SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO IR JRP.151 (CONSULTATION ASSESSMENT REPORT)

September 2010

nalcor energy
LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Information Requests with Aboriginal Content

Appendix 2 Records of Consultation

Appendix 3 NunatuKavut Phase 1 Consultation Report

Appendix 4 Land and Resource Use Interviews – Pakua Shipi

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nalcor Energy (Nalcor) has prepared this Consultation Assessment Report as a supplement to its response to IR JRP.151, and to further satisfy the Joint Review Panel (JRP) requirements as set out in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines (Guidelines). This report demonstrates Nalcor's efforts to understand the interests, values, concerns, contemporary and historic activities, Aboriginal traditional knowledge and important issues facing Aboriginal groups, and indicates how these have been considered in planning and carrying out the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project (Project).

Section 4.8 of the Guidelines identifies nine Aboriginal groups and communities: in Newfoundland and Labrador, Innu Nation, NunatuKavut (formerly known as Labrador Metis Nation), and the Nunatsiavut Government and, in Québec, the Innu communities of Pakua Shipi, Unamen Shipu, Nutashkuan, Ekuanitshit, Uashat mak Mani-Utenam, and Matimekush-Lac John. Subsequently, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach was identified by the JRP, and has been included in this report. Each of these groups or communities is presented in a separate chapter of this report.

To assist in ensuring that the necessary information to address issues of potential concern of these groups was considered, Nalcor undertook a variety of efforts to:

- familiarize Aboriginal groups with the Project and its potential environmental effects;
- identify any issues of concern regarding potential environmental effects of the Project; and
- identify the actions Nalcor is proposing to take to address each issue identified, as appropriate.

As requested in Section 4.8 of the Guidelines, “where Nalcor is not able or should not address any particular issue(s)”, this report includes supporting reasons. In addition, Nalcor refers readers to the relevant sections of the EIS.

The information and issues that have been provided to, or identified by Nalcor, as noted in the EIS (Volume IA, Section 9-1) and Information Request (IR) responses have been considered during the Project planning process, and will continue to be considered throughout construction and operations of the Project, as appropriate.

2.0 APPROACH

Nalcor undertook a variety of efforts to develop a clear understanding of Aboriginal interests, values, concerns, contemporary and historic activities, Aboriginal traditional knowledge and important issues facing each Aboriginal group. These efforts included direct engagement whenever possible, offers of capacity funding to assist the communities in their participation, written requests for information, review of the groups participation in the environmental assessment (EA) process of the Project, literature reviews, review of available land claim documentation, groups' participation in similar project EAs, and consideration of public statements made by community leadership regarding the Project. In addition, Nalcor has responded to IRs with Aboriginal content; a list of these IRs is provided in Appendix 1.

An updated Record of Consultation to illustrate the on-going efforts of Nalcor to provide Aboriginal groups and communities with the opportunity for meaningful consultation is provided in Appendix 2.

All information available to Nalcor was reviewed on a community-by-community basis and is presented as separate chapters in this report in the following format:

Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Nalcor's consultation efforts and data collected (i.e., sources accessed) are summarized in this section. Nalcor reviewed and considered all information that was available to it. These sections provide an overview of Nalcor's consultation efforts with each Aboriginal group, with particular attention to new consultation events and new information provided since the EIS submission.

Community Profile

The community profile includes a description of the location, traditional territory and socio-economic profile. The discussion of each Aboriginal group or community's socio-economic profile may include information on socio-cultural activities, demographics, education, housing, facilities and services, community health, economic indicators, economic activities and development projects. The history and existing environment are also described for each Aboriginal group or community.

Historic and Contemporary Activities

A thorough review of all historic and contemporary land and resource use information available to Nalcor was completed on a group by group basis. Examples of such activities are traditional harvesting activities (fishing, marine mammal and plant harvesting, and hunting), trails and camps, trapping, gathering places, sacred areas, and spiritual areas.

Spatial information available for these activities is reported in map format showing the proximity to the Project. The Project area includes the Project footprint or, where relevant, the assessment boundaries as outlined in Volume IA, Section 9.3 of the EIS. Where possible, contemporary and historic activities are distinguished.

Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

A list of issues and/or concerns identified by Nalcor through direct engagement and an information review, and the action/response Nalcor is proposing to take to address each issue is outlined in table format. This information, in association with the community profile, and contemporary and historic activities, has been reviewed by Nalcor to build on its understanding of the interests, values, concerns, contemporary and historic activities, Aboriginal traditional knowledge and important issues facing Aboriginal groups.

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For presentation and discussion purposes the issues have been placed into categories and subcategories as follows:

- Traditional Lifestyle
  - Hunting
  - Fishing
  - Trapping
  - Marine Mammal Harvesting
  - Plant Harvesting
  - Use of Territory
  - Trails and Camps
  - Gathering Places, Sacred Areas, Spiritual Areas
  - Other
- Social
  - Health
  - Education and Training
  - Infrastructure, Housing, etc.
  - Family and Community
  - Other
- Economic
  - Jobs
  - Impacts and Benefits Agreement (IBA)
  - Benefits
  - Business Opportunities
  - Other
- Environment
  - Cumulative Effects
  - Impact on Flora
  - Impact on Wildlife
  - Impact on Biophysical
  - Operations and Impacts on Habitat
  - Other
- EA Process
  - Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Consideration
  - Communication
  - Participation in Follow-up Programs
  - Other

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- Asserted Ancestral Rights
  - Recognition of Asserted Rights and Title
  - Other

Where issues of concern regarding potential environmental effects of the Project have been identified, the mitigation measures (i.e., action/response) presented in the EIS and IR responses are provided. As appropriate, new mitigation measures are proposed. The actions are referenced back to the EIS and/or IR responses.

In some cases, issues relate to matters byond Nalcor's ability or responsibility to address and are beyond the scope of the Project.

At the end of this section Nalcor summarizes the issues and mitigation by category for each Aboriginal group.

Conclusion

A concluding statement is provided for each Aboriginal group.

3.0 INNU NATION

3.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor has engaged Innu Nation in consultation respecting the Project since 2000. Innu Nation represents the Innu of Labrador. Through a series of agreements concluded between February 2000 and August 2008, Nalcor has provided funding to participate in community consultation, IBA negotiations and an environmental Task Force. An IBA, which addresses issues and concerns raised by Innu Nation, currently awaits ratification by the Labrador Innu.

Consultation efforts with Innu Nation are described in Section 8.3, Volume IA of the EIS, as well as in Nalcor's responses to IR JRP.1, IR JRP.1S/2S, and IR JRP.151 and in the monthly updates provided to the JRP.

Data Collection

The information used for this Chapter was obtained directly from Innu Nation and from publicly available sources, including:

- documents that contain data gathered from interviews with community members;
- primary sources directly produced by a community and/or with its consultants and advisors;
- other sources of information that contain a commentary such as fur trade journals, explorer accounts, government information, census documents, and materials gathered by a different Aboriginal group; and
- information sources related to Innu Nation land use knowledge shared during consultation and materials submitted to the registry of the JRP.

3.2 Community Profile

Location

The Labrador Innu population is approximately 2,500 with most residing in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish, although small numbers of Innu also reside in Happy Valley-Goose Bay and elsewhere.

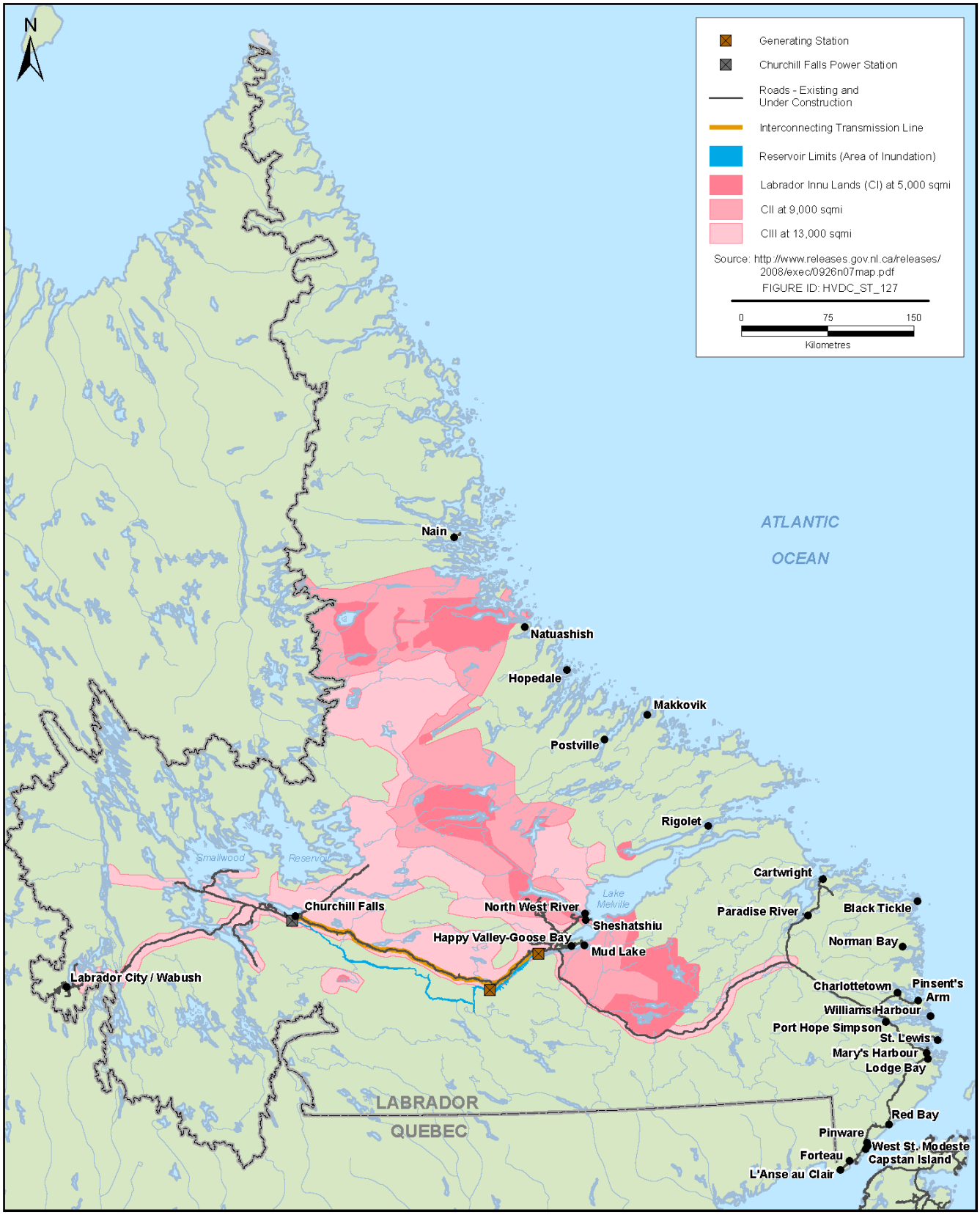
In September 2008, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nalcor Energy, and Innu Nation, signed Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement, which is presented in the response to IR JRP.151 (Attachment 3). The land selection agreed to by the Province and Innu Nation is shown in Figure 3-1.

Socio-economics

Demographics

Most Labrador Innu live in the communities of Sheshatshiu (Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation) and Natuashish (Mushuau Innu First Nation). Sheshatshiu, which is approximately 40 km northeast of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, is the largest Innu community in Labrador. Natuashish is a smaller community on the northern coast of Labrador. As of July 2010, there were approximately 1,325 Innu living in Sheshatishiu and 750 Innu living in Natuashish (INAC 2010).

Table 3-1 provides 2010 demographic data for the two Innu communities (approximately 60 residents of Mud Lake are included in the Census information for Sheshatshiu).



Source: Based on http://www.releases.gov.nl.ca/releases/2008/exec/0926n07map.pdf

Figure 3-1 Tshash Petapen Land Selection

Table 3-1 Demographic Data for Innu Nation (INAC 2010)

Demographic	Sheshatshiu		Natuashish	
	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage
Total population	1,325	-	750	-
On the reserve	1,185	89.4	694	92.5
Off the reserve	125	9.4	54	7.2
Men	647	48.8	352	46.9
Women	678	51.2	398	53.1
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	220	19.8	125	17.6

Education

Four schools service Sheshatshiu: two in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, one in the adjacent community of North West River and one in Sheshatshiu. These schools have a combined capacity of 1,300 students and during the 2006-07 school year they had 1,078 registered students and 84.5 full-time equivalent teachers. There is one daycare in Sheshatshiu, Shakastueu Pishum Mithaup, which offers a Head Start program. It has a capacity of nine full-time children. There is only one school in Natuashish, the Mushuau Innu Natuashish School, which had 216 registered students in 2007-08 and 26 full-time equivalent teachers (NL Statistics Agency 2010).

According to Census data, the majority of the adult Innu population (aged 20 to 64) have not completed high school. The education levels of Sheshatshiu Innu are provided in the response to IR JRP.134. In Natuashish, 17.4% of Innu had completed post-secondary education while only 5.8% held a high school certificate or equivalent (Statistics Canada 2006).

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

Housing in Sheshatshiu is described in Volume III of the EIS (Section 2.6.6.3).

Natuashish is a new community which was created in 2002 with the relocation of the Innu from Davis Inlet. There were 165 occupied private dwellings in Natuashish in 2006 and the average value of homes was $59,154 in 2001 (Statistics Canada 2006; SCI 2007).

Policing and fire protection services for Sheshatshiu are described in Volume III of the EIS (Sections 2.6.2 and 2.6.3).

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for Natuashish with the assistance of two Tribal Police Officers. There is one Corporal in-charge with five constables working in the community. It is a modern detachment with four cells, interview room, conference room, and garage. There are two police vehicles, three snowmobiles and two ATVs for the members to use in the execution of their duties. Natuashish has a fire hall with two fire fighting vehicles.

Sheshatshiu has a modern arena, with a gym, rink and community rooms, which is open year round for hockey, skating and other activities. The Natuashish Recreation Committee runs a number of indoor activities in that community, such as Tae Kwon Do, for adults and youth, which take place in the school gym. Natuashish also has an indoor arena that is open year-round.

Community Health

Health facilities that service Sheshatshiu are described in Volume III of the EIS (Section 2.7.2.2).

Labrador Grenfell Regional Health Authority (Labrador-Grenfell Health) operates a community health clinic in Natuashish that provides primary health care to residents. It has one holding bed and one Emergency Room bed. Basic trauma and resuscitation equipment are provided. Emergency patients are medevaced to the appropriate referral centre. Labrador-Grenfell Health partners with the Mushuau Innu Health Commission in the provision of health care. The clinic has three regional nurses, one personal care attendant, two child, youth and family services social workers and two community service workers. A physician visits every four to six weeks from Happy Valley-Goose Bay and a dentist visits periodically.

In addition, community health services are provided to Natuashish by a community health nurse, a community health aid, commission community service workers, a diabetic worker and a home care coordinator (Labrador-Grenfell Health 2007).

The Labrador Innu have higher than average rates of diabetes, mortality of people aged 65 or younger, youth mortality, teenage pregnancy and learning difficulties consistent with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), compared to the Labrador-Grenfell Health region as a whole. Between 1998 and 2000, the rate of attempted suicide among Labrador Innu youth was 17 times the provincial rate (EIS, Volume III, Section 2.7.3).

Economic Indicators

Table 3-2 presents economic indicators for the Innu of Sheshatshiu and Natuashish. Compared to that for the Province, Sheshatshiu's participation rate was lower in 2006, while that of Natuashish was higher. The unemployment rate for both communities was higher than the Province's in 2006 and the average income of Innu communities was lower than that of the Province (Statistics Canada 2006).

Table 3-2 Economic Indicators for the Innu of Sheshatishiu and Natuashish as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada, 1996; 2001; 2006).

