

4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

4.1 Introduction and Scope of Work

The goals of the public participation program are to ensure that:

- the requirements for public participation set out in Section 8 of the Terms of Reference for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are met, including:
 - the methods used to identify, inform and solicit input to the EIS
 - documentation of people who provided comments
 - outcomes of public engagement
 - how public engagement was used to identify issues, impact prediction and mitigation, and project design
- community issues and concerns about the project are consistently understood by the project proponents and the EIS assessment team
- concerns and issues are considered and addressed in the assessment process through management, mitigation measures or both

Effective public participation is integral to successfully developing and implementing the EIS. It demonstrates a sound appreciation of community-based knowledge and helps ensure that recommended mitigation measures are congruent with community capabilities and needs.

The three main objectives for the public participation program are to:

- provide project information in a timely and sincere manner to potentially affected and interested stakeholders to enable them to effectively engage with project proponents
- engage stakeholders in scoping project-related issues, defining effects and contributing to the development of mitigation measures to reduce effects
- discuss the assessment process with stakeholders

4.1.1 Stakeholders

Stakeholders are people who express interest in project involvement, or who could be affected by the project. They are defined as:

- the general public who reside or work near the proposed project, and who will be physically affected by its construction or operations. The public includes those living in the defined pipeline corridor and those living in northern communities outside the corridor where effects might be experienced.
- northern organizations and groups that represent particular stakeholder groups who might be affected by or interested in the project. Included in this group are the leadership organizations from the potentially affected communities and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) based in the North.
- NGOs that have established interests in the cultural, social, biophysical or economic aspects of defined geographic areas or in activities potentially affected by the project
- government regulatory bodies that manage areas or activities potentially affected by the project
- businesses and business associations located in the defined pipeline corridor and those located in northern communities outside the corridor where economic effects might be experienced

4.1.2 Principles of the Public Participation Program

Nine principles were used to develop and implement the public participation program (see Table 4-1). Following these principles maintains the community focus of the program and ensures that the program is implemented consistently for all stakeholders.

4.1.3 Public Participation Team

The EIS public participation team was responsible for designing and completing the public participation program for the EIS. The team worked closely with the proponents' consultation and communication team in developing and implementing participation opportunities for stakeholders. The proponents' team was responsible for organizing and facilitating consultation activities, concerning:

- land access
- benefits
- engineering design
- pipeline route
- facility siting
- employment opportunities

Table 4-1: Principles of the Public Participation Program

Principle	Description
Transparency and openness	Stakeholders are readily able to determine the stage of the program at any time and to understand what is being done with their input. Transparency and openness allow them to participate effectively in the program when they choose.
Responsiveness	Input from stakeholders is solicited in a timely manner, to better address suggestions, issues and concerns.
Sincerity and consistency	Input is addressed in a fair, constructive and consistent manner.
Flexibility	The program is flexible, allowing it to evolve as participants become familiar with one another, their respective issues and the participation process.
Timeliness	Time limits, within which stakeholder inputs are registered, addressed and reported on, are reasonable.
Respect	Participants' diverse interests, values and knowledge are respected.
Representativeness	People with a diverse range of interests, including different demographic, cultural, community and regional interests, are identified and encouraged to be actively involved in the assessment process.
Information exchange	Information between stakeholders and the assessment team is continuously exchanged. Stakeholders who are informed about the project can help define effects. Further, given their knowledge of the local environment, they can help determine ways to effectively manage effects.
Commitment to resolving issues	The ways in which project goals and objectives are reviewed, and results implemented, are clearly indicated.

The EIS public participation team also worked with the proponents as they initiated and maintained community relations with the communities affected by the project.

The proponents established regional offices for consultation and communication activities. The proponents hired community representatives in potentially affected communities to support the work of the regional offices and assist the EIS public participation team.

An on-site team was assembled for each visit to a region or a community. Members of the on-site team were selected to provide a mix of expertise, allowing them to respond knowledgeably to the concerns and questions of the communities. Individuals were also placed on the team to gather information to complete the impact assessment. The on-site teams included representatives for the:

- project proponents
- engineering consultants
- EIS consultants

4.1.4 Issues Management System

A computer-based issues management system was used to track the comments of individuals and organizations. The recorded comments provided a source of information used by the assessment team to define concerns from the stakeholder perspective, and devise mitigation measures. This information was complementary to feedback received directly from the stakeholders through their participation in activities. The issues management system was also used to track where and how stakeholder concerns and questions were addressed in the EIS.

Stakeholder comments were documented on a record of contact form. Comments were received through meetings, open houses and telephone calls. Comments received during workshops are documented in proceedings. Information recorded on the form included:

- region and community where the contact took place
- date of contact
- stakeholder group or individual
- summary of the concern
- resolution plan and follow-up

The information was entered in a computer database, allowing information access by subject, person, date, location or other characteristics. Only authorized personnel had access to the database.

Stakeholder concerns are presented region by region and by issue category, showing the stakeholder group or groups that raised the concern and the link to the EIS section where the identified concerns are addressed. Summaries of contacts have been provided up to the end of February 2004.

4.2 Public Participation Program

4.2.1 Organization of this Section

This section provides an introduction and overview of the public participation program that was followed. It is mostly organized by region. The regions are in the order in which they are located in the Mackenzie Valley from north to south, beginning with the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and the Gwich'in Settlement Area, followed by the Sahtu Settlement Area and the Deh Cho Region. Information for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and the Gwich'in Settlement Area is presented in one subsection because joint regional workshops were held for the two regions.

The discussion for each region begins with a summary of community participation activities in each community, followed by summaries of the regional workshops.

Subsequent subsections present information about participation activities with nongovernment organizations, northwestern Alberta and other stakeholder groups.

4.2.2 Public Participation Program Process

The public participation program followed a community-based process. It provided stakeholders with opportunities to register their perceptions about the project. The opportunities reflected, as much as possible, the ways in which stakeholders meet to exchange information. The opportunities were designed to take into account the needs, capabilities and schedules of the communities involved, and included:

- interviews
- group meetings
- community dinners
- open houses
- workshops
- field visits by EIS discipline experts

Acknowledging stakeholders and respecting the ways that stakeholders currently communicate reinforced people's comfort with registering their input. As much as possible, members of the public participation team built on relationships they had developed with individual stakeholders during interchanges throughout the public participation program.

The public participation program entailed two main rounds of activity:

- Round 1 – identifying and scoping issues
- Round 2 – assessing and limiting effects

Follow-up meetings are planned with communities interested in meeting to review the regulatory submission.

Figure 4-1 illustrates the public participation activities that occurred during each round. Rounds 1 and 2 included meetings with individual communities, followed by regional workshops. Adjustments to this approach were made to the overall schedule of the EIS and in response to regional preferences. Follow-up after the regulatory submission is only planned with individual communities.

The community-based participation program was followed in all of the settlement regions in the Mackenzie Valley, including the:

- Inuvialuit Settlement Region
- Gwich'in Settlement Area
- Sahtu Settlement Area
- Deh Cho Region

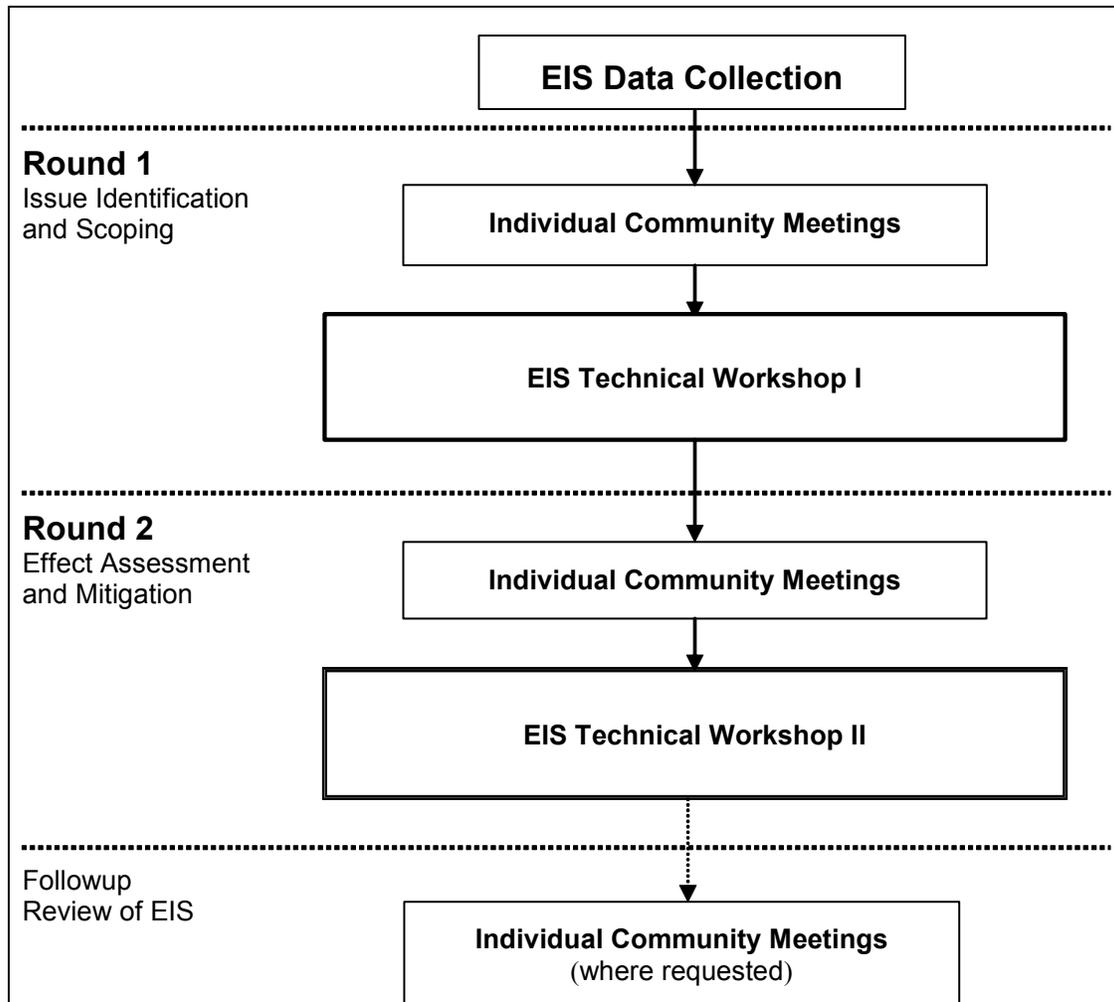


Figure 4-1: Rounds in the Environmental Impact Statement Public Participation Process

In addition, the participation process was initiated in northwestern Alberta, in particular with the Dene Tha' First Nation.

The participation process was preceded by planning activities, such as developing the baseline inventory for the biophysical and socio-economic environments throughout the study area. Activities referred to in the *Preliminary Information Package* involved many meetings with community representatives throughout the four regions. Meetings served to:

- introduce the study
- arrange for field study permits
- gather and verify baseline information

Community participation activities were not restricted to those described previously. Initiatives by the individual project proponents to fulfill their community relations commitments provided additional opportunities for project representatives to interact with the communities.

Table 4-2 identifies when participation activities were held in each of the four regions.

Table 4-2: Timing of Public Participation Activities

Administrative Region	Activities	Round 1	Round 2
Inuvialuit Settlement Region	Community meetings	Nov. 18 – 19, 2002 Dec. 3 – 4, 2002	Nov. 25, 2003 Jan. 22, 23, 2004
	Workshops ¹	Apr. 8 – 9, 2003	Feb. 3 – 4, 2004
Gwich'in Settlement Area	Community meetings	Nov. 20 – 26, 2002	Nov. 26, 27, 2003 Jan. 19 – 22, Feb 5, 2004
	Workshops ¹	Apr. 8 – 9, 2003	Feb. 3 – 4, 2004
Sahtu Settlement Area	Community meetings	Feb 24 – 25, 2003 Apr. 15 – 16, 2003 Mar. 11 – 13, 2003	Feb. 16 – 20, 2004
	Workshop and regional meetings	June 4 – 5, 2003	Dec. 3 – 4, 2003 ^a May 11 – 12, 2004 ^b
Deh Cho Region	Community meetings	Aug. – Sept, 2003	Feb. 9 – 26, 2004
	Workshops	Oct. 1 – 2, 2003	May 17 – 18, 2004
Nongovernment organizations	Workshops	Dec. 9 – 10, 2003	Mar. 22 – 24, 2004
NOTES: 1 Joint Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area workshops were held a Event was an information session b Event was a confirmation meeting			

Additional public participation activities were held with other stakeholder groups, including nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and stakeholder groups in northwestern Alberta. Two workshops were organized for representatives of NGOs, and initial engagement meetings were held with the Dene Tha' First Nations in northwestern Alberta.

4.2.2.1 Round 1 – Identifying and Scoping Issues

Key representatives in each of the communities were contacted to initiate the Round 1 activities. Requests were made to meet with community members to introduce the project and to identify community concerns. During these meetings, attention was given to the proposed assessment process and the ways in which local communities could participate. Particular attention was given to the process of selecting community representatives to attend regional workshops.

Community Meetings

Meeting Formats

Community visits included different kinds of meetings and sessions with individual associations. The key meetings in Round 1 were held with band and municipal councils. These meetings focused on assuring local decision makers

that public participation activities would be carried out in their communities only with their knowledge and consent. The public participation team also gathered input about the assessment process and issues to be addressed in the EIS.

Open houses and presentations were held for the community at large. They were frequently convened around a meal and allowed the entire community to learn about the project and offer input.

Meetings with individual associations and groups allowed for more detailed conversation between local representatives and assessment team members regarding interests unique to the specific association or group. Individual meetings were held with a range of associations, including hunters' and trappers' committees, renewable resources committees, Elder committees, youth councils, and regional and community corporations.

Combining different meeting formats and groups demonstrated respect for the diverse interests, values and knowledge in the community. Community meetings were adapted to respond to community interests and the sensitivity of any given community to specific issues.

Meeting Records

Meeting notes were made of all discussions and recorded in the database. If people were not able to attend any of the meetings, they could still acquire more information and register their issues through the regional project offices. People who did attend the meetings, but wanted to register additional concerns, were encouraged to do so through the regional project offices. All concerns registered were forwarded to engineering designers and senior management through the database management system. Issues and concerns registered by stakeholders are presented in summary tables for each region. The tables show the information received during community visits to the end of February 2003 and include the outcomes of the two rounds of visits.

Meeting Presentations

Various print and electronic formats were used to present information at the community meetings, including:

- pamphlets
- pictures
- posters
- oral presentations
- videos

Illustrations were sometimes used to better communicate particular aspects of the project. The project proponents' consultation and communications team prepared most of the material. The assessment team contributed materials on environmental and socio-economic assessment processes.

Issues Scoping

The project assessment team reviewed the project description with community representatives. Based on this review, the assessment team worked with communities to clarify the issues of concern. Through this initial step, communities obtained a basic understanding of:

- what the project entailed
- possible implications of the project for them
- the process by which these implications would be refined and assessed

The communities were also informed about how they could participate in the ongoing study of the project.

The scoping process provided the project assessment team with an understanding and appreciation for the attributes of the environments and lifestyles that residents in the regions identified as important. This information helped define and refine the team's environmental focus and assessment.

Regional Workshops

An EIS technical workshop was held for each of the four regions of the Mackenzie Valley following completion of the community meetings. A joint workshop was held for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area.

The workshops brought together representatives from:

- communities across the region
- regulatory agencies
- the project

Issues that arose during discussions at each community were brought forward for discussion at the workshop. The workshop provided the opportunity to develop a better appreciation of the project and its potential effects, and to clarify which issues were common or unique across the different groups. The feedback provided was part of the review of the socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA) and environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, highlighting the ways that regional and local input contributed to the assessment process.

Workshop Attendance

Each community was asked to select individuals to attend the workshop on the community's behalf. The representatives were responsible for raising community concerns and suggestions, and for reporting workshop experiences back to their communities. The community representatives were asked to participate for two days. They received reimbursement for travel and accommodation expenses, and a fee for participation.

The number of representatives from each community was determined through consultation between community leaders and project representatives. Consideration was given to the specific topics being discussed and the demonstrated level of community interest.

Invitations to the workshops were sent to the federal and territorial agencies that have regulatory responsibilities associated with review of the project application. Agencies invited included:

- Canadian Environment Assessment Agency
- Environment Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada's Pipeline Preparedness Office
- National Energy Board (NEB)
- Parks Canada
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Education, Culture and Employment
- GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs
- GNWT Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED)
- GNWT Health and Social Services
- Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
- regional land and water boards

Invitations were also extended to six NGOs:

- Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
- Ducks Unlimited
- Ecology North
- Pembina Institute
- World Wildlife Fund

Workshop Format

To help participants prepare for the workshops, attendees were sent an information package, including a brief project description, and registration and accommodation instructions. The package also contained a preliminary list of

possible effects that the project might have on the physical and biological environments of the attendees' regions, and a description of the effects of the project on the social and economic aspects of their communities. The possible effects of the project were defined through the community meetings and field studies that collected baseline information.

Materials were distributed as much in advance as possible. The information package was usually delivered five to 10 days before the workshop. It is recognized that attendees sometimes had limited time to review the materials because of the logistical complexities of assembling and delivering the materials.

Attendees were asked to review the potential effects, determine if the effects were community issues and consider the following two questions:

- Have all the important issues been identified for each region?
- If not, what issues need to be added?

The workshops consisted of a mix of plenary sessions and small group discussions. The opening plenary session began with a welcome and a prayer, introductions and a review of the format for the next two days. The opening activities were followed by an introduction to the project proponents, and descriptions of the project components. The opening plenary session ended with a review of the process used to assess the environmental and socio-economic effects and the various ways in which regional and local input contributed to this assessment. Translation services were provided at each workshop.

Small Group Discussions

The two days mostly consisted of facilitated small-group discussions. At registration, workshop attendees were assigned to groups of eight to 12 individuals, with as even a mix of interests across the groups as possible.

A member of the on-site team facilitated discussions for each group. A meeting recorder, also a member of the team, was assigned to each group. Recorded notes were augmented by comments recorded by the facilitator on flip charts.

The group discussions were based on the preliminary lists of effects distributed before the workshop. Before breaking into small groups, workshop attendees were asked again to consider if the effects were issues, if the lists were accurate and complete and, if necessary, to add to the lists. They were instructed to discuss the issues on these lists as thoroughly as necessary in the time allotted.

Throughout the workshop, project proponents, technical specialists and design engineers were present to act as information resources. They moved from group to group to answer questions and support specific conversations.

Recording and Reporting Proceedings

The small group discussions allowed issues to be verified and discussed in detail, and information gaps to be identified. Reports from the small groups were shared with all attendees three times during the two days. Attendees selected by their group presented the reports.

The workshop concluded with a brief summary of the information provided by the attendees, and a description of how this input would be addressed as part of the assessment process. Attendees were informed of future opportunities for their continued participation in the assessment.

Proceedings of the workshop were completed and provided to everyone invited to the workshop. They were also made available to anyone who requested a copy.

4.2.2.2 Round 2 –Assessing and Mitigating Effects

The public participation program for Round 2 followed the approach established in Round 1. Meetings were held at the community level and the results from these discussions were brought forward to a regional workshop.

During Round 1 of the participation program, participants developed familiarity with the project and its possible effects. Round 2 built on this initial understanding. Participants who were active through both rounds generally became more articulate about their concerns and more specific in describing what they needed to know about the project, the kinds of effects they anticipate and what they expected in terms of mitigation.

Community Meetings

As of May 31, 2004, meetings for EIS public participation had been held in each of the communities in the four regions that are near proposed project facilities or have the potential to be affected by project activities. The exception was the Deh Cho Region, where meetings were held with communities outside the corridor only, although the corridor communities did have representatives present at the Round 2 workshop.

The meetings focused on the definition of project effects and suggested ways in which these effects could be managed, either to reduce or prevent negative effects or to enhance positive effects. Similar to Round 1, a combination of meetings was arranged for each community to support a range of stakeholder interests.

Regional Workshops

For each regional workshop, community representatives were brought to a central community in their region to participate in facilitated discussions. The purpose of these discussions was to:

- share the input gathered during the preceding community meetings
- provide project assessors with the opportunity to present and verify their effect hypotheses
- support the potential for consensus among the attendees about the effects identified
- encourage community representatives to identify and discuss the level of importance that they associate with the possible project effects
- discuss ways in which the various effects could be effectively managed

The workshops followed the design and format established in Round 1, where a combination of plenary and small group sessions were organized. Proceedings from completed workshops were prepared and distributed.

Addressing Effects and Suggested Mitigation Measures

Considerable effort was made to record and respond to the information provided by stakeholders. Results of meetings and discussions were conveyed back to the project proponents and to the EIS team for their review and consideration. In particular, possible project effects and mitigation measures suggested by attendees at the Round 2 regional workshops are referenced to the section of the EIS where they are addressed. This documentation complements the referencing to the EIS of concerns that were raised at individual community meetings described. Whereas all suggestions were considered, not all will be necessarily endorsed or implemented by the proponent. Considerations about cost, technical feasibility, safety, mandate, among others factors, limit the extent to which the proponents can act on suggested mitigation measures.

Most comments and suggestions raised by the stakeholders are addressed in the EIS, either directly or in the context of the discussion of assessment and mitigation measures for each effect. Some are not addressed and are referenced in the tables as N/A, i.e., not applicable. These suggestions and mitigation measures might be addressed in other regulatory documents prepared by the proponents, or they might entail broad interventions by government and be beyond the scope of the EIS.

4.2.2.3 Follow-up Activities – Reviewing EIS Draft

Meetings will be held with individual communities once the EIS has been filed. The purpose of these follow-up activities will be to discuss with the communities how their input was used during preparation of the EIS. Meetings will only be arranged on the request of the communities.

4.3 Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area**4.3.1 Community Meetings in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region****4.3.1.1 Round 1 Meetings**

The EIS Public Participation Team visited Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk during Round 1 of the participation program. The proponents also visited:

- Sachs Harbour
- Holman
- Paulatuk

Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk will be the communities most directly affected by the project because they are near the proposed project area. Although Sachs Harbour, Holman and Paulatuk are not near the project, there is still potential for them to be affected. These communities were invited to send representatives from their key leadership organizations to participate in the community meetings in Tuktoyaktuk.

Table 4-3 provides information on the groups and organizations met from each community.

Table 4-3: Round 1 Public Participation Activities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (2002)

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholders Contacts
Aklavik	Nov. 18 – 19, 2002	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Corporation • Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Elders Committee • Ehdiiittat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council • Indian Band Council
	Nov. 19, 2002	Open House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
Tuktoyaktuk	Dec. 3 – 4, 2002	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Corporation • Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Elders Committee • Three long-time residents of Tuktoyaktuk
	Dec. 4, 2002	Open House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large

4.3.1.2 Round 2 Meetings

Round 2 of the public participation program began in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in November 2003. Community meetings were again held in Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik and included focused meetings with representatives of the leadership organizations, similar to meetings in Round 1. Table 4-4 presents a summary of the meetings held during Round 2. Open houses were also arranged for the communities at large. In January 2004, a meeting was held in Inuvik, to which representatives from the outlying communities of Paulatuk, Holman and Sachs Harbour were invited.

Table 4-4: Round 2 Community Meetings in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholders Contacts
Tuktoyaktuk	Nov. 25, 2003	Multi-organizational discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders Committee • Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation
	Nov.25, 2003	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
Aklavik	Jan. 23, 2004	Multi-organizational discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aklavik Community Corporation • Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Aklavik Elders Committee • Aklavik Royal Canadian Mounted Police • Paulatuk Elders Committee • Paulatuk Community Corporation • Paulatuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Sachs Harbour Elders Committee • Sachs Harbour Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Sachs Harbour Community Corporation • Holman Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Holman Community Corporation • Holman Elders Committee
	Jan 23, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large

4.3.1.3 Issues Raised

Table 4-5 summarizes the concerns and issues raised during meetings and open houses in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. The table shows the issue category under which the comment was recorded, the concern that was raised, the stakeholder groups that raised the concern, and where in the EIS this concern is addressed. These issues and concerns were recorded on the records of contact form. The contact form includes the results of meetings with community organizations and comments from community members. In several instances, similar concerns or issues were raised by a variety of stakeholders at different meetings. Additional comments might have been received by telephone or follow-up discussions after the visits to the communities and are included in the table.

Table 4-5: Issues from Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Biophysical Environment			
Archaeology	Research and consult on possibility of Inuvialuit artifacts in construction areas	Meeting: Socio-economic data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S7
Biophysical	Commitments made to make presentation on biophysical data collection in Inuvialuit Settlement Region and to involve community representatives in all survey and future biophysical work	Meeting: Wildlife Management Advisory Committee: 2001-Jun-11 Phone: Environmental baseline data – Inuvialuit Land Administration, Tuktoyaktuk: 2003-Jun-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V7, S4, S6
Fish and aquatic habitat	Consult with community about potential impact on aquatic habitat	Meeting: Consultation with Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2001-May-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S7
Hydrology	Collect data and consult regarding hydrographic survey and historical dredging and disposal practices	Phone: Dredging and disposal in the Beaufort Sea: 2003-Nov-26 Phone: Hydrographic surveys in the Mackenzie Delta: 2003-Dec-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S5
Land and resource use	Consult regarding potential sources of gravel for use in construction and road maintenance, and potential changes in community use of local resources	Meeting: Community consultation, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jun-17 Meeting: Economic effects, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S7
Mitigation and environmental protection	Formulate an environmental impact mitigation strategy, taking into account pipeline route, geographical features, wildlife habitats, hunting and recreation areas, and physical structures	Meeting: Northern routing team in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region: 2002-Aug-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3, S4, S6, S7, S8, S9, S10 V7, S3, S4
Noise	Impact of potential noise (such as air traffic) on the community, wildlife and harvesters	Meeting: Consultation with Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2001-May-28 Meeting: Consultation with Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Dec-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3 V6, S7, S5

Table 4-5: Issues from Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Permits	Maintain contact with communities to resolve permitting application issues quickly and effectively	Phone: Discussion with Inuvialuit Land Administration: 2003-Apr-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
Spills and upsets	Research long-term effects of project and consult on potential for spills and mitigation measures	<p>Meeting: Discussion about schools, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-18</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline data collection and verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04</p> <p>Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S6, S8
Vegetation and reclamation	Provide communities with information regarding land reclamation strategies	Meeting: Consultation workshop, Tuktoyaktuk: 2003-Feb-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
Wildlife	Consult and collect data regarding impacts on wildlife, such as migratory patterns	<p>Meeting: Consultation with Inuvialuit Regional Corp: 2002-Nov-22</p> <p>Meeting: Inuvialuit Settlement Region Traditional Knowledge working group: 2003-Apr-11</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline Data verification – Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05</p> <p>Baseline data verification – Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04</p> <p>Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation and Elders: 2002-Dec-03</p> <p>Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committees: 2002-Dec-03</p> <p>Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Open House: 2002-Dec-04</p> <p>Meeting: Renewable Resource Harvesting – Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Jul-17</p> <p>Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Community Consultation: 2002-Jun-17</p> <p>Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Workshop: Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, Elders and Community Corporation: 2003-Feb-11</p> <p>Meeting: Wildlife Management Advisory Committee: 2001-Jun-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Spring waterfowl surveys need to be conducted in conjunction with Canadian Wildlife Services	Meeting: Wildlife Management Advisory Committee: 2001-Jun-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Familiarize communities with methods for studying wildlife and habitats	Meeting: Consultation with Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2001-Oct-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10.2

Table 4-5: Issues from Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Socio-economic Environment			
Community well-being	Continue to collect data and study potential impacts on community well-being	Meeting: Traditional Knowledge work in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region: 2003-Aug-12 Meeting: Child Protection Services: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: RCMP Concerns in Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
	Collect data on community well-being as it relates to potential overcrowding of facilities	Meeting: School facilities in Inuvialuit Settlement Region: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S4, S5
Employment opportunities	Keep communities informed of present and future project-related employment opportunities	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S2, S3
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-06	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	
		Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation and Elders Committee: 2002-Dec-03	
Consult regarding potential effects of project employment on youth		Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V4, S4 • V6, S5
		Meeting: Baseline data collection, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04	
		Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Dec-03	
		Meeting: Child Protection Services: 2002-Jul-17	
Family relationships	Collect data on families in Inuvialuit Settlement Region	Meeting: RCMP concerns in Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4
		Meeting: Baseline data collection, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-13	
Health, policing and social services	Collect data on community policing activities and programs	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4
		Meeting: RCMP concerns, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-18	

Table 4-5: Issues from Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Health, policing and social services (cont'd)	Collect data on community health and social programs	Meeting: Diabetes facts and concerns, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S4
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-13	
		Meeting: Child Protection Services: 2002-Jul-17	
Physical infrastructure	Provide community with information regarding project design and construction	Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation and Elders Committee: 2003-Nov-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V2, S2
		Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2003-Jun-02	
		Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04	
Public participation	Discuss possible expansion of road access in the region	Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2003-Nov-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S3
		Meeting: Inuvialuit Regional Corporation: 2002-Nov-22	
		Phone: Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2002-Oct-10	
		Meeting: Traditional Knowledge and Inuvialuit Game Council: 2002-Sep-25	
		Meeting: Traditional Knowledge and Inuvialuit Game Council: 2002-Dec-12	
		Meeting: Communications Initiative: 2003-Aug-11	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05	
		Meeting: Gruben Transportation Ltd.: 2002-Jul-1	
		Meeting: Inuvialuit Game Council: 2003-Sep-25	
Address community request for interpreters and translators to help Elders understand meetings	Continue to review and revise public consultation strategies and methods	Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2001-Oct-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
		Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2003-Jun-02	

Table 4-5: Issues from Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Social effects	Collect data and consult regarding potential project-related social effects	Meeting: Policing problems, Yellowknife: 2002-Dec-06 Meeting: Data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05 Meeting: Data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-04 Meeting: Community member interview: 2002-Dec-04 Meeting: Conditions in Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Economic effects, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation and Elders Committee: 2002-Dec-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S2, S3, S4 • V6, S5
Traditional culture	Collect data on possible social impact on youth Consult and collect data on potential effects on traditional culture	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-03 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge and Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk community consultation: 2002-Jun-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S5 • V6, S6
Traditional Knowledge	Continue to review and revise terms and methodology of Inuvialuit Traditional Knowledge study	Phone: Traditional Knowledge and Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2002-Jul-05 Phone: Traditional Knowledge and Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2002-Jul-05 Meeting: Inuvialuit Settlement Region Traditional Knowledge Study Working Group: 2003-Apr-11 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2002-Aug-16 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region: 2003-Aug-12 Phone: Traditional Knowledge: Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2003-Feb-25 Meeting: Inuvialuit Settlement Region Traditional Knowledge Working Group: 2003-Oct-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3 • V6, S6

Table 4-5: Issues from Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Traditional Knowledge (cont'd)	Continue to review and revise terms and methodology of Inuvialuit Traditional Knowledge study (cont'd)	<p>Phone: Traditional Knowledge: Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation: 2003-Apr-23</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge Working Group, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Nov-07</p> <p>Phone: Teleconference with Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2002-Oct-10</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge: Inuvialuit Game Council: 2002-Jun-15</p>	
	Keep communities up-to-date on progress of Traditional Knowledge studies	<p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge: Inuvialuit Game Council: 2002-Sep-25</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge: Inuvialuit Game Council: 2002-Dec-12</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation: 2002-Aug-08</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge Presentation to Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Aug-26</p> <p>Meeting: Inuvialuit Game Council: 2003-Sep-25</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-03</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
	Discuss roles and responsibilities of community individuals and organizations in the Traditional Knowledge study	<p>Phone: Traditional Knowledge meeting with Inuvialuit Resource Council and Inuvialuit Community Resource Council: 2003-Feb-26</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
Training and education	Keep communities informed of possible project-related training programs and initiatives	<p>Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Dec-05</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-06</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline data verification, Paulatuk: 2002-Dec-05</p> <p>Meeting: Economic effects, Tuktoyaktuk: 2002-Jul-17</p> <p>Meeting: Tuktoyaktuk Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2001-Oct-29</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Consult with communities regarding existing education facilities	<p>Meeting: Open house, Tuktoyaktuk: 2003-Nov-25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4 • V6, S5

4.3.2 Community Meetings in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

4.3.2.1 Round 1 Meetings

The communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area visited during Round 1 included:

- Inuvik
- Fort McPherson
- Tsiigehtchic

See Table 4-6 for details about the meetings with Gwich'in groups and organizations.

