
TITLE	GSA Application for a Type A Water Licence
SECTION	9: Access Agreement Summary
SUBJECT	1: Introduction

Information for this section will follow at a later date.

TITLE	GSA Application for a Type A Water Licence
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	1: Introduction

PURPOSE

This section describes the public involvement program used to gather, assess and consider input from northern residents and communities regarding the activities proposed in this water licence application. This program has been designed and conducted according to the Board's *Public Involvement Guidelines for Permit and License Applicants to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board*, dated October 2003.

Public involvement activities have taken place in the GSA since 2001 with respect to various inter-related aspects of the Mackenzie Gas Project:

- project overview and design concept
- proposed pipeline route, facilities and infrastructure plans
- the Environmental Impact Statement
- geotechnical investigations programs and research work
- consultation and benefits principles
- land access and benefit agreements

The public involvement processes for this water licence application have both supported and contributed to this application. Site-specific concerns have been included in the sections of this application relating to borrow sites, facility sites, infrastructure sites and pipeline segments.

A variety of tools and forums have been used to collect public feedback, to identify potential effects and to consider appropriate mitigation. Collection of traditional knowledge (TK) has been one of the important parts of the process. Feedback and concerns gathered from all the public involvement processes have been considered for this application.

The objectives and principles of the public involvement program have been applied consistently for all aspects of the project, and are applicable to activities proposed on Crown, private and Commissioner's lands.

TITLE	GSA Application for a Type A Water Licence
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	2: Public Involvement Program

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES

Consistent with the Guidelines, the objectives of the public involvement program include:

- advising the community that an application is forthcoming
- introducing the developments to key stakeholders, including GSA communities, Aboriginal organizations and regulatory authorities, that might be affected by the developments
- identifying and responding, where possible, to public concerns
- considering concerns and incorporating TK
- discussing how negative effects will be reduced
- discussing how development plans were modified or prepared to address public concerns
- ensuring an adequate extent of public involvement

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PRINCIPLES

The principles underpinning the public involvement objectives include the following attributes:

- transparency – providing comprehensive and relevant information about the project that is understandable for non-technical people
- inclusiveness – ensuring all local people, Aboriginal groups and regulatory parties that might be affected by the project are given the opportunity to participate in the public involvement program
- respect – ensuring the views and opinions, culture, language and level of education of all participants as well as the protocols and traditional communication structure are respected
- reasonableness – ensuring the process and time required for reviewing and providing concerns and comments of the residents are reasonable

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM METHODS

This subject discusses the public involvement methods and activities conducted, the consultation tools and forums used, the materials provided and the communities and stakeholders involved. An overview of the methods used to develop a TK study is also provided.

The public involvement program has been conducted by:

- fieldworkers hired through community organizations by Imperial to distribute information and record concerns
- northern residents hired by Imperial to act as community representatives
- northern residents hired to act as regional representatives at the Imperial regional office in Inuvik
- employees and contractors of Imperial, who work closely with the northern representatives to supply information on the project

Methods that have been used to provide information to northern communities include:

- door-to-door, person-to-person informal meetings
- informal telephone communications
- distribution of written material, videos and CDs
- community public meetings
- providing accessible project staff
- meetings with specific groups in communities
- meetings specifically requested by northern communities and residents
- workshops
- traditional knowledge studies conducted by local communities

Activities that have been, and continue to be, part of the public involvement program include:

- identifying key stakeholders
- providing information through local radio stations
- contacting landowners and rights holders that could be affected by the proposed developments
- contacting local community organizations
- developing project information packages including maps, videos and CDs

- distributing project information to key stakeholders
- establishing regional offices to provide a convenient source of information on the project and employment opportunities, as well as a place to voice comments and concerns about the proposed developments
- hiring fieldworkers from the community to assist with public involvement activities
- interacting with youth and educators in schools and training centres
- placing advertisements in local newspapers
- posting announcements regarding the location and dates for open houses

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM MATERIALS

Various materials have been created and used for public involvement purposes. These include:

- a Job and Business Opportunities folder and brochure
- periodic newsletters
- artist's impressions of possible production field development options and pipeline facilities
- detailed maps of the proposed pipeline route, infrastructure sites and access roads
- information booklets containing descriptions, maps and pictures of site-specific infrastructure plans, geographically bundled to accommodate local understanding
- EIS plain language summary
- Elder and youth Mackenzie Gas Project story booklets
- a Mackenzie Gas Project folder with inserts and fact sheets

The inserts and fact sheets, which are updated periodically, include information relating to:

- general project overviews with maps
- business opportunities

- compressor facilities
- education and training opportunities
- employment opportunities
- composition of natural gas
- natural gas production fields, including the Inuvik area facility
- gathering system design and location
- infrastructure requirements and logistics supporting construction
- gas and NGL pipelines
- pipeline construction techniques
- project phases and schedules
- the proponents
- public involvement - describing commitment, process, topical information and the TK process
- the regulatory process

These materials have been distributed broadly throughout the GSA, primarily as handouts at community meetings and in meetings with interested groups. They have also been mailed or delivered as part of door-to-door campaigns and sent to local leaders, the public, regulatory agencies and elected officials.

