Steering Committee		
Review regulatory framework and EA framework.	CEAA, Inuvialuit, NEB		2 years
Involve socio-economic agencies in the regional plan.	INAC, GNWT, IRC	Communities, HTC, HRDC, Inter-agency Committee	
Establish a permanent, inclusive stakeholder team.			

9.0 PLENARY SESSION: DEVELOPING A “STRATEGIC REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION”

The plenary discussion at the end of the workshop focused on governance and the need for and composition of a ‘core group’ or ‘steering committee’ to lead the development of the Strategic Regional Plan of Action. Common messages were:

- An Inuvialuit lead for the core group is essential;
- There is a need to keep the group inclusive of all key players, yet of a manageable/workable size;
- Further discussion is needed regarding participation of GNWT, YTG and ENGOs; and

- The core group will need a small support function based in Inuvik to move things ahead.

Funding for research, strategic planning, and the core group was discussed and highlighted in the following questions:

- If the Inuvialuit lead, where will the money come from?; and
- What are the specific resources available from government (EC, CEAAg, DFO, NRCan, NRC, DIAND) and others for this process?

Comments with respect to strategic planning included:

- Strategic planning should be community-based, and the words “community-based” should be used in the plan;
- The plan needs to be flexible;
- Practicality is a key component of the plan;
- Communications will be important for developing a plan; and
- There is a need to start planning now rather than waiting for a decision on the Mackenzie Valley pipeline.

10.0 SUMMARY/WRAP-UP

The workshop ended with the following conclusions:

- A strategic plan of action will require a strong commitment from the parties represented at this Workshop;
- The plan of action must be kept focused, practical and useful, and participants have to be kept informed;
- The plan should not separate physical, social and cultural aspects, as they are interconnected;
- A Steering Committee, led by the Inuvialuit, is needed with a small support function based in Inuvik;
- Three categories of actions were identified: moving forward/governance; foundational pieces; and priority actions;
- The mandate of the Steering Committee should be to work on behalf of all the parties involved;
- The Steering Committee should meet as soon as possible to discuss membership and terms of reference, and to begin developing a work plan. It was noted that there are some resources available to initiate this part of the process (Note: an ad hoc steering

committee met following the Workshop adjournment to identify actions for moving forward with development of the strategic regional plan of action); and

- As part of its work plan, the steering committee will need to review the ‘foundational pieces’ and ‘priority actions’ identified at this workshop to determine if others are to be added, and to set priorities for activities in the shorter and longer terms.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ACRONYMS

1. BEARP	Beaufort Environmental Assessment and Review Process
2. BEMP	Beaufort Environmental Monitoring Program
3. BREAM	Beaufort Region Environmental Assessment and Monitoring Program
4. BSIMPI	Beaufort Sea Integrated Management Planning Initiative
5. CEAAg	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
6. CEAM	Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management
7. CSR	Comprehensive Study Report
8. DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
9. DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
10. EARP	Environmental Assessment and Review Process
11. EC	Environment Canada
12. ENGO	Environmental Non-Government Organization
13. ESRF	Environmental Studies Research Fund
14. GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
15. IGC	Inuvialuit Game Council
16. JRP	Joint Review Panel (for the Mackenzie Gas Project)
17. NEB	National Energy Board
18. NOGAP	Northern Oil and Gas Action Program
19. NRC	National Research Council
20. NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
21. SREA	Strategic Regional Environmental Assessment
22. TK	Traditional Knowledge
23. YTG	Yukon Territorial Government

APPENDIX B: AGENDA

Development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action: “Working Together to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea” March 22-24, Inuvik NT

Section 1.01 Workshop Purpose/Objectives/Outcomes and Agenda Section 1.02 (Revised Working Draft - March 17, 2005)