Table 4-6: Round 1 Public Participation Activities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area, 2002

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholders Contacts
Inuvik	Nov. 20 – 22, 2002	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Corporation • Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Elders Committee • Nihtat Gwich'in Council
	Nov. 20, 2002	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
Fort McPherson	Nov. 25, 2002	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetlit Gwich'in Council
	Nov. 25, 2002	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
Tsiigehtchic	Nov. 26, 2002	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwichya Gwich'in Band Council
	Nov. 26, 2002	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large

4.3.2.2 Round 2 Meetings

The same communities were visited again in January 2004, during Round 2.

Meetings were held with the leadership organizations and open houses were arranged for the community at large. See Table 4-7 for details about these meetings.

4.3.2.3 Issues Raised

Table 4-8 summarizes the concerns and issues raised during meetings and open houses in the Gwich'in Settlement Area.

4.3.3 Issues Raised in Meetings with Joint Inuvialuit and Gwich'in Representation

The communities of Aklavik and Inuvik are home for both Inuvialuit and Gwich'in. Table 4-9 summarizes comments from visits to these communities that could not be attributed to specific Inuvialuit or Gwich'in organizations. The

comments are all specific to the socio-economic environment. Biophysical issues that were raised are tied to the land claims and refer to the defined areas of each settlement region. Consequently, biophysical issues are recorded under the listing of issues specific to the Inuvialuit Settlement Region or to the Gwich'in Settlement Area.

Table 4-7: Round 2 Community Meetings in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholders Contacts
Inuvik	Nov. 26 – 27, 2003	Individual stakeholder meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuvik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee • Gwich'in Tribal Council • Inuvik Interagency Committee
	Nov. 26, 2003	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
	Jan. 19, 2004	Individual stakeholder meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nihtat Gwich'in Council Board Members
	Jan. 20, 2004	Dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nihtat Gwich'in Council • Inuvik Native Band Community
Tsiigehtchic	Jan. 21, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
	Jan. 22, 2004	Multi-organizational discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwichya Gwich'in Band • Renewable Resource Council • Tsiigehtchic Housing • Tsiigehtchic Métis Council
Fort McPherson	Feb. 5, 2004	Multi-organizational discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice Committee • Peel River Alcohol Society • Chief Julius School • Tetlit Band • Tetlit Gwich'in Council
	Feb. 5, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
Aklavik	Jan. 22, 2004	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ehdiitat Gwich'in Council
	Jan. 23, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Biophysical Environment			
Air quality	Discuss potential effects on air quality and possible mitigation strategy	Meeting: GNWT RWED, Inuvik: 2001-Nov-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S2
Archaeology	Consult with community organizations regarding scope and terms of archaeology work, and process for avoiding burial sites	Phone: Traditional Knowledge and archaeology, Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Aug-20 Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Nov-26 Phone: Heritage assessment: 2003-Nov-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S8 V1, S3
Biophysical	Continue to provide information regarding nature of biophysical work	Meeting: Inuvialuit Regional Corporation: 2001-Jun-11 Meeting: Gwich'in Development Corporation: 2001-Jun-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
	Give community organization necessary contact information to get answers to biophysical study questions	Phone: Gwich'in permit applications: 2003-Apr-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
Climate change	Address community concerns about potential pipeline contribution to climate change	Meeting: Gwich'in Nihtat Renewable Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04 Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2002-Nov-25 Meeting: Tsiigehtchic Band Council: 2002-Nov-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S11
Fisheries and aquatic habitat	Research and collect data on possible effects on fish populations and aquatic habitat, including effects of electro-fishing	Meeting: Nihtat Band Council and Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Jul-17 Meeting: Nihtat Inuvik Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Jul-23 Meeting: Routing team in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Aug-20 Meeting: Community meeting, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Jun-13 Meeting: Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Jul-21 Phone: Routing concerns, Tsiigehtchic: 2003-Jan-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S7

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Land and resource use	Consult with communities regarding land servicing capabilities, resource use, preservation of traditional lands and misuse of right-of-way to access local fish	Meeting: Land servicing, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-24 Phone: Land and resource use, Inuvik: 2003-Jan-27 Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Nov-26 Meeting: Tsiigehtchic Band Council: 2002-Nov-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S6, S7
Mitigation and environmental protection	Consult with communities regarding strategies for mitigating project effects	Meeting: Routing in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Aug-17 Meeting: Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, Community Corporation and Elders' Committee: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: Routing team in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Aug-20 Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Nov-26 Meeting: Tsiigehtchic Band Council: 2002-Nov-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
Noise	Address community concerns regarding effects of potential noise increase	Meeting: Gwich'in Niantat Renewable Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04 Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-18 Phone: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre – archaeology permits: 2002-Jun-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3
Permits	Continue to discuss permitting concerns and keep communities informed of process	Phone: Tetit Renewable Resource Council: 2003-Mar-11 Phone: Gwich'in Land Association permit extensions: 2003-Oct-01 Phone: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge permits: 2003-Oct-23 Phone: Permit applications: Gwich'in: 2003-Apr-23 Phone: Tsiigehtchic permits: 2003-Feb-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
Soils and landforms	Collect data and consult regarding annual freeze and thaw to reduce effects on permafrost; sinkholes and erosion effects on landforms	Meeting: Niantat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Nov-06 Meeting: Public meeting, Fort McPherson: 2002-Jun-13 Meeting: Community meeting, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Jun-13 Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2003-Feb-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V3, S8 V5, S8
Spills and upsets	Consult regarding possible spills and upsets	Meeting: Open house, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-19 Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2002-Nov-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S6, S8

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Vegetation and reclamation	Consult with communities on clearing practices and intentions	Meeting: Open house, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S2
	Provide communities with detailed information regarding pipeline longevity and strategies for reclamation and restoration	Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2003-Jun-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5 S9 V7, S3, S4
Wildlife	Consult regarding impacts on wildlife migratory patterns and habitat, health (noting thinner geese), effects of tourism on wildlife	Meeting: Gwich'in Nihitat Renewable Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04 Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2002-Nov-25 Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2003-Feb-09 Phone: Land and resource use, Inuvik: 2003-Jan-27 Meeting: Open house, Tsigehtchic: 2002-Nov-26 Meeting: Open house, Tsigehtchic: 2003-Feb-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Concerns regarding species of concern such as grizzly bear, polar bear, moose, caribou and furbearers	Meeting: GNWT RWED, Inuvik: 2001-Nov-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Socio-economic Environment		
Business opportunities	Keep communities informed about potential business opportunities and allow the opportunity to bid on the work	Meeting: Fieldwork discussion with Gwich'in representatives: 2002-Jul-15 Meeting: Fort McPherson public meeting: 2002-Jun-13 Meeting: Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Jul-25 Meeting: Gwich'in Development Corporation: 2001-Jun-12 Meeting: Gwich'in Negotiating Team: 2003-Dec-18 Meeting: Nihitat Band Council, Inuvik Regional Resource Council: 2001-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
	Consult regarding community vision for business development with respect to relationships and interactions with government and community; nature of project-related business opportunities	Meeting: Aklavik Métis Local 56: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Gwich'in Negotiating Team: 2003-Dec-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3 V1, S4

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Business opportunities (cont'd)	Community would like to be included on all future bid lists, even if they do not have direct resources, as they will look to include others and want a commitment to use local companies	Meeting: Gwich'in Development Corporation: 2001-Jun-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
Camps	Concerns need to be addressed regarding possible effects on the community of the close proximity of construction camps	Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtichic: 2003-Feb-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4, S5
Community well-being	Discuss the details and logistics of camps with the communities	Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtichic: 2004-Jan-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S2, S4
	Consult regarding impact of the project on community well-being	Meeting: RCMP regarding social concerns: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Mackenzie Delta Social Service programs: 2002-Jun-27 Meeting: Housing availability, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-25 Meeting: Mayor of Inuvik: 2002-Jun-27 Meeting: Social changes, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-26 Meeting: Social changes, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Consult with communities about mitigation programs and strategies to address concerns such as substance abuse, increase in transient population, and other project-related impacts	Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2003-Feb-09 Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtichic: 2003-Feb-10 Meeting: Gwich'in Negotiating Team: 2003-Dec-18 Meeting: Child protection program and implementation: 2002-Jun-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Discuss efforts between community organizations and project to maintain and improve quality of life in the communities	Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtichic: 2004-Jan-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Consult with and keep the community informed well before short- and long-term employment opportunities and strategies	Phone: Discussion with Gwich'in SCI re Traditional Knowledge in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Nov-08 Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: Gwich'in Nihtat Regional Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S2, S3

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Employment opportunities (cont'd)	Consult with and keep the community informed well before short- and long-term employment opportunities and strategies (cont'd)	<p>Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council – Opportunities for Gwich'in: 2002-Oct-24</p> <p>Meeting: Fieldwork discussion with Gwich'in representatives: 2002-Jul-15</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge Methodology in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Jun-18</p> <p>Meeting: Ehdiiat Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2001-Nov-09</p> <p>Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council – Ikhil Routing: 2003-Nov-27</p> <p>Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Council: 2004-Jan-20</p> <p>Meeting: Ehdiiat Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2002-Nov-18</p> <p>Meeting: Open house, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-19</p> <p>Meeting: Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, Community Corporation and Elders' Council: 2002-Nov-18</p> <p>Meeting: Aklavik Band Council: 2002-Nov-19</p> <p>Meeting: Harvesting Data, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18</p> <p>Meeting: Ehdiiat Gwich'in Council, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18</p> <p>Phone: SEIA employment, Colville Lake: 2002-Jul-31</p> <p>Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2002-Nov-25</p> <p>Meeting: Tetlit Gwich'in Regional Resource Council, Fort McPherson: 2002-Jul-31</p> <p>Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2003-Jun-05</p> <p>Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20</p> <p>Meeting: GNWT Education, Culture and Employment programs, Inuvik region: 2002-Jun-27</p> <p>Meeting: Public meeting, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-12</p> <p>Meeting: Nihtat Regional Resource Council: 2002-Jun-12</p> <p>Meeting: Open house, Tsigehtichic: 2003-Jun-05</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Employment opportunities (cont'd)	Need for equal opportunities for all communities	Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
	Continue to discuss scope of local assistant hiring programs with community organizations, and use of local researchers and service companies	Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council – Opportunities for Gwich'in: 2002-Oct-23 Meeting: Tetlilt Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-25 Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
	Consider and discuss effect of the project on the local economy	Meeting: Gwich'in Band Council, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
	Consult regarding the relationship between educational infrastructure and industry-related employment opportunities	Meeting: Education data, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S5
	Consult regarding continuity of project-related employment; potential problems related to project employment	Meeting: Tetlilt Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-25 Meeting: Focus group, Fort McPherson: 2004-Feb-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S5
	Consult with the community on effects of the project on families	Meeting: GNWT HSS, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
Family relationships	Human health	Meeting: GNWT HSS, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
		Meeting: Public health conditions, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-19	
		Meeting: Harvesting data, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	
		Meeting: Focus group, Fort McPherson: 2004-Feb-05	
		Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2003-Feb-10	
		Meeting: Fort McPherson Health Centre: 2002-Jul-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S4
		Meeting: Health conditions, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
		Meeting: Social issues in the Beaufort Delta Region: 2002-Jun-28	
	Discuss the needs around health initiatives with communities	Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2004-Jan-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Health, policing and social services	Consult with community regarding project effects on health and social programs	Meeting: Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, Community Corporation and Elders' Council: 2002-Nov-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
		Meeting: GNWT HSS data, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	
		Meeting: RCMP regarding social concerns, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	
		Meeting: Social changes, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-26	
		Meeting: Programs offered by Ingamo Hall: 2002-Jun-26	
		Meeting: GNWT HSS, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-12	
	Research related programs and services, including policing, justice, and child protection and support	Meeting: Justice Committee, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S4
		Meeting: Child protection programs and implementation: 2002-Jun-26	
		Meeting: GNWT HSS – possible impacts, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-16	
		Meeting: GNWT HSS	
Income	Collect data on possible project-related strain on community health and social services facilities	Meeting: Social issues in the Beaufort Delta Region: 2002-Jun-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
		Meeting: Early childhood programs: 2002-Jun-16	
		Meeting: GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs programs: 2002-Jun-25	
		Meeting: Economic effects, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-16	
		Meeting: Community meeting, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Jun-13	
		Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2003-Jun-05	
	Provide further data on the relationship between rising housing prices and personal income levels	Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2004-Jan-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
		Meeting: Public health conditions, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-19	
		Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2003-Jun-05	
		Meeting: Focus group, Fort McPherson: 2004-Feb-05	
Physical infrastructure	Discuss concerns regarding potential strain on housing from increase in population	Meeting: GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4, S7
		Meeting: GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-24	
	Ensure adequacy of serviced land for residential and industrial use	Meeting: GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4, S7
		Meeting: GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-24	

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Physical infrastructure (cont'd)	Consult regarding alternate pipeline routes, project design and construction, community benefits from construction of access roads	Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S2 • V7, S2
Public finance and economy	Address concerns about potential effects on local economy and boom-bust scenario, and the strength and sustainability of the local economy and housing market	Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S4
Public participation	Involve community in process by: keeping communities up to date with information, consulting openly with communities about concerns and questions related to consultation process and strategy, and addressing these issues	Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council – Gwich'in opportunities: 2002-Oct-23 Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council – Gwich'in opportunities: 2002-Oct-24 Meeting: Gwich'in representatives: 2002-Jul-15 Meeting: Gwich'in Nihtat Regional Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04 Meeting: Nihtat Inuvik Regional Resource Council: 2001-Jul-23 Phone: Nihtat Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2003-Apr-01 Phone: Participation process update: 2003-Apr-24 Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Council: 2004-Jan-20 Meeting: Open house, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-19 Meeting: Editat Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2002-Nov-25 Meeting: Tetlit Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2002-Jul-31 Meeting: Fort McPherson Health Centre: 2002-Jul-31 Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20 Meeting: GNWT HSS, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-22 Phone: Aurora College programs: 2002-Jun-27 Meeting: Communications building, Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board: 2003-Aug-12 Meeting: Community meeting, Tsiigehtchic: 2002-Jun-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Public participation (cont'd)	Consult regarding possibility of a community liaison, involve community in data collection and address concerns about lack of involvement in the region	Meeting: Aklavik Band Council: 2002-Nov-19 Meeting: Tetlit Gwich'in Council, Fort McPherson: 2002-Jul-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Provide information about the impact assessment process, in particular, regarding community privacy and level of discretion with which information is handled	Meeting: Regional health, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Communicate openly with Elders to learn more about the land	Meeting: Gwichya Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2002-Jul-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
Social effects	Consult various sources about potential project-related social impacts	Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04 Meeting: Aklavik Band Council: 2002-Nov-19 Meeting: Tetlit Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-25 Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20 Meeting: Public health conditions, Inuvik: 2002-Jul-19 Meeting: GNWT HSS, Mackenzie Delta: 2002-Jun-27 Meeting: Socio-economic, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-27 Meeting: Social changes, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-26 Meeting: Public meeting, Fort McPherson: 2002-Jun-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Consult with communities regarding possible social mitigation strategies	Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2004-Feb-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Consult regarding possible effect on housing availability	Meeting: Inuvik Housing Authority: 2002-Jun-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Collect data regarding potential effect on subtrades involved in housing construction	Meeting: NWT Housing Corporation: 2002-Jun-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Traditional Knowledge	Continue to discuss and review scope and terms of Traditional Knowledge study with community organizations	Phone: Gwich'in Social Cultural Institute regarding Traditional Knowledge in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Nov-08 Meeting: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge studies: 2002-Aug-27 Meeting: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge studies: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge studies: 2003-Feb-21 Phone: Traditional Knowledge Meeting with Gwich'in Social Cultural Institute: 2003-Jun-04 Meeting: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge study: 2003-Jul-25 Phone: Traditional Knowledge in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2003-Jun-04 Phone: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge study: 2003-Oct-07 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2003-Jun-17 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge meeting with Gwich'in Social Cultural Institute: 2003-Dec-12 Phone: Traditional Knowledge discussion with Gwich'in Social Cultural Institute: 2003-Apr-04 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge methodology in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Jun-18 Phone: Traditional Knowledge and archaeology in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Aug-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S3
	Keep communities up-to-date on Traditional Knowledge study progress and process	Phone: Traditional Knowledge in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2003-Feb-14 Phone: Traditional Knowledge and Aurora Research Institute licence process: 2002-Mar-20 Phone: Traditional Knowledge in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2003-Jun-17 Phone: Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute: 2004-Jan-10 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Aklavik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Aug-08 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Aklavik Community Corporation: 2002-Aug-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S3

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Traditional Knowledge (cont'd)	Keep communities up-to-date on Traditional Knowledge study progress and process (cont'd)	Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Inuvik Community Corporation: 2002-Aug-13 Phone: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge studies: 2003-May-14 Phone: Aurora Research Institute regarding Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge permits: 2003-Oct-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3.3.4
	Continue to discuss revisions to Traditional Knowledge study contracts	Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2003-Sep-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3.4
	Continue to discuss Traditional Knowledge budgeting concerns	Meeting: Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge studies: 2003-Oct-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3.4
	Discuss potential impacts and opportunities for local business resulting from Traditional Knowledge study	Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council board meeting: 2003-Oct-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3.3.5.2
Training and education	Inform communities of project-related training requirements, programs and initiatives	Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
		Meeting: Nihtat Gwich'in Council: 2002-Nov-18	
		Meeting: Nihtat Renewable Resource Council: 2002-Nov-04	
		Meeting: Open house, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-19	
		Meeting: GNWT HSS data, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	
		Meeting: Aklavik Métis Local 56: 2002-Jul-18	
		Meeting: Ehditait Gwich'in Council: 2002-Jul-18	
		Meeting: Tetlit Gwich'in Regional Resource Council: 2002-Jul-31	
		Meeting: Open house, Fort McPherson: 2003-Feb-09	
		Meeting: Inuvik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Nov-22	
		Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2002-Nov-20	
Meeting: GNWT Education, Culture and Employment programs in the Inuvik Region: 2002-Jun-27			
Meeting: Nihtat Regional Resource Council: 2002-Jun-12			
Meeting: Aklavik Indian Band Council: 2002-Nov-19			
Consider cross-cultural training programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S6 • V7, S6 		

Table 4-8: Issues from Communities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Training and education (cont'd)	Collect further data on educational concerns and wishes in the community	Meeting: Education data, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S4.3.5
Transportation infrastructure	Continue to discuss strategies and provide information regarding transportation infrastructure	Meeting: Gwich'in Tribal Council: 2003-Nov-27 Meeting: Open house, Tsiigehtchic: 2003-Jun-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4

Table 4-9: Issues from Meetings with Inuvialuit and Gwich'in Representation

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Business opportunities	Keep informed of project-related business opportunities	Meeting: Data collection, Gruben Transport: 2002-Jul-19 Phone: Use of Inuvialuit companies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Jun-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
Employment opportunities	Consult with community regarding terms of project employment and inform of future opportunities	Meeting: Gwich'in and Inuvialuit Elders: 2002-Nov-21 Meeting: Health conditions, Inuvik: 2002-Jun-25 Meeting: Aklavik Community Corporation, Hunters' and Trappers' Committee and Elders: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: Community consultation, Aklavik: 2003-Jun-04 Meeting: Community consultation, Aklavik: 2003-Jun-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S2, S3
Family relationships	Consult with community regarding effects of the project on families	Meeting: Transition House, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
Health, policing and social services	Discuss potential health initiative designed to mitigate project-related social impacts	Meeting: Data collection, Gruben Transport: 2002-Jul-19 Meeting: Aklavik Community Corporation, Hunters' and Trappers' Committee and Elders: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: Consultation with nurses, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Health services and issues: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Transition House, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-13 Meeting: SEIA data verification, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-12 Meeting: SEIA data verification, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5

Table 4-9: Issues from Meetings with Inuvialuit and Gwich'in Representation (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Health, policing and social services (cont'd)	Collect data on existing social infrastructure	Meeting: Data collection, RCMP: 2003-Apr-05 Meeting: Inuvik Interagency Committee: 2003-Nov-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S4
Human health	Consult and collect data on existing and potential health concerns	Meeting: Consultation with nurses, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Health services and issues, Aklavik: 2002-Jul-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S4
Mitigation and environmental protection	Provide community with information regarding environmental mitigation strategy	Meeting: Community consultation, Aklavik: 2003-Jun-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S1, S2
Physical infrastructure	Continue to discuss physical infrastructure concerns as they relate to the project	Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2003-Nov-26 Meeting: Workshop – Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, community corporations, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, GNWT RWED: 2003-Feb-12 Meeting: Open house, Inuvik: 2003-Feb-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
Public finance and economy	Consult regarding potential impact on public revenue	Meeting: Aklavik public meeting: 2002-Jun-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
Public participation	Maintain effective contact with community	Phone: GNWT Education, Culture and Employment: 2002-Jul-29 Phone: Use of Inuvialuit companies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: 2002-Jun-11 Meeting: Community consultation, Aklavik: 2003-Jun-04 Meeting: Inuvik workshop – Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, community corporations, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, GNWT RWED: 2003-Feb-12 Meeting: Public meeting, Inuvik: 2003-Feb-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
	Review and revise consultation strategy	Phone: Discussion about Inuvialuit Settlement Region – Gwich'in Settlement Area regional workshop: 2003-Apr-07 Meeting: Discussion about Inuvialuit Settlement Region – Gwich'in Settlement Area regional workshop: 2003-Apr-07 Meeting: Inuvik Interagency Committee: 2003-Nov-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
Safety	Provide information on safety policies and practices	Meeting: Community consultation, Aklavik: 2003-Jun-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S5 V7, S6

Table 4-9: Issues from Meetings with Inuvialuit and Gwich'in Representation (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Social effects	Consult regarding potential project-related social effects	Meeting: Gwich'in and Inuvialuit Elders: 2002-Nov-21 Meeting: Aklavik Community Corporation, Hunters' and Trappers' Committee and Elders: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: SEIA data verification, Inuvik: 2002-Dec-12 Meeting: Baseline data verification – RCMP: 2003-Apr-05 Meeting: Community consultation, Aklavik: 2003-Jun-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Traditional culture	Collect data on role of traditional culture	Meeting: Aklavik Community Corporation regarding Traditional Knowledge: 2003-Apr-24 Meeting: Aklavik Community Corporation regarding Traditional Knowledge Master Services Agreement: 2003-Oct-10 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge meeting, Aklavik: 2002-Oct-23 Phone: Sahtu and Deh Cho Traditional Knowledge permits: 2003-Jul-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S5 • V6, S6
Traditional Knowledge	Review and revise terms and methodology for Traditional Knowledge study	Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Aklavik: 2002-Nov-18 Meeting: Inuvik Community Corporation regarding Traditional Knowledge: 2002-Jul-08 Meeting: Inuvik Elders Committee – Traditional Knowledge: 2002-Sep-10 Meeting: Inuvik Hunters' and Trappers' Committee: 2002-Sep-12 Phone: Inuvik Community Corporation – Traditional Knowledge: 2003-Apr-24 Phone: Discussion about Traditional Knowledge – SEIA permits: 2003-Jul-03 Phone: Discussion about Traditional Knowledge – SEIA permits: 2003-Jul-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
Training and education	Discuss possible project training initiatives	Meeting: Inuvik Interagency Committee: 2003-Nov-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5

4.3.4 Round 1 Joint Regional Workshop for Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area

The workshop was held in Inuvik on April 8 to 9, 2003. Feedback from the initial round of community meetings was reviewed in the opening plenary session of the first Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area regional workshop. Subsequent issues that arose from other meetings with the communities, such as the project field development consultation tours, were also discussed at the workshop.

4.3.4.1 Workshop Attendance

Although meetings were held with representatives from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area before the first regional workshop, the assessment team included representatives from both regions at the same workshop. A joint workshop allowed the assessment team to further investigate the issues and concerns about the project that the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area had in common, and those they did not. The assessment team believed it was a common courtesy to allow representatives from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area, many of whom are from the same communities, to hear their neighbours' concerns. Following the workshop, several Inuvialuit Settlement Region attendees mentioned how the discussion groups helped them to better understand the concerns of the Gwich'in Settlement Area representatives. The Inuvialuit Settlement Region attendees had not had any previous opportunity to hear Gwich'in Settlement Area concerns.

Attendees at this workshop included three representatives from key leadership organizations in the following centres:

- Tuktoyaktuk
- Inuvik
- Aklavik
- Fort McPherson
- Tsiigehtchic

The outlying communities of Sachs Harbour, Holman and Paulatuk sent one representative from each of their key leadership organizations and representatives from federal and territorial regulatory agencies, the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area co-management boards, and the project proponents also attended.

4.3.4.2 Issues Raised at the Round 1 Workshop

Attendees of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area regional workshop registered the concerns listed in Table 4-10. The issue categories correspond with the preliminary project effects lists that the attendees were asked

to consider before attending the workshop. The lists were developed from comments received during community-level discussions and from field work of individual disciplines. The lists represented potential project effects that were possible issues for the biological and physical environment and the socio-economic environment.