Additionally, VHS videos and DVDs have been developed for use at various forums, schools and agencies. They include:

- *"Building a Northern Pipeline"* (available in English, Inuvialuktun, North Slavey, South Slavey and Gwich'in languages)
- *"Northern Pipeline Construction - Step by Step"* (available in English)
- *"Mackenzie Gas Project Tour of Pipeline Construction"* (available in English)

A project website (www.mackenziegasproject.com) has also been developed to provide up-to-date project information.

TITLE	GSA Application for a Type A Water Licence
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	3: Public Involvement Program Activities

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Public involvement activities have been undertaken for various interrelated aspects of the project including the overall project description, the proposed pipeline route, facilities and infrastructure plans, the EIS, geotechnical investigations and research programs, land access and benefits within the GSA (collectively, the public involvement program). These activities have included about 120 meetings in the GSA, with attendance of about 1,570 people since 2001.

Both Gwich'in and Inuvialuit beneficiaries attended the public meetings and some focus group meetings in Inuvik and Aklavik. However, for this application, only the feedback obtained from Gwich'in beneficiaries has been included in the statistics. Feedback from the Inuvialuit beneficiaries has been incorporated into the ISR permit and licence applications.

Project infrastructure plans were first introduced in the GSA during band council and community meetings in Tsiigehtchic in November 2002.

During February 2003, meetings held in Inuvik, Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic, and subsequent meetings held in 2003 in all four GSA communities (including Aklavik), the locations and types of project infrastructure were discussed extensively. Maps showing proposed locations for construction camps, equipment, materials and fuel storage sites, barge landings and borrow sites were used to aid in these discussions. Initially, Imperial proposed two temporary infrastructure camps in the GSA, as well as a temporary barge landing location on the Mackenzie River at the mouth of the Travaillant River.

The Travaillant Lake camp was proposed in the Travaillant Lake-Thunder River area, with access for camp construction and re-supply from a barge landing location at the mouth of the Travaillant River. However, some members of the Tsiigehtchic community were opposed to having an infrastructure camp located in this area and were also opposed to the proposed barge landing location at the mouth of the Travaillant River. After further consideration and evaluation, Imperial determined that the Travaillant Lake camp location and the Mackenzie River-Travaillant River temporary barge landing location would be withdrawn from the development plans and access to this area of the pipeline right-of-way would be achieved using temporary infrastructure facilities and a temporary barge landing site proposed near Little Chicago in the Sahtu Settlement Area.

The Campbell Lake temporary infrastructure camp was proposed in the Campbell Lake area on GSA private lands. The Inuvik Town Administration preferred that

the Campbell Lake camp be established in Inuvik, whereas the community residents expressed concerns about potential increased social problems with having a camp too close to the community. After further consideration, Imperial re-confirmed that the proposed Campbell Lake camp would be located on GSA private lands near Campbell Lake. Imperial also proposed that the existing Northern Transportation Company Limited (NTCL) barge landing site in Inuvik would service the Campbell Lake camp.

During the summer of 2003, Imperial hired field workers and community monitors from Fort McPherson, Tsiigehtchic and Inuvik through the Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC) and the renewable resource councils (RRCs) to provide guidance during biophysical data gathering, infrastructure and facility site reconnaissance activities, as well as numerous other scientific studies.

In January and February 2004, community meetings were held in all four local communities, where updated information was provided on the proposed developments for the Inuvik area facility (inside the GSA, immediately south of the GSA-ISR regional boundary), the temporary infrastructure camps and the barge landing sites.

In April 2004, meetings were held in Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic to provide the communities with information on the upcoming 2004 summer reconnaissance program.

In May 2004, Imperial and the GTC established a consultation fieldworker program whereby the GTC would subcontract to Imperial and would hire one fieldworker from each of the GSA communities. The fieldworkers were required to meet with and interview members of their respective communities whom they considered to be past or active land users, or those who had an interest in the land through which the proposed pipeline is to be routed.

In June and July 2004, community workshops and public meetings were held in each GSA community. In addition to other project information and updates, the communities were provided with information on the 2004 summer reconnaissance program and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.

Imperial developed an extensive one-week training program for the consultation fieldworkers in July 2004. It included familiarization with the public involvement materials, role-play exercises and practice within the community and mentoring.

Between mid-July and mid-September 2004, the consultation fieldworkers in Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Tsiigehtchic conducted about 80 one-on-one meetings with local residents. Videos were shown, handouts were provided and concerns recorded. Weekly telephone conferences were held between the fieldworkers and project staff to monitor progress and improve effectiveness during the program.