Workshop Purpose/Objectives/Outcomes

- Purpose:** The purpose of the workshop is to bring together key parties to initiate discussions on strategic regional needs with respect to planning for future offshore oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea (including the coastal transition zone). The focus will be on the biophysical environment, recognizing some of the more relevant linkages with socio-economic aspects (for example with respect to resource use). The workshop will allow participants to exchange views and explore concepts without prejudice. The workshop will result in the development of a community-based, strategic regional plan of action. This workshop is the first step in what is expected to be an ongoing process involving many organizations, and there will be further opportunities for discussions involving a wide range of organizations that have a role.
- Objectives:** Specific workshop objectives include addressing the following questions:
- 1) What knowledge can contribute to a shared understanding of the potential for offshore oil and gas development in the region, the present body of knowledge, and current environmental management initiatives? What has been done to date to prepare for offshore oil and gas development in the region?
 - 2) What are the needs and expectations of various stakeholders with respect to the development of a strategic regional plan of action? Is there a common vision of where we need to be in the future?
 - 3) What are the 'lessons learned', key gaps and challenges that need to be addressed, and opportunities / tools for moving forward?
 - 4) What are the elements of the strategic regional plan of action to get to the desired state of preparedness?
 - Priority actions, lead organization(s) / other participants, timelines, and initial steps
 - The practical aspects of keeping the action plan moving forward (e.g., involvement of other organizations/individuals; communications; periodic updates)
- Outcomes:** A shared understanding of the current level of preparedness, a summary of the needs and expectations of participants, clarity with respect to the key gaps and priorities to be addressed, opportunities and tools for moving forward, and a community-based, strategic regional plan of action for doing so.

Agenda

The workshop will start after lunch on the 22nd, to accommodate incoming flight arrivals. Similarly, the workshop will end at lunch on the 24th to allow participants to catch the afternoon flight from Inuvik.

<p align="center"><i>Development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action: “Working Together to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea”</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Midnight Sun Recreation Complex and Conference Centre – Inuvik NWT March 22-24, 2005</i></p>		
Day 1 –Tuesday March 22, 2005		
Time	Topic	Lead
2:00-2:15	1. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and opening prayer • Introduction of participants and facilitators • Review of workshop purpose, objectives, outcomes and background materials • Housekeeping matters 	Hal Mills, IEG/ Vicki McCulloch, Terriplan
2:15	2. Developing a Shared Understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This initial agenda item will provide participants with a common, shared understanding on key topics related to the development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action for the Beaufort Sea. 	
2:15-2:25	<i>a) Background / Introduction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationale / background for the workshop (e.g., requests by the Inuvialuit Game Council; geographic scope etc.) 	TBC/ Facilitators
2:25 – 2:45	<i>b) Offshore Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the Devon Comprehensive Study 	Bill Livingstone, Devon / CAPP
2:45 – 3:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Scenarios for the Beaufort Sea 	Giles Morrell, INAC, with commentary by CAPP
3:15 – 3:35	<i>c) Present Body of Knowledge – Beaufort Sea</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical studies and information sources (e.g., BEMP, MEMP, BREAM, NOGAP, ASTIS) • Federal funding, ESRF, recent biophysical gaps analysis for nearshore Beaufort and Delta 	Ricki Hurst, INAC Ruth McKechnie, INAC

3:35 – 3:50	Break	
	2. Developing a Shared Understanding (cont'd)	
3:50 – 5:00	d) <i>Ongoing and Planned Initiatives</i>	Hal Mills IEG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facilitators will present an overview of research conducted in advance of the meeting to document the status of ongoing and planned initiatives that are of direct relevance to the development of a strategic regional plan of action for oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea. Discussion, questions and answers 	Participants
5:00-5:15	3. Summary / Wrap-Up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-cap of day's discussions Review of Day 2 agenda Discussion 	Timm Rochon, Terriplan
5:15	4. Adjournment	
Evening – March 22 (starting at 5:30)	An informal 'Meet and Greet' (<i>Banquet Room, Finto Lodge</i>) will follow the afternoon session to allow participants an opportunity for informal discussion prior to the working sessions on Days 2 and 3	

<i>Development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action: “Working Together to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea”</i> <i>Midnight Sun Recreation Complex and Conference Centre – Inuvik NWT March 22-24, 2005</i>		
	Day 2 – Wednesday March 23, 2005	
Time	Topic	Lead
9:00-9:15	5. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Day 2 agenda 	Steff Stephansson, IEG
9:15-10:30	6. Plenary Session: Needs and Expectations The participants will present and discuss their needs and expectations with respect to the development of a strategic regional plan of action. The perspectives of the organizations participating in the workshop will be discussed.	Steff Stephansson

