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TITLE	<b>ISR Crown Lands Application for a Class A Land Use Permit</b>
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	1: Introduction

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## **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 land use permit application. This program has been designed and conducted in accordance with the Inuvialuit Land Management System (ILMS), Documents One and Two, dated April 2004.

Public involvement activities have taken place in the ISR since 2002 with respect to various interrelated aspects of the Mackenzie Gas Project:

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

The public involvement processes for these interrelated aspects and the public involvement activities specific to this land use permit 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.



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TITLE	<b>ISR Crown Lands Application for a Class A Land Use Permit</b>
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	2: Public Involvement Program

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## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the public involvement program include:

- advising the community that an application is forthcoming
- introducing the developments to key stakeholders, including ISR 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 to 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, the 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 materials, 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 via 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, available in audio format in English, French, North Slavey, South Slavey, Gwich'in and Inuvialuktun languages
- Elder and youth Mackenzie Gas Project story booklets
- a Mackenzie Gas Project folder with inserts and fact sheets

The inserts or 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 ISR, 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](http://www.mackenziegasproject.com)) has also been developed to provide up-to-date project information.

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TITLE	<b>ISR Crown Lands Application for a Class A Land Use Permit</b>
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	3: Public Involvement Program Activities

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## **INTERRELATED 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 ISR (collectively, the public involvement program). These activities have included about 50 meetings in the ISR, with attendance of about 775 since 2002. Both Inuvialuit and Gwich'in beneficiaries attended the public meetings and some focus group meetings in Inuvik and Aklavik. However for this application, only the feedback obtained from Inuvialuit beneficiaries have been included in the analysis. Feedback from the Gwich'in beneficiaries has been incorporated in the GSA land use permit and water licence applications.

Field development workshops and public meetings were held in Inuvik, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk in November 2002. These meetings were initiated to provide communities with information on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipeline system and to provide them an opportunity to assess possible impacts and concerns.

Project infrastructure plans were first introduced at focus group meetings with local community organizations and public meetings in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk in February 2003. Similar meetings were held in Aklavik in June 2003. 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.

Local community focus group meetings and public meetings were held in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk in June 2003 to further review infrastructure and facility site reconnaissance activities and the proposed geotechnical investigations related to infrastructure sites, gathering pipeline routes and facility locations.

During the summer of 2003, Imperial hired community monitors and field workers from Inuvik through the Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee (IHTC) to provide guidance during biophysical data gathering, infrastructure and facility site reconnaissance activities and other scientific studies throughout the development area in the ISR, including the proposed gathering pipeline route.

In October 2003 another round of focus group meetings and public meetings were held in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. In addition to other project information and updates, the communities were provided with additional information on

reconnaissance and geotechnical investigation programs relating to facilities, infrastructure and borrow sites.

In November 2003, a meeting was held in Inuvik with the Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee (IHTC), Community Corporation (CC) and the Elders Committee (EC). The purpose of this meeting was to introduce information that would be used during upcoming regional SEIA/EIA mitigation workshops and to also provide information on the preferred gathering pipeline routes with respect to the Ikhil alternatives, the proposed ISR infrastructure and logistics and other project related items.

On February 2, 2004, a meeting was held in Inuvik with the Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTC), Community Corporations (CC) and the Elders Committees (EC) from Paulatuk, Holman, Sachs Harbour, Inuvik, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk. The purpose of this meeting was to provide an overview of the project, provide a status update on the Imperial and Shell barge landing options and to discuss the gas gathering pipeline alternatives including the Ikhil route options.

As well, in February 2004, a meeting was held with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) Board to provide information on the land use applications (PPAs) required for infrastructure to support construction of the gathering pipeline system and associated facilities in the ISR. The IRC Board recommended that Imperial meet jointly with the HTCs, ECs and CCs in each of Aklavik, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk. It was further recommended that following the focus group meetings, public meetings should be held to provide community residents with information regarding the proposed land use applications and an opportunity to raise concerns.

Both public and focus group meetings were held in Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik during April 2004. A detailed presentation was provided which described the proposed barge landings, construction camps, airstrips, equipment and fuel storage, access roads, water crossings and borrow sites. Handouts were provided which included pictures and maps. Aerial photo maps were displayed for review and input. Maps were left in the communities for further review and comment.

A meeting was held in Inuvik on April 14, 2004 with the Town of Inuvik and other regional government agencies to provide an overview of the logistics and infrastructure planned in the Inuvik area which could potentially impact the town. Topics discussed included infrastructure overview, logistics forecast, and temporary infrastructure facility requirements such as camps, water usage, roads, power, waste management, health and security requirements and aviation plans.