Economic Indicator	Sheshatshiu			Natuashish			Province of NL
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation rate (%)	42.3	43.1	51.1	68.9	45.5	65.1	58.9
Employment rate (%)	-	30	36.5	-	43.9	47.7	47.9
Unemployment rate (%)	41.7	28.6	28.6	10	6.7	26.8	18.6
Average income ($)	11,452	10, 411	16,176	12,878	16,032	17,600	19,573

*Pre-2006 data for Natuashish are actually for Davis Inlet.

Economic Activities

Innu Nation has an organization dedicated to improving and developing economic capacity on Innu land. The Innu Business Development Centre has been created to help businesses get established and contribute to Innu communities (Innu Nation website).

Innu Nation maintains a business registry which is arranged by industry. Innu businesses are invested in a diverse range of businesses, from technology communications services to waste management, tourism to real estate services. The two industries with the largest number of businesses are the construction and industrial supplies industries (SCI 2007).

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The major employer in Sheshatshiu is the Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation Band Council and employers in Natuashish include the Mushuau Innu First Nation Band Council, Mushuau Innu Health Commission, the Mushuau Innu General Store and the Natuashish Hotel.

Development Projects

The Innu Development Limited Partnership (Innu Development) was created by the Mushuau Innu and Sheshatshiu Innu Band Councils to represent the economic interests of the Innu peoples of Natuashish and Sheshatshiu while simultaneously respecting Innu rights, territory, and culture. This is achieved by creating opportunities for employment and private business in these communities, providing training and education in order to expand Innu economic capacity, and by creating and maintaining equity in all industries.

Innu Development is involved in a number of business ventures including Innu Mikun Airlines Limited Partnership, Innu Kiewit Constructors Limited Partnership and Labrador Catering Limited Partnership.

3.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

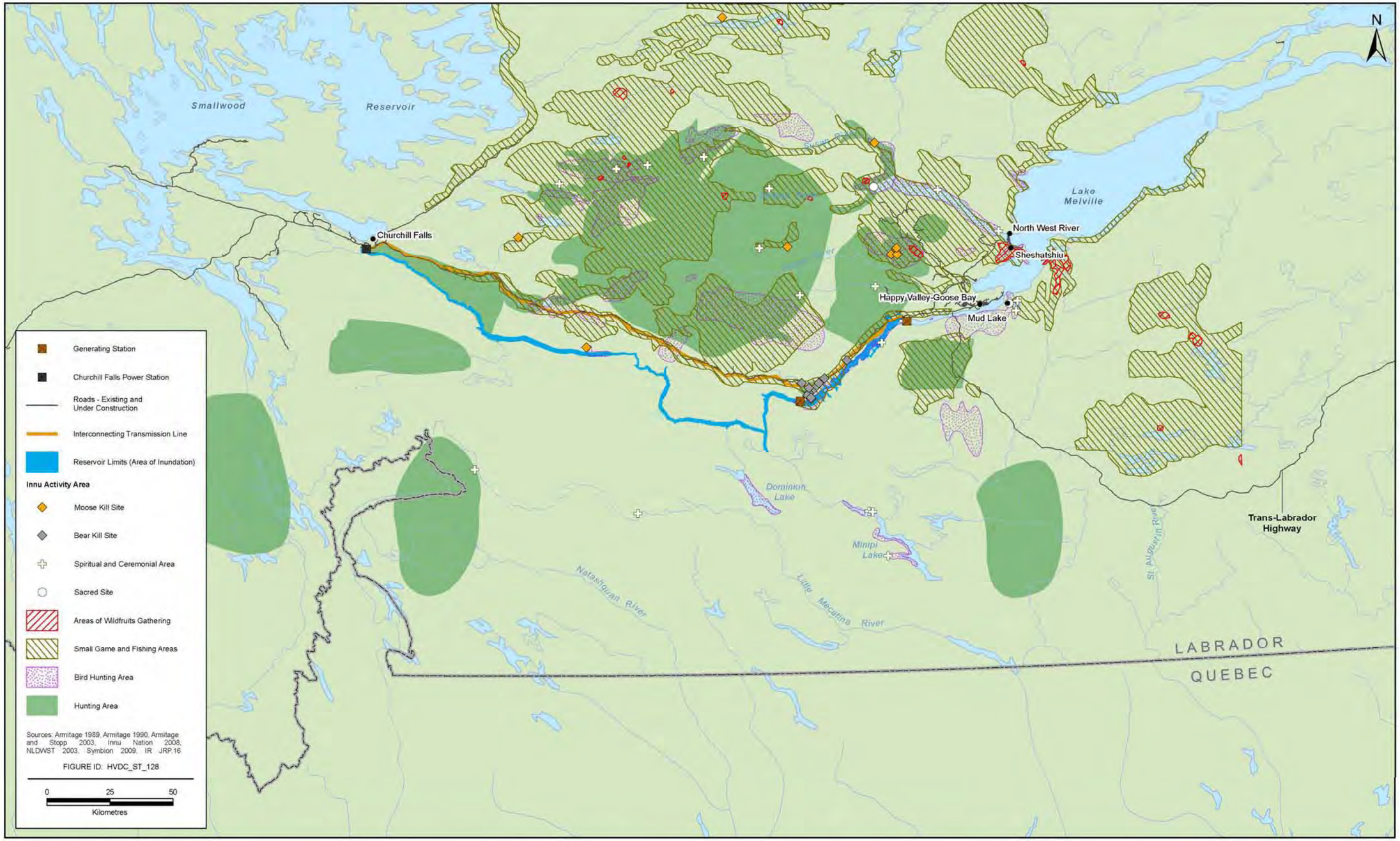
The following discussion is organized according to the two general time-periods (Historic and Contemporary) frequently used in the existing and available literature to describe land use and harvesting of central and southern Labrador by Labrador Innu.

The Historic Period is a general term used to define the time following the arrival of Europeans in Labrador ca. AD 1500 until ca. AD 1960. The summary of information for this period is included to provide background and context for the changes to land use and harvesting that developed in the region.

The year AD 1960 is generally used to define the beginning of the Contemporary Period, as it coincides with the time that the Innu were settled permanently in communities. Permanent settlement resulted in a number of notable changes to their long-standing patterns of land use and harvesting.

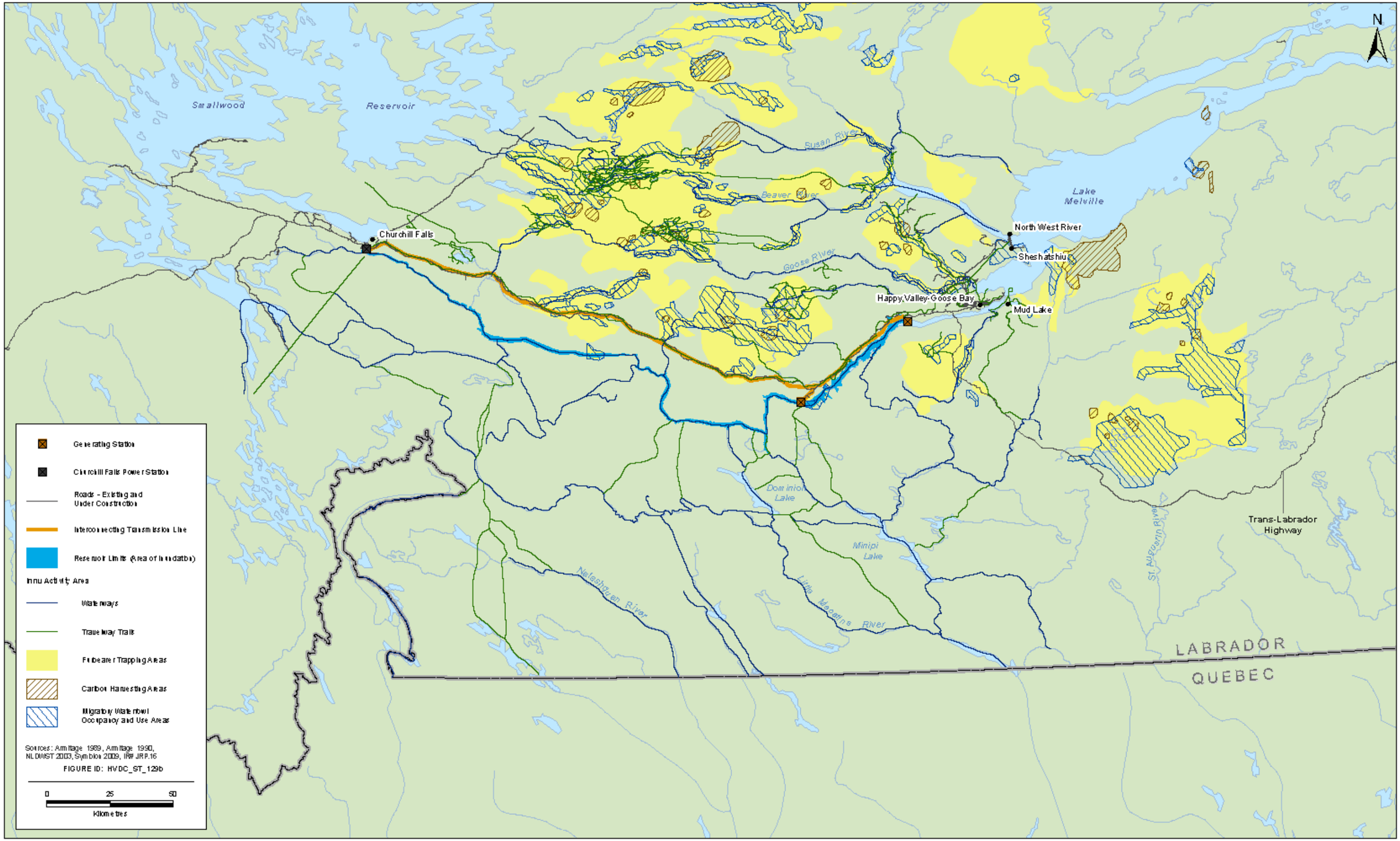
It was not always possible to distinguish between historic and contemporary land use because the data used to compile the activity maps in this Chapter were not coded according to time period. Thus, the figures in this section includes activities from both the historic and contemporary periods. While some of the information appears to be as recent as 10 to 15 years old, other land use elements were derived from files and reports completed ca. 1950 or earlier (Symbion 2009).

For a more detailed presentation of Innu land use and harvesting activities (primarily during the Contemporary Period, i.e., post-1960), refer to Volume III, Chapter 5 of the EIS. A summary of activities undertaken by Innu in south/central Labrador generally and within and adjacent to the Project footprint, are shown in Figures 3-2 and 3-3 of this Chapter.



Source: Armitage 1989, Armitage 1990, Armitage and Stopp 2003, Innu Nation 2008, NLDWST 2003, Symbion 2009, IR JRP.16

Figure 3-2 Sheshatshiu Innu Historic and Contemporary Activities (A)



Source: Armitage 1989, Armitage 1990, NLDWST 2003, Symbion 2009, IR JRP.16

Figure 3-3 Sheshatshiu Innu Historic and Contemporary Activities (B)

Historic Activities

The Innu were nomadic people who spent extended periods of time hunting in the interior. They harvested a wide range of terrestrial and marine species for food and clothing, including caribou, beaver, porcupine, fox, hare, marten, migratory birds and seals. Also harvested were Atlantic salmon, pike, whitefish, suckers and sturgeon. Various plants were gathered for food and medicinal purposes (Rogers and Leacock 1981; Innu Nation 2007).

Although little is known of Innu hunting territories and social structure during pre-contact times (i.e., the period prior to the arrival of Europeans in North America and contact with Aboriginal people), evidence suggests that broadly dispersed groups remained in contact through long-distance travel throughout the interior. It is likely that the wide-ranging social networks of the Innu recorded during the Historic Period (and well into the 20th century) existed long before the arrival of Europeans in the region. Their in-depth knowledge of the interior is consistent with an extended period of occupation of the Ungava Peninsula (Tanner and Armitage 1986; IEDE/JWEL 2000; JWEL/IELP 2001).

Historic documents from trading posts in Labrador show that the Innu travelled throughout the region, extending from the George River (that flows into Ungava Bay, Québec) and Voisey's Bay in the north, south to Hamilton Inlet and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and west to the height of land and beyond (IEDE/Jacques Whitford 2000). Innu knowledge of the land is also reflected in their many place-names (Innu Nation 2007; www.innunames.ca) that testify to Innu travel routes and harvesting activities (Tanner and Armitage 1986; Armitage 1990).

As a result of the increased European and Inuit presence in areas formerly occupied by Innu, groups gradually withdrew from the coast to spend the majority of the year in the interior (Loring 1992). However, Innu continued to hunt and fish in the Lake Melville area during the summer, where they frequently interacted with people from other cultural and ethnic backgrounds. While it is known that the Innu used the Churchill River valley during the Historic Period, there is little information about their land use and harvesting in the area south of the river valley prior to the 19th century. Their interaction with Europeans before this time took place mainly at coastal trading posts (Mailhot 1997; IEDE/JWEL 2000; JWEL/IELP 2001).

Tanner (1977) states that, between 1900 and 1930, many Innu spent the majority of the year in the area south of the Mealy Mountains. Typically, families from the Lake Melville area would travel south in August along the Kenamau River. In the fall, they would move north into the Mealy Mountains to hunt caribou, where they remained until Christmas or later. In the spring, they fished and hunted waterfowl throughout the region and then traveled to Hamilton Inlet, where they remained for the summer. This general pattern of land use and harvesting continued until just after permanent settlement in the 1960s.

Contemporary Activities

Following settlement in the 1960s, traditional land use and harvesting of the Sheshatshiu Innu changed dramatically. With government housing and the requirement that children attend school, women and children remained in the community for the majority of the year and men spent less time on the land hunting and trapping. When harvesting in the country did occur, it took place at a reduced rate in areas such as the Kenamu, Traverspine and Kennimich Rivers, as well as in Carter Basin and the Mealy Mountains (Tanner 1977).

Community living and access to funding had several other notable effects on traditional activities, including how people traveled to and from seasonal hunting, trapping and fishing areas. Whereas in the past hunters and their families would have walked and traveled by canoe, preferred modes of transportation became vehicles,

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snowmobiles and motorized boats. Available funding permitted aircraft to be chartered to transport people from the community to interior harvesting areas (Stopp 2002). As a consequence of these changes, traditional Innu travel corridors and temporary camp locations were used less frequently (Stopp 2002; Armitage and Stopp 2003), and over time a dual pattern of land use and harvesting developed (Armitage 1989).

Armitage (1989) distinguished land use and harvesting that was integrated into community life (community-based) from more long-ranging trips into the interior (country-based) where activities were conducted more along traditional patterns. The difference between the two was not so much the distance traveled from the community but the focus of the undertaking. For instance, while community-based harvesting could encompass a relatively large area and result in acquisition of a wide range of resources, due to increased road and snowmobile-trail access, the community still remained the base. For country-based activities, being on the land itself and harvesting its resources was motivated as much by the desire to maintain contact with cultural and spiritual identity as by the desire for the resources themselves.

The range of resources harvested by Sheshatshiu Innu for the period 1979 to 1987 was diverse and, as the available data suggest, the community-based harvest was relatively wide-ranging and not necessarily restricted to the lands and waterways surrounding the community (MacLaren Plansearch 1994). For example, caribou, black bear, small game and fish were taken from areas along the south shore of Lake Melville and in the Mealy Mountains, at Disappointment and Hope Lakes, and in the Metchin River system. Small game, fish and furbearers were taken at the Naskaupi River (including, the watersheds of the Wachusk, Seal, Pocket Knife, Salmon, Portage, Namaycush and North Pole Lakes), and along the north shore of Lake Melville to Mulligan Bay and Grand Lake. Various species were harvested from the lands and waters near the Trans Labrador Highway (TLH) between Happy Valley-Goose Bay and western Labrador, and trout and smelt were taken at North West Point (Uhuniau), Rabbit Island, at the mouth of Kenamu River, Carter Basin, Mulligan Bay, and at the west end of Double (MacLaren Plansearch 1994).