10:30 – 10:45	Break	
10:45-12:00	7. Discussion Group Session #1: A Common Vision The participants will work in small groups to articulate common needs and expectations, and a common vision of the process or vehicle that will be used to develop a strategic regional plan of action.	Hal Mills
12:00-1:15	Lunch (provided)	
1:15-3:00	8. Discussion Group Session #2: ‘Lessons Learned’, Key Gaps and Challenges, and Opportunities Participants will identify the ‘lessons learned’, key gaps and challenges, and specific opportunities related to developing a strategic regional plan of action. Are there ‘lessons learned’ to be considered? What are the gaps and priorities that need to be addressed? What are the opportunities or tools can be used for moving forward? Are there existing initiatives can be built upon or followed up? The potential use of tools such as the Oceans Act, Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment, mechanisms through the IFA provisions, the NWT CEAM Strategy and Framework could be discussed as part of this agenda item.	Vicki McCulloch
3:00 – 3:15	Break	
3:15-4:30	9. Discussion Group Session #3: Developing a ‘Strategic Regional Plan of Action’ Participants will identify the key elements of a strategic regional plan of action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority actions, lead organization(s) / other participants, timelines, and initial steps 	Timm Rochon
4:30 -4:45	10. Summary / Wrap-Up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-cap of day’s discussions to set the foundation for the ‘action plan’ discussions on Day 3. • Discussion 	Steff Stephansson
4:45	11. Adjournment	

***Development of a Strategic Regional Plan of Action:
“Working Together to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in
the Beaufort Sea”***

***Midnight Sun Recreation Complex and Conference Centre – Inuvik NWT
March 22-24, 2005***

Day 3 – Thursday March 24, 2005		
Time	Topic	Lead
9:00-9:15	12. Introduction • Review the Day 3 agenda	Timm Rochon
9:15 – 10:30	13. Plenary Session: Developing an ‘Strategic Regional Plan of Action’ In the full group, participants will come to agreement on the ‘Strategic Regional Plan of Action’: • The agreed-upon priority actions, lead organization(s) / other participants, timelines, and initial steps (based on the discussion at the end of Day 2) • Keeping the action plan moving forward (e.g., coordination, overall process and leadership, involvement of other organizations/individuals; communications; periodic progress reports/ updates – an implementation plan)	Hal Mills / Vicki McCulloch
10:30 – 10:45	Break	
10:45-11:45	13. Plenary Session: Developing an ‘Strategic Regional Plan of Action’ (cont’d)	
11:45 – 12:00	14. Summary / Wrap-Up • Re-cap of day’s discussions • Discussion of ‘next steps’ (short and longer-term) • Closing prayer	Steff Stephansson / Timm Rochon
12:00	15. Adjournment	