In June and July 2004, community focus group meetings and public meetings were held in Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Tuktoyaktuk. Information was provided on various aspects of the project including an update on the 2004 environmental and engineering summer research and reconnaissance programs and the proposed 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program.

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

In October 2004, public meetings were held in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. In addition to other project information and updates, the communities were provided with updated information on barge landings, construction camps, airstrips, material storage, roads, water crossings and borrow sites. A review of the past summer reconnaissance activities and proposed 2005 winter field geotechnical investigation program was also provided.

In November 2004, a meeting was held with the Town of Inuvik agencies as a follow up to the meeting held on April 14, 2004. The purpose of this meeting was to further discuss potential impacts to the town's infrastructure as related to such items as increased traffic on municipal roads, highways and airport, material storage sites available in town limits, Campbell Lake construction camp, and daily water requirements.

Since February 2004, public involvement activities that directly support this land use permit application have included about 20 meetings in the ISR, with attendance of about 450 people. [Table 10-1](#) lists these public involvement activities.

**Table 10-1: ISR Public Involvement Activities**

Meeting Date	Location (Number of Attendees)	Meeting Format	Community or Organizations	Nature of the Meeting
February 02, 2004	Inuvik (47)	Meeting	Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), Community Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTC's), Community Corporations (CC), Elders Committees (EC)	Provided an overview of the project, current status of the barge options and a presentation on the proposed gathering pipeline routes and the Ikhil route options.
February 18, 2004	Inuvik (12)	Meeting	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) Board and Management	Provided an explanation of the plans regarding the land use permit consultation process.

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Location (Number of Attendees)</b>	<b>Meeting Format</b>	<b>Community or Organizations</b>	<b>Nature of the Meeting</b>
April 13, 2004	Tuktoyaktuk (7)	Focus Group	Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation, Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee, Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk Councillor	Provided information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipelines and associated facilities and sought direct input from each attendee.
April 13, 2004	Tuktoyaktuk (1)	Public Meeting	Tuktoyaktuk resident	Provided information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipelines and associated facilities and provided an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.
April 14, 2004	Inuvik (10)	Meeting	Mayor of Inuvik, Town of Inuvik Senior Administrative Officer, Inuvik RCMP, Inuvik Department of Transportation, Superintendent, Tuktoyaktuk Airport Authority, Inuvik Airport Manager, Director Social Programs, Inuvik Regional Health Board, IRC, GTC	Presented an overview of the logistics and infrastructure in the Inuvik area that may impact the Town of Inuvik and provided an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Location (Number of Attendees)</b>	<b>Meeting Format</b>	<b>Community or Organizations</b>	<b>Nature of the Meeting</b>
April 15, 2004	Inuvik (4)	Focus Group	Inuvik Community Corporation, Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee	Provided information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipeline system and associated facilities and sought direct input from each attendee.
April 15, 2004	Inuvik (11)	Public Meeting	Inuvik residents	Provided information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipelines and associated facilities and provided an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.
May 20, 2004	Yellowknife (1)	Meeting	Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA)	Reviewed implications of the Inuvialuit Land Management System (ILMS) and discussed the ILA's understanding of the land use permit approval process for applications on both private and Crown lands.
June 15, 2004	Inuvik (15)	Meeting	Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC) Board, Joint Secretariat, Fisheries Joint Management Committee	Provided a presentation on the gathering pipelines (Ikhil route, logistics and infrastructure and project status).

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Location (Number of Attendees)</b>	<b>Meeting Format</b>	<b>Community or Organizations</b>	<b>Nature of the Meeting</b>
June 22, 2004	Paulatuk (12)	Focus Group	Mayor of Paulatuk, Paulatuk Elders Committee, Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee, Paulatuk residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipeline system and sought direct input from each attendee.
June 22, 2004	Paulatuk (15)	Public Meeting	Paulatuk residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and provided an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.
June 24, 2004	Sachs Harbour (13)	Focus Group	Sachs Harbour Community Corporation, Sachs Harbour Elders Committee, Sachs Harbour Hunters and Trappers Committee, Sachs Harbour residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and sought direct input from each attendee.
June 24, 2004	Sachs Harbour (10)	Public Meeting	Sachs Harbour residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and provided an opportunity to ask questions, express comments and concerns.
July 5, 2004	Inuvik (6)	Focus Group	Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Inuvik Community Corporation, Inuvik Elders Committee	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and sought direct input from each attendee.