The Outpost Program (a form of country-based harvesting referred to as *Kakushpinanut* started in the 1970s) organized and supported transporting Sheshatshiu Innu between the community and camps in the Labrador interior (i.e., traditional lands on the Eagle River plateau), where hunters and their families could spend extended periods of time hunting caribou. Armitage (1990) stated that, while country-based interior harvesting was a focus of the program, it also served as a means of maintaining cultural identity as well as physical, emotional and spiritual health. Others have stated that going to *Nutshimit* is considered an important part of being Innu (Innu Nation 1997). The records of the program show that up until 2002, between 60 and 62 camps were established on the Eagle River plateau for 680 Sheshatshiu Innu, who spent between 6 and 12 weeks in the country (Armitage and Stopp 2003). The number of participants involved in the country-based harvest in that particular area represented more than one-third of the community population at that time.

Innu Nation (1997) states that approximately 42 percent of the population participated in the country-based harvest, and that spring was the most popular season, with 48 percent of participants spending at least one week in the country hunting, fishing and gathering wild foods. Over half of the people surveyed used the Outpost Program and 44 percent of those stated that they would not have been able to go to the interior without provided transportation (Innu Nation 1997).

Detailed information collected for the year 1987 shows that while the country-based harvest still provided considerable food resources for the community (and possibly cash through the sale of furs), the majority was being acquired through community-based harvesting activities of various wildlife and fish resources (Armitage 1990: taken from Department of National Defence (DND) 1994); see EIS Vol. III, Chapter 5.

Data obtained from informant interviews (Armitage 1989) and other available sources are summarized in Figures 3-2 and 3-3, and show the general locations where Sheshatshiu Innu harvested different wildlife and plant resources during the period 1979 to 2008.

As illustrated, the majority of caribou hunting by Sheshatshiu Innu during the period 1979 to 2008 took place in areas to the north of the Project footprint in the vicinity of the Red Wine River and to the north of Snegamook Lake. Hunting also occurred in the area to the south of Lake Melville in the Mealy Mountains, at Etagaulet Bay, and in the vicinity of Crooks and Parke Lakes. Although limited, a number of moose kills were reported for the area of Snegamook Lake, and a number of black bear were taken close to the Churchill River below Gull Island.

Small game and fish were taken in the area around Grand Lake and the Red Wine River, as well as at a number of locations along (and north of) the TLH Phase I between Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Churchill Falls. Other hunting and fishing areas include a large tract of land south of Lake Melville on the Eagle River plateau and an area to the south of Muskrat Falls along the Churchill River. Locations where harvesting of small game and fish took place include the area around Mud Lake and the shoreline of Lake Melville to the east, the south side of the Churchill River at Gull Island, and the north side of the river between Gull Island and Happy Valley-Goose Bay. Furbearer trapping areas roughly correspond to those described above for small game and fish, with the concentration in the area along the TLH Phase I and north to just above the Red Wine River (Figures 3-2 and 3-3).

Migratory waterfowl were hunted around Crooks Lake and Parke Lake to the east of the proposed transmission line corridor along the TLH Phase I, at various locations on the shoreline of Lake Melville, along several roads between Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Sheshatshiu, and on the south side of Churchill River at Gull Island. Two key hunting areas were situated on the Eagle River plateau. Wild fruit was gathered at a number of locations to the east and north of the proposed transmission line corridor, including the area around Sheshatshiu, at the north end of Grand Lake, and in the vicinity of the Red Wine River (Figures 3-2 and 3-3).

Since the mid-1990s, use of roads such as Phase I of the TLH between Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Churchill Falls for community-based harvesting has grown, while the use of remote camps by Sheshatshiu Innu has declined since the early 2000s. For example, temporary camps for harvesting have been recorded at Pope's Hill, Gull Island, 'Mile 41' near Edwards Brook, along the Grand Lake Road, and at the junction between TLH and Twin Falls Road (Armitage and Stopp 2003).

According to Armitage and Stopp (2003), land use and harvesting by Sheshatshiu Innu is still centred on a series of lakes situated at the headwaters of the Eagle River (*Nutapinuant-shipu*) to the east of the proposed High Voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission line. While transportation to and from the area has been facilitated in part by the Outpost Program, some families continue to travel there in winter on snowmobile to hunt and fish. It was also noted (Armitage and Stopp 2003) that use of the Churchill River valley is less intense than on the Eagle River plateau and that many Innu value and prefer the area because of the historical and personal associations they have with it (Innu people were born and buried there and many still have knowledge of its geography and wildlife resources).

Evidence of the time spent on the plateau is demonstrated by the numerous Innu place-names for lakes and topographic features (www.innuplaces.ca), and many still use it because it is considered a key part of their ancestral territory (Armitage and Stopp 2003). That many Sheshatshiu Innu still frequent the plateau for land use and harvesting is made clear by another recent study (Degnen 2001, in Scott 2001) that shows that up until the early 2000s, roughly half of the male population of the community participated in the country-based harvest in that area. Moreover, a recent consultation with the Sheshatshiu Innu shows that their use of the Churchill River declined markedly subsequent to development of the upper Churchill River in the 1960s due to the perceived health problems associated with consumption of its fish and wildlife resources (Griffiths 2001).

Two other key areas used by the Sheshatshiu Innu for land-use and harvesting were recently identified by Armitage and Stopp (2003), and both of these (which appear to have been defined by Mailhot in 1997), are not in proximity of the proposed Project area. One area is bounded by Winokapau Lake in the south, Smallwood Reservoir (formerly Mishikamau Lake) in the west, Seal Lake in the north, and Nipishish Lake (Nipishish) in the east. The second area is centred on three large lakes known as Shipiskan Lake (Ashuapamatikuan), Snegamook Lake (Ashtunekamuku) and Shapio Lake (Shapeiau). The report authors also state that "Recent changes in land use, where Innu harvest along the TLH and secondary roads between Goose Bay and western Labrador, supplement land use in these [two] core areas…" (Armitage and Stopp 2003).

Other sources of information on contemporary land use activities by Sheshatshiu Innu (Innu Nation 2009) show linear corridors indicating travel routes, and large polygons and point-locations highlighting general harvesting areas for various species (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). Also mapped are places of religious significance to the Labrador Innu (Figure 3.2).

Regarding the travel routes shown on Figure 3-3, many are reported for the Eagle River plateau and the Mealy Mountains (i.e., traditional core harvesting areas), along both sides of Grand Lake, and to the north and west as far as Smallwood Reservoir.

Harvesting locations depicted on Figures 3-2 and 3-3 are well distributed across central and southeast Labrador, with notable concentrations to the north and west of Churchill River, in the Mealy Mountains (where caribou are hunted) and on the Eagle River plateau (where waterfowl and other unspecified species are harvested). Predictably, waterfowl are also harvested in the Mud Lake/Upper Lake Melville area and in the vicinity of Sheshatshiu and North West River. As well, there is one large caribou hunting area identified for the Salmon River/Little Drunken River area.

The naming of places is an important part of the use, occupation, history and meaning of a landscape. Placenames are direct links between physical landforms and cultural events and locations recorded in the oral traditions of Aboriginal peoples. Oral traditions directly link events to named places outlined in cultural narratives, including myths, cultural histories, and personal biographies. In oral traditions, narratives are generally told on the land at the places where events took place.

An analysis of main traditional land use data indicates there were a total of two gathering areas identified, both within the Project footprint (Table 3-3) (Innu Nation 2008). These are located at Uushkan-shipiss and Manitu-utshu, and both involve gatherings of Innu families to participate in shaking tent ceremonies. Shaking tent (*kushapatshikan*) is explicitly a ceremony with an audience. Innu families would travel to meet for the Shaking Tent ceremony, its time and location predetermined. The shaking tent at Ushkan-shipiss was last performed in November 1969 by Uatshitshish (Shinipesht Pokue) (Innu Nation 2008). The shaking tent at Muskrat Falls was last performed on the portage trail by Manitu-utshu (Muskrat Falls Hill), sometime before 1969 (Innu Nation 2008).

Table 3-3 Innu Gathering Areas

Name	Description	Age	Location	Source
Gathering Areas	Ushkan-shipiss	November 1969	Footprint	Innu Nation 2008
Gathering Areas	Manitu-utshu	<November 1969	Footprint	Innu Nation 2008

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Volume III of the EIS (Section 2.8.12) and the response to IR JRP.70 provide a description of medicinal plant harvesting by Labrador Innu. There are a variety of uses for medicinal plants, where one plant may have multiple uses and different parts of a plant may have different properties and uses. Different mixtures of plants and their components are used for different medicines. Some of the harvested plant components include inner and outer bark of trees, roots, herbs, flowers, berries, mosses and lichens.

3.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 3-4 presents the issues of concerns expressed by Innu Nation and identify the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is grouped in categories and sub-categories.

The issues of concern have been identified from several sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

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Table 3-4 Innu Nation: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
Traditional Lifestyle	Fishing	The concern that the harvest of some species will go down because of shoreline effects and changes in distribution	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 5.5 and Section 5.6 IR JRP.80
		Need for Sheshatshiu consumption and angling information	CEAR #289	Sheshatshiu declined to participate in a survey on consumption and angling. Nalcor has addressed this issue to the extent possible IR JRP.81
		Need for additional information related to the scope and frequency of monitoring of baseline exposure of humans to mercury and consider concerns raised in determining the fish consumption advisories	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.82, IR JRP.112, IR JRP. 112S and IR JRP. 141
	Hunting	In Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review, issues were raised with respect to the Impact of the Project and environmental changes on the quality, colour and texture of country foods	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 70, IR JRP.70S, IR JRP.74
		In Innu Nation comments on Nalcor's responses to information requests, issues were raised in relation to the impacts of the Project upon the consumption of country foods, taking into account • current harvest levels in the Project influence area, as well as potential future harvest level needs associated with the growing Sheshatshiu population; • the importance of harvest levels in the geographic area influenced by the Project relative to harvest levels in the broader area used by Sheshatshiu members; and • factors influencing harvesting and harvest production in the Project influence area in particular, and those influencing harvesting and production levels in general	CEAR #289	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.70, IR JRP.70S, IR JRP.74
	Gathering places, sacred areas, spiritual areas	Comprehensiveness of EIS -- Additional shaking site identified by Innu elder in 1999 should be included	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 104
		Significance of rock knoll at Muskrat Falls and need for Proponent to provide information regarding construction alternatives to minimize disturbance to the site	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IA, Chapter 3 IR JRP.26 and IR JRP.26S Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Likelihood that the Project will alter or destroy heritage sites, sites used for cultural purposes or flood burial grounds or birth sites and need for a Historic and Archaeological Resources Contingency and Response Plan to address concerns regarding potential for damage to cultural heritage resources	CEAR #214	The effects of the Project on heritage sites and sites used for cultural purposes have been assessed in the EIS. Archaeological studies have been conducted throughout the footprint area of the Project. Results have been analyzed and presented in the EIS. Locations of sites of cultural significance have been taken into account in Project planning *2006 Historic Resources Overview and Impact Assessment of Muskrat Falls Generating Facility and Reservoir and the Muskrat Falls to Gull Island Transmission Line Corridor,* *Churchill River Power Project Historic Resources Overview Assessment 1998-2000 Volume 1 Interpretation Summary and Recommendations*, *Historic Resources Potential Mapping, Volumes I and II,* and *Historic Resources Overview Assessment (Labrador Component)* component studies EIS volume III, Sections 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 and 8.1 IR JRP.104, IR JRP.144
	Use of territory	Need to fill data gaps in Proponent's analysis of impacts of events such as the construction of the TLH which might have caused a fundamental change in the nature, intensity or distribution of land and resource use in the Study Area by Innu	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.1/1S, IR JRP.151 *Innu Of Labrador Contemporary Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement*, July 22, 2010
		Loss of natural beauty will result from the Project - Proponent should describe the effects of the entire Project, including dams and reservoirs, on landscape and aesthetic quality through the use of words, and images	Radio Broadcast dated May 14, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, section 5.5 IR JRP.14
		Flooding of gravesites from Upper Churchill	Newspaper Article November 21, 2006	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project
		The potential for changes in shoreline habitat to decrease shorebird abundance	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.101, IR JRP.102 and IR JRP.148
		The effects of the Project on the population of big game animals because of habitat disturbances	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.7, 5.11, 5.14, and 5.15 Volume III, Sections 5.5 and 5.6 IR JRP.101, IR JRP.102, IR JRP. 124, IR JRP.126, IR JRP. 148, IR JRP.154, IR JRP.157
		The potential for the Project to affect migratory routes and divert birds from	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		traditional hunting areas		IR JRP.94, IR JRP.94, IR JRP.154
		Traditional hunting grounds will be lost as a result of flooding	Radio Broadcast October 30, 2006	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.70S, IR JRP. 143
		Nalcor requested to discuss the transformative changes to Aboriginal hunting, trapping and fishing patterns that can result from changes to land access drawing on the literature discussing the experiences of the Cree of Québec and the Innu of both Labrador and Québec	Radio Broadcast dated May 14, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 5.5 IR JRP.143
		Approach to socio-economic assessment -- need for qualitative information about the character, history and evolution of the Innu over time, and particularly how Innu have been impacted by and responded and/or adapted to previous change	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Chapter 5. EIS Volume III, Chapter 2 IR JRP.143
		Need to discuss with Innu Nation with respect to mitigation measures should ice conditions below Muskrat Falls adversely affect access to harvesting areas	CEAR #289	Nalcor agrees
		Need to seek the views of elders with respect to proposed relocation of Canada yew	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements
		Impact of Project employment, including shift rotation, on ability to engage in traditional activities	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.142 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements
		Increased use of area by non-traditional users due to increased access to area which may decrease harvest available to Innu, result in increased competition for resources and increase risk of theft or damage to traditional camps and equipment	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Sections 4.7.5, 5.5 and 5.6 IR JPR.72, IR JRP.142, IR JRP.143
		Methylmercury levels in reservoir fish could cause Innu to lose confidence in quality of other animals and plants	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.3.7.3 EIS Volume III Section 5.5.5.2 EIS Volume III Section 4.8.3 IR JRP.22, IR JRP.156
		The potential to lose wildlife habitat that is significant to animals and humans for subsistence and cultural sustainability	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.7, 5.1 and 5.15 Volume III, Sections 5.5 and 5.6 IR JRP.70S, IR JRP.83, IR JRP.101, IR JRP. 102, IR JRP. 124, IR JRP.148, IR JRP. 154
		The potential for loss of the traditional way of life on the land and the Innu sense of identity, the potential loss of traditional knowledge and the concern that Project conflicts with Innu culture and worldview	CEAR # 214 Radio Broadcast dated May 14	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.142, IR JRP.143 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Loss of animal life due to flooding	Radio Broadcast, June 22, 2006	This issue has been addressed Volume IIB, sections 5.5.13, 5.14 and 7.0
		Potential loss of hunting and trapping gear due to Project. Trappers may lose traps, boats, snowmobiles, cabins and portions of traplines in areas that are flooded	Radio Broadcast May 14, 2008 CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 110
		Potential loss of cabins due to inundation or destruction due to reservoir flooding, access roads	CEAR # 289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 109
		Desire for Project use of Innu place names (toponomy)	Meeting, October 12, 2000	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IB, Appendix IB-A
		Need for study of historical resource use	Meeting, May 31 - June 1, 2000	This issue has been addressed *2006 Historic Resources Overview and Impact Assessment of Muskrat Falls Generating Facility and Reservoir and the Muskrat Falls to Gull Island Transmission Line Corridor,* *Churchill River Power Project Historic Resources Overview Assessment 1998-2000 Volume 1 Interpretation Summary and Recommendations, Historic Resources Potential Mapping, Volumes I and II,* and *Historic Resources Overview Assessment (Labrador Component)* component studies EIS, Volume III, Chapter 6 IR JRP.104 and IR JRP.144
		Fear that the Project will have similar negative environmental, social and cultural impacts as the Upper Churchill	Newspaper Article dated November 21, 2005	This issue will be addressed by the JRP Process
		Loss of hunting territory and travel routes will make it more difficult to engage in traditional activities	CEAR #214 CEAR # 289	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Section 4.7.5, 5.5, and 5.6 IR JRP.142, IR JRP.143
		Decrease or loss of shoreline access	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Sections 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 8.1, and 8.3 IR JRP.34, IR JRP.35, IR JRP.36
		Fear of unsafe conditions deterring use of Project area	CEAR# 214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.154, IR JRP. 36
		Impact of changing ice conditions on downstream communities	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB IR JRP.43, IR JRP.71, IR JRP. 152
		Preservation of traditional way of life - culture and traditions: the loss of hunting territory and travel routes will make it difficult for Innu to practice their culture; Innu are being pressured to give up the land they have survived on for centuries	Presentation December 9, 2009 CEAR # 214 Newspaper article, October 20,	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 4.7.5, 5.5 and 5.6 IR JRP.142 and IR JRP.143 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
			2008 Newspaper article, September 2, 2008 Newspaper Article, October 6, 2008	
	Plant harvesting	The potential for flooding to affect vegetation used for medicines or spiritual rituals or to destroy habitat of berries and other plants Effects on trees, grasses, berries and other vegetation that grow along the shoreline, including plants used in Innu medicines -- Need for additional information with respect to the composition, distribution, and abundance of medicinal herbs and plants, the contemporary importance and frequency of practice of medicinal plant gathering activities to the local Aboriginal communities; the percentage of the medicinal plant gathering area(s) that would be lost after impoundment of the dam and clearing of the transmission line corridor; and the distances community members would need to travel to access similar resource areas after impoundment	CEAR #214 CEAR #289	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.70, IR JRP.70S, IR JRP.74
		Herbicide use on cleared areas may affect the quality or abundance of food plants, such as berries	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.11.2.3; 5.14.8.2 IR JRP.91
		Nalcor is requested to provide its understanding of the interaction of strong Innu medicines with the aquatic ecosystem, and to justify why this interaction has not been considered in the environmental assessment	CEAR Doc # 214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.70S, IR JRP. 143
	Trails and Camps	Need to consider available information with respect to Innu harvesting areas, transportation routes and snowmobile trails in Project area	CEAR #214 CEAR# 289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.71, IR JRP.72, IR JRP.73, IR JRP.109, IR JRP.138, IR JRP.142 and IR JRP.143 *Innu Of Labrador Contemporary Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement*, July 22, 2010
		Need for baseline information, and traditional knowledge with respect to Innu camps and cabins	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.109, IR JRP. 143 *Innu Of Labrador Contemporary Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement*, July 22, 2010
	Trapping	Need to demonstrate that data collected in relation to furbearers has provided sufficient statistical power to predict the effects of the Project on furbearers and to detect change distinct from natural variation following inundation	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed *Furbearer Winter Habitat Use*, component study *Wildlife Habitat Association* component study, EIS Volume IIA