During the summer of 2004, Imperial hired field workers and community monitors from Tsiigehtchic and Inuvik through the GTC and RRCs to provide guidance during biophysical data gathering, infrastructure and facility site reconnaissance activities, as well as numerous other scientific studies.

In October 2004, public meetings were held in Inuvik, Aklavik and Fort McPherson to summarize the findings of the consultation fieldworker program and to encourage input from anyone who was not previously interviewed, followed by a detailed permit application presentation. Information was also provided regarding the proposed Gwich'in land use plan amendment and exception applications. Out of respect for the passing of a community Elder in Tsiigehtchic, the public meeting in that community was postponed and rescheduled to December 21, 2004.

Since late November 2004, Imperial's GSA regional liaison has been interviewing individuals that, either in the past or currently, use the Travaillant Lake, Mackenzie/Tree River Conservation Zone area for traditional land use. Information on the proposed development was presented and concerns raised were recorded.

A focus group meeting was held in Inuvik on December 22, 2004, with members of all the GSA community band councils and RRCs, the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the GTC and the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute (GSCI). The purpose of this meeting was to provide information on the applications for an amendment and an exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.

Since January 2004, public involvement activities that directly support this water licence application have included about 25 meetings in the GSA, with attendance of about 430 people. As well, about 80 one-on-one meetings with community members were conducted by consultation fieldworkers. [Table 10-1](#) lists these public involvement activities.

Additional public involvement activities have been conducted for the Gwich'in land use plan amendment and exception applications. Details of those activities are included in the applications for an exception and an amendment to the Gwich'in land use plan.

As community concerns were collected, the information was distributed, as appropriate, to engineering, environmental, land and benefits project groups for review and evaluation.

The basis for the community requests and concerns were considered in conjunction with Imperial's objectives for safety, environmental protection, cost and schedule. Community requests were adopted and alternatives were established, where feasible.

Table 10-1: GSA Public Involvement Activities

Meeting Date	Location (Number of Attendees)	Meeting Format	Community or Organizations	Nature of the Meeting
January 21, 2004	Tsiigehtchic (13)	Focus Group Meeting	Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council Gwichya Gwich'in Band Council Hamlet of Tsiigehtchic Metis Council	Impact assessment and mitigation meeting. Presentation on Ikhil route, infrastructure and logistics.
January 23, 2004	Aklavik (25)	Public Meeting	Aklavik residents	Impact assessment and mitigation meeting. Presentation on Ikhil route, infrastructure and logistics.
February 5, 2004	Fort McPherson (28)	Focus Group Meeting	Tetlit Gwich'in Council Tetlit Gwich'in Elders Committee Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council Metis Local #58	Impact assessment and mitigation meeting. Presentation on Ikhil route and Inuvik area facility.
February 5, 2004	Fort McPherson (18)	Public Meeting	Fort McPherson residents	Impact assessment and mitigation meeting. Presentation on Ikhil route and Inuvik area facility.
April 27, 2004	Fort McPherson (12)	Meeting	Hamlet Council - Mayor and Council members	2004 summer reconnaissance program
April 27, 2004	Fort McPherson (2)	Meeting	Tetlit Gwich'in Council - Sub Chief and Band Manager	2004 summer reconnaissance program
April 27, 2004	Fort McPherson (6)	Meeting	Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council	2004 summer reconnaissance program
April 28, 2004	Inuvik (7)	Meeting	Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council	2004 summer reconnaissance program
April 28, 2004	Tsiigehtchic (8)	Meeting	Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council	2004 summer reconnaissance program
April 29, 2004	Inuvik (1)	Meeting	Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute	2004 summer reconnaissance program

Table 10-1: GSA Public Involvement Activities (cont'd)

Meeting Date	Location (Number of Attendees)	Meeting Format	Community or Organizations	Nature of the Meeting
June 25, 2004	Tsiigehtchic (12)	Community Workshop	Renewable Resource Council Gwichya Gwich'in Band Council Tsiigehtchic Band Council Tsiigehtchic Elders Housing Tenant Relations Office District Education Authority Tsiigehtchic residents	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
June 25, 2004	Tsiigehtchic (14)	Public Meeting	Tsiigehtchic residents	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
July 5, 2004	Inuvik - Gwich'in Only (9)	Community Workshop	Nihtat Gwich'in Council Gwich'in Elders and youths	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
July 5, 2004	Inuvik (12)	Public Meeting	Inuvik residents	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.