Table 4-10: Issues Raised in the Round 1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Biophysical Environment	
Accidental spills	Cleanup costs potentially increasing because of possible chronic accidental spills
	Developing a spill response plan to cover emergency preparedness, contingency planning and evacuation planning, and taking adequate measures during construction to avoid spills
	Finding a spill and cleaning it up in winter, and spills potentially affecting spring runoff into major lakes, such as the Husky Lakes. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Accidental spills, including the occasional dripping of engine oil if an airstrip were built at Parsons Lake, having environmental effects
	Assuring that <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods</i> legislation (Government of Canada 1992) is checked and enforced for all handling and transportation of dangerous chemicals
	Developing different waste management methods for summer and winter, possibly compacting garbage on site and considering local capacity for handling waste
	Possible delayed response in the clean up of accidental spills
	Pinholes accidentally leaking under the ice for the long term and affecting fish
Bear–human interaction	More human activities increasing negative human–bear interactions resulting in problem bears being killed and the bear quota ratio for the specific community being reduced
Construction	Facility and pipeline personnel adequately handling the potential effects of sabotage, breaks, ruptures, vandalism and third-party damage
	Adequacy of the location and quantity of pipeline block valves in safely stopping the flow of gas in any segment of the pipelines in the event of a natural, e.g., seismic, or human-induced, e.g., sabotage disaster. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Noise and lights during construction of the facilities altering the patterns and routes of migratory birds
Cumulative effects	Development of the project leading to increased offshore exploration, which could negatively affect marine protected areas and beluga management zones and result in loss of harvesting opportunities and economic costs. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Development of the project encouraging subsequent development in the Mackenzie Delta to the point that excessive pipelines will fragment the landscape, thereby taking away from the natural beauty of the Mackenzie Delta. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Table 4-10: Issues Raised in the Round 1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Emissions	Emissions, such as sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide and others being released into the atmosphere and settling in waterbodies with effects on the food chain, e.g., fish, sensitivity of lichen to sulphur dioxide, and effects on caribou from eating lichen
	Increasing emissions into the atmosphere or water possibly affecting human health and increasing cancer among the Elder population
	Potential link between water vapour created by facilities and increased ice fog in Inuvik and other community airports, resulting in delays, restrictions on air traffic and possible safety issues
	Chemical emissions negatively affecting vegetation, and causing property and lake acidification
	Increasing vehicle emissions in towns from idling vehicles in winter and decreasing aesthetics from idling vehicles, e.g., visible black haze and poor air quality, i.e., smell
	Construction equipment and the moving of equipment to staging sites from highways causing dust in the summer, and using calcium chloride to control dust, both of which might negatively affect plants and wildlife
	Dust from construction equipment and from moving equipment to staging sites from highways increasing the rate of permafrost melting, possibly triggering slumping
	Animals being attracted to certain smells, e.g., bears to camp food kitchens, and the potential safety issue of increased bear–human interactions
	Incinerators causing emissions and potential fire hazards
Flare stacks	Light from flaring changing animal behaviour, e.g., possibly attracting them to the facility. Attraction of wild animals to the light might spread disease to workers at the facility, e.g., inquisitive fox carrying rabies
Habitat and permafrost protection	Better access to previously inaccessible areas via rights-of-way depleting wildlife and timber resources and disturbing the peace and tranquility of a pristine environment and of traditional land use camps
	Implementing parameters to control use of the right-of-way, e.g. people from the south (Fort Good Hope) are using the right-of-way to access traditional Gwich'in Settlement Area fishing areas. This is a Gwich'in Settlement Area concern
	Developing an adequate reclamation plan for around all above-ground facilities and restoring the terrain to its natural predeveloped condition
	High gas temperature causing permafrost melting, possibly resulting in slumping, erosion and flooding
	Frost heaving from placement of the underground pipe and the sensitivity of the permafrost
	Using pilings, either wood or steel, and the potential for permafrost degradation
	Leaving heavy equipment on the tundra during spring thaw, potentially degrading the terrain
	Climate changes affecting stability of the facilities causing slumping, permafrost degradation or both
	Possibly having a permafrost monitoring system in place during construction to monitor permafrost changes

Table 4-10: Issues Raised in the Round 1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Habitat and permafrost protection (cont'd)	Permafrost possibly degrading through the use of sumps
	Construction in permafrost sufficiently altering the topography and morphology of the land and adversely affecting future revegetation rates
Noise	Constant or intermittent noises from facilities, compressors or both, displacing migratory species, potentially resulting in loss of habitat and changing harvesting opportunities, economic costs or both
	Attraction of wild animals to the noise, if constant, resulting in spread of disease to workers at the facility, e.g., inquisitive fox carrying rabies
Pipe placement	Above-ground pipelines likely creating snowdrifts, inhibiting movement of migratory species and potentially resulting in loss of habitat with loss of harvesting opportunities, economic costs or both
	People skidooing around above-ground pipelines being a safety concern
	Above-ground pipelines becoming an issue of stability if the lines are too high
	Elevated gathering pipelines, particularly around Parsons Lake, a prime caribou hunting area for people from Inuvik, possibly interfering with animal harvesting. Several Gwich'in Settlement Area representatives registered this concern
	Preserving burial sites around Travaillant Lake. The proposed pipeline route passes through the culturally and environmentally sensitive Travaillant Lake area, a prime fishing and trapping area for the communities of Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic. This is a Gwich'in Settlement Area concern
River and creek crossings	Excess sediment from construction and barge landing sites possibly negatively affecting spawning beds in waterways
	Monitoring slope control and stabilizing all river and creek crossings to decrease the amount of excess sediment, particularly around peak spawning periods
	Extreme ice scouring or lifting and flooding in creeks and rivers flowing into Travaillant Lake during breakup possibly damaging the pipeline, potentially leading to a spill into the creeks and Travaillant Lake. This is a Gwich'in Settlement Area concern
	Gravel extraction monitoring to control slopes around all river and creek crossings, decreasing the amount of sediment
	Increasing use of barges and barge traffic possibly accelerating natural erosion processes through bank disturbance and slumping
	Increased barge traffic during construction and operations negatively affecting small craft safety, especially during foggy mornings when visibility is decreased
	Considering barge safety when choosing barge landing site locations. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Construction of docks for the barges producing changes in sediments and sand bars, thereby affecting fish populations and spawning
	Increased barge traffic adversely altering the schedule of community activities, such as fishing, i.e., community fishing net distributions
	Increasing barge traffic to accommodate the short season
Storage of excess barges during the ice season raising community safety issues	

Table 4-10: Issues Raised in the Round 1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Seismic activity	Field facilities and the pipeline being able to handle seismic activity
	Seismic work in and around Tuktoyaktuk harbour for future exploration programs possibly driving away certain species of fish, e.g., broad whitefish, lake whitefish, cisco, inconnu. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
Subsidence	Subsidence from natural causes combined with the potential for subsidence from gas extraction possibly causing topographic changes in the landscape and possibly leading to widespread flooding
	Increased risk of flooding and the negative effect on the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary leading to the loss of harvesting opportunities, economic cost or both. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Increased risk of ice jams causing flooding, e.g., storm surges that could damage facilities
	Increased risk of subsidence or storm surges causing flooding and the possibility of compensation for the more flood-prone communities
Wildlife protection	Increased access, disturbance, or both, to grizzly, wolf and fox dens, forcing the animals to relocate and increasing the potential for miscarriage in pregnant animals
	The potential for wildlife accessing and ingesting chemicals stockpiled at a site, possibly negatively affecting the food chain
	Compressors causing vibrations through the frozen soil that might disturb wildlife and fish. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Increased activity in the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary disturbing migrating bird species, resulting in potential loss of habitat, potential loss of harvesting opportunities and the inability of mature birds to protect their young. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
Socio-economic Environment	
Archaeological and cultural resources	The need for increasing recognition of heritage sites, and in particular, burial sites, as a way of preserving traditional culture
	Using traditional names for landmarks and places to preserve culture because stories and legends are attached to places, i.e., culture includes this sense of place
	Southern workers needing cross-cultural training to understand and appreciate northern lifestyles and uniqueness of culture
	The proposed pipeline route passing through an important berry-picking area near Yaya Lake. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
Drugs and alcohol	A sudden increase in wages, coupled with poor money management, leading to spending on nonessentials or illegal spending on gambling, drugs or alcohol
	Increased alcohol in the communities threatening the safety and security of health care professionals, e.g. dealing with drug and alcohol emergencies during the night making it increasingly difficult for health care professionals to provide needed services to the communities
Education	Communities want northern residents hired, and need the project to identify the skills and experience required to help focus training and capacity building in the communities

Table 4-10: Issues Raised in the Round 1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich’in Settlement Area Workshop (cont’d)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Education (cont'd)	More Internet access facilitating online training in small communities to prevent loss of community members to bigger centres, e.g., to Inuvik to access the technology
	Young people, who are attracted to high-paying jobs in industry, are leaving school before graduation, getting high-paying, short-term jobs that provide instant money, and then engaging in unacceptable activities because of peer pressure
	Encouraging young people to train for the long term and to stay in school. They need to recognize that many jobs with the project will be short term, but that advanced training will facilitate future employment opportunities that might occur outside the project
	Both parents working outside the home, often leaving no way for their children to get to school, possibly leading to high rates of illiteracy in the communities
Elder concerns	More people employed in a wage economy, leading to less time spent on traditional harvesting activities, less use of traditional foodstuffs, and a possible increase in cancer in Elders
	Many Elders being left alone and becoming more prone to elder abuse, including physical, financial and emotional abuse with more members of the family employed outside the home
	Outside employment opportunities causing Elders to spend less time educating young people in traditional lifestyles, potentially resulting in a loss of culture
Family relationships	Extended daycare becoming a problem if both parents are employed on the project, especially in communities without daycare
	In single-parent families, children being put in foster care for up to six months if the parent is employed outside the home for extended periods. Stress, e.g., trauma and psychological effects, could increase for both the children and the single parent because of the family split
	Sudden moves because of new job opportunities encouraging many people to move in with family members and extend their stay, thereby straining family relations
	Extended time spent away from home by one spouse because of a job opportunity straining the relationship, possibly leading to the spouse remaining at home and developing a new relationship
	Parents having less quality time together if both are employed in the project, possibly leading to communication breakdown, misunderstandings and family violence
Jobs and benefits	Few people supporting community affairs in the small communities if most of the workforce is away in camps
	Increases in rental payments with increases in household income discouraging people from taking jobs
	Repeated boom-and-bust cycles affecting people who take on financial obligations and do not have the resources to manage their commitments during a downturn, i.e., if industry leaves and employment is decreased, how will personal bankruptcy be avoided? This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	The residents of the Gwich’in Settlement Area being concerned that they might be left out of potential business opportunities because all the anchor fields are in Inuvialuit Settlement Region territory. This is a Gwich’in Settlement Area concern

Table 4-10: Issues Raised in the Round 1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Jobs and benefits (cont'd)	Residents of the Gwich'in Settlement Area wanting a guarantee of employment on their land because a resident might train and work hard to qualify for a job, but the job might be given to a worker in the other region. This is a Gwich'in Settlement Area concern
	The Gwich'in Settlement Area not wanting unions on the project. This is a Gwich'in Settlement Area concern
Local product increased supply and demand	Communities wanting the project to purchase local products, but the project needing to ensure the supply is sufficient to support the local population
Local services and infrastructure	Adjusting to short-term project demands possibly stressing the system, because public institutions and services, e.g., fire, health, police and rescue services, need to meet current demands
	Project needing to provide funding for infrastructure upgrades to meet project demands
	Increasing pressure on housing from transient population coming to northern communities to access the boom in employment
	Increased demand for groceries possibly increasing food costs
	Increasing hotel accommodation costs
	More partying, alcohol abuse or drug abuse possibly increasing stress on community health workers and resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high burnout rate for counsellors and nurses in northern communities • high turnover rate of doctors and nurses in all communities • shortage of doctors and nurses in all communities
	Increased transient population in northern communities possibly straining community relationships
Money management	With many people changing from a traditional lifestyle to a wage economy, there is a lack of understanding about managing money. Money easily earned during boom times is often spent on drugs, alcohol and nonessential purchases rather than on basic family needs, such as food, clothing and shelter
Traditional culture	Recognizing peak traditional harvest periods and the ability to access them when employed
	Stresses associated with a dual lifestyle of traditional pursuits and wages earned through employment
Transportation infrastructure	Needing roads, in particular, a permanent road between Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik for moving supplies into Parsons Lake. This is a concern expressed by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
	Needing roads, in particular, a permanent road leading into and out of Tsiigehtchic. This is a Gwich'in Settlement Area concern.

4.3.4.3 Addressing Identified Issues

The results of the Round 1 issues identification and scoping process, in conjunction with field study results, guided and formed the initial assessments for each subject area, e.g., air, noise, groundwater. Environmental assessment questions created for each subject area covered the concerns raised by representatives of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area. These questions focused the particular environmental assessment activities for each subject area.

Concerns and issues identified in Round 1 were brought forward to the community meetings and workshops in Round 2. Stakeholders were able to review and build on the information from the first round to identify possible project effects and to suggest mitigation measures. Section 4.3.5.3, Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised in the Round 2 Workshop, presents the results of the second round of participation activities and identifies where the possible project effects and suggested mitigation measures raised by workshop participants have been addressed in the EIS.

4.3.5 Round 2 Joint Regional Workshop for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area

A combined Round 2 workshop was held for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area. The experience from Round 1 demonstrated that representatives from both regions appreciated the joint workshop because it provided the opportunity to hear the other group's perspective.

The workshop was held at the Midnight Sun Recreation Complex in Inuvik on February 3 to 4, 2004. The workshop proceedings were prepared and distributed to all attendees and invitees.

4.3.5.1 Workshop Attendance

Each of the communities of Tuktoyaktuk, Inuvik, Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic were asked to select two representatives from their key leadership organizations to attend the workshop. The communities of Sachs Harbour, Holman and Paulatuk were asked to select one representative. Although these communities are geographically distant from the project, they still have the potential to be affected by it. Representatives from federal and territorial regulatory agencies and from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area co-management boards were also in attendance, as were representatives from the project proponents, the design engineers and the assessment team.

Before the workshop, each attendee was sent an information package with a formal invitation and tables, including the following:

- potential biophysical effects
- potential socio-economic effects
- possible mitigation measures

The tables were based on input from earlier Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area community meetings and on assessment team field studies. The attendees were asked to consider the tables for discussion at the workshop.

4.3.5.2 Workshop Format

The workshop included a combination of plenary sessions and small breakout group discussions. The opening plenary session consisted of:

- an overview of the project and the plans for the three anchor fields
- updates on the construction activities and logistics
- a summary of work to date on the EIS
- discussion of the stages of the project

During the first plenary session, the federal regulators provided an overview of their role reviewing and issuing permits for the project. They indicated the federal government's interest in ensuring proper consultations are done, and that commitments in the land claim agreements are met.

Similar to the format for the Round 1 workshops, breakout discussion groups formed for detailed discussions. Participants were assigned to groups to ensure a diversity of representatives from communities and regulators. The groups were asked to review and discuss the possible effects of the project on the social and economic characteristics of the communities, and on the physical and biological environments, and how these possible effects could be reduced, managed or enhanced.

A dinner was served in celebration of the workshop on February 3, 2004. On the second day of the workshop, the day began and ended with plenary sessions, with the balance of the time spent in small groups.

4.3.5.3 Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised in the Round 2 Workshop

For each listed issue category in Table 4-11, attendees at the workshop identified the effects that could be associated with the project and the means by which they could be managed. Suggested mitigation measures are listed with each identified effect, though some small groups focused more on issues and effects and gave less emphasis to suggesting mitigation measures.

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop

Issue Category	Effect	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Barge use	Effect	<p>Vibrations and associated noise from barges affecting whales and marine birds</p> <p>Dredging for barges negatively affecting the environment and aquatic habitat. Excavation might be needed to use a barge at the Taglu drilling site, and this excavation would need to be restored once the site is decommissioned</p> <p>Barge spills polluting the water</p> <p>Unwanted organisms being introduced into the Mackenzie Delta by ocean-going barges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V5, S5 • V5, S6 • V5, S6
	Mitigation	<p>Monitor the effects, and incorporate traditional knowledge into the monitoring</p> <p>Consult with the Canadian Wildlife Service for information on birds and their migration and nesting patterns. Consider timing barge movement to reduce disturbance to bird habitat</p> <p>Minimize disturbance from potential dredging</p> <p>Consider the land option, rather than the barge option at Taglu, because it is easier to manage the effects</p> <p>Clean the barges before they are allowed to enter the Mackenzie River channels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7 • V5, S10 • V5, S10 • V5, S10 • V2 • V5, S6
Emissions and air	Effect	<p>Emissions coming from vehicles that are not well maintained and from flare stacks, compressor stations, generators, incinerators and operating machinery. These emissions will increase greenhouse gases and might have health effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2
	Mitigation	<p>Develop emissions guidelines for the project and for contractors</p> <p>Implement emission-reduction practices, e.g., use new equipment and keep equipment well maintained; collect exhaust from generators, clean it, and use as heat energy; institute a no-idling policy and provide busing for workers; design camps to reduce emissions</p> <p>Monitor emissions beyond the footprint of the project</p> <p>Offset project emissions with a branch pipeline to supply natural gas to communities</p> <p>Consider alternate energy sources, e.g., wind energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2 • V5, S2 • V5, S2 • V2, S4 • V5, S2
	Effect	<p>Dust along highways from increased traffic creating a safety issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2 • V7, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Use dust suppressants where dust creates a safety concern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2 • V7, S2, S3, S4

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS	
Noise	Effect	Noise from vehicles, helicopters, planes, engines, generators, compressor stations, incinerators and machinery affecting migratory birds, denning bears and other animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3, S10
	Mitigation	Monitor noise levels and understand the baseline for existing noise levels. Ongoing studies should be done every two years for the life of the project and quarterly to capture noise levels in each of the four seasons. Communities should be involved in monitoring Implement measures to reduce noise, e.g., design buildings to keep noise enclosed, or keep camps away from communities and highways Restrict activities to reduce noise, e.g., seasonal restrictions to allow a window for nesting and migratory birds. Keep flights to a minimum to reduce noise, and regulate how high, where, and when helicopters and planes can fly. Avoid sensitive areas, e.g., nesting areas Advise hunters' and trappers' committees of traffic so that they can advise their members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V3, S3 V5, S3 V5, S10 V5, S3 V7, S4
	Effect	Noise in traditional and spiritual places that should have no noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3
	Mitigation	Respect community harvest periods and traditional special wildlife areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Effect	Noise affecting workers' safety and hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3 V6, S5
	Mitigation	Enforce use of proper ear protection for workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Effect	Access roads and the right-of-way affecting the land. The pipeline could create erosion or affect water by changing drainage patterns. There is a concern that the permafrost will melt and create sinkholes and slumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S8
	Mitigation	Ensure the design prevents problem melting. Shut down construction if weather warms up. End work by March at right-of-way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S8 V7, S5 V5, S9
	Effect	Revegetate physical disturbance to the ditch to reduce erosion. Leave some trees on the right-of-way to protect the soil. Clear brush to allow regrowth in three to five years. Monitor changes in vegetation. Have a reclamation plan for sites, and re-contour the land. Use traditional knowledge to assist in setting the route for the pipeline	
	Mitigation	Garbage from surveying and construction not being cleaned up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S4
Effect	Use monitors and ensure adequate clean up of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S4, S5 	

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category		Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Vegetation protection	Effect	Vegetation changing and new, non-native species inadvertently introduced. Berry-picking areas need to be protected. Wildlife habitat and vegetation should be reclaimed after the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4 • V5, S9
	Mitigation	Clean all equipment thoroughly to remove plant material and ensure new species are not introduced Harvest local species or use native species or certified seeds to revegetate disturbed areas Use traditional knowledge and monitor vegetation from the ground with Elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9 • V5, S9 • V5, S9
	Effect	Standards used in other jurisdictions for environmental protection not being high enough for the pristine northern environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3
	Mitigation	Use project standards that exceed those used in other jurisdictions, given the pristine northern environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3
Water and fish	Effect	Removing water from lakes for use by camps reducing the water level, thereby affecting fish and fish habitat Construction and dredging physically destroying fish and fish habitat and sediment affecting spawning. Blasting will cause fish mortality. Creeks blocked with debris will affect fish, and many lakes and rivers do not have permafrost under them, creating the potential for them to collapse Having a barge in one area for an extended period, changing fish movement and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S5, S7 • V5, S7 • V5, S7
	Mitigation	Conduct baseline studies on the amount and quality of water in lakes Identify all future water needs for the project, and identify all sources of water to be used Use water effectively to reduce the amount needed. Ensure community needs can still be met Consider alternative water sources Use traditional knowledge to identify and avoid spawning areas. Information is needed to understand what fish inhabit various lakes, and where and when they spawn. Identify lakes in advance so detailed studies can be conducted on lakes of concern Train and empower monitors to check these effects Consider, research and monitor the entire Mackenzie River system and the Beaufort Sea drainage system for cumulative effects Consult communities for approval of the length of time a barge can be kept in one place Avoid blasting when fish are present, and adhere to regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V3, S6 • V2, S4, S6 • V5, S7 • V7.S6 • V5, S7, S12 • V2, S8 • V5, S7

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Water and fish (cont'd)	Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7 • V5, S6
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3, S5 • V7, S2, S4 • V7, S3 • V7, S3 • V2, S2 • V7, S4
Wildlife protection	Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9, S10
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V3, S10 • V5, S10 • V5, S3, S10 • V7, S3, S4
	Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6 • V5, S10

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Wildlife protection (cont'd)	Mitigation	Reduce the project footprint Use electric fences to discourage animals from roadsides. Long-term monitoring might be required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S2; V7, S3 • V2, S10
Socio-economic Environment			
Drugs and alcohol	Effect	Use and abuse of drugs and alcohol by workers being a potential problem. Existing problems with alcohol and drugs will likely worsen because northern workers will have more money to spend. Alcohol will exacerbate conditions and worsen problems such as bullying and abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Set a standard of zero-tolerance for drugs and alcohol in the camps. Screen luggage and workers for drugs. Co-operate with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Implement drug-testing policies, not just enforcement and legislation. Ensure employees know why they are being tested, i.e., for safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3
Training and education		Provide workers with life skills counselling and financial management courses. Create a banking system that encourages people to save, open accounts and manage money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Provide counselling for other issues, such as family problems. Make available traditional support, e.g., Elders and healers, and spiritual support, e.g., ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Effect	The quality of education in the Northwest Territories being lower than in the south. Quality of education in outlying communities is even worse. Education needs to be enhanced and at the same time traditional culture needs to be preserved and taught	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5, S6
	Mitigation	Make achievement the priority in education, rather than advancing kids because of their age Have high school and career counsellors in all schools. Send out videos about opportunities on the pipeline, what qualifications will be required, and how students can or should prepare for future jobs. Ensure videos are shown in schools and on cable television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3, S5
	Effect	Allocate more money for school resources, specialized programs and teachers. Ensure education includes academics and traditional culture. Take kids to traditional camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	Communities having a lack of capacity to take advantage of opportunities. There is only one employment officer per community, and the officer often has an inadequate database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Mitigation	Training being needed to take advantage of direct and spin-off opportunities Direct government, community and industry to work together. Long-term planning is needed Provide community coordinators to address the concerns and opportunities in each community and to ensure participation through education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S5 • V6, S3

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Training and education (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	<p>Provide a training plan to ensure community members have access to the training they need. Bring trainers north to train, rather than send workers south for training. Focus training on services or other opportunities that are sustainable, rather than short-term, e.g., monitors</p> <p>Provide adequate funding for training. Start training now, be local (through Aurora College) and focus on youth and adults who are under-trained and unemployed</p> <p>Make equal opportunities for training and jobs available to small and large communities</p> <p>Provide career training in the camps. Make tutoring and educational upgrading available through internet and dedicated on-site facilities</p> <p>Recognize experience and formal education in hiring decisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Housing	Effect	An influx of workers who buy up existing real estate increasing demand for housing. Housing is already unaffordable because of speculative investing. Rents will increase	• V6, S4
	Mitigation	Meet with housing corporations in communities to discuss the housing issue. Understand how many people will live here versus how many will not. Understand the project's housing needs and develop the capacity to meet those needs	• V6, S4
Jobs, hiring and work environment	Effect	Build houses for employees, or set up facilities for workers coming in for short-term work. Ensure facilities are easy to convert later to something useful for the community	• V6, S4
	Mitigation	Introduce government rent controls	• V6, S4
	Effect	Qualified people leaving current jobs to work on the project for higher wages, and project-related employment creating a gap. It will be difficult to attract and retain teachers, health workers and social services workers	• V6, S3
	Mitigation	Provide wage controls and temporarily increase isolation pay, northern community allowance or other incentives for workers to stay	• V6, S3
	Effect	Unions being involved in the pipeline even with impact benefit agreements and access agreements. Union workers will displace locals who are qualified by virtue of experience, rather than formal qualifications	• V6, S3
	Mitigation	Deciding how hiring decisions will be made, and when hiring northern community residents, how northern resident will be defined.	• V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Ensure unions adhere to conditions in impact benefit agreements and access agreements.</p> <p>Ensure clear requirements for regional hiring apply to all contractors</p> <p>Keep union out, or segregate union and nonunion work</p> <p>Use health cards to define northern residents. The term does not necessarily mean Aboriginal. Many Caucasians are northern residents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Jobs, hiring and work environment (cont'd)	Put more emphasis on experience when assessing applicants or northern residents for various positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	<p>Effect</p> <p>Many pipeline jobs being short term, which might create expectations. For example, a woman with little education getting a short-term job in a camp changing beds and having no job or little money after the pipeline is constructed.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for single parents to get work on the pipeline, and provide single parents with childcare</p> <p>Young people not staying in school, which might be exacerbated by youth quitting school to work on the pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S5 • V6, S3 • V6, S5 • V6, S3 • V6, S5
Mitigation	Provide communities immediately with a list of workers, labour and qualifications required. Identify both short-term and long-term positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	<p>Introduce more mentoring and apprentice programs to help prepare for the need</p> <p>Communicate with the community about the project and opportunities in ways that will be understood and well-received, e.g., through local radio stations in Aboriginal languages, rather than in print</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
Effect	Address the additional costs of childcare, especially for single parents. Survey single parents who have worked in camps to see how they have managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	<p>Build capacity for the future by identifying positions and skills to further development</p> <p>Only hire workers with at least a Grade 10 education, even for menial tasks, and communicate standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
Effect	Prejudice and intolerance arising between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Mitigation	Institute cross-cultural training for both northern and southern residents so they better understand each other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5, S6 • V7, S6
	Create and enforce policies to prevent problems and conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
Effect	Length of work shifts affecting safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S9
Mitigation	Set maximum hours per day and days per shift that workers can work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S9
Effect	Opportunities arising for a variety of local businesses e.g., security, catering, housekeeping, meeting co-ordination, cross-cultural training, monitors, emergency medical rescue services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Jobs, hiring and work environment (cont'd)	Mitigation	Start planning now to maximize these opportunities. Set standards to qualify as a northern business. Give preference to contractors from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area. Create a panel to screen the development of new businesses. Provide a process to get small contractors involved. Provide training and hold workshops to help contractors bid on projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
Local services and infrastructure	Effect	The project affecting community transportation infrastructure. Heavy vehicles damaging public roads and ice roads. Increased traffic volume is a safety issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Mitigation	Identify transportation requirements in advance. The project should have its own transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S2, S4
	Effect	Community infrastructure, e.g., dumps and water, being stressed, and communities not being able to deal with the additional costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Mitigation	Get government assistance to address the cost of stress on community infrastructure. Consider income-generating options. Have the project team meet with communities to talk about how infrastructure can be supported. Ensure taxes from residents are not increased to cover the increased costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Effect	Producers stressing meeting facilities, e.g., in Tuktoyaktuk, producers continually using the hall, denying the community access to the hall for recreation, court, or other uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Mitigation	Ensure producers build their own office or meeting centres in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
Preservation of traditional lifestyle	Effect	The project making prices higher in communities for goods and services and possibly monopolizing existing transportation and barge service to communities, compromising the community's access to these services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4 V6, S4
	Mitigation	Create price controls and reject price gouging. Provide income support for low-income residents if prices rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S4
	Effect	Do not compromise the barge's capacity to service and supply communities. Northern Transportation Company Limited should be obliged to supply goods to the communities. Ensure the project uses separate air charters and terminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4 V6, S4
	Effect	Having jobs and income will result in less harvesting. Harvesting is already declining. At the same time, having money will allow people to get better harvesting equipment, though the timing of construction activities, i.e., December to February, conflicts with harvesting time. Traditional lifestyles being further eroded by having northern residents live in camps with non-northern people Land, fish, wildlife and harvesting related to traditional lifestyles being lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S6 V6, S6 V6, S6

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Preservation of traditional lifestyle (cont'd)	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Create a market for local food. Allow work rotations to accommodate harvesting by northern workers, or provide time off for harvesting at the appropriate time</p> <p>Serve traditional food in the camps. Make arts and crafts available in the camps and sell at fair market value</p> <p>Provide youth with transportation, equipment and courses to encourage them to continue traditional lifestyles</p> <p>Where there is loss of land, fish and wildlife, provide financial compensation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6 • V6, S3 • V6, S6 • V6, S6
Public safety	<p>Effect</p> <p>An increase in income leading to increased use of drugs and alcohol, which could lead to more violence and crime. In communities, there is not a lot to buy in stores, so money is spent on parties. The potential for vandalism increases. Policies are not always effective at addressing these issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Provide options for saving, i.e., banks, and spending. Ensure the community is involved with policing</p> <p>Impose a curfew, if necessary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	<p>Effect</p> <p>Industry not being motivated to ensure safety at their sites. Although they could be fined, fines become tax write-offs or business costs. There is a concern that industry will not be open or honest when mistakes are made and will not advise the public immediately when there is an industrial incident or spill</p> <p>Not having a plan if the computers go down or if the pipeline shuts off. Producers not knowing all of the effects of fire or other disasters on the pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V7, S5 • V6, S2 • V7, S5
	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Tell the community immediately when there is an emergency in the camps or in the community. Develop emergency response plans and include other stakeholder groups and the public</p> <p>Inform residents of worst-case scenarios and what would be done</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S5 • V7, S3
Social services and health	<p>Effect</p> <p>Transmittable diseases, e.g., SARS, HIV or AIDS and hepatitis B and C, being introduced by southern workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Create northern solutions, education and prevention specific to northern communities. Educate northern and southern workers about hygiene. Establish a containment plan for hospitals for infections and diseases. Screen workers for health and infectious diseases and for drugs and alcohol</p> <p>Transport southern workers directly from the south to the camp and back. Do not allow workers to come to town under any circumstances except medical emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V6, S3, S5

Table 4-11: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Social services and health (cont'd)	Effect	Job stress leading to work hard – play hard attitude, and subsequent substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Provide means of releasing stress that is constructive, not unhealthy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Effect	Separation of spouses stressing families. Having one partner working on the project changes family relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Provide family counselling services with northern professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Provide opportunities for family visits in the camps. Provide a mechanism for communicating between home and camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Offer facilities to support changes in the family dynamic, e.g., day care centres and home care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Effect	The project increasing pressure on existing health and social services programs which are already stressed, including education and health systems and on income support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		People coming to the North on speculation, with no job and no place to stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		There being a breakdown between camp and community with respect to social issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Have industry-provided medical staff in the camps, and ensure camps have emergency rooms and their own medical evacuation. Provide more social workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Link services provided in camps with those of the community. Communicate and coordinate these services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Develop a link to allow follow-up with someone in the camp who is drinking and then returning to the community, while protecting privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Assess past situations to see what the possible strain will be on health and social services resources for assessing potential needs. Consider revenue sharing between government and industry to address the issue. Start planning for these needs early	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4, S5 • V6, S5

The column in the table labelled Link to EIS indicates where in the EIS the possible effect and suggested mitigation measures are addressed. In some instances, more than one effect was identified for a particular issue category. The order in which effects and mitigation measures are listed is not intended to suggest a priority ranking.