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Loss of trapping area due to flooding	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.109, IR JRP. 110 *Innu Of Labrador Contemporary Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement*, July 22, 2010
Social	Education and Training	Issues related to the effectiveness of employment and training initiatives proposed and success of IBAs in other similar situations	Newspaper article, October 20, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Vol III, Section 3.6 IR JRP. 13, IR JRP.115, IR JRP.133 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) and associated agreements Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP)
		Need for funding for job-sharing, on-the-job training and related matters; lack of basic education for Innu to receive training to get jobs/qualify for training programs; need for an Innu employment quota; need to ensure employment equity; need to remove impediments to training	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Vol III, Section 3.6 IR JRP. 13, IR JRP.115, IR JRP.133 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP)
	Family and Community	Potential to increase demands on existing programs and services, potential increase in domestic violence, adverse effects of increased drug and alcohol use upon family and community resulting in a need to develop a complete environmental health assessment framework in order to properly evaluate the risks to the health of the local communities engendered by the LCP (adults and children)	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 4.6 and 4.7 IR JRP. 115, IR JRP. 135
		Need to clarify how ASEP training programs and child care allowances and IBA benefits will provide sufficient financial resources for child care, prior to Project commencement	CEAR #289	These issues have been addressed EIS, Volume III, Section 4.7.5, 5.5, and 5.6 IR JRP. 135, IR JRP. 137, IR JRP.142 and IR JRP.143 Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP) Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) and associated agreements
	Health	Impact of elevated mercury levels in fish and applicability of Health Canada guidelines instead of traditional intake tool based on Innu cultural context; Need for follow-up and monitoring in relation to mercury	CEAR #214 Various radio broadcasts - June 22 and December 5, 2006 Task Force	These issues have been addressed EIS, Volume III, Sections 4.7 and 4.9 IR JRP.78, IR JRP.82, IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Innu Nation comments on EIS conformity review raised a number of health-related issues associated with the Project including: - increased risk of Pandemic - Lack of information about effects of selenium - Increased in mental health issues and lack of information about available services -impact on health as a result of changes in diet resulting from Project-related decline in country food harvest and shift to processed foods -Increase in substance abuse	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 4.6, 4.7 and 5.5 IR JRP.81, IR JRP.115, IR JRP.135, IR JRP.140 and IR JRP.142
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review and Nalcor's responses to information requests raised issues with respect to the impact of the Project upon existing infrastructure, rental accommodations, increased volume in shipping through port, impact on airport and need for additional information in relation to these matters	CEAR #214 CEAR # 289	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.5 IR JRP. 106, IR JRP. 108, IR JRP.112 and IR JRP.112S
Social	Other	Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review raised a number of issues associated with the socioeconomic impacts of the Project including the following: - need for additional demographic information in relation to specific populations and communities in the Upper Lake Melville Area; population rates of growth/decline; age and gender; age and gender structure; ethnic background; and projected population change - trends in labour force population, participation, employment and unemployment, income, highest education attainment levels - economic, social and health infrastructure and services in Upper Lake Melville Area - the effects of large-scale developments upon Aboriginal populations and impacts on VECs - inadequacy of baseline with respect to the social, cultural and economic conditions of Sheshatshiu Innu - substance abuse, family violence and other issues relevant to Sheshatshiu Innu	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed *Socio-economic Baseline Report*, *Forecasted Labour Resource Requirements by National Occupation Classification for Generation Projects,*and *Community Health Study, Current Land and Resource Use in the Lower Churchill River Area* component studies. EIS, Volume III, Chapter 2 IR JRP.13, IR JRP.14, IR JRP.76, IR JRP.115, IR JRP. 130, IR JRP.134, IR JRP. 135, IR JRP.140, IR JRP.143, IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
Economic	Benefits	Nalcor must demonstrate that increased income will support traditional activities and/or promote the purchase of capital equipment in support of traditional activities and that extended rotation work schedules do not impact on the frequency and duration of traditional activities	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Sections 5.5, and 5.6 IR JRP.39, IR JRP.142
		Need to settle Innu Land Claim prior to Innu consent for Project	Radio Broadcast, May 14. Newspaper Article, October 9, 2007 Newspaper	This issue has been addressed Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
			Article, Dated May 21, 2008	
		Desire for Innu to profit from resources in their traditional territory Need for Innu to have financial security	Radio Broadcast, May 14, 2008	This issue has been addressed Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements
		Need to compensate Innu for Upper Churchill impacts prior to Innu consent to the Lower Churchill Project	Meeting, January 16, 2007 Newspaper Article, 21, 2008	This issue has been addressed Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements
		Only Innu leadership or those with businesses will benefit from this Project	Meeting, June 29, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Sections 3.7 and 8.1 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy
		Need for a fair deal related to the Project	Newspaper Article October 8, 2006	This issue has been addressed Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements
		Need to consider how proposed reservoir clearing alternatives would be integrated with a Labrador-based lumber mill and pellet production facility, and how the development of these facilities in advance of or in conjunction with the Project would alter its conclusions regarding the preferred reservoir clearing alternative Make available a report on wood disposal methods being prepared for the Department of Natural Resources	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.33 IR JRP.148 -- Appendix A, *Reservoir Preparation Plan 2009*
		Need for mechanism to monitor predicted Project expenditures and employment projects and to implement an adaptive management strategy if such predictions do not materialize	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 164
		Lack of adequate involvement by Innu Businesses in 2007 summer field work	Meeting August 16, 2007	No further action required
	IBAs	Request for additional information on the financial model of the project prior to IBA negotiations Need for economic modelling and business study	Letter November 26, 2007 Meeting October 12, 2000	This issue has been addressed and the terms of financial compensation have been agreed to by Innu Nation and Nalcor Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement and associated agreements

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
	Jobs	Need for additional information with respect to Innu employment on the Project in relation to: - characteristic differences in Labour force for Upper Lake Melville Area (Sheshatshui/Mud Lake); - estimates of direct, indirect and induced employment for the Upper Lake Melville area, various segments of the local population and potential Innu labour force for various job opportunities; - literature used and assumptions made in the modelling of EIS employment projections; - accuracy of employment estimates; - estimate of the size of the surplus Upper Lake Melville area labour pool that may be available to take advantage of additional employment opportunities over and above opportunities from the Project	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.130
		Need for additional information with respect to Innu employment in Project Workforce in relation to a variety : -Impact of funding from Canada's Economic Action Plan upon Project labour availability of labour and a detailed adaptive management strategy to ensure that project expenditure and employment predictions materialize; - employment data on other projects; - impact of other projects upon regional employment forecasts; - need for training; - need for information on shift rotation assumptions; - need for Labour Force Study; - need for information in relation to transportation to site, including timing of transportation - mitigation measures to address employee retention and potential loss of workers due to competing industries; decline in levels of income support in Upper Lake Melville as a result of reserve creation	CEAR #289	These issues have been addressed *Forecasted Labour Force Requirements by National Occupation Classification for Generation Projects* component study EIS Vol III, Section 3.6 IR JRP.13, IR JRP.133,IR JRP.142 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) and associated agreements Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP) Nalcor Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy
		Need for training strategy and anti-discrimination policies	Meeting Notes June 29, 2010	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.133 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) and associated agreements Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP) Nalcor Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Need for Labour Force study	Meeting Notes October 12, 2000	This issue has been addressed *Forecasted Labour Force Requirements by National Occupation Classification for Generation Projects* component study EIS Vol III, Section 3.6 IR JRP.13 Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) and associated agreements
		Many of the people that are selling drugs do so because of a lack of other opportunities. The Project and its jobs may help in that regard by providing another option	NL Hydro and Innu Nation Task Force meeting February 13, 2008	Nalcor agrees
	Other	A number of issues were raised by Innu Nation in its comments on EIS Conformity Review in relation to the specific types of conservation and demand management programs used to make the predictions in the Marbek Report -comparisons of predicted conservation and demand management estimates for the Province with other jurisdictions, including justifications for differences in per capita estimates -an explanation for why the Marbek Report uses a 19% electricity demand increase over the period 2006 to 2026, while the EIS uses a 32% demand increase over the same period -the potential for conservation and demand-side management to be used in combination with embedded energy and Island generation sources (other than the Project) to meet demand on the Island -the anticipated effect on demand management of including embedded energy, industrial peak demand reductions, and pricing of peak power in the predictions of conservation and demand management savings -the reasons for differences between the achievable electricity savings and the economic electricity savings and justifications for why the latter cannot be achieved	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.5, IR JRP.25, IR JRP.5S/25S, IR JRP.26, IR JRP.25S, and IR JRP.146
		Need for an indication of the specific sources (including location, capacity, current GHG emissions) to be offset Need for information related to the quantification of offset sources against sources from the construction and operation of the Project Collection of subsequent data to that obtained in 2006 to address issues of concern as well as establish relative trends in and between the watersheds with respect to GHG flux and environmental effects monitoring program for GHG emissions from the future project reservoirs	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed IR JRP. 7S, IR JRP. 88, IR JRP.146

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Need for information in relation to Project planning and design, including: cost of feasible alternatives to the Project; economics of proceeding with only Gull, economics of full reservoir clearing, effectiveness and cost of proposed mitigation measure	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.5, IR JRP.25, IR JRP.5S/25S, IR JRP.26, IR , IR JRP.33 and IR JRP.146
		Need for proponent to provide all information requested by the EIS Guidelines in order to demonstrate that the economic benefits of the Project are real and substantial and sufficient to pay for planned and unplanned mitigation, monitoring and compensation	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.5, IR JRP.25, IR JRP.5S/25S, IR JRP.26, IR JRP.25S, IR JRP.33 and IR JRP.146
		Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review raised a number of issues associated with the approach to socio-economic effects assessment, including: - the characteristic differences in economy for Upper Lake Melville Area; - clarification of discussion of income support and Project; - detailed information on local economic benefits, economic modelling assumptions; - estimates of money, goods and services associated with the Project to be spent locally, regionally, provincially, nationally and internationally; - criteria for determination of significance of Project effects on economy, employment and business; - estimates of capital expenditures in Upper Lake Melville; -impact on local infrastructure, including local airport	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 3.5, 3.7 and 4.5 IR JRP.11, IR JRP. 12, IR JRP.106, IR JRP. 108, IR JRP. 116, IR JRP. 131, IR JRP. 134 and IR JRP. 136
		The EIS presentation of legislation, regulations and policies of relevance to the Project is limited to Provincial and federal legislation and regulations required in relation to construction and operations, as summarized in Appendix 1-B-G. Little information is provided concerning policies potentially affecting the Project, and no information is provided in relation to the transmission, sale or marketing of electricity from the Project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. # 146
		Request for additional information and analysis on other developments such as the proposed Aurora uranium mine	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.130, IR JRP.132
Environment	Operations and impacts on habitat	Fish habitat	Meeting Notes July 18, 2000	Project effects to fish and fish habitat were assessed in the EIS. A fish habitat compensation strategy will be prepared and adverse effects to fish habitat will be compensated EIS Volume IIA, Chapters 4 and 7 IR JRP. 20, IR JRP.21, IR JRP.49, IR JRP.50, IR JRP.51, IR JRP.52, IR JRP.89, IR JRP.107, IR JRP.121, IR JRP.153, and IR JRP.156

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Fish mitigation	Meeting Notes July 18, 2000	*Fisheries Act* Authorization is required prior to any Habitat Alteration Damage or Disruption EIS Volume IIA, Chapters 4 and 7 IR JRP.107 and IR JRP. 153
		Need for third party to verify Nalcor's scientific work on fish	Meeting Notes July 18, 2000	The EIS has been reviewed by government agencies and funded stakeholders. Questions from the reviewers have been responded to through the IR process
		Need for studies on fish consumption habits	Meeting Notes July 18, 2000	A fish consumption survey was conducted and the results were incorporated into the EIS *Fish Consumption and Angling Survey* component study EIS, Volume III, Sections 4.7, 4.8, and 4.9 IR JRP.1, IR JRP.80, IR JRP.81, IR JRP.82
		Need for fish habitat and productivity study	Meeting Notes May 31 to June 1, 2000	A fish habitat and productivity study has been completed *Habitat Quantification* component study EIS Volume IIA IR JRP.153
		Need for information on mercury levels in fish	Meeting Notes August 18, 2000	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.156
		The expectation that fishing may become less enjoyable due to changes to the landscape	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, section 5.5 IR JRP.14
		The possibility that reservoir formation will result in closure of future fisheries	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 5.5 and 5.6 IR JRP.80
		"Before" and "after" ELC information needs to be available for adjacent landscapes with other developments in order to conduct a meaningful cumulative effects analysis	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, IR JRP.163
		Based on dated study, suggesting studies to update baseline prior to proposed project - that conditions in the Churchill River may still be changing in response to Churchill Falls Project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, IR JRP.163
	Other	Need to consider the industrial load opportunities in Labrador in the cumulative effects assessment	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, IR JRP.163
		All potential additional Transmission Lines should be included for assessment of cumulative effects, pending decision of Regie de l'energie	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, IR JRP.163
		Nalcor has not considered the "combine or interact" portion of the definition of cumulative effects	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, IR JRP.163
		Nalcor needs to comment on the cumulative effects of the above-noted projects on regional employment forecasts for the Project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.16