Table 10-1: GSA Public Involvement Activities (cont'd)

Meeting Date	Location (Number of Attendees)	Meeting Format	Community or Organizations	Nature of the Meeting
July 7, 2004	Aklavik (24)	Community Workshop	Renewable Resource Council Gwich'in Tribal Council (Ehdiitat Gwich'in Council) Band Councils (Indian and Northwest Metis) Aklavik Community Corporation Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee Aklavik Elders Committee	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
July 7, 2004	Aklavik (19)	Public Meeting	Aklavik residents	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
July 8, 2004	Fort McPherson (27)	Community Workshop	Tetlit Gwich'in Council Tetlit Gwich'in Elders Committee Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resources Council Fort McPherson residents	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
July 8, 2004	Fort McPherson (21)	Public Meeting	Fort McPherson residents	Provide an update and information regarding the three anchor fields and the gathering system, the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, and the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.
July-August, 2004	Tsiigehtchic (22)	Fieldworker One-on-One Visits	Tsiigehtchic residents	Provided information on the permit and licence applications and proposed developments.

Table 10-1: GSA Public Involvement Activities (cont'd)

Meeting Date	Location (Number of Attendees)	Meeting Format	Community or Organizations	Nature of the Meeting
July-August, 2004	Aklavik (14)	Fieldworker One-on-One Visits	Aklavik residents	Provided information on the permit and licence applications and proposed developments.
July-September, 2004	Inuvik (12)	Fieldworker One-on-One Visits	Inuvik residents	Provided information on the permit and licence applications and proposed developments.
August-September, 2004	Fort McPherson (31)	Fieldworker One-on-One Visits	Fort McPherson residents	Provided information on the permit and licence applications and proposed developments.
October 25, 2004	Fort McPherson (50)	Public Meeting	Fort McPherson residents	Provided a project overview and an update on the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program, permit and licence applications, amendment and exception applications, and an update on the Aboriginal Pipeline Group.
October 27, 2004	Aklavik (31)	Public Meeting	Aklavik residents	Provided a project overview and an update on the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program, permit and licence applications, amendment and exception applications, and an update on the Aboriginal Pipeline Group.
October 28, 2004	Inuvik (45)	Public Meeting	Inuvik residents	Provided a project overview and an update on the 2004 summer reconnaissance program, the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program, permit and licence applications, amendment and exception applications, and an update on the Aboriginal Pipeline Group.
November 24, 2004	Inuvik (1)	Meeting	Inuvik Resident – Donald Modeste	Provided information on the applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.

Table 10-1: GSA Public Involvement Activities (cont'd)

Meeting Date	Location (Number of Attendees)	Meeting Format	Community or Organizations	Nature of the Meeting
November 25, 2004	Inuvik (1)	Meeting	Inuvik Resident – Howard Townsend	Provided information on the applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.
December 3, 2004	Inuvik (1)	Meeting	Inuvik Resident – Gabe Andre	Provided information on the applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.
December 21, 2004	Tsiigehtchic (40)	Meeting	Tsiigehtchic residents	Updated information on permit and licence applications, 2004 summer program, the 2005 winter work program, applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.
December 22, 2004	Inuvik (20)	Focus Group Meeting	Gwich'in Band Councils Gwich'in Renewable Resource Councils Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board Gwich'in Tribal Council Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute	Provided a project overview and information on the applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.
January 5, 2005	Tsiigehtchic (1)	Meeting	Tsiigehtchic Resident – John Norbert	Provided information on the applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.
January 5, 2005	Tsiigehtchic (1)	Meeting	Tsiigehtchic Resident – Noel Andre	Provided information on the applications for an amendment and exception to the Gwich'in land use plan.

During subsequent communications with the communities, community concerns were reviewed, alternatives were discussed and the reasons for selected options were explained.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE STUDY METHODS

This topic summarizes the methods used, and the progress made, in collecting traditional knowledge in the GSA communities of Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Inuvik and Tsiigehtchic and incorporating it into the environmental assessment and project design.

Traditional knowledge has been used through many phases of the project. The sources of information have included published reports, community concerns expressed at community meetings and regional workshops, and local knowledge provided by community participants in environmental field programs.

Imperial has initiated a formal traditional knowledge study with the communities in the GSA. The objectives of the TK studies are to ensure that traditional knowledge is considered and that adjustments to the development are incorporated during the design and execution phases of the project, where appropriate.

The work plans for the study are to review existing information and collect new information, and to use both sources of information to develop a TK baseline report.