4.3.5.4 Addressing Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures

The previous section presented the effects and mitigation measures identified by participants in the workshop. These discussions were based partly on concerns and issues identified in Round 1 and the subsequent community meetings held before the workshop as part of Round 2 activities. Information from these prior activities was forwarded to the workshop.

Results from the Round 2 community meetings and regional workshop have been communicated back to the project proponents, the assessment team and the engineering team. As shown in the preceding section, a reference is provided to the volume and section of the EIS that addresses effects and mitigation measures identified by workshop participants.

4.4 Sahtu Settlement Area

4.4.1 Community Meetings

4.4.1.1 Round 1

The communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area visited during Round 1 were:

- Norman Wells
- Fort Good Hope
- Déline
- Tulita
- Colville Lake

Table 4-12 shows the groups and organizations that participated in the Round 1 meetings.

4.4.1.2 Round 2

Round 2 in the Sahtu Settlement Area began with a regional introductory session, which is described following. The introductory session gave attendees the opportunity to hear the perspectives of participants from other communities in the region about possible effects and suggested mitigation measures. It gave attendees information they could refer to during subsequent visits to their communities for Round 2 community meetings.

Table 4-12: Round 1 Public Participation Activities in the Sahtu Settlement Area, 2003

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholders Contacts
Norman Wells	Feb. 24, 2003	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Council • RWED
	Feb. 24, 2003	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
	Feb. 27, 2003	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior students, Mackenzie Mountain School
Fort Good Hope	Feb. 25, 2003	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahtu Land and Water Board • Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
	Apr. 16, 2003	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large
Déline	Mar. 11, 2003	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Déline Renewable Resource Council
Tulita	Mar. 12 – 13, 2003	Individual stakeholder meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tulita Dene Band • Fort Norman Métis Land and Financial Corporation • Tulita District Land Corporation • Tulita Renewable Resources Council
Colville Lake	Apr. 15, 2003	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community at large

Meetings, community dinners and open houses were held following the session in the communities in the region during the week of February 16 to 20, 2004. Meetings were convened in the same communities for Round 2 as for Round 1.

About 150 participants took part in the activities. Table 4-13 summarizes the public participation activities in each community in support of Round 2.

The focused discussions benefited from the participation of a range of interested groups, including Elders, youth and representatives from many leadership organizations. In addition to the participating groups noted in the table, representatives from the National Energy Board and Fisheries and Oceans Canada attended as observers.

Organization of Round 2 Community Meetings

Following the regional introductory session, representatives from the proponents’ regional office in Norman Wells began contacting organizations about their interest and availability to meet on a community-by-community basis. Because of community feedback, meetings originally planned for January were rescheduled for the week of February 16, 2004. The public participation team followed up on the initial contacts and spoke with the leadership of the community organizations. The team asked permission to visit their communities and developed a schedule for their participation.

Table 4-13: Round 2 Public Participation Activities in the Sahtu Settlement Area, 2004

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholder Contacts
Norman Wells	Feb. 16, 2004	Multi-organizational focused discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource and Development Impact Group
	Feb. 16, 2004	Open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community at large
Colville Lake	Feb. 17, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community at large
Fort Good Hope	Feb. 18, 2004	Multi-organizational focused discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elders Fort Good Hope Dene Community Council K'ahsho Got'ine Pipeline Working Group Fort Good Hope Renewable Resource Council Fort Good Hope Social Impacts Committee Yamoga Land Corporation Fort Good Hope Métis Local No. 54 Land Corporation K'ahsho Got'ine Land Corporation Behdzi Ahda First Nation Band Council Behdzi Ahda Renewable Resource Council Ayoni Keh Land Corporation
	Feb. 18, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community at large Sahtu Land and Water Board
Tulita	Feb. 19, 2004	Multi-organizational focused discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elders and youth Fort Norman Métis Land Corporation Tulita Dene Band Hamlet of Tulita Tulita Renewable Resource Council Tulita Land Corporation Tulita District Land Corporation Aurora College District Educational Authority
	Feb. 19, 2004	Community dinner and open house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community at large
Déline	Feb. 20, 2004	Multi-organizational focused discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elders and youth Hunters and trappers Déline Land Corporation Déline Renewable Resource Council Déline Band
	Feb. 20, 2004	Community dinner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community at large

Organizations were informed of the goals of the community visits and were asked to identify appropriate participants from their organization and community to take part in the focused discussions. Faxes sent to the community organizations included a general invitation letter, a confirmation letter and a final information package. Follow-up calls were made to encourage attendance, and where feasible, the open houses were advertised on local radio.

A multiorganizational focused discussion, public community dinner and open house were held in most of the communities. Colville Lake was the exception, where a public community dinner and open house was held with some community representatives travelling to Fort Good Hope for a district-focused discussion.

The format of the community focused discussions and open houses varied depending on the participation and the audience interests. The meetings involved a brief initial presentation followed by facilitated sessions or smaller breakout group discussions. All meetings began with an overview of the EIS process, including the public participation process, project description and a brief review of the effects tables. The presentations were followed by a loosely structured discussion of potential effects and mitigation measures for the biophysical and socio-economic environments. Community representatives were encouraged to consider the possible effects of the project and to suggest mitigation measures.

A general concern of the attendees was that the speed of the participation process is creating challenges for the communities. The short time frames result in many requests for community representatives to attend meetings. They often face scheduling conflicts and do not feel they have sufficient time to prepare for the meetings or to discuss the potential effects. There have also been misunderstandings about the different meetings scheduled to discuss the EIS, permits and access, and benefits agreements, and meeting attendees reported they have not had reasonable opportunity to give meaningful input to the EIS.

The meeting attendees registered their desire to receive information on a timelier basis and have the EIS process undertaken and controlled by the community.

4.4.1.3 Issues Raised

Table 4-14 summarizes the concerns raised during meetings and open houses in the Sahtu Settlement Area.

4.4.2 Round 1 Sahtu Settlement Area Workshop

The Round 1 Sahtu Settlement Area regional workshop was held in Norman Wells on June 4 to 5, 2003. The design and organization of the workshop was similar to the approach followed for the joint Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area Round 1 workshop.

4.4.2.1 Workshop Attendance

Attendees at the workshop included representatives from key leadership organizations in the following communities:

- Norman Wells
- Fort Good Hope
- Déline
- Tulita
- Colville Lake

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Biophysical Environment			
Archaeology	Keeping the community informed of developments and changes in the scope, terms and updates to the archaeological work process	<p>Letter: Discussion about archaeology permits – TDLC: 2002-Aug-19</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about archaeology permits – TDLC: 2002-Aug-28</p> <p>Letter: Scope change for Greenpipe – TDLC: 2002-Aug-26</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about archaeology permits – TDLC: 2002-Aug-26</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about archaeology permits for Sahtu Settlement Area – TDLC: 2002-Aug-23</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about archaeology personnel – TDLC: 2002-Aug-23</p> <p>Phone: Land access for archaeology study – TDLC: 2002-Aug-27</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about archaeology permits and assistants – TDLC: 2002-Aug-21</p> <p>Letter: Scope change for Greenpipe contractor – TDLC: 2002-Aug-26</p> <p>Meeting: Project – TDLC and Greenpipe: 2003-Jul-08</p> <p>Phone: Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge studies, Tulita – TDLC: 2003-Aug-26</p> <p>Phone: Discussion with TDLC: 2003-Aug-11</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about archaeology permit for Tulita – Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre: 2003-Aug-13</p> <p>Phone: Discussion about letter from TDLC – Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre: 2003-Aug-14</p> <p>Letter: Response to letter from TDLC: 2003-Mar-27</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S8
Biophysical	Keeping communities informed of field program schedules		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S4
Hydrology	Providing community organizations with information regarding water crossings and technology available	<p>Meeting: Discussion with Sahtu Land Use Planning Board: 2003-Feb-25</p> <p>Meeting: Consultation with Sahtu Land and Water Board: 2001-Nov-13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S5
	Discussing importance of recreational areas around river junctions	Meeting: Consultation with Sahtu Land and Water Board: 2001-Nov-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S7
Land and resource use	Sahtu Renewable Resource Board having the mandate to participate in and review all Sahtu renewable resources activity	Meeting: Consultation with Sahtu Renewable Resources Board: 2001-Nov-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Land and resource use (cont'd)	Access to land continuing to be a challenge for 2002 field work	Meeting: Consultation with Sahtu Renewable Resources Board: 2001-Nov-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S7
Mitigation and environmental protection	Working with communities to collect data to formulate mitigation strategies for pipeline route, geographical features, wildlife presence and physical infrastructure	Meeting: Northern routing team in the SSA: 2002-Aug-05 Meeting: Public consultation, Colville Lake: 2003-Mar-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S8
Noise	Consulting with communities about concerns about noise pollution from frequent helicopter flights	Phone: Sahtu Land and Water Board: 2001-Nov-13 Phone: Fort Good Hope Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Nov-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Permits	Maintaining contact with relevant community organizations to finalize and expedite process in permit applications	Phone: Discussion with Sahtu Renewable Resources Board: 2003-Feb-06 Meeting: Aurora Research Institute permit consultation, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Feb-26 Letter: Scope change for Greenpipe contractor, Tulita: 2003-Aug-26 Meeting: Discussion with TDLC about Aurora Research Institute permits: 2003-Mar-13 Phone: Discussion with TDLC about Aurora Research Institute permits: 2003-Mar-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
Water quality	Keeping communities up-to-date on details of permitting process and related field study program Sharing with community boards information about water crossings and related impacts	Phone: Aurora Research Institute permits, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Jun-02 Phone: Discussion about permits, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Jun-02 Meeting: Sahtu Land Use Planning Board regarding EIA and SEIA concerns: 2003-Feb-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4 • V5, S5
Wildlife	Consulting with communities and collecting data to avoid or mitigate effects on ground-dwelling and migratory animals, including caribou winter ranges	Meeting: Concerns about Little Chicago, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-29 Meeting: Public meeting, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Socio-economic Environment			
Business opportunities	Keeping communities informed of project-related business opportunities	Meeting: Consultation, Colville Lake: 2003-Apr-15 Meeting: Fort Good Hope Regional Resource Council: 2001-Nov-13 Meeting: Tulita community consultation: 2002-May-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
Camps	Collecting data about potential size of construction camps, associated impacts and possible mitigation strategies	Meeting: Consultation, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Apr-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S2, S4, S5
Community well-being	Consulting with communities about community well-being in terms of health and schools	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-29 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Consulting with communities about potential effect on general community well-being	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30 Meeting: Community awareness, Déline: 2003-Mar-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
Employment opportunities	Consulting with communities about community well-being in terms of housing	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Keeping communities informed of project-related employment opportunities	Meeting: Consultation, Colville Lake: 2003-Apr-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
		Meeting: Déline Renewable Resource Council: 2002-Jul-12	
		Phone: Fort Good Hope Renewable Resource Council: 2003-Jan-29	
		Phone: Local hires, Fort Good Hope and Tulita: 2002-Jul-12	
		Meeting: Mackenzie Mountain School: 2003-Feb-27	
		Meeting: GNWT RWED, Norman Wells: 2003-Feb-24	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	
		Phone: Local hires, Tulita: 2003-May-26	
		Meeting: Community consultation, Tulita: 2002-May-18	
		Meeting: Public consultation, Colville Lake: 2003-Mar-19	
		Phone: Fort Good Hope Regional Resource Council: 2003-Jun-02	
		Phone: Local assistant hires, Norman Wells: 2003-Jan-30	
		Phone: Local hires, Tulita: 2003-Mar-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Employment opportunities (cont'd)	Collecting data about potential employment-related effects on community	Meeting: Tulita Renewable Resource Council: 2003-Mar-13 Meeting: Open house, Norman Wells: 2003-Feb-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Family relationships	Phone: GNWT HSS delivery in the SSA: 2002-Dec-11 Phone: Community wellness facilities: 2002-Dec-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Health, policing and social services	Consulting with communities about existing social programs and initiatives	Phone: Community wellness facilities: 2002-Dec-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
		Meeting: Open house, Norman Wells: 2003-Feb-24	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-29	
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	
Human health	Consulting with communities about general health concerns Addressing global virus fears, e.g., SARS, West Nile	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	
		Meeting: Public meeting, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
Physical infrastructure	Keeping communities informed of pipeline design and construction process and revision	Meeting: Project presentation, Colville Lake: 2003-Mar-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4 • V2, S2
		Meeting: GNWT RWED, Norman Wells: 2003-Feb-24	
		Meeting: Permit consultation, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Feb-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4 • V2, S2
		Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
Public participation	Maintaining effective contact with community members and organizations and continuing to solicit community input	Phone: Sahtu community representative: 2003-Sep-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
		Phone: Discussion about Sahtu regional workshop: 2003-May-20	
		Phone: Discussion about Sahtu regional workshop: 2003-May-26	
		Phone: Discussion about Sahtu regional workshop: 2003-May-16	
		Meeting: Project presentation, Colville Lake: 2003-Mar-19 Meeting: Consultation, Colville Lake: 2003-Apr-15	

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Public participation (cont'd)	Maintaining effective contact with community members and organizations and continuing to solicit community input (cont'd)	Meeting: Sahtu Dene Council: 2002-Jul-09 Meeting: Déline Renewable Resources Council: 2002-Jul-12 Phone: Teleconference with Fort Good Hope: 2002-Oct-30 Phone: Local hires, Fort Good Hope: 2002-Jun-03 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge study, Fort Good Hope: 2002-May-29 Meeting: Fort Good Hope Regional Resource Council and Yamoga Corporation: 2003-Feb-25 Meeting: Discussion regarding Little Chicago, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-09 Meeting: Community consultation, Norman Wells: 2002-Mar-20 Meeting: GNWT RWED, Norman Wells: 2003-Feb-24 Phone: Community benefit, Norman Wells: 2003-Feb-11 Phone: Discussion about Norman Wells meeting: 2003-Mar-27 Phone: Invitation to Sahtu regional workshop: 2003-May-20 Meeting: Socio-economic issue scoping: 2004-Feb-17 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-31 Meeting: Tulita Dene Band: 2002-Oct-23 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge review, Tulita: 2002-Oct-22 Phone: TDLC: 2002-Oct-21 Meeting: TDLC: 2002-Oct-18 Phone: TDLC: 2002-Oct-08 Phone: TDLC: 2002-Oct-04 Phone: TDLC about invoices: 2002-Sep-04 Fax: TDLC about hand games donations: 2002-Aug-26 Phone: Discussion about Traditional Knowledge meeting, Tulita: 2002-Aug-28 Meeting: TDLC – Aurora Research Institute permits: 2002-Mar-13 Phone: Tulita – Community benefits: 2003-Mar-13 Meeting: Project, Tulita and Greenpipe: 2003-Jul-08	

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Public participation (cont'd)	Maintaining effective contact with community members and organizations and continuing to solicit community input (cont'd)	Meeting: Sahtu Land Use Planning Board: 2002-Jul-26 Phone: Fort Good Hope Regional Resource Council: 2003-Feb-03 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Ernie McDonald Land Corporation: 2002-Nov-13 Phone: Discussion with Ernie McDonald Land Corporation: 2002-Oct-28 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-29 Phone: Phone call about fieldwork accommodations: 2002-Oct-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Discussing, reviewing and revising public consultation strategy	Phone: Aurora Research Institute – Sahtu Tulita communications: 2003-Jul-17 Meeting: Community consultation, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Apr-16 Meeting: TDLC: 2003-Mar-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Addressing administrative and logistical concerns about public participation activities	Phone: Discussion about Sahtu regional workshop: 2004-May-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
Social effects	Collecting data on potential project-related social effects	Phone: GNWT HSS delivery, Sahtu: 2002-Dec-11 Phone: Community wellness, Sahtu: 2002-Dec-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
Traditional culture	Collecting data and consulting with community members about potential project-related effect on traditional culture	Meeting: Consultation, Colville Lake: 2003-Apr-15 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6
Traditional Knowledge	Discussing with communities the scope and methodology of the proposed Traditional Knowledge study work	Phone: Traditional Knowledge Studies, Sahtu: 2003-Mar-13 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Sahtu: 2003-May-07 Meeting: Sahtu Land Use Planning Board: 2002-Jul-26 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge study, Fort Good Hope: 2002-May-29 Meeting: Fort Good Hope Regional Resource Council and Yamoga Corporation: 2003-Feb-25 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Good Hope and Tulita: 2002-Jul-03 Phone: TDLC – community benefits: 2003-Feb-10 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Sahtu: 2003-Apr-02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Traditional Knowledge (cont'd)		Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation to Ernie McDonald Land Corporation: 2002-Nov-13 Phone: Ernie McDonald Land Corporation: 2002-Oct-28 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group meeting, Sahtu: 2003-Feb-04	
	Continuing to provide communities with updates on the advancement of the Traditional Knowledge study process	Phone: Discussion about Traditional Knowledge meeting in the Sahtu: 2002-Aug-15 Phone: Sahtu community representatives: 2003-Sep-03 Phone: Fort Good Hope: 2002-Oct-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
	Discussing contracting concerns for Traditional Knowledge study work	Meeting: Sahtu Traditional Knowledge: 2003-Apr-03 Meeting: Tulita Dene Band: 2002-Oct-23 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge review, Tulita: 2002-Oct-22 Phone: Nogha Geomatics – invoicing: 2002-Sep-04 Phone: Traditional Knowledge study, Tulita: 2004-Jan-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
	Addressing administrative and logistical concerns about the advancement of the Traditional Knowledge study	Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Sahtu: 2003-Feb-18 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Sahtu: 2003-Apr-03 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Tulita: 2002-Sep-17 Meeting: Project, Tulita and Greenpipe: 2003-Jul-08 Phone: Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge, Tulita: 2003-Aug-26 Meeting: Concerns regarding Little Chicago, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3
	Addressing general community concerns about the Traditional Knowledge study	Meeting: Public meeting, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3 • V1, S4
	Consulting with communities about project-related training initiatives	Meeting: Traditional Knowledge scope and rates, Tulita: 2002-Dec-18 Phone: Community wellness, Sahtu: 2002-Dec-11 Meeting: Community awareness, Déline: 2003-Mar-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V6, S3

Table 4-14: Issues from Communities in the Sahtu Settlement Area (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Training and education (cont'd)		Meeting: Public meeting, Fort Good Hope: 2003-Sep-10 Meeting: Mackenzie Mountain School: 2003-Feb-27 Phone: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30 Meeting: Community consultation, Tulita: 2002-May-18	
	Consulting with communities about state of local schools and possible aid strategies	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Tulita: 2002-Oct-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S5
Transportation infrastructure	Discussing project-related transportation infrastructure needs	Meeting: Community consultation, Norman Wells: 2002-Mar-20 Meeting: Engineering concerns, Norman Wells: 2002-Jul-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Discussing and reviewing helicopter use policies	Phone: Helicopter use, Tulita: 2003-Sep-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S8 • V6, S4

Design engineers and representatives from federal and territorial regulatory agencies, the project proponents and the assessment team also attended to facilitate discussions and provide resources where needed.

4.4.2.2 Issues Raised at the Round 1 Workshop

The issues and concerns in Table 4-15 were registered by attendees of the Sahtu Settlement Area workshop. The issue categories are organized to correspond with the preliminary effects lists the attendees were asked to consider before attending the workshop. Separate lists of effects were presented for the biological and physical environment and the socio-economic environment.

Table 4-15: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Sahtu Settlement Area Workshop

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Biological and Physical Environment	
Construction	Rabbitskin River camp being too close to Fort Good Hope, and camps being too close to the communities generally
	Equipment abandoned on site before closing the ice road, causing negative visual aesthetics
Emissions	Black smoke from gas flaring causing negative effects on smell and visual aesthetics
Habitat and permafrost protection	An increase in the number of natural landslides around waterbodies causing disturbance of permafrost
	Heavy equipment use affecting permafrost, i.e., the ground not frozen enough to support the heavy equipment
	Heavy equipment use contributing to erosion and permafrost degradation
	Cross-contamination through equipment, i.e., clean equipment must be used to reduce the introduction of exotic species, including insects
	Diversion ditches are needed on sidehill slopes to account for subsidence so that silted water does not flow into the streams
	Increased access to previously remote areas increasing the effects of predation on wildlife
	Increased access to previously remote areas increasing the effects of erosion
	Increased access to wildlife resources and sensitive harvesting areas depleting these resources and areas
	Increased access to previously inaccessible areas increasing firewood and timber collection and compromising traditional berry picking areas
Increased access to previously remote areas leading to transboundary changes in wildlife regulations	
Noise	Noise causing a negative effect on caribou behaviour and migration, particularly around the Colville Lake area
River and creek crossings	Tranquility at cabins along the Mackenzie River being disrupted by an increase in barge traffic
	Riparian vegetation not being kept to act as a filter and for bank stability
	Accelerated bank erosion could result from increased access on friable ice-rich slopes

Table 4-15: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Sahtu Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
River and creek crossings (cont'd)	Increased river and barge traffic negatively affecting fishing activities and changing waterbody hydrology
	Use of a favourite recreation area, the junction of Rabbitskin River and the Mackenzie River, as a potential pipeline crossing negatively affecting recreation
	Sediment from construction and river crossings increasing river sediment and negatively affecting spawning
	Accidental fuel spills leaking into waterways from construction or barge traffic negatively affecting fish
	Sewage and grey water disposal insufficiently monitored and discharged into waterbodies, potentially affecting fish and fish habitat
	Increased access to fish habitats and more pressure on sensitive harvesting areas depleting fish resources
	Water levels in the Mackenzie River being too low to move barges past Sans Sault Rapids just below Fort Good Hope, possibly requiring dredging to facilitate barge traffic
	No vegetation along the right-of-way increasing the likelihood of sediment entering the streams and affecting spawning rates
	Increased use of floatplanes creating waves on the water and contributing to erosion problems
Waste disposal and treatment	Solid waste and garbage smells from the camps increasing the number of bears in the area and encouraging nuisance bears
	Landfill capacity to support large camps being insufficient
Socio-economic Environment	
Business opportunities	Aboriginal partnerships with the project proponents are needed
	Joint venture opportunities for northern businesses with southern community contractors must increase
Drugs and alcohol	Increases in available income directly influencing, in a negative fashion, homes where family violence is an issue. Alcohol and drug use, values, and traditional lifestyle might change
	There is a need for an alcohol and drug abuse prevention strategy
	People, when paid, immediately spending their money on alcohol
	Project work increasing the transient population in the communities
	Increased availability of drugs and alcohol in the communities, which might be reduced if workers from the camps are not permitted to enter the communities
Education	Training and education in schools directly linking to the available jobs. There should be a seamless transition from training to employment
	More emphasis needs to be placed on cross-cultural training so that southern residents understand and respect northern residents' lifestyles
	General, not job-specific, training being needed to enable a transfer of skills to meet long-term labour needs
	Education and training in driving heavy trucks being needed

Table 4-15: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Sahtu Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Family relationships	Camp social hours, i.e., community members visiting camp members after work hours disrupting the family unit
Jobs and benefits	Small businesses suffering because existing labour force is drawn to work on the project and into project camps by higher wages
	Opportunities for northern resident employment not being considered for all stages of the project
	The new pipeline being located in the Enbridge right-of-way, leaving communities with no input in the planning and decision-making processes
	Women not being considered equally for job opportunities
	Work not being distributed equitably, but just to union contractors
	Benefits and access agreements not being in place between the project proponents, the communities or land corporations, and the GNWT, including hiring priorities
	The project lacking in the benefits agreements, a guaranteed employee contract for pipeline construction on a region-by-region basis
	A constant number of jobs being allocated and maintained per community for the duration of the project. The community and local contractors need to manage jobs allocated to each community
	People from one region working and competing for work in another region
	Equal and fair opportunities for employment lacking in the four administrative regions
	A Workplace Advisory Committee is needed to identify potential concerns of community members who are project employees
	Adequate notification is needed for maintenance of project machinery as part of a safety program for workers
	Local services and infrastructure
Gravel sources and borrow sites becoming strained as communities vie for supplies the project needs	
Carrying capacity being exceeded in local communities to accommodate crew changes that might be delayed by weather or other disruptions	
Fort Good Hope's swimming, fishing and picnic location, which is also the community's existing barge landing site, being affected if used primarily for project work	
The size of the proposed camp at Fort Good Hope is a concern	
Money management	Establishing effective money management programs to teach people how to manage and invest their income
Traditional culture	Recognizing peak traditional harvest periods, e.g., October and November, and giving workers the ability to access them when employed

Table 4-15: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Sahtu Settlement Area Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concern
Traditional culture (cont'd)	Teaching young people how to survive on the land in preparation for pipeline work. They need to know both modern and traditional ways
	Carefully assessing the pipeline's right-of-way location in the Little Chicago area because of the area's sensitive heritage resources
	Locating a compressor station and camp at Little Chicago, a traditional burial ground and sacred area, despite an expressed desire that no development occur in this area
	Project development possibly destroying traditional trails still in use
Transportation infrastructure	Increased road traffic causing more traffic accidents and accidental chemical spills
	Project logistics and transportation requirements straining public carrier schedules and capacity
	Use of the only road into the community of Tulita by project personnel negatively affecting the community
	The proposed increase in traffic volumes straining existing transportation infrastructure
	Proposed increases in vehicular traffic impeding the delivery of local supplies, with first priority possibly going to supplying the construction camps, leaving the communities without regular supplies

4.4.2.3 Traditional culture Addressing Identified Issues

The same approach was followed in addressing issues and concerns arising from the Sahtu Settlement Area workshop as for other regions. The issues and concerns identified in the Round 1 workshop were communicated back to the EIS team and project representatives for consideration. The issues and concerns were also carried forward to Round 2 public participation activities where stakeholders were able to build on Round 1 results to identify potential effects and to suggest mitigation measures for the project.

4.4.3 Round 2 Introductory Session for Sahtu Settlement Area

Round 2 began with a regional introductory session in Norman Wells on December 3 to 4, 2003. Organized at the request of the proponents, the session was held to review with Sahtu Settlement Area community representatives the purpose of Round 2 participation activities. This session also:

- provided the opportunity to discuss potential issues, effects and mitigation
- determined the best ways to share this information with community residents
- refined the participation process for the rest of Round 2

Information from the introductory session was carried forward to community meetings and to the confirmation meeting at the end of Round 2.

4.4.3.1 Workshop Attendance

Thirty-seven representatives from leadership organizations in the five Sahtu Settlement Region communities took part in the workshop. The types of organizations present included:

- band councils
- land corporations
- renewable resource councils

Representation was also provided by:

- a Métis local
- a municipal government
- Elders
- youth

4.4.3.2 Workshop Format

The public participation team followed the approach they followed organizing the introductory session in Round 1. Before the session, each attendee was sent a package with a formal invitation and tables listing potential biophysical and socio-economic effects and possible mitigation measures. The tables were based on the input provided in earlier Sahtu Settlement Area community meetings and field studies. The attendees were asked to consider the tables for discussion at the session.

The information session involved a combination of facilitated plenary sessions and small breakout group discussions. The opening plenary session gave overviews of the project and the EIS process. Highlights were provided on camps and infrastructure and on the socio-economic and biophysical impact assessment process.

Four breakout discussion groups were created following the plenary session to discuss in more detail the content of the effects tables and to suggest ways the information could be effectively shared with fellow community members. With the help of the resource materials provided, members of the groups were able to:

- review and clarify the effects
- validate some of the mitigation measures
- determine other methods for dealing with effects

The results of this two-day workshop were documented in a proceedings report that was distributed to the attendees. The results were also summarized in tables distributed to attendees at the confirmation meeting. The discussions about potential effects and possible mitigation measures were reported back to the assessment team to help them refine the EIS and the public participation program.

4.4.4 Regional Confirmation Meeting

A regional confirmation meeting was held for the Sahtu Settlement Area in Norman Wells on May 11 and 12, 2004. During previous participation activities in the area, community representatives had identified potential effects of the proposed project and suggested ways to manage these effects. The purpose of this meeting was to review and discuss their input and confirm that it had been correctly understood by project representatives. Confirmation meeting participants were also invited to raise additional issues and effects associated with the project and to suggest further measures to manage the effects.

The meeting was held at the Dennis Drolet Community Hall, Norman Wells. It was originally planned to be completed in one day, but was extended until noon the following day to allow discussion to continue.

4.4.4.1 Workshop Attendance

Representatives from key leadership organizations in the communities of Colville Lake, Déline, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells and Tulita were asked to attend. Representatives of federal and territorial regulatory agencies, municipal management boards, the project proponents, the design engineers and the assessment team were also present.

Before the meeting, attendees were sent an information package giving them the opportunity to review the information and to prepare for the meeting. The information package contained an invitation and a formal report with tables that presented issues and effects and measures to manage the effects for both the biophysical and socio-economic environments.