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Full definition of cumulative effects needs to be addressed		
		Explanation of the rationale behind the selection of the KIs for the Communities VEC and specifically how the KI's that were selected address the many issues and concerns raised by the Innu throughout the consultation process and documented in Volume I-A, in Appendix IB-I	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.3
		Incompatibility between Regional ELC scale and Project area ELC scale	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter
	Impact on biophysical	Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review raised a number of issues in relation to biophysical impacts including the following: - need to include mature valley forests as a VEC - temporal boundary of each VEC - definition of 'significant effects' in aquatic and terrestrial environments - lack of habitat utilization data and habitat suitability indices - rationale of the lineal boundaries of the ELC - magnitude, geographical extent and frequency in relation to environmental effects on the terrestrial environment - justification of inclusion of only the Lower Churchill River watershed as inclusive of landscape necessary to predict environmental effects of relevant VECs - definition and delineation of riparian wetlands - need for further information in relation to river hydrology, habitat utilization, change in fish distribution and abundance - need for a second-year survey of ringed seals - adequacy of baseline information - discuss the existing knowledge concerning the importance of spring floods for river sedimentation, aquatic and shoreline vegetation, habitat complexity, biodiversity, nutrient supply, water quality and productivity - expand assessment area - need for analysis of downstream effects with respect to ice conditions and access - forest planning process - fish mortality and related data sources -inadequate information on in-stream flow variability - lack of certainty re: impact predators - lack of certainty for impact predictions for fish and fish habitat	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Sections 2.4, 4.11.1.3, 4.13.1.2, 5.4 EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.9, 5.11 IR JRP.4, IR JRP.19, IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21,IR JRP.41S, IR JRP.152, IR JRP.157, IR JRP. 67, IR JRP.82IR JRP.93, IR JRP.123, IR JRP.153, IR JRP. 163, IR JRP.155, IR JRP.56
		Concern about the amount of forest lost, importance of river valley for some habitats, need to implement mitigation through forest planning process	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.148
		Flow changes and fluctuating water levels. If the reservoir does not provide good habitat for trout and salmon, they will die or migrate to other areas	CEAA #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Table IB-1 IR JRP. 153

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Increased water depth causing loss of plant species and affecting food availability for fish	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Table !B-1 IR JRP.153, IR JRP.89
		Loss of habitat through building of Project-related roads	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.124
		Proponent does not answer the question but simply states that no plants listed under the legislation were found with respect to environmental effects analysis as KI	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.42
		Impact of rotting vegetation on water quality	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 4.7.7.2
		Conclusion regarding effects on medicinal and country food plants cannot be reached due to lack of information	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.70, IR JRP.70S
		Strong medicine of plants affecting water quality	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Table IB-1 IR JRP.148
		The potential for changes in competition between species to cause increases in predation on other species	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Table IB-1 IR JRP.126
		The potential for flooding and changes in ice and water conditions to degrade habitat (nesting, breeding, feeding)	CEAR # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4 EIS Volume IIB, chapter 5
		The potential loss of fish and fish habitat through flooding, blocked access, turbine mortalities and nutrient depletion	Radio Broadcast May 14, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 4.8.3 and 4.13.1.2 IR JRP.43, IR JRP.50, IR JRP.152, IR JRP.153
		Water contamination from the Project will impact both humans and animals	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.3.7.3, 4.9.2, 4.14 IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21, IR JRP.22, IR JRP.64, IR JRP.78, IR JRP.79, IR JRP.82, IR JRP.83, IR JRP.141, IR JRP.77, IR JRP.156, IR JRP.165
		Damage caused by flooding from dams	Newspaper article, dated October 8, 2006	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Section 4.10.2.3 and 4.11.1.3
		Need to ensure the environment is not drastically impacted or negatively affected	Newspaper Article dated November 5, 2007	This issue will be addressed by the JRP Process
		The fish will be contaminated with mercury and the river will become a man-made lake	Newspaper Article January 12, 2009	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Section 2.3.7.3, 4.9.2, 4.14 IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21, IR JRP.22, IR JRP.141, IR JRP.153, IR JRP.156
		What about that barge that is under the water in the river? How much damage has this caused?	CEAR #289	The designated government authorities have investigated and the incident is now closed
	Impact on flora	With respect to Canada yew, show impact of inundation on Canada yew site and provide examples where transplanting has been	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.103

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		successful		
		Proponent does not answer the question but simply states that no plants listed under the legislation were found with respect to environmental effects analysis as KI	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.8
		Will common plants become rare plants as a result of the Project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed Volume IIB, Section 5.2
		Need for study on rare plants	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Section 2.4, IR JRP.158
		Provide evidence to show that uncommon species (rare or potentially rare aquatic plants) can be successfully reestablished elsewhere in the river basin. Effects on aquatic vegetation generally	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Section 2.2.3.1 IR JRP.8, IR JRP.89, IR JRP.158
	Impact on wildlife	2km study area is not board enough scale to address Innu concerns regarding habitat use of Black Bears	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.9
		Change in Health – Osprey and Otter: justify the findings of the ecological risk assessment	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.22 and IR JRP.156
		Current study does not provide the basis for an EEM program unless it is expanded to include a control area. A possible area could be the Goose River, as suggested in the Workscope	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 112, IR JRP.112S and IR JRP.164
		Difference in the methods described in report to those described in the the Workscope: placement of traps; collar record positions (30m not 2m); delay in investigation of inactive transmitters; difference in the number of bears used in study; failure of telemetry collars unexplained for gathering habitat utilization data	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.9
		Discussion of the potential adverse effect on brook trout of the loss of access resulting from construction of the Gull Island dam, including discussion concerning the availability of brook trout spawning habitat following river diversion and during operations	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Sections 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14 IR JRP.50, IR JRP.107, IR JRP.153
		Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review raised a number of issues with respect to methodology, approach, model input limitations and assumptions and data sources and contents of baseline studies in relation to the impact of the Project on wildlife including: - timing of field studies for terrestrial species - selection of key indicators for Fish and Fish Habitat - justification for selection of indicators of water quality - revision of criterion for geographic extent of effects on aquatic environment - justification for approach to mortality measures - concerns re: sample size for black bear habitat and movement in territory - justification for characterization of fish habitat based solely on flow velocity - include riparian ecosystem as a VEC	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume IIA,Chapter 2 EIS Volume IIB, Chapters 5 and 7 IR JRP.4, IR JRP.9, IR JRP.87, IR JRP.56, IR JRP.157, IR JRP.121

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		- provide population estimates for key indicator fish species - need information and analysis concerning the potential effects o parasites on fish health after inundation - lack of detailed habitat and denning information limits predictive accuracy - need for further details concerning the geographical extent of the 'immediate area' from which wildlife will be deterred by construction noise - basis for habitat classifications - need to develop predictive models for key fish and wildlife species, including caribou, black bear and at least one songbird, waterfowl, furbearer and fish species. Identify data gaps, and work required to address data gaps - information presented in the response does not show that sampling effort with respect to benthic invertebrates is adequate		
		George River Caribou Herd: study did not identify important movement corridors in the Project area for the George River Herds and does not determine alternative habitats for the herd. It does not consider the importance of the GR Herd winter range for the Innu or Labrador. Limited information provided to understand the implications of potential changes to the herd	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.7
		The development of an EEM in relation to caribou will require the identification of an appropriate control area and herd, as well as more complete habitat use information for the caribou herds potentially affected by the Project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Chapter 7
		Project impacts on the Red Wine Caribou Herd	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.14 IR JRP.93, IR JRP.157
		Challenge timing of availability of habitat for existing moose that will be affected by the Project and related issues associated with moose	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.92
		Sampling with respect to benthic invertebrates is inadequate	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 4.0 IR JRP.53
		Increased access by boat and snowmobile could affect wildlife	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.9 IR JRP.35
		More information requested including baseline surveys to document nesting activity and alternate habitat	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 2
		Need estimates of abundance and distribution	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 2
		Request further consideration of flow regime influence on formation of riparian ecotypes	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.101, IR JRP.152

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Challenges to basis for KIs, methodology for assessment of effects on warblers	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 4, IR JRP. 68
		Suggest that examples are of small scale with no indication of survivors, request other examples of large scale projects, challenge the survey design and suggest that number of inactive colonies related to temporal variation	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.11
		Suggest that use of Wetland Sparrows as KI is based on scant data and there is no discussion of implications on other associated species; thresholds of significance are so high as to 'mask' significant effects; should have used habitats as the KIs	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.4 IR JRP.4, IR JRP.68
		Deficiencies in Innu Nation Task Force workplan for Osprey, Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Nest Sites in the Lower Churchill River Area. Also, transmission line from Gull Island to Montagnais, Québec have not been surveyed for Raptors	Letter, June 19, 2006	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.4
		Previous studies of waterfowl populations in the Project area were inaccurate and new methodological and statistical approaches are required	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.4
		Impact of exhaust on animals	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 3
		Methylmercury in furbearers	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.22
		The potential for reductions in fish populations to result in decreases in wildlife populations	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Table IB-I IR JRP.153
		The potential for sudden increases in water level to drown animals or force them to change travel routes	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.9
		The potential for the Project to add to the decline in caribou herd populations	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.14 IR JRP.157
		The potential for the Project to alter the diet of animals, waterfowl and fish	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 7.1
		The potential for the Project to cause animals to die or move away from the area	Meeting June 29, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4 EIS Volume IIB, Chapter 5 IR JRP.123, IR JRP.124, IR JRP.125, IR JRP.126, IR JRP.127
		Impact of Mercury on fish and animal health	Meeting, November 21-22, 2007	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB *Existing Mercury Concentrations in Osprey and Ecological Risk Assessment* component study IR JRP.22 and IR JRP. 156
		Impact of Project on fur-bearers	Meeting, June 29, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.22, IR JRP. 112, IR JRP.156
		Need for accurate and sensitive Environmental Monitoring of animal health throughout building and after	Meeting Notes June 29, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S and IR

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
				JRP.162
	Operation and Impacts on habitat	Consideration of the upstream hydroelectric facilities, including Churchill Falls; a review of existing literature pertaining to cumulative effects at similar projects across Canada; consideration of the ongoing environmental effects of the TLH Phase 1	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.44, IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, IR JRP.163
		Change in Habitat -- conduct further fieldwork to verify the number of active beaver colonies	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S and IR JRP.164
		Dam break mapping, and description of effect.	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.162 A 2010 dam break study will be provided to the Joint Review Panel
		Exclusion of potential transformer fire inside generation station - emergency preparedness information	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.145
		Information concerning effects on fish and fish habitat based on other scenarios for reservoir inundation at different times of the year, including what the Proponent views as the worst-case scenario	CEAR #214	This issue has been addresssed IR JRP.148
		Information regarding the construction flood, and the capacity of the Churchill Falls Project to manage that flood is required	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.149
		Nalcor is requested to provide further information concerning fish parasites and hydroelectric reservoirs	CEAR#214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.121
		Nalcor is requested to justify why shoreline stabilization at erosion prone areas between Gull Island and Muskrat Falls is not required or, if required, why it is not discussed in the EIS; detailed descriptions of the future fish habitat at a variety of key locations along the River in order to assist more meaningful consultation with and participation by the Innu and the public in general	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Sections 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14 IR JRP.159
		Nalcor is requested to present consequences of accidents, including environmental. Reconsideration of worst-case scenarios for waste, fuel, spills and fires	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.145
		Nalcor is requested to present the information required by the Guidelines with respect to decommissioning	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.40 and IR JRP.150
		Nalcor is requested to explain the environmental effects on the terrestrial environment resulting from a large workforce during construction and a smaller workforce over the long operation period	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Chapter 5
		Nalcor is requested to give further consideration to the incremental conversion of shallow, fast-flowing river habitats to deeper, slow flow reservoir habitats in the region due to river regulation, and to specifically discuss the existing knowledge concerning the importance of spring floods for river sedimentation, aquatic and shoreline vegetation, habitat complexity, biodiversity,	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.153

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		nutrient supply, water quality and productivity		
		Nalcor is requested to state in the EIS how it intends to address knowledge gaps in the information and where it does not intend to address these gaps to provide a justification for not doing so, including the implications for effects assessment accuracy and reliability	CEAR $214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 19
	Operations and impacts on habitat	Appreciative of effort, request maps showing where noise becomes equal to background levels around infrastructure, they identify maps in JRP.87 but would prefer simplified versions	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.87
		Before and after computer simulations requested for 7 locations. Requested to provide a landscape perspective that considers the phenomenological aspects of Innu history and culture	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 5.5 IR JRP.14
		Inundation mapping does not include Sheshatshiu	CEAR #214	No interaction found between Sheshatshiu and impoundment
		Request additional simulations, especially at and near the dams	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 5.5 IR JRP.14
		Concerns about the potential for construction noise to chase animals away or cause them to leave usual habitats	CEAA # 214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 4.8 Volume IIB, Sections 5.10 and 5.11 IR JRP.87 and IR JRP.125
		Nalcor is requested to describe the contents of an ambient air quality monitoring program beginning one year prior to any construction (to establish a yearlong baseline) and then for a minimum of three years into construction along with criteria for determining whether the program should be continued at that time	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.164
	Other	Innu Nation comments on EIS Conformity Review raised a number of general technical issues with respect to air qualify/GHG emissions: - lack of rationale for the lengths of transects or discussion of statistical power of transects to detect change over time -need to update climate analysis to include electricity demand side options to reduce GHG emissions - question reliance on existing geology data - need to provide GHG emission budget for each phase of the Project - need to update climate analysis to include electricity demand-side options to reduce GHG emissions - unnecessary reliance on 'professional judgement' - question selection of VECs and KIs	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Sections 3 and 4 EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.2 IR JRP.4, IR JRP.41, IR JRP.116, IR JRP.85, IR JRP.7S, IR JRP.85S, IR JRP.46, IR JRP.99,

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		The EIS needs to discuss alternative scales for the Project as required by the Guidelines, including proceeding with only a development at Gull Island. This assessment of alternatives should consider the financial benefits, measured in standard financial indicators, and the adverse environmental effects of each alternative, comparing a Gull-only project to a Gull-Muskrat Falls project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.26 and IR JRP.26S
		Nalcor is requested to replace the definition of ecological or socioeconomic context with one consistent with that normally used in environmental assessment and to redo the environmental effects analysis accordingly. The Proponent is requested to divide the reversibility criterion into three levels, namely reversible, partly reversible or not reversible	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 116
		Nalcor is requested to replace the definition of ecological or socioeconomic context with one consistent with that normally used in environmental assessment and to redo the environmental effects analysis accordingly	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.116
		Nalcor is requested to confirm the specific activities involved in upgrading and constructing access roads; describe elements of the environment sensitive to reduced air quality, provide rationale for 5km buffer zone	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.100
		Nalcor is requested to provide clarification of how it has used other environmental assessments to determine the residual effects of the Project and the significance of these effects for each VEC, as part of the rationale required by the Guidelines in relation to its conclusions regarding significance	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.116
		Habitat Assessment methodology is reasonable, but does not account for connectivity between habitats. Connectivity of habitats could be addressed using a process approach	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.23, IR JRP.153
		Innu Nation does not support Nalcor's findings with respect to no measureable effects to fisheries in Lake Melville. Need more information	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP. 43
		Information on currents should be provided	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152
		Matrix choice, small Osprey sample size, no tissue samples, no songbirds sampled	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.22
		Objective must be to establish conditions that permit productive use of rehabilitated sites	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.101 and IR JRP.102
		Proponent should acknowledge level of uncertainty related to limited data and ecosystem complexity	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.19
		Study area should be expanded to include Lake Melville	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Section 2.3.1 and 2.3.4 IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Suggest definition of sustainable inappropriate	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.4 and IR JRP.116
		Oil and chemical spills	Meeting February 13 - 14, 2008	This issue has been addressed Volume IIB, IR JRP.88
		Ice conditions on the River and tributaries	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Section 2.3.5 and 4.7.3 IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152
		Nalcor requested to provide a detailed table of contents for the Historic and Archaeological Resources Contingency and Response Plan	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.104
		Innu land and resource use information is dated. Need current information on Innu cabin sites, water and land trails, important fishing, harvesting and gathering sites. It is not possible to assess project effects on Innu L&R Use	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed *Innu of Labrador Contemporary Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement*, July 22, 2010
		Innu Nation anticipates that the EIS will contain preliminary discussion with respect to the future role of ITK in monitoring impacts on valued environmental components and testing impact predictions in a follow-up program	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S and IR JRP.116
EA process	Other	Issues associated with the environmental process and JRP proceedings: - concern that all relevant correspondence be posted to the CEA registry; - content and format of Plain Language Summary prepared by JRP; - translation of information requests into Aboriginal languages; - ensure that process is understandable and that terminology is clear - need to ensure that funding decisions by regulator are made in a timely fashion to enable Innu Nation to engage effectively with communities and to secure the necessary technical expertise to conduct a thorough technical review - need for dialogue and information to be provided in Innu aimun - need for openness and transparency throughout the environmental process - timing of notice for submissions - concern about advanced registration via the internet - limited resources for reproduction of documents - JRP should have a copier and scanner - concern about presentation format and use of electronic copies - concern about time limit for presentation - concern that videoconferencing will limit participation - concern with scope of Nalcor's examination during hearings -- i.e Nalcor's request to challenge questions or comments as outside the scope of the JRP's mandate - need or simultaneous translation during hearings	CEAR # 380 CEAR #308	These issues relate to the JRP process. No response required by Nalcor