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Location (Number of Attendees)</b>	<b>Meeting Format</b>	<b>Community or Organizations</b>	<b>Nature of the Meeting</b>
July 5, 2004	Inuvik (12)	Public Meeting	Inuvik residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and provided an opportunity for the residents to ask questions, express comments and concerns.
July 6, 2004	Tuktoyaktuk (65)	Public Meeting	Tuktoyaktuk residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and provided an opportunity for the residents to ask questions, express comments and concerns.
July 7, 2004	Aklavik (24)	Focus Group	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Aklavik Community Corporation, Aklavik Elders Committee, Aklavik Renewable Resource Council, Aklavik Indian Band, Aklavik Northwest Metis Council, Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC)	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and sought direct input from each attendee.
July 7, 2004	Aklavik (19)	Public Meeting	Aklavik residents	Provided a project update on the three anchor fields and the gathering pipelines and provided an opportunity for residents to ask questions, express comments and concerns.

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Location (Number of Attendees)</b>	<b>Meeting Format</b>	<b>Community or Organizations</b>	<b>Nature of the Meeting</b>
October 26, 2004	Tuktoyaktuk (75)	Public Meeting	Tuktoyaktuk residents	Provided updated information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipelines and associated facilities, and provided the residents an opportunity to ask questions, express comments and concerns.
October 27, 2004	Aklavik (31)	Public Meeting	Aklavik residents	Provided updated information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipelines and associated facilities, and provided an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.
October 28, 2004	Inuvik (45)	Public Meeting	Inuvik residents	Provided updated information on the proposed land use permit required for the construction of the gathering pipelines and associated facilities, and provided an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.
November 08, 2004	Inuvik (2)	Meeting	Town of Inuvik	Provided an update on the logistics and infrastructure in the Inuvik area which could affect the Town of Inuvik and to provide an opportunity for comments, questions and concerns.

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 the project's objectives for safety, environmental protection, cost and schedule. Community requests were adopted and alternatives were established, where practical.

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 to provide for public involvement through the collection of traditional knowledge in the ISR communities of Inuvik, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk and incorporating it into the environmental assessment and project design.

Local and 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 formal traditional knowledge studies with communities in the ISR. 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.

Work plans for the study involved reviewing existing information, collecting new information and using both sources of information to develop an ISR TK report.

Steps that are required include:

- signing contracts with the Community Corporations in Inuvik, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk to jointly 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:
  - Hunters and Trappers Committees, Community Corporations and Elders Committees in Inuvik, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk
  - 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 the indigenous language 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 progress made in the ISR TK study, up to December 2004, includes:

- Imperial 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.
- a presentation was provided to the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), which recommended that Imperial work with the Hunters and Trappers (HTC), Community Corporations (CC), Elders' Committees (EC) and the Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Center (ICRC) to complete the studies
- the HTC, CCs, and ECs in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk, the IRC and the ICRC received the presentation and a copy of *A Co-operative Approach to*

*Traditional Knowledge Studies for the Mackenzie Gas Project in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region*

- the HTC, CCs' and ECs in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk agreed to participate in the TK study, and selected TK Working Group members to represent them
- the ISR TK Working Group met and developed detailed methods that can be used to complete the TK study
- the ISR TK Working Group identified an individual to serve as study co-ordinator for the TK study
- the TK Working Group recommended that the CCs in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk participate in the TK study as contractors. Members of the CCs in Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk signed confidential contract documents
- the study co-ordinator reviewed existing data sources to identify TK relevant to this study
- community members from Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk were engaged to conduct study interviews
- interviews were conducted with community members identified by the ISR TK Working Group and some interview transcriptions began
- a TK database has been developed by the Inuvialuit Land Administration, under the direction of the TK Working Group

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

**Table 10-2: ISR Traditional Knowledge Consultation Activities**

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Community or Organization Contacted</b>	<b>Topics Discussed</b>
April 19, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Chair	Process for hiring local co-ordinators
April 23, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator	TK study process and contractual arrangements
July 2, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Community or Organization Contacted</b>	<b>Topics Discussed</b>
July 13, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods
August 9, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods
August 13, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods
September 1, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods and progress
September 7, 2004	Inuvialuit Land Administration	TK study methods
September 9, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods and progress
October 8, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods and progress
October 22, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study methods and progress
November 3, 2004	ISR TK study Co-ordinator	TK study progress and methods
November 4, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator ISR TK Study Local Co-ordinators ILA	Review of TK database format
November 5, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator ISR TK Study Local Study Co-ordinators ILA	Review of TK database format and TK study methods
November 12, 2004	Tuktoyaktuk Local Co-ordinator	TK study methods
November 12, 2004	ILA	TK study methods
November 16, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator	TK study methods
November 22, 2004	ISR TK study Co-ordinator	TK study methods
November 22, 2004	TK Study Co-ordinator ISR TK Study Local Co-ordinators	TK study methods
November 22, 2004	ILA	TK study methods and progress
November 24, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator	TK study progress
November 24, 2004	Aklavik Local Study Co-ordinator	TK study progress
November 25, 2004	Aklavik Local Study Co-ordinator	TK study methods and progress