The information for the tables was summarized from four information sources:

- proceedings from the First Regional Sahtu Settlement Area Technical Workshop held in Norman Wells on June 4 and 5, 2003
- proceedings from the Sahtu Settlement Area Introductory Session held in Norman Wells on December 3 and 4, 2003
- issues and mitigation tables used at the introductory session December 3 and 4 and community meetings in February 2004
- comments received during meetings in Sahtu Settlement Area communities in February 2004

4.4.4.2 Meeting Format

The entire meeting was held as a plenary session. There were no small group discussions. The opening session on May 11th consisted of:

- an overview of the project, regulatory process, applications and phases of the project
- updates on construction activities and logistics
- a summary of work to date on the EIS and, in particular, the public participation component of the EIS
- explanation of how the public participation component had been conducted in the Sahtu Settlement Area

After the opening plenary session, discussions focussing on the tables summarized previous community input. The confirmation meeting was extended by mutual agreement of the community representatives and the proponents allowing the attendees to continue discussion on the morning of May 12th. However, discussions throughout the day and a half were focused on the effects and possible mitigation measures regarding the socio-economic environment. There was no opportunity to review previous input about the biophysical environment, although comments about biophysical issues brought up during the discussions were recorded.

4.4.4.3 Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Regional Confirmation Meeting

The attendees at the Sahtu Regional Confirmation Meeting reviewed, discussed and confirmed possible socio-economic effects and mitigation measures associated with project construction and operations. Table 4-16 shows the effects and mitigation measures that were either discussed at the meeting or raised at previous Round 2 participation activities, specifically at the introductory workshop convened in December 2003 and at meetings with individual communities. Effects and mitigation measures discussed during the Round 1 workshop were confirmed at the meeting, but have not been repeated here. The final section of the table shows the biophysical effects and mitigation measures that were raised either in the discussions at the confirmation meeting or through other Round 2 activities.

4.4.4.4 Addressing Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures

The previous section presented the effects and mitigation measures identified by participants in the confirmation meeting. Table 4-16, cited previously, shows where in the EIS these effects and mitigation measures have been addressed.

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Biological and Physical Environment (not discussed at confirmation meeting)			
Fish and fish habitat	Effect	Digging through or under rivers negatively affecting water levels and fish habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V7, S4
	Mitigation	Excellent fishing in the Great Bear region being disturbed Provide money to the Renewable Resource councils to perform baseline studies and monitoring on the lakes and rivers Keep shore and wetland plants and trees in place to act as a filter and to provide bank stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S6 • V7, S4
Noise	Mitigation	Avoid local harvesting areas during key harvesting times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V7, S4
Vegetation	Effect	Potential cross-contamination from equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9
	Mitigation	Put wash stations in the camps to ensure there is no cross-contamination between the regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9
	Effect	Access to previously inaccessible areas could increase firewood and timber collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4
	Mitigation	Ensure the wood cut down on the right-of-way is cut up and piled for use as firewood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4
Socio-economic Environment			
Training and education	Effect	The limited understanding of youth about oil and gas operations and maintenance work will require more educational services to inform them about the industry and to increase skill levels and educational attainment It is almost too late for the youth to take advantage of the jobs as they need training and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Train youth in career and financial planning. Training should start now. Encourage youth to stay in school, and show them that schooling will lead to secure jobs. Provide students with workshops and videos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Effect	The project could exacerbate the problem of young people not staying in school if they quit school to work on the pipeline, even though jobs on the pipeline will be short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Mitigation	Parents to be responsible for keeping their children in school: responsibility for education begins in the home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Training and education (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	<p>People who have worked in industry and who can be role models should visit the schools to present ideas on how to keep children in school. People with experience and who have worked on pipelines should give advice</p> <p>Have project people go to the schools to talk about long-term jobs, describing differences between long-term and short-term jobs so students can make informed decisions</p> <p>Only hire workers with Grade 10 education, even for menial tasks, and communicate standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3, S5
	Effect	Increasing demand for improved skill levels, increased educational attainment, and more educational services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	<p>Assess and understand communities' wants and needs for training. Understand community and individual capabilities, and work with those capabilities</p> <p>Ensure the POTC (Pipeline Operations Training Committee) is active and involved in all communities. Six people from the Sahtu Settlement Area are needed to pass the entrance exam enabling them to sit on the POTC. Government, community and industry to take responsibility for helping Sahtu prepare for the POTC</p> <p>Begin training, education and upgrading now so northern people can be prepared by 2006 for jobs on the pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S5 • V6, S3, S5
	Effect	Consider apprenticeship and upgrading programs now so people can take advantage of the initial jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Mitigation	A lack of equipment and laboratory and shop supplies in the high schools limit the amount of training that can take place in these facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Effect	Communities and the GWNT to develop in-community training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	People leaving communities for the training they need stresses them and their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Hold a workshop to develop local Education and Human Resource Development Plans</p> <p>Ensure adequate training in the communities in local facilities so trainees do not have to leave their community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Training and education (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Set-up a work-for-credit program in the high schools to encourage people to stay in school and to provide them with a way to earn credit for seasonal work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
Employment and business opportunities	Effect	Project activities creating demand for qualified northern workers and businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Ensure communities, in consultation with the proponents, identify and define qualified northern workers and businesses. How many northerners are qualified? Definition of northerner should include people with a settled land claim</p> <p>Ensure training, information and resource people are in the communities so that people can prepare for jobs</p> <p>Provide communities immediately with a list of jobs and qualifications required. Both short-term and long-term positions need to be identified</p> <p>Build capacity for the future by ensuring positions and skills are transferable to further development. Community residents should consider being trained for long-term careers</p> <p>Train students for work other than pipeline jobs. Train them for acceptance into a university program</p> <p>Develop the database of northern workers now</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3
	Effect	How the project will decide which businesses are considered northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	<p>Work with the communities to ensure northern businesses get the contracts</p> <p>Work closely with band councils, land corporations and leaders in each community to identify potential northern businesses</p> <p>Work closely with the communities in setting the rules for hiring: hire first from the community closest to the work, then from other Sahtu communities, then from other regions in the NWT</p> <p>Put in place labour agreements for northern labour and northern workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Effect	Larger southern companies overrunning Sahtu businesses in a bid for joint venture contracts Southern businesses setting up joint ventures with residents with no investment in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Employment and business opportunities (cont'd)	Mitigation	<p>Ensure adequate lead-time given to Sahtu businesses about project contracts to enable technical expertise and training to be built up</p> <p>Develop partnerships among businesses in the Sahtu Settlement Area to ensure adequate funding is available</p> <p>Organize the bids into manageable parts to make it possible for Sahtu businesses to bid on contracts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Effect	<p>Taking advantage of business opportunities that could be available for a variety of local businesses, e.g., security, catering, housekeeping, meeting co-ordination, cross-cultural training, monitors, emergency medical rescue services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Start planning now to maximize these opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set standards to qualify as a northern business • give preference to contractors from the Sahtu Settlement Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	<p>Project not considering people with many years of work experience, such as in the catering business, for potential job opportunities because of a lack of formal certification</p> <p>Grade-level qualifications imposed for training programs and employment will limit people's ability to enter the program or be employed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Have a prequalification questionnaire in place that recognizes those people with a lot of experience as having the same skills as those with formal training</p> <p>Practical work experience needs to be recognized in some cases as equivalent to a grade nine education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Effect	<p>Qualified northern companies in the region might not be eligible to participate in employment and procurement opportunities</p> <p>Northern businesses will be overlooked by the project because they do not have the time to increase their capacity to bid on contracts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Define what is considered an Aboriginal or northern company. What is a northern business and what is a northerner?</p> <p>Find strength in numbers: small businesses in all communities could pool resources and form joint ventures with each other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Employment and business opportunities (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Aboriginal partnerships with the project proponents are needed to ensure there is maximum opportunity for northerners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	Small businesses could suffer because the existing labour force will be drawn to work on the project and into project camps by higher wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Governance	Effect	Strong concern that contracts for small businesses are not benefiting the community as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	Involve the whole community when dealing with contract negotiations Clarify which organizations should be responsible for registering contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	The lack of regulations and monitoring of nonbeneficiary access on traditional lands. Important areas might already be accessed without permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S7
Housing	Effect	Community housing supply could be stretched to meet the project demands for short- and long-term accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
		Finding housing for tertiary employees associated with fringe activities is already a problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Mitigation	Have a liaison officer work with the project and the GNWT to accommodate the project's needs for accommodation without impinging on community Encourage the GNWT to provide trailers to Norman Wells and other Sahtu Settlement Area communities Communities need to work closely with the GNWT and to voice their concerns to their local MLAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider the housing shortage issue now and not later during construction • lobby politicians to address housing issues in the upcoming session of legislature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4 • V6, S4
Local services and infrastructure	Effect	Camps generating liquid and solid waste, and some hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4 • V7, S3
	Mitigation	Have a waste management team on-site, and do not rely on someone in Calgary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3
	Effect	Trucked waste overloading local facilities, and the limited capacity of the local infrastructure to handle additional waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Local services and infrastructure (cont'd)	Mitigation	Evaluate the possibility of implementing re-cycling programs at the camps Have the project help with the costs of using the community infrastructure Request that a local gas distribution system be installed to service the corridor communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3 • V6, S4 • V6, S2
	Effect	The new pipeline would be located in the Enbridge right-of-way, leaving communities with no voice in the planning and decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S2
	Effect	Project work increasing the transient population in the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Population	Mitigation	Work closely with the communities and the leadership organizations within the communities to deal with the transient workforce Ensure there is balance between local contractor needs and the availability of full-time jobs for northern employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Effect	Increasing demands on hotels, motels and housing in hub communities. For example, the community of Norman Wells does not want project workers to dominate the motel business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Mitigation	Ensure camp personnel stay in camps and not in motels or hotels in town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4, S5
Public safety	Effect	Influx of in-migrant workers might increase the availability and consumption of alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Put in place security at the camps as soon as construction begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Ensure security policy issues are clearly understood by all project personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	Permit drinking only in private homes, not in public venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Effect	Potential, for social problems, not related to drugs and alcohol, increasing in the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Effect	Negative effects of alcohol and drug use on values and traditional culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Mitigation	Mitigation	Have an active monitoring program in place with a liaison person available to resolve issues between project personnel and communities. Liaison persons within communities would address specific issues, such as social or environmental issues, as they arise and keep the public informed of imminent issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Public safety (cont'd)	Effect	A zero tolerance alcohol and drug policy might disqualify many northern workers from potential employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S5
	Mitigation	Ensure Elders are available in the camps in counselling and liaison roles to help younger employees deal with their difficulties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3
Recreation resources	Effect	Increased demand for recreational resources affecting the community recreational resource infrastructure, as in Norman Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Mitigation	Have set policies about camp personnel using community recreational resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Effect	Provide recreation facilities at the camps. If communities want, the facilities in town could be shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S4
	Mitigation	Increased demand for recreational resources might lead to project personnel hunting and fishing in traditional areas without community input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S7
Social services and health	Effect	Each community to establish its own arrangements about what they will or will not allow for hunting and fishing by construction workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S7
	Mitigation	Have each community work closely with the Project, the RCMP and the GNWT to ensure respect for traditional hunting and fishing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S7
	Effect	The influx of southern workers spreading infectious diseases in the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Mitigation	Screen meticulously for infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Effect	Ensure the project has a definitive plan, pre-employment screening procedures, and a plan for evacuation or quarantine in case of a large-scale emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Mitigation	Have the project work closely with the Health and Social Services Board in the Sahtu Settlement Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Effect	More pressure on already overburdened health care facilities and social services, and front-line health care staff in short supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Mitigation	Restrict access of camp workers to the town, which would be seen as a positive mitigation measure by most communities. Businesses in Norman Wells would want some access to the potential customers in the camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S5

Table 4-16: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Sahtu Settlement Area Confirmation Meeting (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Traditional culture	Effect	Misunderstanding of differences in cultures leading to emotional and physical abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6
	Mitigation	Extend cross-cultural orientation to all members of the family, not just immediate project employees. Include northern and southern project personnel in cross-cultural orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S5 • V6, S6
	Effect	Discussion of harvesting compensation raising concern that it refers to the community and not the individual affected by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6
	Mitigation	Negotiate harvesting compensation between the project and the community, and compensate both the individual and the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4, S7
	Effect	Respect for the land being lost through repeated use of the land by project personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6
	Mitigation	Have Elders train project people about knowing and respecting the land, and dependency on the land Compensate for the use of traditional knowledge Train youth to make traditional crafts to supplement income and preserve culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6 • V1, S3 • V6, S6
	Effect	Construction of pipeline resulting in disturbance of burial sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S8
Transportation infrastructure	Effect	Increases in vehicular traffic could affect safety and road maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Mitigation	Have more coordination between project proponents, the GNWT and communities to improve infrastructure, especially for airport expansion plans and improvements to barge landing facilities Start planning now to maintain, repair and improve existing roads that might be used by the project Have the project help with the cost of road repair and maintenance Discuss emergency preparedness with the RCMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4 • V6, S4 • V6, S4 • V6, S4
	Effect	Immediate need to develop a monitoring framework and program well before pipeline construction. Will residual social and biophysical issues be monitored and addressed by the project proponents?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S10
	Mitigation	Bring proper training for local monitors into the communities Use local people as social monitors who could consult with the community and relay social concerns resulting from the project back to the proponents for immediate resolution Employ a community representative or liaison to meet with local workers during construction to help identify potential problems and find solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S10 • V6, S10 • V6, S10

The discussions at the confirmation meeting drew on concerns and issues identified in Round 1, the results of the regional information session that launched Round 2 activities in the Sahtu Settlement Area and the subsequent Round 2 community meetings before the confirmation meeting. Information from these prior activities was brought forward to the confirmation meeting.

Results from the Round 2 community meetings and regional workshop were reported to the project proponents, the assessment team and the engineering team.

4.5 Deh Cho Region

4.5.1 Community Meetings

Community meetings in the Deh Cho Region have been completed and two regional workshops have been held. The corridor communities of Wrigley, Jean Marie River, Kakisa and Trout Lake chose not to participate in individual community meetings for the EIS public participation program. Fort Simpson, although a corridor community, had some representation from business and town interests.

As noted in Section 4.5.2, Round 1 Deh Cho Regional Workshop, and Section 4.5.3, Round 2 Deh Cho Regional Workshop, the corridor community was represented at one, if not both, of the regional workshops. Information on specific community concerns and issues was provided to the assessment team during community meetings about the collection of socio-economic information and traditional knowledge and for other field studies, and to discuss the project infrastructure and pipeline route.

4.5.1.1 Phasing and Timing of Community Meetings

Round 1 meetings were held in Fort Liard on August 27, 2003 and in Fort Providence on September 9, 2003. Both were community meetings to which individuals were specifically invited to attend.

Table 4-17 shows the timing and focus for Round 2 meetings in February 2004.

4.5.1.2 Issues Raised

Table 4-18 summarizes the concerns and issues raised during meetings and open houses in the Deh Cho Region.

4.5.2 Round 1 Deh Cho Regional Workshop

Feedback from community meetings, and any issues that arose following the community sessions, was reviewed for regional perspectives at the first regional workshop, which was held at the Fort Simpson Recreation Centre in Fort Simpson on October 1 and 2, 2003.

Table 4-17: Round 2 Community Meetings in the Deh Cho Region

Community	Dates	Meeting Type	Stakeholders Contacts
Fort Simpson	February 9, 2004	Individual stakeholder meeting	• Businesses and town
	February 9, 2004	Open House	• Community at large
Enterprise	February 11, 2004	Community meeting	• Community at large
Hay River	February 12, 2004	Individual stakeholder meeting	• Businesses and town
	February 12, 2004	Open House	• Community at large
Fort Providence	February 24, 2004	Community meeting	• Community at large
Nahanni Butte	February 26, 2004	Individual stakeholder meeting	• Chief and council
Fort Liard	February 26, 2004	Community meeting	• Community at large

4.5.2.1 Workshop Attendance

Workshop attendees included representatives of key leadership organizations in the communities of Wrigley, Fort Simpson, Jean Marie River, Fort Providence, Hay River and Enterprise, representatives of federal and territorial regulatory agencies and of the project proponents, along with the EIS assessment team and the design engineers to facilitate discussions and provide resources where needed.

The design of the workshop was similar to workshops organized for other regions and described in previous sections. A combination of plenary sessions and small break-out group sessions were held, with most of the time reserved for small group discussions. Members of the on-site consultation team supported small group discussions as facilitators and recorders.

Before the workshop, each attendee was sent an information package with a formal invitation to the workshop and a list of potential environmental and community-related effects they were asked to consider for discussion at the workshop. The lists were developed from comments received during community level discussions and from the field work of individual disciplines.

4.5.2.2 Issues Raised in the Round 1 Workshop

Attendees of the Deh Cho regional workshop registered the following concerns (see Table 4-19). The issue categories in the table correspond with the preliminary project effects lists that the attendees were asked to consider before attending the workshop. The lists represent potential project effects for the biological and physical environment and the socio-economic environment. Any additional issues identified in the small group discussions at the workshop are also in the table.

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Biophysical Environment			
Archaeology	Consult with communities and keep them informed about the archaeological study process, parameters, methodology and details	Meeting: Provide project scope update to Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-May-27 Phone: Discussion about archaeology field work, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-22 Phone: Discussion about archaeology field work, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-22 Phone: Discussion about archaeology field work, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-23 Phone: Discussion about archaeology field work, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-23 Phone: Discussion about archaeology field work, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S8
	Clarify pay-rate details for field study work	Phone: Discussion about archaeology field work, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S8
Biophysical	Collect and consider community input regarding information, concerns and problems related to biophysical study	Meeting: Public meeting, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jun-17 Meeting: Jean Marie River First Nation: 2003-Jul-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V5
Fisheries and aquatic habitat	Collect data and keep community informed about potential effects on fish populations and aquatic habitat	Meeting: Discussion with Tsiigehtchic Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Jul-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V5, S7
	Maintain contact with aquatic assistants	Phone: Pehdzeh Ki First Nation regarding local assistants: 2002-Oct-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S7
	Continue to address community concerns about aquatic habitats	Meeting: Deh Cho First Nation: 2002-May-16 Meeting: Issue scoping, Fort Simpson: 2003-May-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V5, S7
Hydrology	Consult with community about hydrology	Meeting: Deh Cho First Nation: 2002-May-16 Meeting: Issue scoping, Fort Simpson: 2003-May-29 Meeting: Trout Lake Band Council: 2001-Dec-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V3, S5 V5, S5
Land and resource use	Continue to update information and verify data on land and resource use	Meeting: Land and resource use, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-15 Phone: Land and resource use, Fort Simpson: 2003-Jan-08 Meeting: Municipal planning, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Deh Cho First Nation: 2002-May-16 Meeting: Issue scoping, Fort Simpson: 2003-May-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Mitigation and environmental protection	Address community concerns about environmental mitigation strategy	Meeting: Issue scoping, Fort Simpson: 2003-May-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, V7, S3
Noise	Address community concerns about noise pollution	Meeting: Issue scoping, Fort Simpson: 2003-May-29 Meeting: Trout Lake Band Council: 2001-Dec-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3
Permits	Keep communities and regional organizations informed of permit application progress and status	Phone: Deh Cho First Nation: 2003-Feb-28 Phone: GNWT RWED vegetation permits: 2003-Jun-13 Phone: GNWT RWED vegetation permits: 2003-Jun-13 Phone: Project permit update: 2003-May-22 Meeting: Public Meeting, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jun-17 Meeting: Samba K'e First Nation, Trout Lake: 2003-Jun-11 Phone: Samba K'e First Nation, Trout Lake: 2003-Jul-11 Meeting: Tsiigehtchic Renewable Resource Council: 2001-Jul-24 Phone: Permit applications – Pehdzeh Ki First Nation: 2004-Feb-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Continue to discuss community concerns about fieldwork permits and options for geotechnical monitoring permits	Phone: Concerns about work in the Deh Cho Region: 2003-Jul-22 Phone: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre regarding archaeology: 2003-Jul-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Continue to emphasize importance of communication and cooperation in matters related to permitting	Phone: Traditional Knowledge and Aurora Research Institute permits, Fort Providence: 2003-Nov-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S2, S3
Transportation infrastructure	Collect data on potential project-related deterioration of roads	Meeting: Baseline data – GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Hay River: 2003-Jun-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V4, S3 V6, S4
Vegetation and reclamation	Give community organizations information about vegetation study scope and methodology	Phone: Deh Cho First Nation: 2002-Jul-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V3, S9 V5, S9
	Continue to discuss and research rare plant findings	Meeting: Rare aster in Deh Cho Region: 2003-Aug-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V5, S9

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Vegetation and reclamation (cont'd)	Provide communities with information about pipeline lifespan and reclamation procedures	Meeting: Project meeting, Fort Liard: 2003-Aug-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
	Discuss community concerns about the trees removed along the right-of-way	Meeting: Discussion with Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-May-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4
Waste management	Provide community with information on safe disposal and management of waste materials	Meeting: Data verification – GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Hay River: 2003-Jun-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
Water quality	Continue to consult with community regarding potential effect on water quality	Meeting: Deh Cho First Nation: 2002-May-16 Meeting: Trout Lake Band Council: 2001-Dec-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S6
Wildlife	Consult with communities regarding project effects on wildlife	Meeting: Data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Deh Cho First Nations: 2002-May-16 Meeting: Community meeting, Trout Lake: 2002-May-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S4 V5, S10
	Research and collect data to address concerns regarding alternatives to collaring	Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V3, S10
Socio-economic Environment			
Business opportunities	Keep communities informed of project-related business opportunities	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Enterprise: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Meeting, Deh Cho First Nations, Fort Simpson: 2002-May-31 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Enterprise: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Initial consultation, Fort Providence: 2002-Aug-19 Meeting: Business opportunities for Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Jul-23 Phone: Local hiring strategy, Fort Simpson: 2003-Jan-23 Phone: Helicopter hires, Deh Cho Region: 2003-Aug-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Business opportunities (cont'd)	Keep communities informed of project-related business opportunities (cont'd)	Meeting: Prequalification overview for project work: 2003-Jul-10 Meeting: SEIA data verification, NTCL: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Meeting, Hay River and Enterprise: 2003-Jun-19 Meeting: Data verification, Nahanni Butte: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Data verification, Nahanni Butte: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Information session, Fort Providence: 2003-Sep-09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Camps	Address community concerns about awarding service contracts for construction camps	Meeting: SEIA data verification, Deh Cho Region: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Good Hope: 2002-Sep-24 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-15 Meeting: Social issues, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Hay River RCMP: 2002-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
Community well-being	Consult and collect data on potential project-related effects on general well-being of communities	Meeting: SEIA data verification, Deh Cho Region: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Good Hope: 2002-Sep-24 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-15 Meeting: Social issues, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Hay River RCMP: 2002-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S12 • V6, S9
Cumulative effects	Address community concerns about effects of continued oil and gas development in the region	Meeting: Community scoping session, Wrigley: 2003-Sep-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S12 • V6, S9
Employment opportunities	Keep communities informed of project-related employment opportunities	Meeting: Acho Dene Koe Métis Nation – baseline data verification: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Enterprise: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Local hire potential, Deh Cho Region: 2002-Jul-12 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Initial consultation, Fort Laird: 2002-Aug-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Employment opportunities (cont'd)	Keep communities informed of project-related employment opportunities (cont'd)	<p>Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Fax: Assistant for aquatics crew: 2002-Oct-03 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-13 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-14 Phone: Consultation with Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Jul-19 Phone: Local hiring, Deh Cho Region: 2003-Jan-23 Meeting: Municipal planning, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Social services data, Deh Cho Region: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-20 Meeting: Consultation, Trout Lake: 2003-Jun-11 Phone: Local hiring, Pehdzeh Ki First Nation: 2002-Sep-06 Phone: Archaeological fieldwork, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-22</p>	
Human health	Address community concerns about project-related employment, e.g., unions, qualifications, training	<p>Meeting: Project meeting, Fort Laird: 2003-Aug-27 Meeting: Public meeting, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jun-17 Meeting: Meeting, Jean Marie River First Nation: 2003-Jul-23 Phone: Meeting, Trout Lake Band: 2003-Jul-11 Fax: Local hiring policy: 2002-Sep-05</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Human health	Consult regarding potential project-related effects	<p>Meeting: Data verification, Deh Cho Region: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Community Health Board, Hay River: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Hay River Hospital: 2002-Jul-17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Health, policing and social services	Consult with communities regarding existing community service programs	<p>Meeting: Data verification, Deh Cho: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Health, policing and social services (cont'd)	Consult with communities regarding existing community service programs (cont'd)	Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-14 Meeting: Land and resource use, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Income	Consult regarding policing practices and issues	Meeting: Data verification, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Hay River detachment, RCMP: 2002-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Physical infrastructure	Collect data on potential economic effect on individuals in the region	Meeting: Community meeting, Wrigley: 2002-May-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S2
Public finance, economy	Inform communities of potential changes in pipeline design and construction	Meeting: Public meeting, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jun-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Public participation	Collect data on potential effect on general economic prosperity in communities	Meeting: Baseline data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Continue to engage communities in public consultation	Meeting: Data verification, Acho Dene Koe Métis Nation: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Enterprise: 2002-Sep-25 Meeting: Deh Cho First Nations: 2002-Aug-15 Meeting: Local hire potential – Deh Cho Region: 2002-Jul-12 Meeting: Deh Cho First Nations assembly: 2002-May-16 Meeting: Deh Cho First Nations: 2002-May-31 Letter: Deh Cho regional workshop: 2003-Sep-30 Phone: Participation activities, Deh Cho: 2003-Aug-13 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Baseline data verification, Fort Liard: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Deh Cho meeting in Calgary: 2002-Aug-21 Meeting: Project meeting, Fort Liard: 2003-Aug-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Public participation (cont'd)	Continue to engage communities in public consultation (cont'd)	<p>Meeting: Leaders of Fort Providence: 2002-Aug-06</p> <p>Meeting: Initial consultation, Fort Liard: 2002-Aug-19</p> <p>Meeting: Business opportunities for Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Jul-23</p> <p>Phone: Consultation, Hay River: 2002-Aug-06</p> <p>Meeting: Municipal Planning, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18</p> <p>Meeting: Chamber of Commerce, Hay River: 2002-Jul-17</p> <p>Phone: Invitation to Hay River: 2002-Jul-18</p> <p>Meeting: Municipal Planning, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2002-Nov-21</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline data, Jean Marie River: 2002-Sep-20</p> <p>Meeting: Community meeting, Jean Marie River: 2002-May-28</p> <p>Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Mar-12</p> <p>Phone: Fieldwork, Jean Marie River: 2003-Oct-16</p> <p>Phone: Discussion with Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre: 2003-Oct-21</p> <p>Meeting: Baseline data verification, Kakisa: 2002-Sep-25</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-20</p> <p>Meeting: Data verification, Nahanni Butte: 2002-Sep-18</p> <p>Meeting: Initial consultation, Nahanni Butte: 2002-Aug-21</p> <p>Meeting: Contact with Nahanni Butte: 2002-Jun-08</p> <p>Phone: Project update for World Wildlife Federation: 2003-Jul-12</p> <p>Meeting: Community meeting, Trout Lake: 2002-May-30</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge study, Samba K'e: 2003-Jun-11</p> <p>Phone: Local hiring, Pehdzeh Ki First Nation: 2002-Sep-06</p> <p>Phone: Archaeological fieldwork, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-23</p> <p>Phone: Community meeting, Wrigley: 2002-May-29</p> <p>Phone: Payment for EIS workshops: 2003-Oct-22</p> <p>Phone: Payment for EIS workshops: 2003-Oct-22</p>	

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Public participation (cont'd)	Review and revise strategy and methodology for public consultations	Phone: Cooperative approach, Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Oct-11 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Jul-10 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Feb-28 Meeting: Data verification, Jean Marie River: 2002-Sep-20 Phone: Norman Wells regional workshop: 2003-May-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
Social effects	Consult and collect data on potential project-related social effects	Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-13 Meeting: Project overview for GNWT: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: GNWT HSS data, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: RCMP detachment, Hay River: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Hay River Hospital: 2002-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V4, S4 • V6, S5
Traditional Knowledge	Continue to review and revise scope and methodology for Traditional Knowledge study	Meeting: Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-May-27 Meeting: Leaders of Fort Providence: 2002-Aug-06 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Feb-10 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Feb-28 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Fort Simpson: 2003-Feb-20 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge discussions, Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Sep-19 Phone: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Sep-03 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge workshop, Fort Simpson: 2003-Oct-29 Phone: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Nov-12 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation, Jean Marie River: 2002-Nov-21 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Mar-12 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Feb-26 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-May-07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Traditional Knowledge (cont'd)	Continue to review and revise scope and methodology for Traditional Knowledge study (cont'd)	<p>Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-27 Meeting: Data verification, Nahanni Butte: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Trout Lake: 2003-Mar-20 Phone: Samba K'e consultation, Trout Lake: 2003-Jul-11 Meeting: Review of Traditional Knowledge materials, Trout Lake: 2003-Jul-08 Phone: A Cooperative Approach, Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Oct-11 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge, Jean Marie River: 2003-Feb-14 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie First Nation: 2003-Jul-23 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-11 Phone: Traditional Knowledge presentation, Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation: 2003-Feb-10</p>	
	Continue to provide communities and working groups with updates on progress of Traditional Knowledge study	<p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Jul-10 Phone: ARI permits, Fort Providence: 2003-Nov-26 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge meeting, Nogha Geomatics: 2002-Sep-04 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge meeting, Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2002-Aug-23 Phone: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Mar-28 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-May-30 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation, Liidlii Kue First Nation: 2003-Aug-07 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation, Fort Simpson Métis: 2003-Aug-06 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Jul-31 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Fort Simpson: 2003-Aug-20 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge working group, Fort Simpson: 2003-Oct-17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1, S3