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		- time limit for expert presentations is too short - request that JRP permit off-site questioning by telephone - request a minimum of four days for hearings in Sheshatshiu - request for public hearing session in Natuashish - need to ensure consistency between EIS, legislation and proposed JRP hearing procedures - propose that transcripts and audio files of each hearing session be posted on the CEAA registry with 24 hours - request that JRP consult on the public guidance document prior to finalization - request opening and closing prayer/ceremony - request that meals be provided to participants to avoid long breaks - concern that JRP documents may not be understood by general public or aboriginal persons - request that meetings between Proponent and JRP be open and transparent and that intervenors and counsel have an opportunity to participate - JRP to request the Proponent to provide information concerning the distribution of the potentially significant adverse or positive effects of the Project in an appropriate format - disagree with the JRPs emphasis on "overall environmental effects" with respect to presentations at hearings - disagree with the use of a “cost-benefit” approach. It is inconsistent with the EIS Guidelines, the EIS, and the relevant legislation. - Innu Nation recommends that the JRP develop guidance that is specific to each of three groups: the general public, Aboriginal persons, and those with technical capacity. Guidance should encourage focused and considered reflection rather than generalized comments about “overall environmental effects”. Part I of the draft guidance document is misleading, since it suggests that the JRP will consider positive effects (“benefits”) in a similar manner to adverse effects (“costs”), which cannot be the case given the requirements of the CEAA. Portions of the draft Public Hearing Process documents contain questions and approaches that are inconsistent with the EIS and with the relevant environmental assessment legislation. The documents also pose questions that appear to be central to the mandate given to the JRP by the Ministers and are therefore solely the responsibility of the JRP. - Need or technical hearings Project Need,		

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
		Purpose and Alternatives, Aquatic Environment, and Socio-economic Environment - Suggest two new topics to be added to the topic specific and technical hearings: Cumulative Effects and Aboriginal Rights and Title		
		Request that Nalcor provide, prior to or during the Hearings, information on the status of ongoing regulatory processes in relation to transmission and export of power	CEAR #289	Nalcor has consulted with Innu Nation since 2000 and will continue to consult on an ongoing basis
		Issues associated with review of the EIS Guidelines and participation in Process - that JRP extend the 75 day Public Consultation Period on the EIS due to late confirmation from the CEAA Funding Review Committee regarding funding for Innu Nation to participate in the Joint Review Panel - concern with design of the framework and its application	CEAR #146	These are issues associated with the environmental assessment process. No response is required by Nalcor
		Challenge use of precautionary approach definition	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.19
		Challenge use of Goose River data	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.42
		Disagreement with use of 'sustainable population' as the criterion for significance	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.4, IR JRP.116
		Challenge conclusion no significant effect from the Project	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.4, IR JRP.116
		Issue regarding the RSF analysis concerns the large number of simplifications to the data prior to and during the analysis	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.157
		Assertion that inadequate information on the implications/risk of a draft Water Management Agreement with CFL(Co) and concern that if the PUB changes the Water Management Agreement, additional information is required on project effects. Require information on in-stream flow variability	CEAR #289	The Public Utilities Board has confirmed the Water Management Agreement. No further action is required
		Lack of information with respect to actual success of previous EEM programs at NL Hydro facilities	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112
		Lack of information with respect to how the Project could be modified	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 3.7 IR JRP.26
		More detail requested, draw comparisons with Upper Churchill and La Grande River as examples of failure, suggest underestimation of this habitat	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.45
		Revised approach for land and resource use baseline proposed by Innu Nation was not accepted by Nalcor	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed. Nalcor and Innu Nation have concluded a contemporary land and resource study agreement and results of this study will be provided to the JRP *Innu Of Labrador Contemporary*

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
				Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement, July 22, 2010
		Should use consultation by HQ as a model	CEAR #214	Nalcor has conducted a comprehensive community consultation process with Innu Nation since 2000 and continues to consult on an ongoing basis. Nalcor has provided Innu Nation with all relevant engineering and environmental reports associated with the Project and Innu comments have been taken into account in the planning and design of the Project
		Fish consumption survey methods -- Telephone surveys are not adequate for the purpose of collecting resource use information	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.79
		Use of magnitude thresholds in EIS based on precedent and not science	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.4
	Participation in follow-up programs	Nalcor to put more effort in determining and studying baseline conditions in the Goose Bay Estuary and Lake Melville for future environmental assessment and possible follow-up and monitoring	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43
		Information concerning the "approach, details, methods, locations and security measures" related to site rehabilitation "Project Construction Restoration Plan" details	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.111
		Innu require additional information as to how baseline will be established, the role the Proponent plays in ensuring local communities have adequate resources in monitoring program; role of Innu communities in the process of adaptive management; role of the Proponent in funding support or local communities to participate in socio-economic monitoring program	CEAR #214	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		Nalcor requested to describe the proposed approach for each of the monitoring programs contemplated, as required by the Guidelines	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		The study does not provide an adequate basis for development of an environmental effects monitoring program	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		Need to provide Information with respect to adaptive management strategies	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		Requested to develop a follow-up program with respect to Aboriginal harvesting activities	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		Nalcor requested to provide a description of the importance of Happy Valley - Goose Bay as a goods and services centre for the Innu communities and provide program-specific information and evidence that Government will fund the design and implementation of follow-up programs, in consultation with Innu and rationale why Nalcor should not fund socio-economic follow-up	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		Need to be alerted to mercury levels in fish and animals for consumption	Meeting, June 29, 2010	This issue has been addressed

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action / Response
				IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.164
		Notification of environmental contamination	Meeting, July 8, 2008	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S and IR JRP.164
	TEK consideration	Nalcor to demonstrate how it incorporated and considered Innu Traditional Knowledge in the effects assessment and in the development of mitigation measures and, where the conclusions drawn from scientific and technical knowledge were inconsistent with the conclusions drawn from Innu Traditional Knowledge, to clearly explain and justify its conclusions	Meeting Notes June 29, 2010 Meeting Notes dated July 8, 2008	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.3 IR JRP.148 -- Appendix A, *Reservoir Preparation Plan 2009*
		Address the JRP's request for ITK inclusion in its assessment of existing and predicted post-impoundment habitat utilization by fish, and to specifically indicate that ATK will be solicited, or if/how the process will allow for incorporation of traditional knowledge into the design of the Habitat Compensation Strategy	CEAR #289	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.1
		Disagrees that ITK and EIS were in agreement with respect to past and current use of the environment	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.3
		ITK does not agree with EIS with respect to significance conclusions	CEAA #214	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.3
		High level of cynicism in the community towards TLU studies. Innu need to know how their information is being used to benefit them	Meeting, July 30, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.1 *Innu of Labrador Contemporary Land Use and Harvesting Study Agreement*, July 22, 2010
		Incorporation of TEK into EA process	Meeting, December 19, 2007	This issue has been addressed *Innu Traditional Knowledge Report* as incorporated in EIS, Volumes IA, IB, IIA, IIB, and III IR JRP.3
		Show how Innu Traditional Knowledge informed the determination of significant environmental effects on the Terrestrial Environment	Meeting, June 29, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volumes IA, IB, IIA, IIB, and III IR JRP.3
		Need to integrate traditional knowledge into planning, especially TEK from Elders	CEAR #214	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.1 IR JRP.3
Asserted ancestral rights	Other	Nalcor should communicate with the Innu of Labrador about the actual and potential impacts of the Project and the IBA upon any claimed, asserted or recognized aboriginal and treaty rights of the Innu of Labrador	CEAR #452	Nalcor has conducted a comprehensive community consultation process with Innu Nation since 2000 and continues to consult on an ongoing basis

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A summary of issues raised by Innu Nation up to 2008 is provided in Volume IA of the EIS, Section 8.3.5.1 and in Appendix IB-I of Volume IB.

Traditional Lifestyle

Innu Nation has raised concerns through correspondence and meetings with Nalcor and through submissions to the JRP about the effect the Project will have on the traditional land and resource use of the Innu of Labrador. Issues include the effects to vegetation, fish, wildlife and bird species (and to their habitat), and subsequent effects on the ability to harvest and the quality of country food. The accumulation of mercury in fish and wildlife species, and subsequent effects to consumption and human health is a concern. Potential environmental effects to traditional land and resource use were assessed in the EIS (Volume III, Chapter 5) and in responses to IRs (IR JRP.16, JRP.34, IR JRP.36, JRP.70, JRP.70S, JRP.71, JRP.72, JRP.73, JRP.74, JRP.80, JRP.82, JRP.110, JRP.113, JRP.138, JRP.141, JRP.142, JRP.143).

Innu Nation has, through correspondence and meetings with Nalcor and submissions to the JRP, raised concerns that the Project will alter or destroy sites of heritage and cultural importance. Archaeological studies have been conducted throughout the Project footprint, and the results have been analyzed and presented in the EIS (EIS, Volume III, Chapter 6). Locations of sites of cultural significance have been taken into account in Project planning (e.g., the Project has been designed to minimize impact to the rock knoll at Muskrat Falls).

Efforts have been made to accommodate traditional lifestyle of Innu in the negotiated Impacts and Benefits Agreement (IBA).

Social

During consultation and in submissions to the JRP, Innu Nation raised concerns with the potential effects of the Project on community, family and individual health. In particular, Innu Nation has raised concerns regarding the effects of the Project on domestic violence, drug, alcohol and other substance abuse, mental and physical health, Innu culture, Innu use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, and demands on physical and social programs and facilities. Physical health concerns include the effects of the Project on methylmercury levels in fish and subsequent effects to Innu consuming those fish, as well as health effects resulting from changes in diet associated with the Project-related decline in country food harvest and shift to processed foods. Innu Nation has also raised issues pertaining to the effectiveness of proposed employment and training initiatives and success of IBAs in other similar situations. It has indicated a need for funding for job-sharing, on-the-job training and the need for an Innu employment quota to mitigate the lack of basic education for Innu and other impediments to training and employment. Innu Nation also requested clarification on how Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP) child care allowances and IBA benefits will provide sufficient financial resources for child care. Innu Nation indicated that the socio-economic baseline and effects analysis in the EIS were not adequate to provide an understanding of the Project effects on Innu.

Project effects on: personal health and well-being; self-esteem; primary health care; mental health, addictions and counseling services; child, youth and family protection services; service delivery; gambling; alcohol and substance abuse; physical activity; work-related stress; child development; and preservation of language and culture, as well as effects to physical and social facilities and services were assessed in the EIS (Volume III, Chapter 4). With respect to consumption of fish with increased levels of methylmercury, Nalcor is conducting a Human Health Risk Assessment, and will monitor methylmercury levels in fish after impoundment. Nalcor will work with government in their determination of fish consumption advisories. If requested and as available, country food will be provided at the on-site accommodation complexes. Nalcor and Innu Nation have negotiated

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an IBA which provides for employment benefits and contracting preferences for Innu and Innu Businesses. In addition, Nalcor has adopted the Lower Churchill Projects Construction Benefits Strategy which will ensure employment opportunities for Innu (and other residents of Newfoundland and Labrador). Nalcor will support Innu Nation to develop an Innu Training Plan, hire an Innu Employment Training Coordinator, and provide Project employment and training information in Innu aimun.

Economic

Innu Nation has raised questions with Nalcor and through the JRP regarding job and business opportunities and requisite training. Concerns have been raised regarding the type of jobs that will be available to Innu and the potential for discrimination at the workplace. Innu Nation has also asked questions about labour force estimates and economic modeling. Issues concerning Project alternatives (alternatives to the Project and alternative means) with respect to cost and benefits were also raised as was redress for the impacts to Innu resulting from the Upper Churchill project.

As indicated above, Nalcor and Innu Nation have negotiated an IBA which provides for employment benefits and contracting preferences for Innu and Innu Businesses. In addition, Nalcor has adopted the Lower Churchill Projects Construction Benefits Strategy which will ensure employment opportunities for Innu (and other residents of Newfoundland and Labrador). Among other mitigation measures, Nalcor will hire an Innu Employment Training coordinator and establish an on-site Innu Liaison position to address concerns regarding discrimination at the work site. All employees will be provided cultural sensitivity training. Redress for the Upper Churchill has been addressed through the Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement negotiated with Innu Nation. Issues pertaining to the cost and benefit of Project alternatives and economic modelling have been addressed in the responses to IR JRP.11, IR JRP.13, IR JRP.25, IR JRP.26, IR JRP.25S, IR JRP.131, and IR JRP.161.

Environment

Innu Nation has expressed concerns to Nalcor and the JRP regarding the effects of the Project on vegetation, fish, wildlife and bird species, as well as water and air quality and effects to the hydrology of the river. More specifically, Innu Nation has raised concerns pertaining to loss of wildlife habitat including riparian habitat, alteration of wildlife and fish habitat, uptake of mercury by fish and other aquatic and terrestrial species, loss of Canada yew, and effects to the distribution of the plant and wildlife populations. In addition, Innu Nation has raised concerns about the cumulative effects of the Project with other projects and activities, particularly the Churchill Falls Power Station (Upper Churchill). Innu Nation has concerns with the environmental assessment methods, including the geographic extent of the Assessment Areas and determination of significance, and the incorporation of ITK into the environmental assessment. Concerns have also been raised regarding the effects of an accidental event, particularly a dam break, on the environment.

The environmental effects of the Project on the physical and biological components of the environment were thoroughly assessed in the EIS. The mitigation measures proposed to reduce the effects are summarized in Volume IIB, Section 7.1 of the EIS. Potential environmental effects and mitigation measures are further elaborated in the responses to IR JRP.49, IR JRP.49S, IR JRP.65, IR JRP.67, IR JRP.68, IR JRP.69, IR JRP.77, IR JRP.92, IR JRP.93, IR JRP.95, IR JRP.100, IR JRP.101, IR JRP.102, IR JRP.103, IR JRP.105, IR JRP.107, IR JRP.122, IR JRP.125, IR JRP.126, IR JRP.128, IR JRP.153, IR JRP.154, IR JRP.155, and IR JRP.157. For example, Nalcor will compensate for the loss or alteration of fish habitat, and is proposing to create terrestrial habitat types that have limited distribution in adjacent areas (riparian, riparian marsh, and hardwood). Canada yew will be transplanted and re-established in an area above the reservoir limits. Nalcor will undertake a comprehensive monitoring and follow-up program, employing an adaptive management process that provides for the

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participation of Innu Nation. Effects of the Upper Churchill, which was built over 35 years ago, are reflected in the existing environmental conditions and have been assessed in the EIS. The environmental assessment methods, including cumulative effects assessment methods, were comprehensive and rigorous. These methods are described in Volume IA, Chapter 9 of the EIS and elaborated in the responses to IR JRP.4, IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S IR JRP.116, and IR JRP.163. Innu Traditional Knowledge was incorporated into the EIS as described in Section 9.1 of Volume IA of the EIS and in the response to IR JRP.3. The potential effects of accidental events were assessed in the EIS (Chapter 6, Volume IIB) and the response to IR JRP.145; the results of a dam break study were provided in the response to IR JRP.162.