APPENDIX C: PARTICIPANT LIST

Name	Organization	Email	Phone	Fax
Andrea Cyr	DFO	cyrn@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	867-669-4933	867-669-4949
Bill Livingstone	Devon/CAPP	bill.livingstone@devoncanada.ca	403-515-5760	403-232-7211
Bob Bell	FJMC	robert.bell@rkbell.ca	306-475-3136	306-425-2878
Cal Wenghofer	DFO	wenghoferc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	867-777-7509	867-777-7501
David Livingstone	DIAND	livingstoned@inac.gc.ca	867-669-2647	867-669-2707
Don Cobb	DFO	cobbd@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	204-983-5135	207-984-2403
Doug Chipertzak	DFO	chipertzakd@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	613-990-6552	
Ed McLean	Parks Canada	ed.mclean@pc.gc.ca	867-777-8818	867-777-8818
Eddie T Dillon	Tuktoyaktuk C.C.		867-977-2500	867-977-2504
Evelyn Storr	Aklavik HTC	estorr@ntpc.com	867-777-7709	867-777-4318
Floyd Lennie	Sachs HTC		867-690-3026	867-690-4802
Frank Anderson	Joint Secretariat	gis-js@jointsec.nt.ca	867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Frank Pokiak	IGC	igc-js@jointsec.nt.ca	867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Giles Morrell	DIAND	morrellg@inac.gc.ca	819-953-8722	819-953-5828
James Boraski	DFO	boraskij@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	867-777-7520	867-777-7501
James Thorbourne	ILA	jthorbourne@inuvialuit.com	867-977-7102	867-977-7101
John Reid	EC	johnr.reid@ec.gc.ca	613-371-2110	
Jon Pierce	CEAA	jon.pierce@ceaa.gc.ca	613-952-8230	
Jonah Nakimayak	Paulatuk C.C.		867-580-3601	867-580-3508
Joseph Haluksit	Holman C.C.		867-396-4516	867-396-4905
Kevin Bill	FJMC	fjmc@jointsec.nt.ca	867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Kim Johnson	Shell/CAPP	kim.johnson@shell.com	403-691-3439	
Laura Van Ham	NEB	lvaham@neb.gc.ca	403-292-4931	403-292-5876
Lena Wolki	Sachs HTC		867-690-3013	867-690-4802
Lin Callow	ConocoPhillips	lin.t.callow@conocophillips.com	403-233-3924	
Mardy Semmler	GTC	msemmler@gwichin.nt.ca	867-777-7913	867-777-7919
Meredith Seabrook	DIAND	seabrookm@inac.gc.ca	867-669-2594	867-669-2701
Mieke Vander Valk	NEB	mvandervaulk@neb-one.gc.ca	403-292-5648	406-292-5876
Nelson Perry	IGC	igc-js@jointsec.nt.ca	867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Norm Snow	Joint Secretariat	ecexdir@jointsec.nt.ca	867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Paula Pacholek	JRP Secretariat	pacholekp@jointreviewpanel.ca	867-678-8604	867-777-3105

Perry Diamond	Yukon Government	pdiamond@gov.yk.ca	867-393-7044	867-393-7046
Peter Malgokak	Holman HTC		867-396-3036	867-396-2610
Richard Binder	IGC		867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Ricki Hurst	DIAND	hurstr@inac.gc.ca	867-669-2453	867-669-2406
Ruben Ruben	PHTC & IGC	ubbutt_ruben@hotmail.com	867-580-3004	867-580-3404
Ruth McKechnie	INAC	mckechnier@inac.gc.ca	819-953-0031	819-994-6769
Stephen Harbicht	EC	stephen.harbicht@ec.gc.ca	867-669-4733	867-873-8185
Steve Baryluk	Joint Secretariat	tech-rp@jointsec.nt.ca	867-777-2828	867-777-2610
Steve Blasco	NRCan	sblasco@nrcan.gc.ca	902-426-3932	902-426-4104
Steve Solomon	NRCan	ssolomon@nrcan.gc.ca	902-426-8911	902-426-4104
Facilitators:				
Hal Mills	IEG-GeoNorth	halmills@theedge.ca	867-873-3380	867-873-2377
Andrea Nokleby	IEG-GeoNorth	geonorth@theedge.ca	867-873-3380	867-873-2377
Steff Stephansson	IEG Env	steff.stephansson@ieg.ca	403-219-1251	403-265-9552
Timm Rochon	Terriplan	tim.rochon@dpra.com	905-660-1060	905-660-7812
Vicki McCulloch	Terriplan	vmcculloch@bellnet.ca	613-478-2020	613-478-3162

APPENDIX D: PRESENTATIONS

Selected presentations have been provided in a separate Appendix D document.

Devon's Beaufort Sea Exploration Project

Bill Livingstone, Devon

Development Scenarios for the Beaufort Sea

Giles Morrell, DIAND

The Historical Context for Beaufort Sea Oil and Gas

Ricki Hurst, DIAND

Research Funding for Northern Oil and Gas Development

Ruth McKechnie, DIAND

An Integrated Approach to Prepare for Oil and Gas Development in the Beaufort Sea

Doug Chipertzak, DFO

Beaufort Sea: Ongoing and Planned Initiatives

Hal Mills, IEG-GeoNorth

Beaufort Regional Plan for Action (Beaufort Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Jon Pierce, CEAAG

Workshop Wrap-up Presentation

Vicki McCulloch, Terriplan Consultants