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Traditional Knowledge (cont'd)	Continue to provide communities and working groups with updates on progress of Traditional Knowledge study (cont'd)	<p>Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Fort Simpson: 2003-Jan-14 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge transcript review, Trout Lake: 2003-Sep-29</p> <p>Meeting: Traditional Knowledge, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jun-17 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jun-17 Phone: Concerns about work in Deh Cho Region: 2003-Jul-22 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jul-16 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jul-23 Phone: Local hiring policy, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jul-21 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Aug-19 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Feb-10 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-20 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-May-26 Meeting: Data verification, Nahanni Butte: 2002-Sep-18 Meeting: Samba K'e Traditional Knowledge study, Trout Lake: 2003-Jun-11 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Trout Lake: 2003-Jul-11 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation, Trout Lake: 2003-Jan-31 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Trout Lake: 2003-Jul-22 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Trout Lake: 2003-Jun-26 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge presentation, Wrigley: 2003-Sep-04 Phone: Traditional Knowledge studies, Jean Marie River: 2003-Jul-14</p>	
Training and education	Consider community wishes regarding training, and consider potential project-related training initiatives	<p>Meeting: Data verification, Fort Good Hope: 2002-Sep-24 Meeting: Data verification, Aurora Campus: 2002-Sep-19 Meeting: Project meeting, Fort Liard: 2003-Aug-27 Meeting: Baseline data, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Baseline data, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Baseline data, Fort Providence: 2002-Sep-26 Meeting: Information session, Fort Providence: 2003-Sep-09</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S3, S5

Table 4-18: Issues from Communities in the Deh Cho Region (cont'd)

Issue Category	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Training and education (cont'd)	Consider community wishes regarding training, and consider potential project-related training initiatives (cont'd)	Meeting: Data verification, Fort Simpson: 2002-Aug-13 Meeting: GNWT HSS data, Hay River: 2002-Jul-18 Meeting: Meeting, Hay River and Enterprise: 2003-Jun-19 Meeting: Traditional Knowledge studies, Kakisa: 2003-Mar-20 Phone: Local hiring strategy, Pehdzeh Ki First Nation: 2002-Sep-06 Phone: Archaeological fieldwork, Wrigley: 2002-Sep-22	
Transportation infrastructure	Consult regarding road management	Meeting: Project overview for GNWT: 2002-Jul-17 Meeting: Data verification – GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs, Hay River: 2003-Jul-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Consult regarding transportation logistics for construction	Meeting: Meeting, Hay River and Enterprise: 2002-Jun-19 Meeting: Data verification, NTCL: 2002-Jul-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S2, S4 • V7, S3
	Discuss community concerns about transportation infrastructure	Phone: Fort Simpson Métis Nation: 2003-Aug-29 Meeting: Scoping session, Wrigley: 2003-Sep-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4

Table 4-19: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Deh Cho Region Workshop

Issue Category	Specific Concerns
Biological and Physical Environment	
Access	Having increased access directly affecting fishing in Trout Lake
	Having large trucks moving down access roads, creating a safety issue, e.g., the highway north of Wrigley is narrow and inadequate to accommodate all traffic
	Stopping the increased harvesting that could occur from access roads and proposed pipeline construction areas
	Preventing the unwanted use of land that could occur, particularly by those accessing the right-of-way for travel
Accidental spills	Ensuring industry consults with communities before attempting to make any repairs, e.g., a pinhole leak
Climate change and weather	Addressing ways in which the proposed project will assist Canada in its Kyoto Protocol obligations
	Determining the effects global warming will have on slope stability of the pipeline
Emissions	Increase in greenhouse gas emissions possibly influencing climate change and resulting in modifications to the local climate
	Ice fog in winter creating a safety issue for aircraft and vehicles
	Increased emissions modifying the local climate, affecting vegetation and changing wildlife migration patterns
	Making arrangements for recycling, cogeneration and energy efficiency, considering community requirements for heat and energy, e.g., using waste heat from turbines
	Determining community access to pipeline products and whether this is realistic economically. Many communities think they can, and will, use the gas from the pipeline for their communities
	Setting the emission levels and determining which individuals or groups will have input to these decisions
	Exhaust fumes from the increased number of construction vehicles, especially near roads affecting vegetation, e.g., berries and willows
	Emissions affecting animals and, potentially, the food supply
	Emissions being trapped in the atmosphere and returning to the land as acid rain
	Defining the kinds of emissions people will be experiencing during construction and operations, and needing to define the types of on-site chemicals
Erosion	Additional barge traffic increasing sedimentation in the rivers, resulting in cloudy water and increased water temperatures, causing fish to die
	Having ice build-ups in undercuts along riverbanks that could cause banks to drop into the water and increase silt deposition
	Defining plans for storing barges and how storage will influence erosion
	Defining the ways the proposed pipeline construction will affect Willowlake River
	Determining the effects of erosion on traditional uses of the area
	Determining the effects of erosion on calving grounds and nesting areas
	Reclaiming land by reseeding with indigenous or native plants. There is a concern that soil might need to be brought in

Table 4-19: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concerns
Fish habitat	Using large volumes of water for road, crossings and access construction could negatively affect fish habitat and the availability of water for other uses
	Losing riparian vegetation, especially near the shoreline, could negatively affect fish habitat
	Improving communication between the project proponents and regulators regarding fish and fish habitat
	Establishing a business opportunity for supplying fish to camps
	Monitoring all fish habitats after construction
Noise	Increasing noise in the Blackwater area, a prime Pehdzeh Ki First Nation hunting area, might negatively affect the moose population
Permafrost protection	Defining permafrost monitoring along the right-of-way
	Determining potential permafrost damage and methods to reduce this damage
	Assessing permafrost changes that could cause the pipe to move or float
	Using herbicides for clearing vegetation could have an effect on permafrost
Wildlife protection	Exposing nesting grounds of various bird species to noise, with possible negative effects. Rivers are the most sensitive areas because eagles nest along the rivers and might be directly affected by an increase in barge traffic and associated noise
	Affecting bird migration patterns
	Preferring directional drilling over the proposed open-cut method for pipeline construction through the Blackwater area, because this area is a prime hunting area for the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation
	Introducing non-native species during revegetation
	Clearing timber from the right-of-way. It was suggested that any excess logs should be given to the Elders or that additional logs should be hauled north by barge for use by the Inuvialuit Settlement Region
Waterbirds	Increased barge traffic, especially in the Mills Lake area, could affect everything that uses the river
	Addressing increased human activity near waterbodies. Noise and travel can affect nesting grounds and breeding areas
Socio-economic Environment	
Business opportunities	Ensuring enough lead time is given to local businesses to prepare for potential contracting services, especially during the short time frame of the construction period
	Dealing with slow payment for completed contract work. Payment can take from 90 days to nine months
	Establishing the following regarding securing borrow sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine whether the sites will be returned or reclaimed • identify ownership • identify business opportunities

Table 4-19: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concerns
Community services	Having a void in personnel for community service jobs, e.g., grocery store clerks, when people leave for higher-paying jobs on the pipeline
	Having camp employees going to communities to use drugs during their free time. Industry should ensure that the employee returns to work
Community well-being	Determining whether government and industry policies will be community-specific with respect to camp life and specific communities, permitting some camp employees to access the communities, whereas other camps and communities will prohibit access
	Providing cultural awareness training for both communities and camps, including education on birth control and sexually transmitted diseases
	Implementing holistic community wellness and recognizing the physical, cultural and spiritual elements of a community
	Providing adequate support, e.g., child care services, recreation services, crisis line access, family violence, child welfare, to enable families to deal with project effects
	Monitoring and tracking socio-economic issues within individual communities after the project is abandoned. The responsibility for this should be shared between community, industry and government
	Determining the availability of emergency medical technicians for the camps for budget planning, implementing, and integrating requirements and resources
	Community taxpayer having to pay for additional infrastructure required for pipeline construction
	Recognizing that community wellness is based on the sustainability of the community
	Everyone within the community needing to be in consensus about any decision made about the project, or the project will not go forward
Dual economy	Obtaining monetary compensation for prime harvesting time lost because of camp or work obligations
	Project effects reducing the capability of the land to support the traditional lifestyle
Employment	Determining what funds are available to help businesses prequalify
	Dealing with short-term construction employment
	Determining whether this will be a union or nonunion project. Specialty equipment operators are unionized and many pipeline contractors are expecting to be unionized
	Determining whether business opportunities will be tendered or negotiated with communities
	Determining whether preferential policies will be in place for northern communities or businesses
	Determining whether monitoring and evaluation of the hiring process will occur throughout the project and, if so, the individuals or groups who will do it
	Knowing the fate of the pipeline construction labour force after construction is complete
	Determining the types of opportunities that will exist after construction

Table 4-19: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concerns
Family relationships	Having strained family relationships because of separation in the family unit increasing tension
	Coping with camp life and separation of the family unit, i.e., separation could result in prostitution
	Camp life fostering a breakdown of the traditional lifestyle, creating additional stress in family units
	Knowing camp schedules and whether the workers will have the opportunity to go home to their families
Government revenue	Government monies from the project benefiting the communities through construction of pools, arenas and recreational community infrastructure
	Describing up front all benefits associated with the project. A concern is that there will be no direct benefits, e.g., gas immediately fuelling community homes from the pipeline, and that communities only getting indirect benefits
	Acknowledging that funding for communities is critical but that there is limited potential for the EIS to address this concern
Health	Draining community health infrastructure services to meet project needs
	Employees moving into camps experiencing a big change in their lifestyle in terms of recreational needs and needing to be aware of the limited camp recreation capabilities and how this could affect their health
	Other addictions such as gambling needing attention and not just the recognized addictions such as drugs and alcohol
	Recognizing that an influx of workers could mean an influx of diseases
	Project activities adding stress, such as business start-ups and failures, could result in mental health issues
Health, policing and social services	Increased demand straining local social services
	Government responding to the demand on social services introduced by the project, and if the government does not respond, industry should have a backup plan
	Determining how industry will police itself with respect to policies on workers bringing drugs and alcohol into the communities and selling them
	Ensuring that industry looks after the health of their employees in camps and does not drain community facilities and infrastructure
	Diverting health care dollars to project workers at the expense of other northern projects and initiatives, such as roads
Labour market and training	Building capacity in each community to prepare the communities for the project
	Having mobile training and education in communities to reach those who would not normally be able to access community facilities
	Putting more money into education to make it more available. School challenges or program changes are needed to prevent boredom and encourage students to stay in school. Industry should aid the community in lobbying the government for more money for education.
	Having students trained early in schools for the different job skills associated with the project

Table 4-19: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concerns
Labour market and training (cont'd)	Helping people identify transferable skills
	Determining who will identify training needs and fund the training
	Determining whether training will include indirect job opportunities resulting from project
	Establishing how training requirements will relate to the project schedule
	Youth in schools needing exposure to various professional and nonprofessional career options
	Needing to know how industry will deal with students dropping out of school and forfeiting their education to fill higher-paying jobs
Local services and infrastructure	Ensuring industry waste disposal costs are not paid by community taxpayers
	Identifying individuals who will police the camp rules and regulations
	Determining whether industry will apply rules and regulations
	Using infrastructure left over when the project is completed. Infrastructure should be donated to the communities for refurbishment of facilities.
	Sharing community facilities between community and nearby camp personnel could pose a challenge
Money management	Camp life and separation of the family unit, i.e., separation could result in spending money on prostitutes
	Needing a joint effort between community and industry to foster and build money-management workshops or courses. Income from this project could be used for drugs, alcohol and recreational vehicles, with none going to sustain the family unit
	Determining whether an employee family assistance program will be in effect during the project
	Ensuring that money management and life skills training topics include values, consumption spending and using role models
Population	Having project employment initially introduce one member of the family unit to living farther south as the pipeline is constructed, possibly resulting in the family moving out of the northern community
	Having a strain on the immediate housing availability because of the sudden increase in the transient population associated with project construction
	Having residents take jobs on the project and leaving the communities without help for service industry jobs, such as in motels and restaurants
Traditional culture	Respecting the cultural differences between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals working in the camps
	Paying possible incentives to employees in camps to participate in traditional cultural activities
	Considering the possibility of Aboriginal employees working at a specific camp setting up a tent or bringing their families into camp to reduce the effect on traditional life
	Establishing whether western science and traditional knowledge will be used equally

Table 4-19: Issues Raised at the Round 1 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Specific Concerns
Traditional culture (cont'd)	Recognizing that a movement away from the traditional lifestyle could start, particularly by the youth, as they begin to engage in a wage economy
Transportation infrastructure	Needing public notification about peak traffic periods, especially during construction. Increase in the volume of air and ground traffic could increase accidents. Communities need to be given the choice to either detour or defer their time of travel
	Having increased traffic volumes and traffic congestion. Increased traffic volumes because of the diamond mines already occurs, primarily in January, February and March
	Needing adequate structural integrity of the roads for transporting heavy loads
	Having strained community infrastructure because of service conditions. A specific concern is about contingency plans for crews being grounded in outlying communities because of inclement weather

During the workshop, community leaders made three specific statements about the definition of consultation:

- A leader of the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation said his nation's participation in the workshop was not to be interpreted as approval. The Pehdzeh Ki First Nation had concerns about the pipeline route and its expected effects on the environment. The leader also said access and benefit agreements need to be defined and negotiated directly with the communities before any formal consultation process takes place, that all communities, with their leadership organizations, have to reach an agreement on what consultation is, and that they would not just accept the version of consultation as presented by industry at the Deh Cho regional workshop.
- A representative of the Fort Providence Métis Council, Local No. 57 registered his concern that the workshop was defined as a consultation workshop. He thought it best if the Métis of Fort Providence were observers at the regional workshop, rather than participants in the EIS consultation process, until the term *consultation* was clearly defined by the leadership of the communities. Their observations in the workshop were not to be interpreted as approval of the project.
- A representative of Elders said Elders view the consultation process as synonymous with the process of negotiation. They felt they had to choose their words carefully to not jeopardize their work on the process of negotiations by disclosing too much in the particular meeting. They said they would also rather be observers and stated that silence on any given issue did not necessarily mean agreement with what was being said.

4.5.2.3 Addressing Identified Issues

As previously noted for other regions, issues and concerns identified through the Round 1 public participation activities guided subsequent environmental assessment work.

4.5.3 Round 2 Deh Cho Regional Workshop

A workshop was held for the Deh Cho Region at the Recreation Complex in Fort Simpson on May 18 and 19, 2004.

4.5.3.1 Workshop Attendance

Each of the communities of Wrigley, Fort Simpson, Jean Marie River, Trout Lake, Kakisa, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Enterprise, Hay River, Hay River Reserve and West Point as well as the Deh Cho First Nations (DCFN) and their Pipeline Working Group (PWG) was asked to select up to four representatives from their key leadership to attend the workshop. Representatives from federal and territorial regulatory agencies, the project proponents, the design engineers and the assessment team were also present.

Before the workshop, each attendee was sent an information package containing a formal invitation and tables showing:

- potential biophysical effects
- potential socio-economic effects
- possible mitigation measures

The tables were based on information provided at the earlier Deh Cho Region workshop, noncorridor community meetings and assessment team field studies. Attendees were asked to consider the tables for discussion at the workshop.

4.5.3.2 Workshop Format

The workshop included a combination of plenary sessions and small breakout group discussions similar to the format established in Round 1. The opening plenary session included:

- an overview of the project and plans for the Deh Cho Region
- updates on the construction activities and logistics
- a summary of work to date on the EIS
- discussion of the project stages

Participants were assigned to small discussion groups to ensure that each group had a diversity of representatives. The groups were asked to review and discuss the possible effects of the project on the social and economic characteristics of the

communities and on the physical and biological environments and how these possible effects could be reduced, managed or enhanced.

On May 18, 2004, a dinner was served in celebration of the workshop. On the second day of the workshop, the day began and ended with plenary sessions, with the balance of the time spent in small groups.

4.5.3.3 Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Workshop

The workshop participants identified the following effects and socio-economic and environmental themes associated with project construction and operations (see Table 4-20). Each listed theme includes the main effects associated with it and potential ways to reduce or manage the effect. Some groups focused on issues and effects and suggested fewer mitigation measures, which explains the gaps in the mitigation sections of the table.

4.5.3.4 Addressing Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures

The previous section presented the effects and mitigation measures identified by participants during the workshop. Table 4-20, cited previously, shows where in the EIS these effects and mitigation measures have been addressed.

These discussions were partly based on concerns and issues identified in the First Regional Workshop, on the subsequent noncorridor community meetings held before the workshop as part of Round 2 activities, and on information provided to the assessment team from field studies. Information from these sources was used to develop the workshop.

Results from the Round 2 community meetings and regional workshop were given to the project proponents, the assessment team and the engineering team.

4.6 Nongovernment Organizations

The program for engaging nongovernment organizations (NGOs) began with the first NGO workshop in Yellowknife, at the Explorer Hotel, on December 9 and 10, 2003. The workshop was similar in design and organization to other workshops during Round 1.

The main purpose of the workshop was to introduce the project to those NGOs that had previously expressed interest in the project. The workshop also gave representatives of the communities, the project proponents and the environmental assessment team an opportunity to better understand the concerns and suggestions of the NGOs.

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS	
Biological And Physical Environment			
Barge use	Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased barge traffic leading to dredging of shallow areas, sedimentation and decreased water quality with a negative effect on aquatic habitat Cumulative effects of wake wash causing shore-line erosion over an extended period Barge traffic affecting migratory birds Caribou at risk of being hit by barges while crossing the rivers to their calving grounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S5 V5, S5 V5, S10 V7, S3
	Mitigation	Research accidents involving caribou and barges, and limit operations, such as movement, speed and use of pilot vehicles, to respect caribou movement and land use. Monitor barge traffic appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Effect	Small changes in temperature resulting from increased greenhouse gas emissions might damage permafrost layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S11
	Mitigation	Set up additional climate monitoring sites along the pipeline to supplement systems already in place, use the data for long- and short-term monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S2
Emissions	Effect	Project could add to current elevated levels of greenhouse gases in the North and have implications under the Kyoto Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S11
	Mitigation	Bring natural gas into the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V2, S4
	Mitigation	Model local temperature regimes and use as climate change predictors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S11
	Effect	Exhaust emissions from traffic and idling vehicles could decrease air quality, especially in cold weather. Diesel exhaust fumes are potentially carcinogenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S2
	Mitigation	Optimize use of rail, barge and trucks to reduce emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Mitigation	Park idling vehicles away from communities to reduce diesel exhaust fumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Mitigation	Ensure all vehicles and equipment are new and maintained properly with emission-control systems. Apply emission standards to contractors and subcontractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Mitigation	Assess local air quality and study changes in vegetation and food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S9
	Effect	Burning slash and wood could result in a large volume of particulate matter from smoke, ice fog in the winter and potential effects on vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S4
	Mitigation	Create wood chips instead of burning trees and bushes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
Effect	Venting gases without flaring is not acceptable from a health and safety standpoint, and methane pooling in low areas in cold weather creates a safety hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S2 	
Mitigation	Dust along highways from increased traffic could reduce visibility and create a safety issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3 	

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Emissions (cont'd)	Effect (cont'd)	Airborne dust is a human health concern Calcium chloride, often used for dust suppression, attracts wildlife and could lead to vehicle-animal incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V7, S3
	Mitigation	Use dust suppressants where dust is a safety concern Identify who will be in charge of dust suppression, and use a safe alternative to calcium chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2 • V5, S2
	Effect	Ice fog might be created from various construction activities and affect aircraft landing sites Emissions from the project will be cumulative over area and time; this could have wide-ranging effects on human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2 • V5, S12
	Mitigation	Account for all pipeline-related operations when modelling emissions Start monitoring local climate and air relative to human health indicators to get adequate baseline information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S2 • V3, S2
	Effect	Lack of graphic illustration of air quality issues limits community understanding of potential effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4 • V5, S2
	Mitigation	Increase communication with RWED, Parks Canada and other organizations about local research activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V3, S2
Noise	Effect	Community members do not have a clear understanding of the expected background noise and acceptable noise levels generated by the compressor stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3
	Mitigation	Distribute a project information package on noise, describe noise levels during construction and operations, and give community representatives a tour of a compressor station similar to proposed project facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3
	Effect	The Deh Cho Region is quiet and will be affected to a large extent by continuous noise along the pipeline route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3
	Mitigation	Do not use southern criteria to determine acceptable noise levels for the region. Give communities the opportunity to provide input on noise levels, and use the highest standards for noise regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3
	Effect	Increased noise from vehicles, project facilities and activities will negatively affect wildlife, especially those whose home range is in the pipeline corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V7, S3
	Mitigation	Determine the sensitivity of woodland caribou and other wildlife to noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V7, S3
	Effect	Noise will travel far from the source and affect outlying areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3 • V7, S2

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Noise (cont'd)	Mitigation	Account for the relationship between noise and northern weather conditions when determining the area affected by noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3 • V7, S2
	Effect	Increased noise levels from construction and operations will affect salmon spawning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Mitigation	Determine noise limitations for activities in rivers with spawning or overwintering fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Effect	Baseline data is insufficient to determine the effects of construction noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S3
	Mitigation	Obtain baseline data on noise levels, and continue monitoring before, during and after construction and operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V3, S3 • V5, S3
Soils and landforms protection	Effect	Concern about construction associated with horizontal directional drilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Mitigation	Do preliminary research on ground material to be drilled before deciding to use horizontal directional drilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Effect	Multiple use of right-of-way will lead to decreased slope integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4
	Mitigation	Monitor condition of slopes along right-of-way and ensure stability is maintained and repaired as soon as practical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4
	Effect	Camp residents will use the land during off-hours and affect the terrain with 4x4s, quads and other all-terrain vehicles. This concern also applies to private contractors who might bring their vehicles onto the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4
Vegetation protection	Effect	Clearing the right-of-way and other facility locations will have cumulative effects on the forest and affect calculations of carbon sequestration under the Kyoto Accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S11
	Effect	Settling dust might negatively affect vegetation, food crops such as berries, and the river system and watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9
	Effect	Revegetation of the right-of-way and other areas might allow the introduction of alien and invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9
	Mitigation	Screen seed to be used for revegetation for weeds, and clean and inspect all equipment before introducing it to the project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9
	Mitigation	Remove noxious seeds from the infrastructure sites before construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9
Water and fish habitat	Effect	Proposed route crosses several rivers flowing into the Mackenzie River, leading to pollution of the river system and other watershed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7
	Mitigation	Concern about the effect of the route crossings on fish spawning, beaver and other wildlife habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4
Mitigation	Use the isolation technique for construction of certain crossings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4 	

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Water and fish habitat (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	<p>Determine criteria, such as distance upstream or downstream, to construct in rivers with spawning or overwintering fish</p> <p>Use Traditional Knowledge in the stream and watershed assessment</p> <p>Work with the community to identify lakes and river crossings to avoid</p> <p>Develop contingency and emergency response plans for potential spills in the waterways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4 • V1, S3 • V7, S3 • V7, S5
	Effect	<p>Increased river traffic might negatively affect commercial and domestic fishing</p> <p>Dredging in the delta might negatively affect fish populations</p> <p>Sediment deposition in waterways might negatively affect fish, their eggs and aquatic invertebrates</p> <p>Negative effect of water use from the three potential water users during project construction: Department of Transportation ice roads, pipeline construction, and oil and gas exploration activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3 • V7, S2 • V5, S7 • V7, S3
Wildlife protection	Mitigation	<p>Coordinate common water sources among potential users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3
	Effect	<p>Treated waste water from the camps and project activities might contaminate the local water system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3
	Effect	<p>Concern about the method that will be used to deal with nuisance bears and other wildlife</p> <p>Concern that wildlife monitoring will be short-lived and that temporal baseline data is insufficient to measure change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V5, S10
	Mitigation	<p>Collect baseline data in undisturbed areas before development, monitor during and after construction, and use data to test predictive modelling</p> <p>Review effects on wildlife from other developments such as the Enbridge pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V5, S10
	Effect	<p>Improved access for hunting and fishing along the pipeline corridor might affect the density and abundance of game populations and the local food supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10
	Mitigation	<p>Assess species that are important to each community, and avoid generic studies on wildlife</p> <p>Include an analysis of black bears in the Deh Cho Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V5, S10
	Effect	<p>There will be cumulative effects on wildlife from activities other than those associated with the pipeline</p> <p>Felled trees and brush along the pipeline corridor might reduce visibility for predators and affect prey-predator relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S12 • V5, S10
		<p>A straight-line design for the pipeline route might increase the rate of predation</p> <p>Vegetation barriers proposed for the right-of-way could hinder traditional harvesters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3 • V7, S4

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS	
Wildlife protection (cont'd)	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider alternate designs, such as different elevations, for the pipeline route Only use vegetation as barriers near the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V2, S2 V2, S2
	Effect	Noise and activity from the compressor stations in the valley might affect wildlife distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Mitigation	See noise mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S3
	Effect	Critical wildlife habitat, such as denning sites and woodland caribou habitat, could be altered by project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Mitigation	Build awareness of Species at Risk legislation into the assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Effect	Register concern about the effect of development on bird migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Effect	Major corridors for wildlife movement might be blocked by certain pipeline facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Mitigation	Use Traditional Knowledge with scientific data to create habitat, population movement and animal behaviour models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Effect	Wood bison are an endangered species, and there is a concern that more and faster vehicles might be a hazard to their safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Mitigation	Implement speed and safety controls and define locations where incidents and accidents are most likely to occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Effect	The project will provide the impetus for more exploration and other industrial developments. Fragmentation of the landscape could isolate particular wildlife populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
	Mitigation	Study increased access as a cumulative effects issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5 S12
	Effect	Flying height of aircraft can influence animal behaviour and distribution patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V7, S3
	Effect	Removal of ground cover might damage the top layer, deepen the trails and prevent their use by wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S10
Effect	Invasive insects and other invertebrates might be transported into the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S6 	
Socio-Economic Environment			
Drugs and alcohol	Effect	Sudden increase in income might exacerbate existing alcohol problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Mitigation	Provide effective long-term money management training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Effect	Existing drug and alcohol problems in communities will be magnified with an influx of southern workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5
	Effect	Alcohol use results in undesirable behaviour, such as swearing, and physical and emotional abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V6, S5

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Drugs and alcohol (cont'd)	Mitigation	Use revised and more appropriate drug and alcohol programs with policies adapted specific to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
Employment, training and business opportunities	Effect	<p>With pipeline employment requiring training, prospective employees with less training will be left out of the opportunities. How many people from the communities will have access to jobs and training?</p> <p>Concern that experience will not be recognized if full accreditation in a training course has not been attained but the potential project employee has been working in a similar environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Pipeline Operations Training Committee to work with the communities to bring up capacity to enter training programs</p> <p>Have the project work with unions to develop equivalency to recognize experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	Deh Cho businesses being overrun by larger southern companies in a bid for joint venture contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Organize bids into manageable portions to make it possible for Deh Cho businesses to bid on contracts</p> <p>Provide a venue for businesses to express their concerns and give input on business development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3
	Effect	Women might not have job opportunities equal to men in the camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	Make any jobs available to men in the camps also available to women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Effect	Cultural differences, particularly in the camps, cause racial discrimination, physical and emotional abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5, S6
	Mitigation	<p>Have mandatory cross-cultural training for people from the north and the south</p> <p>Provide Aboriginal counsellors in camps to counsel Aboriginal employees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3, S5
	Effect	Camp employees exhibiting unlawful behaviour in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5
	Mitigation	<p>Ensure camps follow policies in <i>Canadian Standards for Controlled Camps</i></p> <p>Do not permit alcohol or drugs on-site</p> <p>Make adequate recreational facilities available on-site at the camps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S4
	Effect	Opportunity for employment for local residents might be reduced with a union workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	Require unions to sign a cooperation agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	Lack of education in schools about career choices on the project results in students dropping out of school for short-term job opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Mitigation	Have the project provide information to schools about the project and project effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Employment, training and business opportunities (cont'd)	Effect	Concern that people with inadequate training and certification will have no chance for project employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Mitigation	Train people with experience on the land but with low literacy levels to work as environmental monitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
	Effect	Concern that training will not be transmitted adequately to all people in the communities because of low literacy levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5
	Mitigation	Give training orally because literacy skills are not high in Aboriginal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Local services and infrastructure	Effect	Safe vehicular travel conditions and road maintenance for local residents could be compromised by the proposed increase in project traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
	Mitigation	Work collaboratively with the GNWT, municipal governments and the project to start planning now to maintain, repair and improve existing roads Run trucks in convoys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
		Designate specific times and notify local residents when trucks will be travelling on local roads used by the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4
		Develop railway infrastructure as an alternative to using roads to haul heavy loads Integrate project transportation with existing scheduled air carriers to improve air transportation, possibly resulting in indirect benefits to tourism and other businesses Build a service road around the communities to avoid heavier traffic moving through residential and school areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S2 • V6, S4 • V6, S4
	Effect	Human health and the environment could be compromised by inadequate disposal of large amounts of liquid, solid and hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V7, S3
	Mitigation	Coordinate disposal of liquid and solid waste with local communities Implement recycling programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3 • V7, S3
	Effect	Have the project upgrade local waste facilities with new technology and processes to support the project needs, and leave it in the communities as a legacy once the project is finished Service people being lured to the project because of higher wages, leaving vacancies in municipalities for those capable of providing such services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3 • V6, S3
	Mitigation	Provide a buffer of skilled people to fill gaps left in municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Public safety	Effect	Lack of RCMP presence at EIS workshops is a concern with respect to how public safety will be handled on the project
	Mitigation	Detachment commanders along the pipeline corridor have been consulted, and NWT commanders will be meeting in Yellowknife with project leadership
Social services and health	Effect	With fuel shortage in the U.S., the project takes on increased importance and becomes a target for terrorism. What is the potential for terrorism, and what kind of security will be in place to deal with terrorism, particularly in the pipeline area?
	Effect	Medivac expenses for project personnel could be paid by the community
	Mitigation	Community to pay local resident Medivac, and project personnel Medivac to be paid by the project
	Effect	Project-associated population increase stresses health centres in Fort Simpson and Hay River
	Mitigation	Use existing models, such as those developed by diamond mine industry, as an example for health services
	Effect	Give the Deh Cho Regional Health Authority health project planning information early so they can forecast capacity-building and funding needs
Traditional culture	Effect	The current capacity of Deh Cho Regional Health might not be adequate to effectively deal with increases in STDs, alcohol and drug abuse, road and traffic accidents
	Mitigation	Give communities social impact funding to be accessible by community band councils and others to deal with an increase in social problems. As the needs for social services increases, funding should increase for communities, not just for the health authority
	Effect	Develop clear responsibilities for the Deh Cho Regional Health Authority, the project and the GNWT as to who will be responsible for what from a health perspective
	Effect	Project activities could result in lack of respect for the spirit of the land
	Mitigation	Honour the land through Traditional Knowledge studies done in consultation with the communities
	Effect	Consider the special areas identified in Traditional Knowledge studies when designing the pipeline. Try to avoid culturally and spiritually significant areas
Effect	Project activities and commitments resulting in local people spending less time on the land (decline in traditional land use)	• V6, S6
	Additional income from the project could permit purchase of better harvesting equipment, resulting in more participation in traditional activities	• V6, S6

Table 4-20: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Deh Cho Region Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		Link to EIS
Traditional culture (cont'd)	Mitigation	Give local residents time off to participate in traditional activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6
	Effect	Provide cultural awareness training for both Aboriginal people and people from the south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6
	Mitigation	Cultural differences making it difficult for Elders in the Deh Cho communities to understand the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Mitigation	Develop an information booklet for Elders written in their native language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
		Use more pictures to aid in communication with Elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4

Workshop objectives were to:

- review and discuss with NGOs the public participation program and the issues that had been identified with the communities and some northern-based NGO representatives
- describe the project effects that had been identified and the steps being taken to assess them
- discuss the remaining steps to be taken in preparation of the EIS
- review suggestions about when and how further community and NGO input might be gathered
- help facilitate an understanding among the NGO representatives of the various community perspectives associated with the project, and register the importance of these perspectives in the preparation of the EIS
- ensure community representatives are aware of NGO concerns about the proposed project and their suggestions for how project effects might be managed

A second NGO workshop was held March 22 to 23, 2004 as part of the Round 2 participation activities.