Steps that are required include:

- signing a contract with the GSCI to undertake a TK study of the traditional use area that could be affected by the project
- establishing a TK working group to develop a framework, determine content, establish a schedule and provide guidance for the TK study with representatives from the:
 - Elders' councils, RRCs and tribal councils in each of Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, and Tsiigehtchic
 - Gwich'in Tribal Council
 - Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board
 - Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute
 - Mackenzie Gas Project
 - project environmental consultants
- determining methods of community participation to ensure that community participants are hired to complete study tasks such as:
 - conducting interviews

- preparing written reports
- providing logistical and administrative support
- recording and processing TK data
- translating between indigenous languages and English

- determining the types of information to be documented such as historical cultural and spiritual sites, hydrology and hydrogeology, traditional land use, vegetation, wildlife, birds, climate, cumulative effects, fisheries, human health, soil conditions, and other relevant social and environmental issues

- defining the TK study area that might be influenced by project effects on traditional and historical uses and environmental components

- reviewing existing TK information sources and collecting new data by interviewing holders of TK

- preparing a community report that summarizes the approach, methods, and results of the TK study and is designed for distribution to community-based organizations (The report will be produced by the project coordinator with input from the TK working group and project team. Copies will also be submitted to the project team and with the permission of the community agencies, might be submitted to regulatory authorities as part of the regulatory approval process for the project.)

TK Progress

The TK study activities in the GSA up to December 2004 include:

- The environmental consultants group engaged organizations and consulted with them in regard to Aurora Research Institute (ARI) research licence applications. The ARI granted research licences to undertake TK studies in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

- The GTC suggested the project work with the GSCI to develop a process for completing the TK studies.

- The GSCI was given both the presentation and a copy of *A Cooperative Approach to Traditional Knowledge Studies for the Mackenzie Gas Project in the Gwich'in Settlement Area*.

- The GSCI and Imperial reached an agreement that the GSCI will participate in the studies as a community contract authority and will have responsibility for undertaking the TK study according to the contract. In addition, the GSCI and Imperial reached an agreement on a work plan.

- The GSCI and the environmental consultants group provided the GTC with progress updates and requested direction regarding the TK studies.

- The GSCI identified and hired a study coordinator and a GIS analyst for the TK study.
- The GSCI hired Gwich'in individuals, including translators, and a GIS assistant, to assist them in completing the study.
- The Gwich'in TK study coordinator and GIS analyst reviewed existing data sources to identify TK relevant to this study and produced a report. The report identified gaps in the existing data sources and provided a focus for the collection of new data to close those existing gaps.
- The GSCI began interviewing holders of TK in Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, and Tsiigehtchic and several interview transcripts have been produced.

Table 10-2 contains a summary of meetings related to the TK program that have taken place in the GSA. These meetings, held in conjunction with the collection of TK, provided opportunities for public involvement.

Table 10-2: GSA Traditional Knowledge Consultation Activities

Meeting Date	Community or Organization Contacted	Topics Discussed
March 20, 2002	Gwich'in Social Cultural Institute	ARI research licence application
June 18, 2002	GSCI	Presentation describing 'A Cooperative Approach to Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area'
August 14, 2002	GSCI	TK study methods
August 20, 2002	GSCI	TK study methods
August 27, 2002	GSCI, GTC – President	TK study methods and a presentation describing 'A Cooperative Approach to Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area'
October 8, 2002	GTC	Provided information on proposed TK study methods and requested permission to proceed. Joint presentation provided by the environmental consultants group and GSCI.
November 8, 2002	GSCI	TK study methods
February 21, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods
April 4, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements
May 14, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods
June 4, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements
June 17, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements

Table 10-2: GSA Traditional Knowledge Consultation Activities (cont'd)

Meeting Date	Community or Organization Contacted	Topics Discussed
July 25, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements
September 22, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements
October 7, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements
October 16, 2003	GSCI	TK contractual arrangements
October 17, 2003	GTC Board	Proposed terms of reference and work plan for Gwich'in TK study
October 23, 2003	GSCI	TK study methods and contractual arrangements
November 25, 2003	GSCI	TK study contract signed
December 12, 2003	GSCI	TK study schedule
January 10, 2004	GSCI	TK study schedule and contractual arrangements
January 28, 2004	GSCI	TK study contractual arrangements
February 25, 2004	GSCI	TK study methods
March 8, 2004	GSCI	Provided digital data including PDF map of the TK study area, geo-referenced TIFF files of the digital NTS (topographic) mapping and IRS (satellite imagery) for the GSA
March 23, 2004	GSCI	TK study methods
April 2, 2004	GSCI	Provided digital data including generalized infrastructure areas, granular resource areas, access for these features and pipeline route corridor
April 19, 2004	TK Study Coordinator	TK study methods
April 22, 2004	TK Study Coordinator and GSCI	TK study methods and progress
May 26, 2004	GSCI	TK study methods and progress
June 8, 2004	TK Study Coordinator	TK study methods and schedule
June 30, 2004	TK Study Coordinator and GSCI	TK study methods and schedule
September 13, 2004	TK Working Group	TK study methods and progress
October 13, 2004	TK Working Group	TK study methods and progress
November 10, 2004	TK Study Coordinator	TK study progress
December 9, 2004	TK Study Coordinator	TK study progress
December 17, 2004	TK Study Coordinator	TK study progress