EA Process

Participation of Innu Nation in the environmental assessment process up to 2008 is described in the EIS (Volume IB, Section 8.3.1). Innu Nation has continued to participate since that time, providing submissions to the JRP in response to the EIS and the responses to IRs, as well as providing comment on the proposed JRP hearing procedures. Innu Nation has requested that various materials be translated into Innu aimun and that some be presented in audio/video format. Innu Nation has also requested translated plain language summaries of the Project description, the results of the environmental assessment, and hearings procedures.

Nalcor has prepared and provided Plain Language Summaries of the Project description and the EIS, both of which were translated into Innu aimun. Nalcor's community consultation process is ongoing. As indicated above, Nalcor will undertake a comprehensive monitoring and follow-up program when the Project is operational, using an adaptive management process that provides for the participation of Innu Nation.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

Innu Nation has indicated in the media and in submissions to the JRP that the land claim of the Innu of Labrador must be settled prior to the Project proceeding and that redress is required for Upper Churchill.

Redress for the Upper Churchill has been addressed through the Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement negotiated with Innu Nation. Innu Nation is in the process of negotiating a land claims agreement with the federal and provincial governments. The land claims agreement will address assertions of Aboriginal rights and title.

3.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Innu Nation's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 3.4. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

4.0 NUNATUKAVUT

4.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with NunatuKavut regarding the Project have been ongoing since April 2007. NunatuKavut represents individuals who self-identify as Labrador Metis. In December 2009, Nalcor and NunatuKavut entered into an agreement to conduct consultations with NunatuKavut members with respect to the Project. The agreement provided capacity funding to facilitate communication between NunatuKavut and Nalcor, to assist in the dissemination of information, and to provide feedback to Nalcor regarding NunatuKavut's concerns about the Project. NunatuKavut hired a full-time Project Coordinator, who was responsible for the agreement's consultation and coordination, and acted as the primary point of contact between the two groups. The agreement expired March 31, 2010.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

Information for this Chapter was gathered through direct engagement with NunatuKavut and from publicly available sources, published and unpublished information including:

- *A Socioeconomic Review of Nalcor Energy's Environmental Impact Statement Regarding the Proposed Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project* (NunatuKavut 2010a);
- Materials provided to Nalcor by NunatuKavut, including the *Phase 1 Consultation Report* (Appendix 3) and *Unveiling NunatuKavut* (NunatuKavut 2010b);
- Information gathered from community members;
- Other sources of information that contain a commentary such as fur trade journals, explorer accounts, government information and census documents; and
- Materials gathered by other Aboriginal groups that include information about the Labrador Metis.

Information sources also include knowledge shared during consultation and materials submitted to the registry of the JRP.

4.2 Community Profile

Location

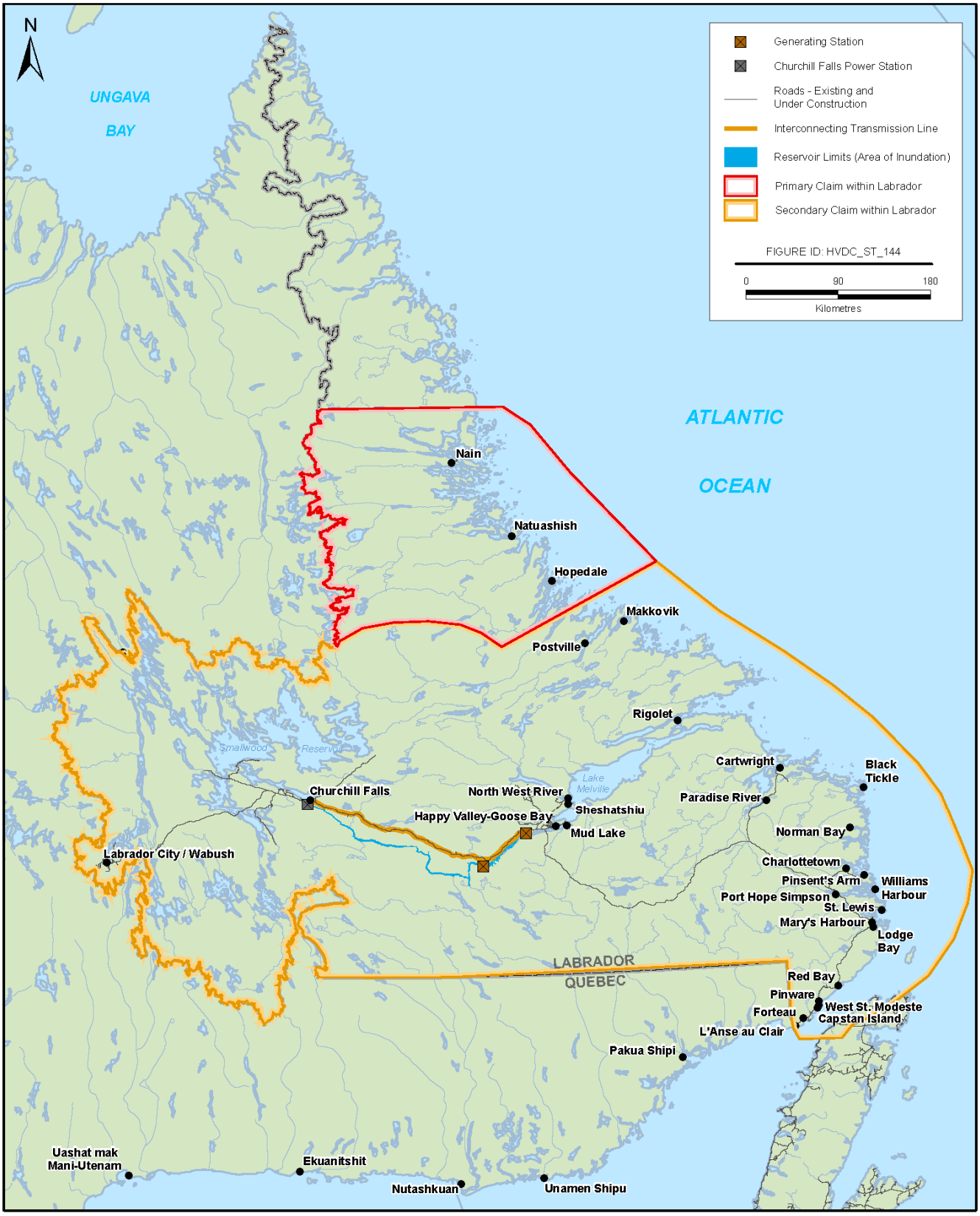
NunatuKavut states that its 6,000 members live throughout Labrador. Many live in the Upper Lake Melville area and western Labrador, and along the south coast from Cartwright to L'Anse au Clair (Figure 4-1).

In 1985, the Labrador Metis Association was established, which in 1998 was renamed the Labrador Metis Nation. In 2010, the name of the Labrador Metis Nation was changed to NunatuKavut. The Labrador Metis have asserted a land claim in the region since the late 1980s. This claim has yet to be accepted for negotiation by the

federal and provincial governments (Labrador Metis Nation website; EIS Volume 14 chapter 5). The asserted traditional territory of NunatuKavut includes southern and central Labrador (Figure 4-2).

Source: http://www.labradormetis.ca/home/10

Figure 4-1 Labrador Communities with NunatuKavut Membership According to NunatuKavut



Source: http://www.canlii.org/en/nl/nlsctd/doc/2006/2006nltd119/2006nltd119.pdf

Figure 4-2 Asserted Land Claim Area for NunatuKavut from Labrador Metis Nation v. Her Majesty in Right of Newfoundland and Labrador (Secondary Claim Area of NunatuKavut May Have Been Abandoned)

Socio-economics

Demographics

NunatuKavut states that its 6,000 members live in 23 Labrador communities, seventeen of which are on the southeast coast from Paradise River to L'Anse au Clair. It also states that members reside in six other communities in central and western Labrador, including Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Labrador City (Labrador Metis Nation website).

Census data are not available specifically for NunatuKavut and, in many cases, are not available for the individual communities where NunatuKavut members reside. Census data that are available for communities on the southeast coast of Labrador are presented below, because these communities contain over 60% of all NunatuKavut members, who comprise a relatively high proportion of the total populations. The communities for which census data are available are listed, and selected demographic information presented, in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Census Data for Selected Labrador Communities (Statistics Canada 2006)

Census Area	Population	Median Age
Cartwright	552	40.9
Charlottetown	366	34.6
Mary's Harbour	417	36.9
Port Hope Simpson	529	35.5
St. Lewis	252	37.6
L'Anse au Clair	226	40.0
Pinware	114	39.7
Forteau	448	43.5
Red Bay	227	46.2
Division 10, Subdivision A (Capstan Island)	69	47.2
Division 10, Subdivision B (Black Tickle-Domino, Lodge Bay, Pinsent's Arm, William's Harbour, Norman's Bay, Paradise River)	475	34.6
Total	**3,675**	**39.7 (Average)**

Education

There are nine schools serving the members of the communities on the southeast coast of Labrador. During the 2009-10 school year, they had 512 registered students and 69.3 full-time equivalent teachers. Five of these schools are operated by the Western School District. The remainder are run by the Labrador School District, as are the schools in the central and western areas of Labrador that are used by the NunatuKavut members.

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

In 2006, there were 1,045 owned private dwellings, with an average value of $56,022, in the communities on Labrador's southeast coast. The communities with the greatest number of occupied dwellings were Port Hope

Simpson and Forteau. The most expensive homes were found in L'Anse au Clair where the average value was $112,654 (Statistics Canada 2006).

NunatuKavut operates an Aboriginal Home Repair Program which provides grants to Metis homeowners requiring home repairs. It also administers an Off-Reserve Aboriginal Housing Repair Program which is designed to provide assistance to its members to make critical and/or emergency repairs to their homes (Labrador Metis Nation, 2008). The RCMP has detachments in Cartwright, Mary's Harbour and Forteau.

Community Health

Many of the communities on the southeast coast of Labrador have medical clinics which are operated by Labrador-Grenfell Regional Health Authority. These clinics provide primary health care services and are staffed with regional nurses and personal care attendants. Each clinic is visited by a physician every four to six weeks and by a dentist periodically. Clinics are located in Black Tickle, Cartwright, Charlottetown, Mary's Harbour, Port Hope Simpson and St. Lewis (Labrador-Grenfell Health 2007). In case of emergency, patients in all of these communities may be medevaced to a referral centre.

Economic Indicators

Table 4-3 presents 2006 economic indicators for the selected communities on Labrador's southeast coast. The participation rate for these communities in 2006 ranged from 33.3% in Capstan Island to 68.7% in Mary's Harbour. The employment and unemployment rates ranged from 0% to 50.7% and 0% to 75%, respectively. The highest rate of employment was in Pinware. The median income for these communities ranged from $14,606 to $18,496 in 2006 (Statistics Canada, 2006).

Data have been suppressed for geographic areas with populations below a specified size because they are not available for areas with very small populations.

Table 4-2 Economic Indicators for Selected Labrador Communities (Statistics Canada 2006)

Census Area	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Average Income ($)
Cartwright	54.3	26.1	50.0	15,840
Charlottetown	64.3	25.0	63.9	18,496
Mary's Harbour	68.7	28.4	58.7	18,176
Port Hope Simpson	62.8	27.9	55.6	15,712
St. Lewis	65.0	30.0	53.8	15,744
L'Anse au Clair	66.7	44.4	33.3	-
Pinware	23.5	0.0	75.0	-
Forteau	66.2	50.7	25.5	17,175
Red Bay	52.3	20.5	60.9	-
Division 10, Subdivision A	33.3	33.3	0.0	-
Division 10, Subdivision B	59.7	22.1	63.0	14,606

Economic Activities

The fishery is the major employer in the communities of southern Labrador. The main industry in Cartwright is the crab fishery and the Labrador Fisherman's Union Shrimp Company operates a crab plant which employs 100 to 150 people. The facility also processes whelk (Labrador Coastal Drive website). There are also approximately

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100 seasonal and year round businesses operating in the region, the majority of which are retail (Southeastern Aurora Development Corporation website).

The Metis Development Corporation was formed in 2003 by the Labrador Metis Nation to pursue business and economic opportunities for its membership. It is a resource centre for NunatuKavut members interested in establishing a new business or developing an existing business. This Centre offers a variety of services to assist clients in their entrepreneurial endeavours. The mission of the Metis Business Centre is to work with NunatuKavut members in the Central and Coastal regions of Labrador towards greater participation in small and medium business enterprises, as well as to facilitate partnerships with existing agencies and businesses to ensure Metis benefit from advancement in all sectors of development in Labrador (Metis Business Centre website).

Development Projects

NunatuKavut is partnered with Ocean Choice International which harvests and markets northern shrimp and Greenland halibut. NunatuKavut utilizes revenues from the fishery to advance economic, social and organizational objectives.

The southern NunatuKavut members have begun to develop a heritage tourism industry in the Cartwright area, At present, this is on a small scale, consisting of taking tourists by boat or sea kayak to visit ongoing excavations, or to tour archaeological sites around Sandwich Bay in the 'off season' (Labrador Coastal Drive website). Other major attractions along the southern coast of Labrador include the Maritime Archaic Burial Mound, a National Historic Site located near L'Anse Amour, the Labrador Straits Museum which interprets the local history of the area and Pinware Provincial Park, a popular site for salmon anglers and camping enthusiasts. The opportunities to sightsee icebergs, whales, birds, and unusual plants are plentiful (Labrador Straits Development Corporation website).

Other industries that are emerging in the communities along the southern coast are fur farming and berry harvesting (Southeastern Aurora Development Corporation website).

4.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

This section provides an overview of historic and contemporary land use and baseline data for south/central Labrador generally and the Project area.

Historic Activities

Contact between Inuit and Europeans was first established in southern Labrador in the 17th century (Trudel 1978; Martijn 1980). The process and nature of contact and enculturation was different in northern and southern Labrador (Kennedy 1995; Hanrahan 2003). In northern Labrador (in the 18th century), contact largely involved the Moravian Missionaries who established themselves in Nain, Okak and Hopedale. However, in southern Labrador, trade with seasonal fishers and possibly whalers appears to have formed the basis for interaction between the two groups. As the numbers of fishing vessels operating seasonally off the Labrador coast increased yearly, temporary trading posts were established, with the first European post being established at North West River in 1743-1744 and operated until 1755. Intermarriages between Labrador Inuit and fur traders occurred, and the first generation of people of mixed descent was referred to as *Kablunangajuit* who appeared as early as 1775 (Martin 2009). These people worked for the trading posts for part of the year and also lived off the land (NunatuKavut 2010b). Over time, populations and settlements were established and grew throughout central and southern Labrador.