4.6.1 Round 1 Nongovernment Organization Workshop

4.6.1.1 Workshop Attendance

Workshop participants included representatives of local, national and international NGOs and key leadership organizations within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Gwich'in Settlement Area, Sahtu Settlement Area and Deh Cho Region. Excluding attendees from the project proponents and the government agencies, there were about 40 participants representing 32 organizations at the workshop. Most were northern participants, including members of community organizations, such as Elder and youth groups, hunters' and trappers' committees, community corporations and renewable resource councils.

Given the variety of attendees, the workshop functioned as a joint community–NGO workshop, and community representatives actively contributed to identify effects and mitigation measures.

4.6.1.2 Workshop Format

Before the workshop, a public participation team member contacted each organization to extend a verbal invitation. The verbal contact was followed by a formal invitation and written information about the workshop, including an agenda and matrices dealing with biophysical and socio-economic effects.

The workshop combined facilitated plenary sessions and small breakout group discussions. The opening plenary session included an update of the project description and the EIS process overview. The later presentation outlined how public input is used to prepare the EIS. Following the plenary session, five breakout discussion groups were formed and asked to comment on and add to the biophysical and socio-economic issues that had been identified by the communities.

During the morning of December 10, representatives of the assessment team provided an overview of the identified project effects. The overview was accompanied by general examples of measures that could be used to manage the effects. Following this presentation, discussions within the small groups took place again and were reported back to the plenary session in the afternoon.

4.6.1.3 Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 Workshop

Table 4-21 presents the possible project issues, possible effects and suggested mitigation measures identified by the workshop attendees. The organization of issue categories is based on the assessment matrices that were sent to the participants before the workshop. Assessment matrices gave attendees the biophysical and socio-economic issue categories.

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Theme-Based Issues		
Scope of EIS	Effect	Scope is narrow
		Need to look wider than just a 1-km corridor
		Need to look at cumulative effects
	Mitigation	Ensure project scoping addresses the potential for different sizes and configurations of the study areas, corridors and boundaries related to the socio-economic and biophysical components. Single approach to boundary delineation is not adequate
		Adopt a broad landscape ecology approach
		Consider the role of Traditional Knowledge and culture in stewardship of the land and its flora and fauna
Consider the implications for biodiversity, sustainability and compliance with the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> (Government of Canada 2003)		
Consultation process	Effect	Not all stakeholders having the same capacity to absorb and understand issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stakeholders need to look at and verify baseline data • need time to review and respond • need time to do own studies and incorporate traditional knowledge • want to see field reports • too much information • too little time – process is rushed • lack of balance; some regions more prepared and ready to participate than others

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Consultation process (cont'd)	Effect (cont'd)	Need to have more focused consultations about issues and stakeholder interests
		Do not have words for mitigation measures and cumulative effects in Aboriginal languages
		PowerPoint slides do not work for communities
		NGO position needs time to be formulated in consultation with communities
		What is the timing and turnaround to get back to stakeholders and communities with answers and more information?
		How can communities express concerns in a timely manner?
		What is the timeframe? Without knowing, it is hard to ask appropriate questions and suggest mitigation measures
	Mitigation	Organize cross-sectoral and multi-theme discussions to better understand the complexity of the issues and to bring forth new and different ideas for possible mitigation measures
		Continue discussions, building relationships and working down to ever-increasing detail
		When visiting communities, avoid fly-in and fly-out by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staying with families • having community meals • giving information in advance
		Get more information out to the communities in ways they can understand by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using simple terms to aid comprehension and translation • providing better follow-up • ensuring people who attend consultations report back to their communities
		Provide more and longer consultation workshops
		Devote a workshop entirely to socio-economic effects
		Slow down or stop consultation process until answers can be provided
Execution of the Environmental Impact Statement	Effect	EIS should be a model exercise because of project magnitude and sensitive environmental setting
	Mitigation	Research opportunities and maximize efforts to develop ground-breaking approaches and methodologies
		Ground EIS in ethical approaches to all matters and reflect proponents' accountability

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Execution of the Environmental Impact Statement (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Merge the EIS with existing planning processes and initiatives in the North. For example, several land use planning processes are not only germane to the EIS execution, but could save time and money if there was integration of data collection and identifying community needs and issues
		Use the lessons learned from similar projects in comparable environmental settings, such as the North Slope
	Effect	The project could trigger further resource exploration and production activity and future pipeline and facilities development. Many of the communities that could be affected by the project are already being affected by diamond mining and exploration activities
	Mitigation	Prepare a cumulative effects assessment according to Canadian Environmental Assessment Act guidelines
	Effect	Need creative approaches to the development of mitigation measures
	Mitigation	Incorporate sound programming responses and use existing mechanisms, such as friendship centres, for counselling and training First consider using existing facilities and sites where mitigation will involve the development of infrastructure. If new facilities are necessary, plan for multiple purposes to ensure that the project provides a legacy for the northern population. Resolve serious inadequacies in community facilities and services, particularly in banking and housing
Monitoring	Effect	The development and implementation of a practical and effective monitoring regime is paramount
	Mitigation	Ensure the consistent interpretation of applicable guidelines, standards and regulations and consistent enforcement across the region by using monitoring tools that comprise both region-wide core standards and area-specific standards that consider the details of a specific geographic area
		Empower an independent party with the authority to issue and enforce orders to stop work or to take corrective action, as applicable. The reporting regime and chain of communication must be clearly articulated, adhered to and communicated throughout the region
		Ensure companies meet conditions to prevent spills or leaks and other environmental commitments
		Begin monitoring immediately to track variations from baseline conditions and the consequences of other concurrent projects in the region
	Effect	Monitoring requirements during operations are long term, offering excellent employment opportunities for northern residents who understand the environmental, and social and cultural character of the region
Mitigation	Design and implement training for northern monitors	

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Monitoring (cont'd)	Effect	Capacity for monitoring is an issue because there are only four or five officers in the Northwest Territories
		Monitors not well trained or funded
		No process or resources to monitor work
	Mitigation	Track spills
		Provide authority to stop project
		Set standards in each area
		Develop environmental bonding
		Provide incentives for performance and compliance
		Provide maps on how to report environmental incidents
		Get experienced monitors
Ensure monitoring includes reporting back		
Ramp-up of community capacity	Effect	Requirements of the stakeholders and the project proponents are conflicting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the project has raised expectations in the communities for employment and economic benefits, and communities are anxious for the project to proceed, providing conditions are met • communities are concerned that potential socio-economic and biophysical effects be assessed in detail, appropriate mitigation measures be developed and a sound monitoring protocol be established
		Aspects of the project can seem overwhelming to the communities
		Roles and responsibilities of the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Government of Canada and the proponents lack clarity in certain instances
Northern Reality	Effect	Project design and mitigation measures consider the realities of the North, including the social, cultural and physical environments
		The absorptive capacity in the communities is limited by many factors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small populations • language barriers, e.g., there are no Aboriginal words for some concepts • constrained financial resources • strained human resources
		Community participants expressing the opinion that <i>our human health and resources have no price</i>

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
The Broader Spectrum	Effect	Consider issues in the EIS that transcend the spatial and temporal boundaries of the project. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol should be incorporated in the discussions. Natural gas is considered to be a clean fuel from an energy-use perspective. It offers some environmental benefits, and its wider use in direct applications improves Canada's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions • Energy sector projects often result in environmental effects near the project location, whereas most of the positive social and economic benefits accrue to users and to geographic areas that are far removed from the project area
	Mitigation	Benefits to northern residents need to be equitably distributed by better allocating permanent employment opportunities and other forms of creative compensation, but not necessarily monetary compensation
Biological and Physical Environment		
Air	Effect	Flaring and extraction, compressor station emissions and leaks all contribute to greenhouse gasses
		Distance that exhaust fumes will travel from equipment
		Increased dust might become a problem in the communities, creating health effects, especially on Elders
		Pipeline breaks
		Effects of air pollution on human and wildlife health
		How will Imperial Oil's current position on climate change affect the project?
		How will companies' environmental and social track records be included in the assessment?
		Need to look at the net effect of the project on greenhouse gasses
		Need to look at broader effects of the pipeline and oil and gas industry on issues such as climate change
	Mitigation	Offset emissions by planting trees
		Create a carbon sink
		Plant vegetation to absorb carbon generated at flares and compressors
		Use only new equipment with emission controls, e.g., use specs for trucks and equipment, as Syncrude and Suncor did
		Forbid idling of vehicles
		Put communities on hydro rather than diesel-generated power to reduce greenhouse emissions, or bring natural gas into communities
	Pave some roads	
	Be clear about what will and will not be incinerated, e.g., plastics	
	Monitor greenhouse gas emissions	
	Use highest standards for construction, facilities and equipment	
	Integrate eco-efficiency requirements in project design and operations	

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Air (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Prescribe highest standards from suppliers
		Use renewable resources, such as sun and wind
		Reduce CO ₂ losses from boreal forest – avoid affecting wetlands and other areas with a lot of CO ₂
		Compensate people for damage
		Contribute to solutions or better decisions
		Employ best practices
Fish and fish habitat	Effect	Debris left in streams, i.e., blockages, will affect fish populations
		Fishing in lakes around camps
		Effect on whales
		Restocking of lakes
		Cumulative effects
	Mitigation	Permit no fishing in lakes around camps
		Control access to fishing areas
		Do not mix species
		Restock with correct species
		Look at offshore developments and marine protected areas
Noise	Effect	Low flying aircraft will affect birds and wildlife
		Barge traffic noise
		Noise from compressor stations
		Concern that noise will disturb animals and fish and therefore subsistence lifestyle
		Need to look at how the project will operate in and near the bird sanctuary
		Increase in road transportation causes noise, emissions, and wear and tear on roads
		Noise is an issue because construction is planned for prime migration period
	Mitigation	Reduce low-level flying
		Use local knowledge and satellite imagery to track animals and avoid them
		Employ best practices
Sudden noise is more disruptive than constant or white noise		
Scale, cumulative effects	Effect	How big a footprint? What is the cumulative effect of the footprint, and other fields of onshore and offshore gas?
		1-km corridor is not sufficient because of interconnectedness in the North
		Project scoping issue, environmental assessment scoping issue
		Area

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		
Scale, cumulative effects (cont'd)	Effect (cont'd)	Time	
		Concern that effects will be long-term and irreversible	
		Will change environment	
		Will change ability to harvest	
		Will change way of life and economic well-being	
		Will change social well-being	
	Mitigation	Make the study area large enough to include all potential effects. Avoid constraining too early.	
Soils	Effect	Concern about transfer of soil contaminated with diseases	
		Location of barge landings	
		Need to look at ground subsidence because of gas extraction	
		How will material excavation at Parsons Lake be handled?	
		Thawing of permafrost	
		Sumps and contaminants kill vegetation	
		Damage, i.e., cratering, can be done by seismic blasting if charges are not deep enough	
		Acidic runoff caused by exposure of rock	
		How to manage gravel sources?	
		Clearing of right-of-way	
		Bio-accumulation of contaminants around the production area	
		How will compacting of soil by large vehicles be handled or considered?	
		Pipeline will affect soils, landforms, vegetation in corridor and related exploration areas i.e., areas that will be opened up once pipeline is in	
		Will there be all-weather roads to gravel sources?	
		What are gravel sources?	
		Will there be shortages?	
		Mitigation	Require clean disposal
			Reduce sumps
	Take away grey matter		
	Learn about slumps from postevaluation of Enbridge Pipeline		
	Monitor restoration completion		
	Revegetate gravel pits		
	Chip vegetation		
	Salvage useable timber		
	Monitor		
Use protected areas as benchmarks			

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures		
Vegetation	Effect	Effect on traditional berry and medicine harvest areas	
		Need to look at how endangered plant species might be affected	
		Revegetation with what species?	
		Disposal of cut trees often disturbs aquatic life if left piled	
		Puddling can occur in areas where trees are cut	
		Concern over introduction of noxious, invasive species	
	Mitigation	Monitor vegetation and wildlife after construction	
		Track vegetation changes	
		Use native species	
		Start programs to cultivate native species now	
		Snow seeding	
		Take a wide view – need protected areas for benchmarking and baseline data	
		Remove vegetation before it becomes a forest fire hazard	
		Salvage timber	
Water	Effect	Spills from the project	
		Need to look at whether water used for camps will be trucked in or pipe-delivered. What will the source be?	
		Sewage disposal: sewage for 900-person camps is an issue	
		What is the receiving body of water for treated water?	
		Testing of water	
		Changes in stream flow	
		Soil erosion from barge wake could affect family fishing enterprise	
		Barge traffic might disturb local river users. People need to get off the river when they see a barge, for fear of swamping	
		How will river slopes be reclaimed after road construction and use?	
		Need to look at the effect of dredging for barges	
		Water for camps and for ice road will cause water drawdown in winter. Must not be so low as to affect fish stock	
		Need to look at the plan for river crossings	
		There is no legislation or regulation for the use of stored barges	
		Need to look at the effect of wakes on nesting shore birds	
		How will sedimentary buildup affect temperature and nutrients in water?	
		Mitigation	Ensure communities help determine water sources
			Consider that normal breakdown processes might not work in northern areas

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Water (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Leave no waste. Truck it out
		Inform people about the barge schedule and the decisions about when barges should travel
		Forbid water extraction from fish and beaver lakes
		Set standards about water withdrawal from lakes for camps
		Test lakes for fish before withdrawal
		Adopt best practices for crossings that will create least disturbance
		Consider regular checks
		Keep spillage control materials on board until stored
		Consider writing provisions into contracts with barge companies about regular checks
Wildlife	Effect	Highway traffic volume affects wildlife populations
		Diseases and disease transfer
		Increased hunting and fishing and a larger area for hunting
		Compensation for habitat loss by creating new habitat
		Project could affect migration and travel patterns. Caribou east of the delta are an issue. The proposed line is in the middle of wintering grounds
		Species at risk
		Beluga whales – issues around dredging for barge operations
		Grizzly bears are plentiful
		Mitigation
	Identify critical habitat sites. If critical habitat is destroyed, the project should create replacement habitat in adjacent areas	
	Map the areas to be avoided by the project	
	Compensate affected traplines and harvest areas	
	Monitor effects of flaring, blasting and drilling on surrounding people, animals and water	
	Fund research that monitors wildlife	
	Respect the Gwich'in Settlement Area land use plan for the wildlife management area	
	Use existing Ikhil right-of-way	
	Include avoidance measures up to and including moving the route for wildlife mitigation	
	Do not disturb migrating caribou or birds	
	Monitor contaminants that could enter the food chain	
		Clean up site
Need regulation		
Monitor		

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Wildlife (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Select key and core areas to ensure their protection based on critical habitats identified in the impact assessment
		Consider Berger's recommendations of a network of protected areas
Socio-Economic Effects		
Community infrastructure	Effect	Increased cost and demand for housing
		Increased demand on community utilities, e.g., water, sewer, waste management, roads and services, e.g., zoning, planning, building permits
		Increased demand for locally available building supplies
		More pests attracted by garbage
		Opportunities for communities to access gas for local energy needs
	Mitigation	Build housing for long term, not for duration of project construction
		Upgrade existing substandard housing
		Prevent landlords from converting apartments into hotels
		Discourage speculative immigrants by raising awareness of project realities
		Involve NGOs or local agencies because government is not always responsive
		Identify needs with sufficient lead time to take necessary action
		Provide training in expected service jobs
		Source major procurement needs from south
		Develop comprehensive project waste management strategy including recycling centres, appropriate disposal facilities, handling and burn policies, and protective fencing, e.g., electronic for bears
Develop local gas distribution and pricing policy		
Evaluate feasibility of co-generation opportunities		
Economy	Effect	More ecotourism because of enhanced access and road infrastructure
		Boom and bust cycle because of dramatic difference between the numbers of construction jobs and operations jobs
		Dysfunctions in local labour force because of better incomes offered by project
		Increased opportunities for existing business
		More long-term employment opportunities in oil and gas exploration
		Reduced quality of tourism and other outdoor experiences because of compressor station noise
	Mitigation	Maximize business opportunities by developing tourism strategies and counselling potential entrepreneurs
		Ensure awareness of construction and operations employment levels, and maximize long-term jobs for northern residents

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Economy (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Expose students to project through co-op programs, and encourage them to stay in school
		Train and educate to back-fill vacancies created
		Break-up large contracts to create opportunities for smaller companies
		Establish community economic development officers responsible for ensuring benefits accrue locally
		Focus on operations job education and training
		Reduce noise levels at all pipeline facilities
Employment and training	Effect	Increased employment opportunities
	Mitigation	Recognize IDC agreement to ensure northern Aboriginal involvement
		Resolve use of unionized labour
		Resolve employee benefits
		Provide training so community people can qualify for technical, management and environmental assessment positions
		Provide training incentives, such as guaranteed employment
		Provide young people with information on operations employment opportunities
Be explicit about project training opportunities as soon as possible		
Family and community health	Effect	Overwork
		Stress for men and women because of family separation
		Increased family violence caused by alcohol consumption, increased income and separation
		Community members move south to work after pipeline is built
		Out-migration of community members to work on project
		Loss of community leadership because of project employment opportunities
		Inequitable distribution of employment and economic benefits among communities
		Erosion of, and pressures on, small-community lifestyle because of construction workers, increased vehicle traffic, drugs, bootlegging, gambling and racism
		Inequitable distribution of employment and economic benefits among women
		Inequitable distribution of employment and economic benefits among people with disabilities
	Mitigation	Set standards for maximum overtime hours and for counselling on health and safety effects of overworking
		Set up a hotline for home communication
		Have employee flex-time and leaves for important family and cultural activities

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Family and community health (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Provide counselling on money management and alcohol abuse
		Provide improved banking services and incentives to encourage savings and investment
		Train and educate people who remain in the communities
		Provide community leadership training and mentoring
		Identify community organizations that can dialogue with the people and businesses to ensure benefits accrue as desired
		Provide counselling on entrepreneurship and business management
		Conduct community investment needs analysis
		Develop community – industry partnerships
		Provide incentives for employees to advance with their job training
		Ensure policies and procedures on behaviour and safety and that zero tolerance for drugs, alcohol and racism applies to all, including project employees and contractors
		Provide cultural orientation
		Provide wellness plans with comprehensive indicators specific to each community
		Provide an ombudsman to review complaints
		Provide outreach activities specifically geared to women to raise awareness
		Develop female role models
		Provide child care and other needed family responsibility measures
Ask Northwest Territories Association for Persons with Disabilities to develop guidelines and policies		
Design accessible worksites and facilities according to the National Building Code, where practical		
Public safety	Effect	Increased crime and violence
		Increased incidents and emergencies
		Increased workplace injury and disability
		Increased risk of swamping local river users because of barge traffic
	Mitigation	Develop relevant construction camp policies
		Ensure presence of RCMP, substance abuse workers, registered nurses and security in camps
		Establish effective emergency response plans
		Develop and enforce project safety, health and environment policies
		Provide safety, health and environment training for workers
		Communicate barge schedules and consult with users about when barges should travel

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Social and health services	Effect	Increased pressure on social services delivery, e.g., health care, treatment centres, RCMP, correctional institutions, shelters
		Further reduced health care access and service
		Increased fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects
		Reduced spiritual wellness
		More pregnancies because of migrant workers
	Mitigation	Apply lessons learned from diamond mine socio-economic commitments
		Ensure industry contributes pro rata to share of social service costs
		Develop project social responsibility code
		Use friendship centres to deliver social programs
		Build the project's health care facilities in communities so local people and workers can benefit
		Provide counselling and educational programs to prevent fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects
		Provide counselling from religious groups, institutions and churches
		Provide counselling from social workers and teachers
Traditional lifestyle	Effect	Reduction or elimination of traditional harvesting activities because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in wildlife migration patterns and habitats • lack of access to gathering grounds • grading of roads or melting of ice roads • removal of water from waterbodies • dredging activities • pipeline leaks and spills
		Loss or reduction of traditional harvesting skills in future generations
		Loss of language
	Mitigation	Reduce noise levels at pipeline facilities
		Avoid important habitat and sensitive areas either completely or during specific times and seasons
		Compensate in the form of caribou meat
		Limit water extraction during critical spawning and migration periods
		Develop protected areas to ensure biodiversity and resource sustainability
		Allow employee flex-time and leaves during important harvesting periods
		Accommodate harvest time in work schedules for people with subsistence requirements
		Provide counselling to ensure project income is spent on harvesting tools, such as skidoos and boats, rather than on other recreational distractions

Table 4-21: Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 1 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	
Traditional lifestyle (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	Ensure traditional ways are protected and maintained through cultural experiences and education
		Hold language classes in worker camps
Additional Issues		
Accountability	Effect	Is there anything in the EIS that outlines plans for cleanup and reclamation and that holds companies accountable?
		Will there be a nongovernment, nonregulatory, nonindustry watchdog?
		Contractors should also be accountable
		What risk management procedures are in place?
	Mitigation	Do better cleanup than in the past
		Use bond for pipeline to fund cleanup of existing sites
		Establish penalties for incidents
		Ensure procedures are specific and supported by all
		Provide containers for drilling waste
		Draft an ethics and accountability statement
Ensure transparency		
International issues	Effect	What are the global effects on climate change?
		International concerns – Russia and Middle East politics could affect the project
		Trade agreements if export gas

Workshop participants developed several themes that encompassed the categories in the assessment matrices. The themes were:

- scope of the EIS – participants determined the scope of the EIS is too narrow and that different approaches and study areas are needed to determine the range of effects that could occur within the socio-economic and biophysical environments
- consultation process – participants suggested additional attention to the process is required to ensure prompt responses to questions raised in public participation activities. The process would be strengthened by providing stakeholders, where required, with sufficient time and training to comment meaningfully on the project
- execution of the EIS – many participants said the EIS should:
 - be a model exercise that develops ground-breaking methodologies
 - be grounded in ethical approaches
 - merge with existing planning processes
 - examine cumulative impacts

- mitigation – participants recommended creative approaches to developing mitigation measures that would incorporate sound programming responses, work with established organizations and use existing service delivery mechanisms
- monitoring – participants noted that a practical and effective monitoring regime is paramount, including establishment of an independent party responsible for monitoring and employing northerners for monitoring work during operations
- ramp-up of community capacity – although there is broad interest in seeing the project proceed, provided conditions are met, participants are concerned that northern communities will have the capacity to respond effectively to the seemingly overwhelming demands that the project will create in preparing the assessment and in developing sound mitigation measures and monitoring protocols
- northern reality – participants were adamant that the project design and mitigation measures consider the unique realities of the North, including the cold climate, vast distances and small communities
- broader spectrum – participants said broader issues need to be considered beyond the spatial and temporal boundaries of the EIS. Consideration should be given to the contribution the pipeline could make to the Kyoto Accord, to the geographic distribution of the environmental effects, and to the social and economic benefits

The beginning of Table 4-21, shown previously, lists the possible effects and suggested mitigation measures imbedded within these broad themes, followed by comments on biophysical and socio-economic issues that arose from the assessment matrices. Issues not included in the assessment matrices are at the end of the table.

4.6.1.4 Addressing Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures

The assessment team used the information provided by workshop participants to clarify, refine and validate the effects the team had previously identified. Identified effects and mitigation measures were reported to the Round 2 NGO workshop where they were refined and added to. Section 4.6.2.4, Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Workshop, presents the results of the Round 2 workshop and shows where effects and mitigation measures identified by the workshop attendees have been addressed in the EIS.

4.6.2 Round 2 Nongovernment Organization Workshop

The second NGO workshop was held to:

- provide an update on the project and the environmental assessment work done since the first NGO workshop in December 2003
- facilitate further discussion among NGO representatives, northern communities and project proponents about the specific and cumulative effects of the project and ways in which they can be best managed

The workshop was held at Northern United Place, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories on March 22 to 24, 2004.

4.6.2.1 Workshop Attendance

Workshop attendees included representatives of local, national and international NGOs, and from key leadership organizations in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Gwich'in Settlement Area, Sahtu Settlement Area and Deh Cho Region. Representatives of the project proponents facilitated discussions, and provided resources as needed, and representatives of government regulatory agencies were present to observe the workshop and to respond to questions about the regulatory process.

There were a total of 31 NGOs and community organizations represented by 40 attendees. The composition of the attendees was similar to the first NGO workshop, with northern communities being well-represented and northern attendees contributing by identifying effects and suggesting mitigation measures.

4.6.2.2 Workshop Format

Invitees to the first workshop were sent an advance notice about the second workshop to alert them that the workshop was being planned. This notice was followed by a telephone call inviting them to attend, and then followed by a formal written invitation.

When registering, attendees were provided with:

- a final meeting agenda
- a list of topics for discussion, including directions describing how these topics were to be addressed by the six discussion groups
- tables with summary information about each of the topics, including project issues and effects, effects management and assessment results

- copies of the biophysical and socio-economic assessment matrices used in the recent community meetings in the Sahtu Settlement Area and in the second Inuvialuit Settlement Region–Gwich'in Settlement Area regional workshop
- an exit survey to be filled out and returned before leaving

The workshop began with a reception on the evening of March 22, 2004. The opening plenary session of March 23 included a review of refinements to the project and an overview of public participation in the communities since the first NGO workshop.

Issues and questions registered at the first NGO workshop were reviewed and response was given. Responses were provided to questions and issues regarding the following topics, among others:

- winter watercourse crossing surveys to identify overwintering and spawning habitats
- landscape-scale approach for terrestrial and marine studies, such as for wildlife, vegetation, landforms and marine mammals, and a community-focused socio-economic assessment
- cumulative effects assessment to conform closely with Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency guidelines and other guidance documents
- biodiversity, including an assessment of species at risk and rare biological communities
- protected areas network
- selection of valued components

Small discussion groups were convened to give attendees the opportunity to discuss eight topics:

- climate
- community wellness
- employment, training and business opportunities
- habitat conservation
- permafrost and landforms
- traditional land use and culture
- transportation and community infrastructure
- water issues and fish

These topics were identified as being of most concern to people at the first NGO workshop and were the most frequently raised issues in meetings with communities. During the workshop, attendees raised the additional topic areas of:

- cumulative effects
- protected areas strategy

4.6.2.3 Key Common Themes from the Workshop

Workshop participants offered several key messages during the workshop, which informed discussions about specific effects and suggested mitigation measures. The discussions are grouped into the following common themes:

- progress with public participation activities and execution of the environmental impact statement – participants thought the plenary and breakout discussions were well animated and that they generated useful and practical ideas. Almost all participants considered the workshop to be an effective tool for validating scoping issues, effects assessment and possible mitigation. The project proponents considered the feedback to be useful additional input to the EIS filing. Everyone agreed that project public participation is moving forward and attaining increasing levels of detail.
- analysis of data and presentation of information – participants recognized the challenge of adequately describing a pipeline corridor that is about 1200 km long, crossing a wide variety of terrain and involving myriad elements. However, they are not satisfied with broad statements and general indicators, but want thorough answers to meticulous questions.
- communication and shared responsibility – the notion of shared responsibility became an ingredient of many discussions, emphasizing the importance of enhancing communication between the communities and the governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories. A strong dialogue between project proponents, NGOs, communities and governments would be fundamental to creating the partnership that would ensure the success of the project in a manner that safeguards the biophysical and socio-economic environments and that complies with all relevant legislation and regulations.