TITLE	GSA Application for a Type A Water Licence
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	4: Summary of Public Issues and Concerns

SUMMARY OF GENERAL PUBLIC CONCERNS RELATING TO PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

The following is a summary of issues and concerns that are common to the communities and relate to the proposed development in general:

- potential effects on infrastructure within the development area, including roads, water supply, waste treatment, medical and other social services
- effects of pipeline construction on local wildlife habitat and migratory routes
- effects of construction activities on fish spawning habitat
- preserving valued terrestrial, archaeological and culturally significant sites
- preserving the land and environment for future generations to engage in traditional pursuits
- potential effects on tourism
- ability of the people within communities to access training, employment and business opportunities
- effect of unions on the ability of local residents to qualify and access employment and business opportunities
- land access compensation and other associated benefits

Primary mitigation strategies were developed to address these concerns and are provided in [Section 8](#).

PUBLIC CONCERNS SPECIFIC TO THIS WATER LICENCE APPLICATION

During the public involvement activities directly supporting this application, community concerns and issues were identified and responded to, where practical.

[Table 10-3](#) summarizes concerns raised during public involvement activities and responses provided specific to this water licence application.

Table 10-3: GSA Summary of Community Concerns

Community	Community Comments and Concerns	Responses and Follow-up
Aklavik		
	Project developments can cause disturbance to wildlife migratory patterns and wildlife harvesting. These disturbances affect not only individual trappers but also could affect the whole community, therefore the whole community should receive some compensation for any disturbances.	Imperial acknowledged the complexity of this concern and continues to work with individual trappers and authorities to assist trappers in submitting a claim. Imperial will work with the communities and local organizations to ensure fair compensation is provided for any disruptions directly caused by the project developments.
	Concern was raised about how close the pipeline will be to the Dempster Highway.	Imperial indicated that the pipeline, at its closest point, would be about 5.0 or 6.0 km east of the Dempster Highway. The pipeline does not run parallel to the highway, as it is planned to run in a southeasterly direction, moving further east of the highway as it runs south through the GSA. It was illustrated on a large map.
	Concern was raised about potential environmental damage to the land.	Imperial will take appropriate measures to reduce environmental impacts. The primary mitigation strategies and monitoring requirements for the life of the project are addressed in Section 8 .
Inuvik		
	Request for Imperial to present an overview of the whole project in all regions at these public meetings.	Project overviews were provided to the local GSA communities during the October and December 2004 public involvement meetings.
	Concern was raised about restricting the land used and the amount of water sources used by the project.	Bathymetric studies conducted during summers 2003 and 2004 defined water volumes in lakes that Imperial was considering. This enabled Imperial to reduce the total number of lakes selected to withdraw water. This also resulted in a reduction in the number of winter roads required to access water sources. 2003 and 2004 winter field geotechnical investigation programs established the suitability of various borrow sites. As a result, the number of proposed borrow sites was reduced as well as the number of winter access roads.

Table 10-3: GSA Summary of Community Concerns (cont'd)

Community	Community Comments and Concerns	Responses and Follow-up
	Environment and wildlife monitoring should be performed 24 hours per day as they are the eyes and ears of the GTC.	Environment and wildlife monitoring continues to be an important part of the winter field geotechnical investigation programs. Monitoring will continue to be an important part of the future construction program and during the operational life of the project. The degree of monitoring is determined as necessary, for each phase of the project.
	Borrow site 2.051P is a nesting area for raptors and should be avoided.	As a result of community concerns, borrow site 2.051PB was withdrawn from the 2004 winter field geotechnical investigation program. Imperial plans to further investigate borrow site 2.051PA, where no rare plants were found. If nesting raptors are present, construction will be limited during the raptor nesting period. (See Project Modifications Resulting from the Public Involvement Program at the end of this section.)
	The community requested that Imperial minimize impacts in the Campbell Lake area because it is a major fish run area. Falcon and eagle nests are also located there.	Imperial continues to work with the local communities during ongoing design considerations in the Campbell Lake area. Five water sources and four borrow sites, along with the corresponding winter access roads in this area, have been withdrawn from the project plans.
Tsiigehtchic		
	Concern was raised about the water source used for winter access roads. It was suggested that Imperial find alternate water sources other than lakes (e.g. drilling water wells). Residents asked that water not be taken from Travaillant Lake.	Imperial agreed to look into alternate lake water sources for the 2005 winter access roads. There are no plans to drill water wells. Travaillant Lake has been withdrawn as a potential water source. However, by doing so, the proposed development activities will require water usage from alternate sources along the pipeline route, as identified in Section 4 and 5.
	Environmental and wildlife monitors hired should be familiar with the land, the lakes and the fish in the specific area.	Imperial advised that the GTC selects the environmental and wildlife monitors for the local areas involved.
	Tsiigehtchic people should be used as environmental and wildlife monitors in the local area.	Imperial discussed this concern with the GTC on July 16, 2004.