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

<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Community or Organization Contacted</b>	<b>Topics Discussed</b>
November 25, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator ILA	TK study progress
November 26, 2004	Aklavik Local Study Co-ordinator	TK study methods and progress
December 1, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator	TK study methods and progress
December 1, 2004	Inuvik Local Co-ordinator	TK study methods and progress
December 2, 2004	Tuktoyaktuk Local Co-ordinator	TK Study Methods
December 2, 2004	ISR TK Study Co-ordinator	TK Study methods
December 3, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study progress
December 7, 2004	ISR TK Study Working Group Sub-committee	TK study progress
December 18, 2004	ISR TK Working Group	TK study methods and progress



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TITLE	<b>ISR Crown Lands Application for a Class A Land Use Permit</b>
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	4: Summary of General Public Issues and Concerns

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## **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 developments 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 revenues and other associated benefits

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

## **PUBLIC CONCERNS SPECIFIC TO THIS LAND USE PERMIT APPLICATION**

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

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

**Table 10-3: ISR Summary of Community Concerns**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Community Comments and Concerns</b>	<b>Responses and Follow-Up</b>
Inuvik	The community expressed their preference for a gathering system pipeline route that paralleled the existing Ikhil route. Imperial's preferred gathering pipeline route might affect caribou migration, whereas the Ikhil route is said not to be on the migration route. The community supports the Ikhil route despite knowing that the twinning of the Ikhil route would result in larger land disturbance.	Based on Inuvialuit concerns, Imperial conducted route comparisons and concluded that the proposed gathering pipeline route: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is shorter and has less environmental disturbance</li> <li>• has a smaller environmental impact</li> <li>• encounters fewer side slopes</li> <li>• reduces proximity to lakes and lakeshores</li> <li>• exhibits less frost heave concerns</li> <li>• reduces construction traffic through Inuvik</li> <li>• is less costly</li> </ul>
Inuvik	Concern was raised that Imperial was not listening to the people's concerns regarding the Ikhil pipeline route option.	Imperial explained the reasons why the preferred gathering pipeline route was selected.
Inuvik	The community requested that the traditional knowledge studies cover more than the proposed gathering pipeline system right-of-way, including alternative routes.	The traditional knowledge study covers the area around Herschel Island and across the Delta to Husky Lakes, which covers all gas gathering pipeline route alternatives.
Inuvik	Concern was raised that the gathering pipeline routes have already been set and that Imperial won't allow any more changes to it.	The proposed gathering pipeline routes were filed with the National Energy Board based on technical and environmental information and consultation conducted. However, there could potentially be recommendation for changes made to the proposed gathering pipeline routes as a result of the regulatory process.
Inuvik	The community expressed concern that the gathering pipeline routes were chosen because it is mostly on Crown land, and cost was the main reason Imperial was not willing to consider the alternative Ikhil routing.	The proposed gathering pipeline route is mainly on Crown land, however that was not a consideration when it was developed. The proposed gathering pipeline route is preferred because it is shorter and uses a smaller footprint than the proposed alternatives and because of this, it will be less costly.
Inuvik	Concern was raised that gathering system pipeline construction will disturb the caribou and change caribou migration patterns.	Studies of caribou migration patterns show that in recent years, caribou leave the area in December. While construction along the proposed gathering pipeline route may have sensory disturbance on individual caribou, this may be mitigated through timing restrictions. Studies indicate that caribou readily adapt to changes in their environment.