Participants noted that fostering better communication requires a more effective reach to some segments of the population that are often left out of project discussions, including community Elders, children and women.

With increasing awareness that effects management is not solely the vision of the project proponents, there was a desire to allocate and delineate responsibilities for each party and to elaborate positive strategies to effectively and harmoniously resolve problems and optimize opportunities.

- compliance with existing legislation, regulations and standards – participants frequently cited the need for the project to recognize and comply with, the many existing agreements and federal and territorial legislation and regulations. Compliance with the rule of law and the spirit of guidelines and policies would ensure that entitlements are respected, benefits realized and the environment protected. Many concerns would be, if not eliminated, at least alleviated if participants were more fluent in the many industry standards that apply to construction of a major pipeline in a northern environment.

Determining cumulative effects is a serious concern for community and NGO participants alike. The participants are adamant that project cumulative effects assessment be conducted, at minimum, in accordance with the relevant documents published by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and, at best, that they follow recommendations of American and international bodies. Participants are also concerned about the effects the project might have on completing the Protected Areas Strategy network.

- project schedule – timing of the various construction activities was an underlying theme in most discussions. The cycle of project events has a ripple effect and encompasses many aspects of the biophysical and socio-economic environment, from caribou herd migration patterns, to lining up to get a job, to a local business placing an order for a pickup truck. Concern was expressed about:
 - the capacity of the communities to consider all of the project information and the EIS
 - the business community's ability to prepare for the opportunities to be generated by the pipeline
 - the need to avoid a boom-and-bust scenario
 - postconstruction opportunities and the long-term sustainability of particular occupations

4.6.2.4 Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 Workshop

This section is a summary of the discussion group output about themes selected for the workshop. Because of individual group needs, there was a slight difference in the amount of time spent discussing each theme. However, an attempt was made to allocate equal time to each theme, and appropriate resource people were available to introduce the subject matter and assist the facilitator.

Table 4-22 describes the effects and suggested mitigation measures identified in the small group discussions.

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop

Issue Category	Effect	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Climate	Effect	<p>Decreasing the integrity of the ice roads and building foundation slabs</p> <p>Concern about health and safety hazards associated with flaring</p> <p>Increasing risk of forest fires</p> <p>Increasing methane and carbon dioxide releases</p> <p>What are the mechanisms to decrease GHGs?</p> <p>Northern communities are already seeing effects on the land of the climate changing to warmer conditions</p> <p>Consideration in the analysis of GHG emissions of the changing capacity of the boreal forests and bogs to store carbon</p> <p>Is the potential for abrupt climate change factored into the design?</p> <p>Concern about the effect of climate change on Arctic ice and permafrost</p> <p>Project adding stress to GHG emissions in the Northwest Territories in terms of meeting Kyoto standards</p> <p>Abrupt changes, i.e., emission spikes, causing short-term problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S11
	Mitigation	<p>Consult Elders about long-term historical observations regarding climate change</p> <p>Examine effects on wildlife habitat, permafrost, ecoregion boundaries and socio-economic conditions</p> <p>Use alternate energy sources for the compressor stations</p> <p>Conform to Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency guidelines for greenhouse gas management plans and its <i>Incorporating Climate Change Considerations in Environmental Assessment: General Guidance for Practitioners</i> (CEAA 2003)</p> <p>Consider the increase in emissions associated with the whole pipeline life cycle</p> <p>Examine the indirect effects of subsidiary emissions, such as use of project gas to develop the Athabasca Tar Sands</p> <p>Assess potential pollution caused by compressor stations</p> <p>Assess cumulative effects on a local and global scale and in terms of future exploration and development</p> <p>Use community tie-ins to limit fuel GHG emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V5, S11 V7, S3

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Climate (cont'd)	Mitigation (cont'd)	<p>Continuously monitor climate change and its effect on permafrost and sea ice</p> <p>Measure the use of gas along the supply chain to determine the contribution to GHGs</p> <p>Make camps fuel efficient and sustainable</p> <p>Develop complex significance testing to measure the project effects</p> <p>Ensure monitoring plans and reporting are consistent with Canada's Climate Change Action Plan</p>	
Community wellness	Effect	<p>There are pre-existing social problems in the communities, and new short-term wealth might exacerbate the situation and create new issues. Therefore, the project should contribute to existing programs</p> <p>Women are concerned for their safety on the job site and in the camps. What will be done to ensure their safety in the camps?</p> <p>Can existing agencies deal with increased community social problems that might be associated with the pipeline? The cumulative effects assessment needs to take this issue into account. The area of project-related social responsibility is much broader than two years</p> <p>The project must be conscious of issues unique to women. For example, many Aboriginal women won't express themselves openly in certain group settings</p> <p>Will there be a separate camp for women and married couples?</p> <p>Community members are concerned about on-site safety and the dissemination of information on work-related accidents and injuries</p> <p>Concern that parents might leave children at home alone for long periods while they go to work on pipeline jobs. Daycare and homecare service is necessary.</p> <p>People being away to work on the pipeline will strain their families. Need to consider the effects of this strain on distinct segments of the population, including children, adults and Elders</p> <p>The project assumption is that indicators that lead to economic growth are positive. However, economic development might not be a positive experience for people living in the Northwest Territories</p> <p>The project should be aware that existing health conditions in the North are fragile and vulnerable. The project might amplify existing health problems</p> <p>The communities have identified money management as an issue. If banking facilities are not in place, money will likely be spent unwisely</p> <p>In the future, the pipeline might be a national security risk. Considerations for security need to be long term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S5 • V1, S4 • V6, S3 • V6, S5 • V2

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Community wellness (cont'd)	Mitigation	<p>Conduct consultation sessions with women alone. This might facilitate the discussion of different issues</p> <p>Create programs to debrief communities on work-related safety incidents</p> <p>Work with GNWT Health and Social Services to find appropriate childcare in each region</p> <p>Hold debriefing sessions with workers at the camps before they return to the communities to prepare them for the financial pressures they might encounter from friends and family</p> <p>Enable camp workers to continue spiritual practices. Bring a minister and, or, Elders into the camp to help northern workers cope with camp-related stress. Work with Aboriginal liaison officers to make counselling readily available in and outside the camps</p> <p>Start working with local social services now to increase the capacity to deal with the greater demand that will arise from the project. The responsibility should be shared between the project and the GNWT</p> <p>Make communication systems available to camp workers to help maintain contact with their families</p> <p>Include in the employee-hiring package information on the help-line, legal-line and social services. Provide contact numbers on a small laminated card or another format that allow workers to carry them at all times</p> <p>Addressing community wellness means ensuring money is allocated appropriately. Clarify the term <i>cooperation</i>.</p> <p>Implement on-site security measures to prevent drugs and alcohol from entering the communities</p> <p>Implement standardized cultural awareness training for both southerners and northerners. Content can be developed that is particular to the target group.</p> <p>Discuss money management options with single- and double-parent families in the communities</p> <p>Find resources to help interpret the document and facilitate the application process</p> <p>Disseminate project information on a national scale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5 • V6, S5 • V6, S5 • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S6 • V6, S5 • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S5 • V6, S3, S5, S6 • V6, S3 • V6, S4 • V1
Cumulative effects	Effect	<p>Participants need more detail on the approach to assess cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on local and global scales • of future hydrocarbon exploration and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S12 • V6, S9

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Cumulative effects (cont'd)	Mitigation	<p>Closely follow the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's <i>Cumulative Effects Assessment Practitioners Guide</i> and other regulatory guidance documents, especially the Guide's advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that temporal boundaries reflect the operational life of the project, e.g., exploration, construction, operations and abandonment • to analyze cumulative effects in discrete periods of time <p>As the best approach, assess cumulative effects at different stages of development over the expected lifespan of the project. The suggested reference is to the recommendations in the United States National Research Council 2003 report entitled, <i>Cumulative Environmental Effects of Oil and Gas Activities on Alaska's North Slope</i></p> <p>Specify, in the terms of reference, other projects and activities to be considered in the cumulative effects assessment, including, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing natural gas exploration projects and activities in the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea • the Norman Wells development and oil pipeline • likely northern Alberta tar sands developments • existing and likely diamond, gold and other mines, forestry developments, and infrastructure developments in the Mackenzie Valley and Mackenzie Delta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S12 • V5, S12 • V1, S1
Employment, training and business opportunities	Effect	<p>Communities do not have the capacity to react to the environmental impact statement. Training is needed</p> <p>Communities need information about potential business opportunities, numbers of jobs for northerners and methods to obtain qualifications</p> <p>Are there plans to foster new business through the project?</p> <p>Will northern hires be able to work in any region?</p> <p>Local companies seeking contracts with the project and stopping service to the communities</p> <p>Project leading to boom-and-bust scenario, and the need to identify the sustainability of capacity building. Will skills be transferable?</p> <p>Concern that people taking the environmental monitoring course do not have practical experience</p> <p>Does preferential hiring of claimant groups for pipeline jobs pertain to settlement groups or the entire area?</p> <p>Expectations laid out in the prequalification questionnaire designed by the project surpassing the capacity and resources of Aboriginal businesses, and subsequently preventing them from capitalizing on opportunities</p> <p>Daycare needs must be addressed so women can take advantage of training and employment opportunities. A daycare subsidy would help address this issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Employment, training and business opportunities (cont'd)	<p>Are there incentives, such as recreation equipment, that might be given to the schools to keep the kids in school? What is being done for the children from grades 1 to 12?</p> <p>Has the project defined an <i>Aboriginal and northern business</i>?</p> <p>Will there be special training or information-sharing sessions for women in the communities? The community leadership might be an additional barrier for women's involvement in the project</p>	<p>Ensure fairness and equitable access and treatment, which is a paramount consideration</p> <p>Ensure clear, concise and consistent standards, protocols and procedures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procurement • subcontracting agreements • joint venture arrangements, to optimize northern company participation • equipment rental and lease rates • contract tendering and bidding • geographic jurisdictions and workforce mobility between regions • defining Aboriginal and northern businesses. Use northerners for search and rescue teams <p>Provide information on the timeline, numbers and kinds of project-related jobs on a regional basis. This could be done through the local radio stations and translated into several languages</p> <p>Proactively foster joint ventures for northern companies to facilitate local business participation on the project</p> <p>Set subcontracting conditions and standards. Industry should set standard rates for local equipment use</p> <p>Bring training into the communities through a mobile training co-venture, or work with the GNWT to support regional training centres. Make hiring community-based</p> <p>Preferentially hire northerners for pipeline work. Use the GNWT model as a template because it reduces barriers and allows more opportunities for women</p> <p>Ensure contract bidding is a transparent process, where everyone is evaluated in an open dialogue</p> <p>Prepare a comprehensive bidding process guide for use by local contractors</p> <p>Revise the prequalification process for northerners</p> <p>Break down economic benefits by each region in the NWT</p> <p>Get contract information to potential contractors early. Contracts need to be in place to build capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3, S5 • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S2 • V6, S3

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Mitigation (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Employment, training and business opportunities (cont'd)		<p>Disseminate information on apprenticeship programs and long-term jobs to youth. Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Gwich'in Settlement Area have human resources officers. One person could work with community youth and develop a training program</p> <p>Implement standardized performance measures for hiring Environmental and Wildlife monitors. This is a business opportunity for Environmental Monitoring.</p> <p>Maximize opportunities for women by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing measures to ensure women's safety on the job site and in the worker camps • providing daycare facilities and subsidies so women can take advantage of training and employment opportunities • providing special training and information sharing sessions in the communities • awarding communication contracts to local women's organizations that have the trust of northern and Aboriginal women • sensitizing community leadership to the benefits of women's involvement • developing partnerships with other industry and government to invest in quality daycare services to help women take advantage of the opportunities offered to men <p>Use creative scheduling of shifts for pipeline work to allow hunting and other traditional activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3 • V6, S3 • V6, S3, S5
Habitat conservation	Effect	<p>The schedule for dredging and barge traffic needs to limit the effect on marine mammals and fish</p> <p>EIS needs to address how the project and cumulative effects will affect the Protected Areas Strategy</p> <p>Communities have people to manage resources but no resources to deal with permits and research licences</p> <p>Ecosystem and genetic biodiversity have not been examined for the EIS</p> <p>What criteria were used to define the list of animals or the valued ecosystem components studied for the impact assessment?</p> <p>Concern the right-of-way will lead to range expansion for some species</p> <p>Concern about the migration of caribou across the river and potential conflict with barge traffic</p> <p>Wildlife mortality will affect hunting quotas in the settlement areas</p> <p>What kinds of noise and air quality assessments are being done? Are acceptable conditions based on the potential effect on humans or wildlife?</p> <p>Will flaring affect wildlife?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7, S10 • V6, S7 • V6, S4 • V5, S13 • V5, S10 • V5, S10 • V7, S3 • V5, S10 • V5, S2, S3 • V5, S10

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Habitat conservation (cont'd)	<p>What effect will the barge waves have on shorebirds?</p> <p>In terms of habitat fragmentation, have critical habitats such as nesting sites and movement corridors been considered?</p> <p>How will the project facilitate or restrict protected areas planning on the large scale?</p>	<p>Set up an ecotype monitoring program to monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recovery in affected areas • nonaffected areas inside the corridor • similar ecotypes outside the corridor <p>Develop a program, such as the Mackenzie Environmental Development Monitoring Program, to respond to project monitoring</p> <p>Co-operate with industry in urging the government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure legislation is in place to protect the land • for community management resources <p>These ideas should be outlined in the EIS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V5, S10 • V6, S7 • V7, S6 • V7, S6 • V7, S6
	Mitigation	<p>Will marine mammals be monitored?</p> <p>Can barges avoid a group of whales?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V7, S3
	Mitigation	<p>Schedule dredging and barge movements to avoid prime migratory routes, periods of movement and breeding times</p> <p>Follow marine mammal management plans already in place</p> <p>Consider marine mammals in terms of cumulative effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S3 • V7, S3 • V7, S3
Permafrost and landforms	Effect	<p>Concern about the timeline for soil recovery. How long will it take?</p> <p>Will the camps affect the permafrost integrity?</p> <p>Need to define <i>low and high</i> impacts and the method of determining a significant effect</p> <p>Will dredging affect the terrain?</p> <p>Concern that granular extraction will cause thermokarst activity</p> <p>Will permafrost thaw during construction and removal of trees along right-of-way?</p> <p>Risk of soil compaction for the permafrost layer during construction</p> <p>New or non-native vegetation species becoming established in disturbed, i.e., warmer, areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S8 • V5, S9

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Permafrost and landforms cont'd)	Effect (cont'd)	<p>Will the overburden be stripped for the borrow sites and reclaimed before summer? What will happen in permafrost areas with overburden removal?</p> <p>Concern about the use of sumps and associated water contamination</p> <p>Pipeline integrity in areas where the permafrost has melted</p> <p>Consequences of passing the pipeline through uncommon features including patterned ground, i.e., ponding, needs to be investigated</p> <p>How will the integrity of the permafrost be monitored?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4 • V5, S6 • V5, S8 • V5, S8 • V5, S8
	Mitigation	<p>Form another technical advisory committee to look at developing a common protocol for camp and industry sumps</p> <p>Develop earthquake emergency response plans</p> <p>Use visual resources, such as videos, to illustrate methods of pipeline construction</p> <p>Gather information on adaptive pipeline management strategies to ensure problems do not cause pipeline failures</p> <p>Use displaced gravel for a community road</p> <p>Establish community-based monitoring to consider different aspects of the potential effects on the permafrost</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V7, S4 • V7, S5 • V1, S4 • V2 • V6, S7 • V5, S8 • V7, S6
Protected Areas Strategy	Effect	<p>Establish, before project construction, a network of protected areas to represent potentially affected ecoregions and to safeguard wildlife habitats and culturally significant areas</p> <p>Land use plans are under-resourced in financial and community capacity terms, constraining the ability to complete land use planning processes before major development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S10 • V6, S7 • V6, S7
	Mitigation	<p>Identify and address gaps for current protected areas, and those proposed under the Northwest Territories Protected Areas Strategy Five-Year Action Plan or under comprehensive claims agreements</p> <p>Examine effects on the ecological integrity of the five globally significant important bird areas, one of which includes the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary</p> <p>Participate actively, rather than passively, in, and provide financial support for, the Protected Areas Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S7 • V5, S10 • V6, S7 • V6, S7
Traditional land use and culture	Effect	<p>Sale of traditional foods in the camps might be logistically challenging and uneconomical and might detract from local resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S6

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Traditional land use and culture (cont'd)	<p>Expect increase in harvesting from better access to land. Financial recompense for harvest reductions could not compensate for curtailed traditional activity and way of life. Changes could exacerbate depression and the abuse of drugs and alcohol</p> <p>Will fishing loss because of barge activity be compensated?</p> <p>For people to obtain compensation for loss of harvesting, administration of the funding is critical</p> <p>Yearly trapping rotation to different sites needs to be considered in the assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S7 • V5, S7 • V6, S6 • V6, S6 • V5, S10
Mitigation	<p>Protect sacred areas used by community social workers for on-the-land sessions</p> <p>Share project information with subcontractors, and use the information to avoid sensitive areas</p> <p>Use Traditional Knowledge and western science equally</p> <p>In the EIS, outline the mitigation used to protect heritage resources that support the Protected Area Strategy</p> <p>Consider long-term project management plans in conjunction with land-use planning boards</p> <p>Ensure camp management and administration staff provide equal opportunities for everyone.</p> <p>Aboriginal management staff could support this initiative</p> <p>Ensure timing of project activities respects bird and beluga harvest, Mid-August is the best start date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3 • V1, S3 • V1, S3 • V6, S7 • V7, S3, S4 • V6, S3 • V5, S10
Transportation and community infrastructure	<p>Wrigley has concerns about the proposed camp near the Blackwater River and will not allow it to be built at that location</p> <p>Will the project contribute to the maintenance of the roads and build an all-weather road?</p> <p>Increased traffic flow will limit community access to food, fuel, businesses and health services. Some of the communities will require compensation for travel delays and for damage to vehicles from construction traffic</p> <p>Concern about potential damage to winter roads from chains on truck tires</p> <p>The winter roads are very narrow in some locations and have hazardous blind spots. Will the roads be widened?</p> <p>Increased road traffic could facilitate hitchhiking and drug trafficking and allow truckers easy access to berry picking and wildlife along the highway. These issues would affect local community safety and harvesting activities</p> <p>Increased traffic related to the project workforce could result in monopolization of existing commercial air carrier capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2, S2 • V6, S4

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Transportation and community infrastructure (cont'd)	Effect (cont'd)	<p>Where will the garbage and waste from the camps be taken?</p> <p>Who will monitor the waste treatment facilities?</p> <p>Will security be in place in advance?</p> <p>Concern about the increased demand on community staffing and resources, e.g., parking and RCMP</p> <p>Have assessments been done on the housing situation and on potential in-migration in each region?</p> <p>After the influx of pipeline-associated activity, is there any concern about the related decline in the economic boom cycle? This is important in terms of transportation training development</p> <p>There will be an influx of people from the camps and the barges. What facilities, such as bathrooms, will they use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S2, S4 • V7, S3 • V7, S3 • V6, S5 • V7, S3 • V6, S4, S5 • V6, S3, S4 • V6, S3 • V6, S4, S5
	Mitigation	<p>Manage traffic by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imposing speed controls • not paying drivers according to distance travelled • modifying travel routes • requiring all trucks to carry a load • reducing community need to travel • identifying bottleneck points <p>Educate truckers about harvesting activities, such as berry picking and wildlife along the highway</p> <p>Contribute financially or in-kind to highway maintenance and, where necessary and appropriate, construct all-weather roads or widen existing roads</p> <p>Prevent the influx of people from monopolizing existing air service</p> <p>Ensure transportation security enforces strict anti-hitchhiking regulation and monitors for drug trafficking along roadways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S4 • V6, S5 • V6, S4 • V6, S3, S4 • V6, S5
Vegetation	Effect	<p>Re-vegetating with non-native plant species. Revegetation might take over medicinal and other indigenous plant habitat</p> <p>Will the right-of-way need to remain clear of vegetation or will regeneration be allowed?</p> <p>Quantify <i>small</i> losses of vegetation listed in the vegetation impact matrix</p> <p>Will raised bogs be protected?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9 • V5, S9 • V5, S9 • V5, S9

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Vegetation (cont'd)	Mitigation	<p>What are the risk areas for methane release? Will the loss of peat plateaus or the pipeline running under wetland areas cause methane to be released?</p> <p>Revegetate with native species. Approach suppliers now to ensure adequate supply of seeds</p> <p>Develop a native seed bank to revegetate the landscape</p> <p>Limit herbicide use during reclamation</p> <p>Identify and avoid medicinal plant areas and harvesting sites</p> <p>Ensure that Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency biodiversity guidelines are respected and ecosystem, species and genetic diversity considered</p> <p>Monitor for invasive plant species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S9 • V5, S13 • V5, S9
Water issues and fish habitat	Effect	<p>Project affecting water quality and chemistry</p> <p>Need clarification and context for high and low effects management</p> <p>Will instrumentation be used to predict potential stream blockage resulting from frost bulb formation?</p> <p>Surface run-off control</p> <p>Changes in water levels and velocities affecting the fish</p> <p>Concern about the quantity and source of water used for the project and for future exploration</p> <p>Barge traffic causing river channel movement and bank erosion</p> <p>Information is needed on the effect of barge waves. How will their impact compare to coastal storm waves?</p> <p>Will water chemistry be altered by change and disturbance to the land?</p> <p>Will monitoring of waterways and water withdrawal be ongoing?</p> <p>Will the streams and fish habitat potentially most affected by the development be identified?</p> <p>What are the mitigation measures for the effects of sedimentation?</p> <p>Potential for right-of-way debris to fall into streams</p> <p>What amount of material will be dredged and over what time frame?</p> <p>Effects might be negligible when viewed in isolation from other effects on water resources and fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S6 • V5, S7 • V5, S5 • V5, S5 • V5, S7 • V5, S5 • V5, S5 • V5, S5 • V5, S6 • V7, S3 • V5, S7 • V5, S5 • V5, S5 • V5, S5, S6, S7

Table 4-22: Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures Raised at the Round 2 NGO Workshop (cont'd)

Issue Category	Effect (cont'd)	Effects and Mitigation Measures	Link to EIS
Water issues and fish habitat (cont'd)	Effect (cont'd)	<p>Local people are the best resource for information on river conditions</p> <p>After being unstable for a long time, the whitefish population is now stable. How will the project affect the whitefish population?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S3 • V5, S7
	Mitigation	<p>Use a larger and more regional approach for the management plans. For example, consider the whole watershed, and refer to the North Slope Project when considering cumulative effects</p> <p>Recognize future exploration in the scope of cumulative effects</p> <p>Consult communities about dredging</p> <p>Time barging for the spring when the delta is flooded to limit the need for dredging, and bring in the barges over two seasons</p> <p>Establish standard compensation practices in place for harvesting losses</p> <p>Require that a storm water management plan be in place for each disturbed area</p> <p>Establish community-based monitoring to assess sea ice conditions and the changes that might occur</p> <p>Obtain winter baseline data on fish populations and habitat at planned watercourse crossings to facilitate predictions of environmental effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V5, S7 • V7, S3 • V5, S12 • V1, S5 • V2, S8 • V5, S5 • V7, S3, S4 • V6, S6 • V7, S5 • V7, S6 • V3, S7

4.6.2.5 Addressing Identified Effects and Mitigation Measures

The previous section described the effects and mitigation measures identified by participants during the workshop. The preceding table shows where in the EIS these effects and mitigation measures have been addressed.

As was indicated in discussions about effects and mitigation measures identified in the regional workshops, information from the second NGO workshop has been reported to the project proponents, the assessment team and the engineering team.

4.7 Additional Public Participation Activities

4.7.1 Northwestern Alberta

The proposed pipeline will tie into the existing pipeline system in northwestern Alberta. Residents of this region include the Dene Tha' First Nation and other stakeholders include municipal governments, local business interests and other public agencies. Preliminary discussions with stakeholders have been initiated, and information for the SEIA has been collected.

4.7.1.1 Meetings with the Dene Tha' First Nation

Participation activities with the Dene Tha' First Nation were initiated in July 2002. The main purpose of the initial meeting with the band manager was to introduce the project and to collect data for the Dene Tha' socio-economic community profile. The meeting was helpful in establishing a main community contact for gathering additional information for the community profile.

On September 18, 2002, a subsequent meeting was held with the chief, council and Elders. This meeting reintroduced and clarified additional details about the project and scoped out initial queries and concerns about the EIS study process. On October 17, 2002, project representatives were invited to attend an industry trade fair in Chateh, Alberta. Project information was given to the fair participants and to participants from the Chateh community.

In January 2003, representatives of project proponents met with Dene Tha' First Nation consultants, and discussed the need to meet with the community about the project and to present information about the traditional knowledge component of the project. The proponents said at that time that they would not be building the pipeline south of the Northwest Territories and Alberta boundary.

Contact has subsequently been made with Dene Tha' First Nation consultants and councillors to determine opportunities to continue discussions about the project. Additional meetings were held with Dene Tha' First Nation representatives during the first quarter of 2004 to exchange information about the project and to obtain socio-economic data. The Dene Tha' expressed their concern about their readiness to consult and described the extent of their traditional use area.

4.7.1.2 Other Meetings

Meetings were held with municipal government representatives and community service providers in the region primarily to obtain baseline information for the socio-economic assessment. Communities visited included:

- Rainbow Lake
- High Level
- Zama

Representatives were briefed on the project during these meetings. The main concerns raised by the representatives were about business and employment opportunities the project would create.

4.7.1.3 Issues Raised

Because information gathering is in the initial stages for all Dene Tha' First Nation communities, few issues have been raised. However, in meetings to date, the communities expressed the need for business opportunities from the project to be long term and throughout all project stages.

The Dene Tha' First Nation have also expressed a strong desire to be included in the Aboriginal Pipeline Group.

Table 4-23 summarizes the concerns and issues raised during meetings in northwestern Alberta.

4.7.1.4 Addressing Identified Issues

More meetings are necessary in northwestern Alberta communities to scope out the issues associated with the EIS assessment process and obtain stakeholder comment on the potential effects and suggested mitigation measures.

4.7.2 Northern Business Community

Northern business interests have been present at many of the participation sessions in the communities and regions. The involvement of organizations and individuals with a business perspective has yielded a range of issues about the project and identified possible effects and mitigation measures. This information is included in the discussion of the public participation program for each of the administrative regions. Comments and concerns from business interests were more commonly registered at participation sessions held in the regional centres of each of the administrative regions and in communities outside the Mackenzie Valley.

Table 4-23: Issues from Communities in Northwestern Alberta

Issue	Concern	Source or Stakeholder	Link to EIS
Biophysical Issues			
	No concerns raised		
Socio-economic Issues			
Business opportunities	Keep communities informed of possible joint venture opportunities	Meeting: Dene Tha' community profile, Chateh: 2002-Jul-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S3
Employment opportunities	Review local hiring policy	Meeting: Master Services Agreement for field assistants, Dene Tha' Region: 2003-Sep-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S2 • V6, S3
Public participation	Maintain effective contact with community	Meeting: Dene Tha' community profile, Chateh: 2002-Jul-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
	Continue to review public consultation strategy	Meeting: Dene Tha' consultation session: 2003-Aug-13	
Training and education	Continue to discuss project-related training	Meeting: Master Services Agreement for field assistants, Dene Tha' Region: 2003-May-02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1, S4
		Phone: Northern Alberta Institute of Technology Aboriginal training programs: 2003-Sep-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V6, S5

The main issues identified by representatives of the business community include:

- opportunities that would be made available to northern businesses
- contracting procedures that would be followed
- effects of the project on supply and demand of labour and goods and services

Formal participation activities for the northern business community included an open house in Yellowknife on March 25, 2004 to give the business sector the opportunity to learn more directly about the project and to raise any concerns. The project proponents convened the open house and have also organized several prequalification sessions for interested businesses in the study area.

As part of the EIS work, the assessment team made master service agreements (MSAs) with local and regional organizations. The MSAs set out the contractual expectations of the consulting firms conducting the EIS. They facilitate the provision of labour and services for activities that are involved in preparing the EIS and that would benefit from northern content. MSAs were established primarily with community-based economic development organizations in the Mackenzie Valley. The process of establishing MSAs provided the opportunity to familiarize organizations with the project and to clarify expectations of both the northern organizations and the project proponents.

4.7.3 Governments and Resource Management Agencies

Government and resource management agencies have participated in the assessment process. Their participation included attending the regional workshops and the community meetings and open houses that were organized for the EIS. Attendees included representatives from the Pipeline Preparedness Office of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the National Energy Board. They were at these meetings primarily to observe the process and to respond to questions.

The project proponents have been hosting lunch-and-learn sessions for officials of the GNWT and public agencies based in Yellowknife. The sessions were held in the first quarter of 2004 and usually included an overview presentation of the project by the proponents followed by a question-and-answer period.

More discussions about the project have been held between the proponents and the government organizations. These meetings are described in the proponents' description of public consultation activities (see *Mackenzie Gas Project Public Consultation Volume 1: Consultation Program*).