Table 10-3: GSA Summary of Community Concerns (cont'd)

Community	Community Comments and Concerns	Responses and Follow-up
	Concern was raised about the changes in migratory patterns for wildlife and birds due to noise produced by equipment and helicopters.	Minor changes in migratory patterns for wildlife and birds are expected due to noise produced by equipment and helicopters. Equipment noise levels will be designed to meet <i>Alberta EUB Guide 38</i> noise guidelines. Helicopter traffic might be more extensive during the construction phase but will be infrequent during the project operation phase.
	Concern was raised that heavy equipment will damage the vegetation.	Measures will be taken to reduce the impacts. Construction commitments and mitigation measures pertaining to maintenance of vegetation are addressed in Section 8 .
	Concern was raised that Imperial must ensure that all garbage and oil drums are cleaned once the area is vacated.	The appropriate measures to remove garbage and materials will be taken.
	Concern was raised over the lack of consultation before the start of work. For example, a hunter was not notified that the winter work was going through his trapping area and he lost his traps.	Imperial will notify trappers ahead of the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program and construction programs. Compensation will be made to wildlife harvesters who suffer direct loss as a result of project activities as per the guidelines agreed to in access agreements.
	It is important that studies in the local areas are conducted to locate burial sites.	TK studies are being conducted to allow residents to identify burial sites.
	No concern with lakes identified as potential water sources as long as Imperial ensures that there are under-streams flowing into them.	Comment noted.
	Suggested that when water is taken from the lakes in the Travaillant Lake, Mackenzie/Tree River Conservation Zone area, that there are streams running in and out to replenish the water supply. Concern raised regarding the use of dynamite under the lakes or river, which might cause them to dry out.	Imperial will be withdrawing water from these lakes and the water will return to the lakes during spring thaw. Imperial does not anticipate using dynamite on the project, will not be crossing any ponds or lakes with the pipeline route in the GSA. A detailed river crossing design is still on-going.

Table 10-3: GSA Summary of Community Concerns (cont'd)

Community	Community Comments and Concerns	Responses and Follow-up
	Concern raised that no water be withdrawn from Travaillant Lake. As well concern also raised regarding water withdrawal from lakes marked No. 81, 82 and 83 as they are fish lakes. It was suggested that water used should be from outside the conservation zone.	Imperial will be conducting follow-up discussions to advise those concerned that Travaillant Lake and lakes No. 81 and 82 have been withdrawn from the project plans.
	Concern was raised about having multiple access routes to some lakes.	Imperial will review the proposed access routes to determine if multiple access routes to the lakes can be minimized.
	Requested that the access road near lake No. 83 be moved closer to the right-of-way.	Imperial will review lake No. 83 access.
Fort McPherson		
	How will Imperial ensure there are enough wildlife and environmental monitors to monitor all the work being conducted simultaneously?	Wildlife and environmental monitors will work with Imperial to ensure monitoring is sufficiently resourced to meet demand.
	Government and industry provides funds for the GTC to participate and review reports. Can private people access funds to help them participate in the regulatory hearings?	Imperial indicated that there are three proposed funding programs available to assist private people. One funding program will assist Aboriginal groups during benefits negotiations. A second program will assist communities with reviewing regulatory applications and preparing for regulatory hearings. The third funding program will assist intervenors in participating in the regulatory hearings.
	Ensure that the land and water are protected.	Measures will be taken to protect the land and water. The primary mitigation strategies and monitoring requirements for the life of the project are addressed in Section 8 .
	Concern was raised that Imperial understand the importance of preservation of wildlife and birds to the Aboriginal people.	Imperial is aware of these concerns and will take measures to minimize impacts to wildlife and birds. The primary mitigation strategies and monitoring requirements for the life of the project are addressed in Section 8 .
	Concern was raised that Imperial should provide more regular consulting in communities.	Some communities want consultation more often, while others prefer it less often. Imperial has adjusted consultation plans to accommodate the northern communities.

Table 10-3: GSA Summary of Community Concerns (cont'd)

Community	Community Comments and Concerns	Responses and Follow-up
	Environmental and wildlife monitors must be used to monitor the work being conducted by Imperial.	Environmental and wildlife monitoring continues to be an important part of the winter field geotechnical investigation programs. Monitoring will be an important part of the future construction program and during the operational life of the project.
	Concern was raised that Imperial must have emergency plans in place, especially when it pertains to transportation and storage of fuel.	Imperial will implement management practices, contingency plans, mitigation and emergency response plans to prevent and address leaks and spills and the safe transportation, handling and storage of fuels (see Section 11).
	Imperial must be made aware of the restrictions on land use (e.g. fish lakes).	Imperial will reduce the land requirements and number of lakes to be used for water withdrawal, to the extent practical. Imperial will require water from some fish lakes. Proper withdrawal methods and procedures will ensure that impacts to the fish are reduced.