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

<b>Community</b>	<b>Community Comments and Concerns</b>	<b>Responses and Follow-Up</b>
Tuktoyaktuk	Concern was raised that Imperial had not responded to the community's suggestion regarding the Ikhil pipeline route.	Imperial explained that the application would be filed with the preferred gathering pipeline route and the regulators would evaluate it.
Tuktoyaktuk	Concerns were raised regarding the gathering pipeline route preferred by Imperial and the cost difference between Imperial's preferred route and the Ikhil route.	The cost impact to the project for the proposed gathering pipeline route closest to Parson's Lake, which includes routing below the Inuvik area facility (IAF), is equivalent to about \$50-60 million. Also the increased route length and larger footprint associated with the Ikhil routing may result in the need for larger compressor engines and compressors, a heater station and another compressor station south of the IAF, resulting in an estimated additional project cost of approximately \$50-60 million.
Tuktoyaktuk	Concern was raised that traditional knowledge requirements will change if the gathering pipeline routes change.	The traditional knowledge study covers the area around Herschel Island and across the Delta to Husky Lakes, which covers all gas gathering pipeline route alternatives.
Tuktoyaktuk	Concern was raised as to whether cumulative effects are being considered when developing the project, specifically with respect to spare capacity, so that another pipeline doesn't have to be built later.	The gathering pipelines have been designed for additional capacity beyond what is required for the anchor fields and can be further expanded by installing additional compressor stations.
Tuktoyaktuk	Concern was raised that monitoring by INAC on Crown lands isn't as good as the monitoring done on private lands. It was suggested that there needs to be a uniform quality standard for monitoring on all ISR land.	Concerns regarding monitoring by INAC should be raised with the Joint Review Panel.
Tuktoyaktuk	Imperial has chosen its preferred gathering pipeline route, and through consultation the communities have discussed an alternative route. Imperial should study both gathering pipeline route options.	The Ikhil option was studied and the reasons why it was not chosen have been communicated back to the communities.

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

Aklavik	<p>General concerns were raised about disturbance to the water, fisheries and animals related to pipeline construction.</p> <p>A specific concern was raised as to whether or not the gathering pipeline would be too close to Parsons Lake.</p>	<p>Imperial described various pipeline construction stream-crossing techniques (e.g. horizontal direction drill, isolate, and open cut) which will be used during gas gathering pipeline construction. These techniques will reduce disturbance to water, fisheries and animals.</p> <p>Imperial stated that the proposed gathering pipeline is displaced away from Parsons Lake and construction is unlikely to affect the lake.</p>
Aklavik	<p>Compensation is required for loss of income to individual trappers, as well as for the community, because developments can disturb and change wildlife migratory patterns that affect the whole community.</p>	<p>Wildlife harvesters who suffer direct loss because of the project will be compensated as per the guidelines agreed to in access agreements.</p>
Sachs Harbour	<p>Concern was raised about what happens with reclamation if the project proponents run out of money before it is completed.</p>	<p>Full life-cycle project economics, including reclamation costs, will be carefully assessed before deciding to construct. A reclamation plan will be filed with regulators.</p>
Sachs Harbour	<p>Concern was raised that the community won't benefit because it is so far out of the way.</p>	<p>Imperial suggested several ways the community could benefit including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land access fees that flow back to the ISR communities</li> <li>• training opportunities</li> <li>• construction and operations jobs</li> <li>• Aboriginal joint ventures</li> </ul>
Paulatuk	<p>Concern was raised over what jobs would be available for Elders.</p>	<p>It was suggested that Elders could potentially be environmental, wildlife, and water monitors. They could also possibly provide cross-cultural training for southern people, and communications and translating. They could also participate in the traditional knowledge studies.</p>
Paulatuk	<p>Concern was raised about what will happen to the gas gathering pipeline system once the anchor fields are depleted.</p>	<p>Other producers could potentially find gas to keep the pipeline operational. Reclamation decisions will be based on consultation and regulations at that time.</p>

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TITLE	<b>ISR Crown Lands Application for a Class A Land Use Permit</b>
SECTION	10: Public Involvement
SUBJECT	5: Examples of Public Involvement Program Results

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## **PROJECT MODIFICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM**

Through the public involvement process, the communities expressed their concern over the Storm Hills Lateral (SHL) pipeline route proposed by Imperial. The local communities were concerned that the proposed route would affect caribou migration and disturb a prime hunting area used by the local people. They requested that the gathering pipeline route align with the existing Ikhil pipeline route.

As a result of local community concerns, Imperial conducted an evaluation of the three alternative routes proposed by the communities. The suggested routes incorporated paralleling the gathering pipeline along the existing Ikhil pipeline route. After a thorough analysis, Imperial concluded that the proposed gathering pipeline route preferred by Imperial:

- is shorter by approximately 19 km
- has a smaller environmental impact
- encounters fewer side slopes
- minimizes proximity to lakes and lakeshores
- exhibits less frost heave concerns
- minimizes construction traffic through Inuvik
- is less costly

Imperial carried out a caribou study associated with both the proposed and alternative gathering pipeline routes. This study concluded that while there may be sensory disturbance on individual caribou, it may be mitigated through timing restrictions as studies have proven that in recent years, caribou leave the area (of the proposed gathering pipeline) in December.

Imperial remains committed to working with the local communities through the public involvement process to resolve this issue and any other community issues.