TITLE	GSA Application for a Type A Water Licence
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	5: Examples of Public Involvement Program Results

PROJECT MODIFICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Modifications to project developments that have resulted from public involvement activities in the GSA are described in this subject.

PIPELINE REROUTES

Travaillant Lake Pipeline Route

Concerns were raised by the community of Tsiigehtchic, the Chief and Council, Elders and the RRC regarding the original pipeline route through the Travaillant Lake, Mackenzie/Tree River Conservation Zone.

During public involvement in late 2002, Imperial's route evaluation team, with input from representatives of the community of Tsiigehtchic, developed an alternative, known as the Tsiigehtchic alternative route. This was selected as the proposed route for this segment of the pipeline.

The Tsiigehtchic alternative added about 3.0 km of pipeline, must accommodate more side slopes and more ice-rich terrain, parallels 2.5 km less of existing linear disturbances and will increase the costs relative to the previous route. However, it addressed the main concerns expressed by members of the community as it is farther away from Travaillant Lake (see [Figure 10-1](#)), avoids burial sites that are understood to be near the adjusted preliminary route and is about 2.0 km shorter through the conservation zone.

INFRASTRUCTURE SITE RELOCATIONS

Travaillant Lake Camp

Initially, a Travaillant Lake temporary infrastructure camp was proposed in the Travaillant Lake-Thunder River area, with access for camp construction and re-supply from the barge landing location at the mouth of the Travaillant River. Certain members of the Tsiigehtchic community were opposed to developments in this area because burial sites are located on both sides of the Travaillant and Thunder rivers, where they enter the Mackenzie River.

The Tsiigehtchic community also indicated that they did not want a temporary infrastructure camp or access to the Travaillant Lake-Thunder River area as it would potentially increase access to this fishing area.

After further consideration and evaluation, Imperial determined that the Travaillant Lake camp location and the proposed temporary barge landing location would be withdrawn from the plans. The temporary infrastructure facilities and a temporary barge landing site proposed near Little Chicago in the Sahtu Settlement Area would be used to access this area of pipeline right-of-way.

Campbell Lake Temporary Infrastructure Site

The Campbell Lake temporary infrastructure camp was initially proposed in the Campbell Lake area. The Inuvik Town Administration preferred that this camp be located in Inuvik. Specific to a temporary camp proposed near Inuvik, local residents expressed concerns about potential increased social problems associated with having a temporary camp so close to the local community. The residents felt that there would be fewer social problems if the camp was located further away from the community.

After consideration of community concerns, Imperial re-confirmed that the Campbell Lake camp would be proposed on GSA private lands near Campbell Lake.

Winter Access Road and Temporary Work Camp

In September and October 2003, public involvement meetings were held in Tsiigehtchic to discuss the 2004 winter field geotechnical investigation program. Routing of winter access roads and temporary camps near the Travaillant Lake area were of concern to the Gwichya Gwich'in Band Council, RRCs and Elders of Tsiigehtchic because they felt the proposed developments were too close to Travaillant Lake.

Based on those meetings, the winter access roads and temporary camps for the geotechnical program were relocated to alternate locations, identified in cooperation with community members.

WATER SOURCE LOCATIONS

Travaillant Lake Water Source

In December 2004, Imperial withdrew Travaillant Lake and proposed several alternative lakes as potential water sources for both the 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program and the pipeline construction program. This decision was a result of community objections to access and water withdrawal from Travaillant Lake.

BORROW SITE RELOCATIONS

Borrow Site 2.051P

For the preliminary investigation of potential borrow sites, two sites were proposed for the 2004 winter field geotechnical investigation program. They were 2.051PA and 2.051PB (located on private lands).

Representatives of the GTC and Inuvik Band Council were opposed to the proposed location for borrow site 2.051PB due to the presence of raptors and rare plants in the area. As well, the proposed borrow site is located almost entirely within the Campbell Hills Special Management Zone. After consideration of these views, borrow site 2.051PB was withdrawn from the 2004 winter field geotechnical investigation program.

Alternatively, Imperial plans to investigate borrow site 2.051PA, which is located within the General Use Zone. An environmental study that was conducted during the summer of 2004 confirmed that no rare plants were found at the borrow site. This area has been identified as high-quality nesting habitat for raptors. If nesting raptors are present, construction activities will be limited during the nesting period.

Borrow Site 4.060P

In October 2004, borrow site 4.060P was withdrawn from the development plans through the Travaillant Lake, Mackenzie/Tree River Conservation Zone to minimize disturbance in the conservation zone area.

Figure 10.1 has been moved to reduce file size. To view it, click on the link to the figure in the web page List of Figures for this document.