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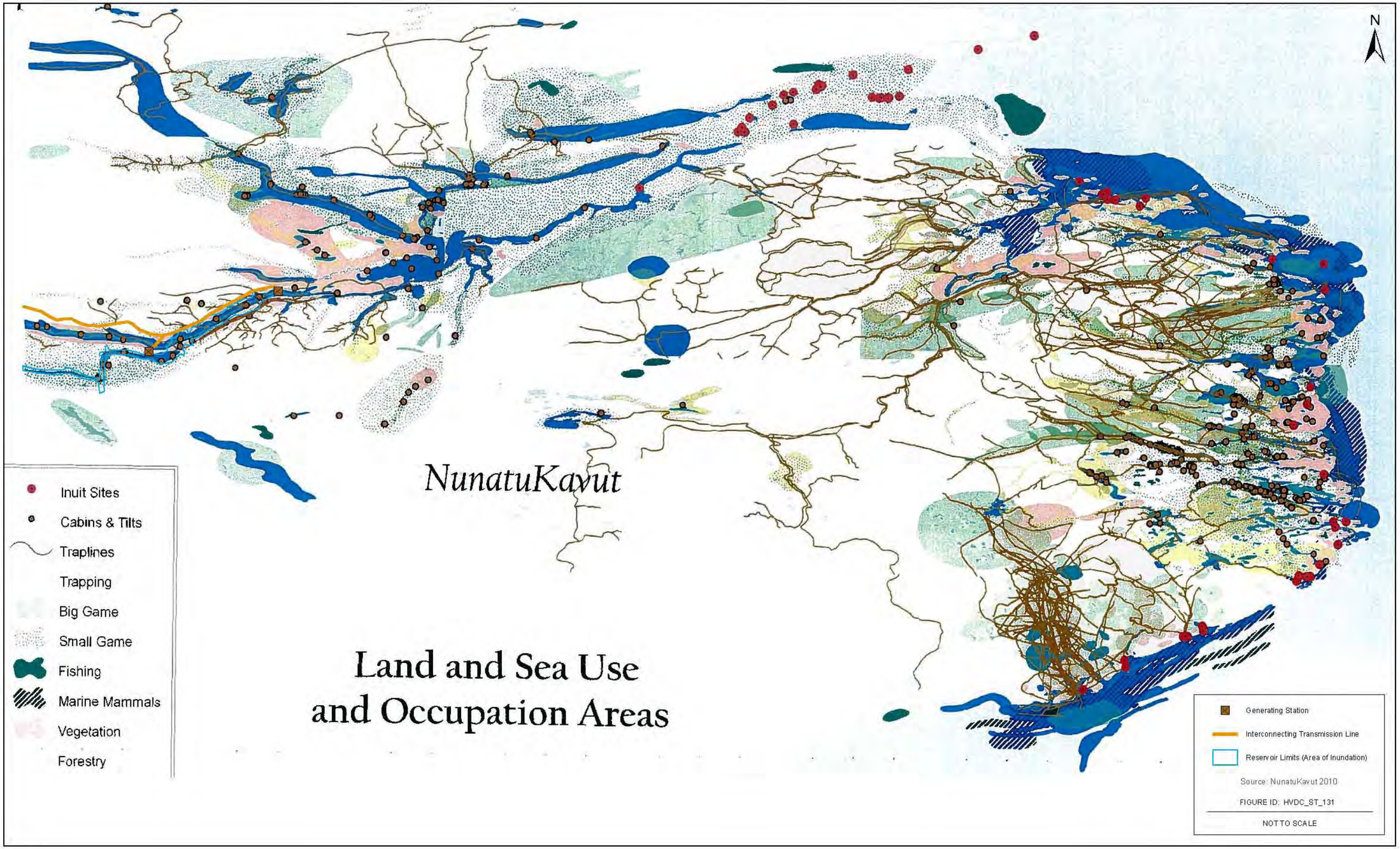
While roles and responsibilities were defined by gender, they were non-hierarchical and interconnected, since both men and women's food-related activities were integral to ensuring everyone had enough food. In the past, Metis hunters were typically men, however, women and children also played a role in ensuring a successful hunt or trap (Martin 2009). Women's responsibilities included the making and mending of clothes, cooking, preparing and preserving of harvested foods, including the pickling of ducks, cleaning and salting fish, and bottling or smoking meats. Wasting food was and remains an unacceptable practice since there is an understanding that one only harvests what one needs (Martin 2009). In the past, harvesting was often associated with particular events or ceremonies. For example, harvesting and ceremonial activities to mark the arrival of spring were linked with the appearance of the first salmon of the year.

The sharing of food is an important part of the Labrador Metis way of life, since sharing benefits both the recipient and the giver (Martin 2009). This sharing of harvests continues today as the Labrador Metis continue to maintain a community fridge in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, which members fill with traditional harvests to encourage sharing of local production. The informal trading of food for goods and services is still a common practice (Martin 2009). The Labrador Metis prefer to eat traditional foods rather than store bought foods, since it is believed that foods harvested from the land prevents and cure illnesses and nutritional-deficiencies (Martin 2009). Currently, traditional responsibilities around food remain but with less differentiation along gender lines. Many women enjoy getting out on the land to procure foods and conduct activities that were formerly done by men, such as fishing, hunting and trapping (Martin 2009).

In the past, trapping activities had implications for settlement patterns and helped to define the Labrador Metis way of life. According to Tanner (1977): "During the 19th century, small groups of Europeans began to settle along the coast of Labrador, primarily to fish or to work for fish merchants. In Hamilton Inlet, the Hudson's Bay Company was itself a focus of a community of "servants", that is, of men employed by the company in the salmon fishery and in various occupations around the post. In the winter, these post servants had little to do, and they were therefore sent inland to trap and support themselves on the land. A Settler community grew up in Hamilton Inlet, similar to the Settlers on the coast, and in many cases, with members of the First White families established on the coast."

As well, Tanner (1977) noted that Labrador Settler land use patterns were quite different from those of the Innu. The Labrador Settlers "left their wives and families at Hamilton Inlet, took quantities of food inland with them, and concentrated their whole effort on trapping to obtain as many furs as possible in a short time so they could return to their families before Christmas". In addition, differences between Labrador Metis and Innu trapping at this time involve Metis setting trails 15 to 40 miles apart, with relatively untouched land in between. The Metis also took food inland with them which they supplemented with harvested large and small game that crossed their paths, and they did not stay inland from before freeze-up to after break-up as the Innu did (Tanner 1977).

A summary of the areas used for various land use and harvesting activities undertaken during the Historic Period is provided in Figure 4-3.



Source: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-3 Historic Land and Sea Use and Occupation Areas - NunatuKavut

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Contemporary Activities

Members of NunatuKavut use the land in a variety of ways. This is expressed through movement along overland and aquatic travel corridors, meeting in community gathering places, the establishment of habitation sites, trapper tilts, and seasonal and permanent settlements (NunatuKavut 2010b).

Hunting

A total of 24 big and small game hunting areas were identified (NunatuKavut 2010b), the locations of which do not appear to be within the Project footprint (Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5).

Trails and Camps

Members of NunatuKavut travel on the land and sea by truck, snowmobile, boat, foot, dog-team, and snowshoes (Labrador Metis Nation 2009; NunatuKavut 2010b). However, similar to all other cultural groups in the region, the primary mode of transportation is automobiles along the TLH and adjacent roads, and snowmobiles along a trail that parallels the TLH and others within or adjacent to Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Lake Melville.

From a review of sources documents (Labrador Metis Nation 2009; NunatuKavut 2010b), 12 trails used by NunatuKavut members of have been identified.

The TLH is the main artery of current travel and land use. In addition, there is a network of snowmobile trails connecting North West River, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Mud Lake and Churchill Falls with the other communities in Labrador, including Labrador City and Cartwright. A snowmobile trail from the TLH to Muskrat Falls is within the Project footprint. It is important to note none of the above-mentioned trails or travel arteries are used exclusively by NunatuKavut but rather are corridors of travel used by virtually all cultural groups occupying the region.

Habitation sites (tilts, trapper's cabins, and historic camps) pre-dating 1960 have been identified during the various archaeological surveys completed for the EA. All of these sites were classified and registered with the Provincial Archaeology Office as "Settler" remains (IR JRP.104, IR JRP.144). A total of 17 habitation sites are within the Project footprint.

Fishing

Atlantic salmon fisheries are an integral part of NunatuKavut way of life. The modern Atlantic salmon fishery has changed from the past, as provincial fisheries and wildlife officials regulate and enforce the netting of salmon (Martin 2009). The federal government has established a Communal Fishing License for NunatuKavut members under the *Fisheries Act* with a limit of six Atlantic salmon per net allowed (Martin 2009).

Data specifically discussing contemporary Metis harvesting include a fish-consumption and angling survey completed as part of the EA. That study consisted of a random telephone survey with 413 households in the region: 333 households in Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Mud Lake, 19 in North West River and 61 in Churchill Falls. The objective of the study was to gather information on current fish consumption and angling patterns in the lower Churchill River and its tributaries to better understand current land and resource use activities in the region. The primary areas of interest were the section of the Churchill River between Muskrat Falls and the Churchill Falls tailrace, as well as the mouths of any streams flowing into that section of the river. In addition, respondents were asked about their angling activity within other parts of the Churchill River system, including the area upstream of the Churchill Falls tailrace to the Smallwood Reservoir, and downstream of Muskrat Falls to

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Lake Melville. Of the total sample of 431 people interviewed, 87 (20%) reported they were NunatuKavut members (Minaskuat 2009).

Results of the study show that the preferred locations for fishing by many of the respondents include the general area of Lake Melville, Rabbit Island, Bob's Brook, Traverspine River, Mud Lake, Metchin River, Muskrat Falls and Gull Island. Species fished include Atlantic salmon, trout, char, smelt, and cod (Minaskuat 2009).

Data presented by NunatuKavut (2010b) indicate that its members fish throughout south/central Labrador. Of the fishing areas that have been identified, five are within the Project footprint (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3 Fishing Areas Within Project Footprint (NunatuKavut 2010b)

Name	Location	Age	Source
Churchill River	Project Footprint	Current	NunatuKavut 2010b
Gull Lake	Project Footprint	Current	NunatuKavut 2010b
Winokapau Lake	Project Footprint	Current	NunatuKavut 2010b
Lower Brook (mouth)	Project Footprint	Current	NunatuKavut 2010b
Pinus River	Project Footprint	Current	NunatuKavut 2010b

Members of NunatuKavut fish in a number of areas including Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Grand Lake and its tributaries, Sebaskachu Bay and Sebaskachu River, Mud Lake, Traverspine River, the mouths of Caroline Brook, McKenzie River, lakes south of the Churchill River including Annie Marie Lake, Minipi Lake and Dominion Lake. In addition, fishing occurs along the Goose River and in a number of lakes along the road to the head of Grand Lake.

Members of NunatuKavut also fish in streams and lakes along the TLH, although the data reviewed did not specify specific reaches of streams and lakes. The fishing area along the TLH is outside the Project footprint.

Trapping

The contemporary trapping areas identified in NunatuKavut (2010b) do not appear to be within the Project footprint (Figure 4-6). However, NunatuKavut has, during meetings, made reference to the existence of its members trap lines in the lower Churchill River valley. Nalcor has proposed mitigation measures to address trappers' losses or damage.

Marine Mammal Harvesting

Members of NunatuKavut harvest marine mammals (NunatuKavut 2010b), with seals providing income and meat (Martin 2009). Based on results of consultation to date, data collection and review, one seal harvesting area was identified at a polynya near North West River (NunatuKavut 2010b). No locations appear to be within the Project footprint (Figure 4-7).

Plant Harvesting

Members of NunatuKavut harvest plants for traditional medicines, food, firewood and other purposes (Martin 2009). Identified plant-harvesting areas do not specify type or species (Figure 4-8).

Medicines made by NunatuKavut members are valued and pertain to the way of life and health of their people. Specific areas of medicinal plant harvesting have not been identified through consultation activities and material reviewed, since the primary source (NunatuKavut 2010b) does not spatially separate different types of plant harvesting such as berry-picking, medicinal plants or the collection of firewood. NunatuKavut has identified the

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Canada yew as an important source of traditional medicine (Labrador Metis Nation 2009). No locations appear to be within the Project footprint (Figure 4-8).

Use of Territory

Members of NunatuKavut hunt both big game (e.g., caribou, moose and bear) and small game (e.g., hare and porcupine) in the south-central area of Labrador. No locations appear to be within the Project footprint (see Figures 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, and 4-9).

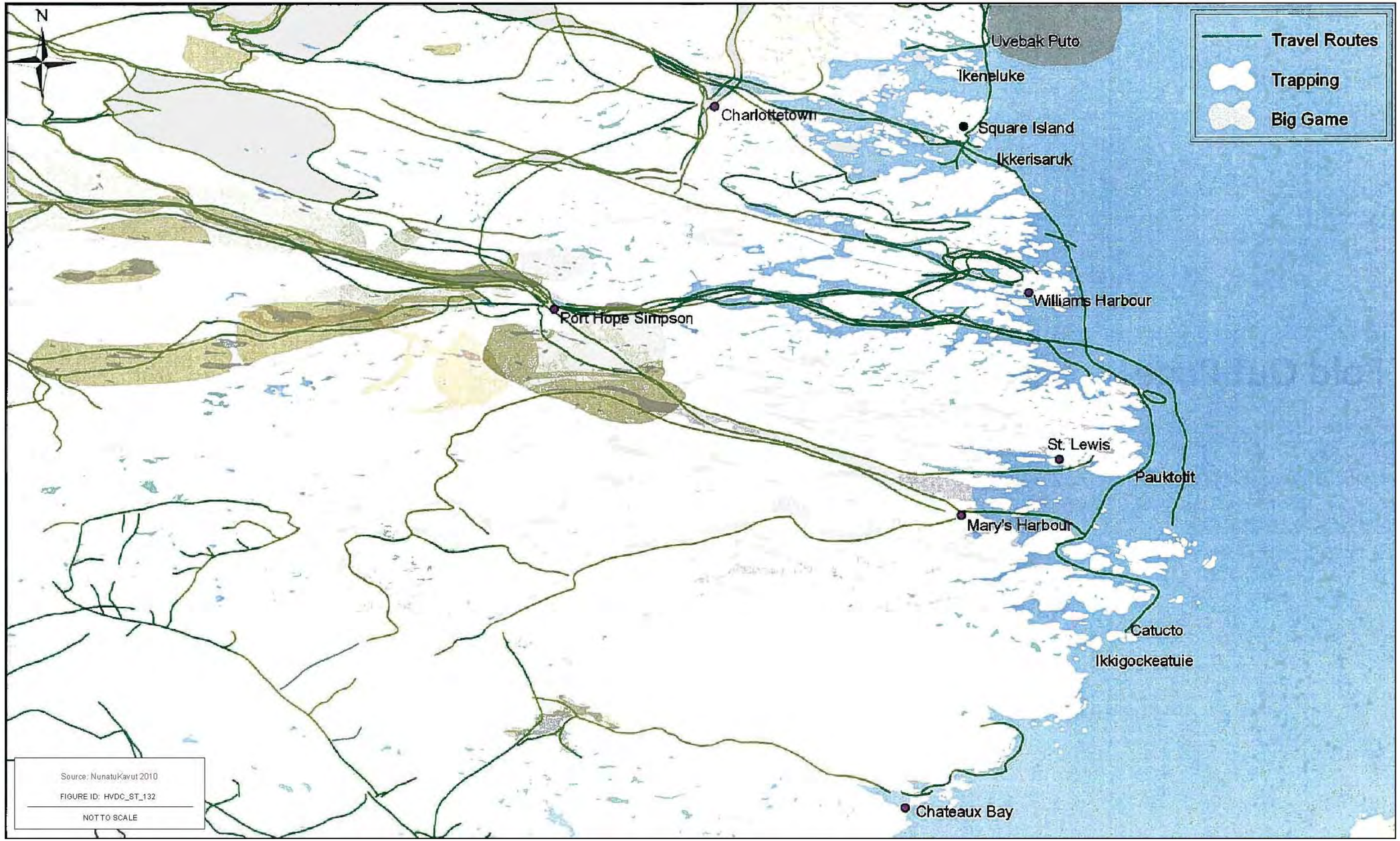
Gathering Places, Sacred Areas, Spiritual Areas

No spatial information has been provided.

4.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 4-4 presents the issues of concern expressed by NunatuKavut and identify the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is grouped in categories and sub-categories.

The issues of concern have been identified from several sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.



Source: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-4 Contemporary Big Game Hunting Areas - NunatuKavut

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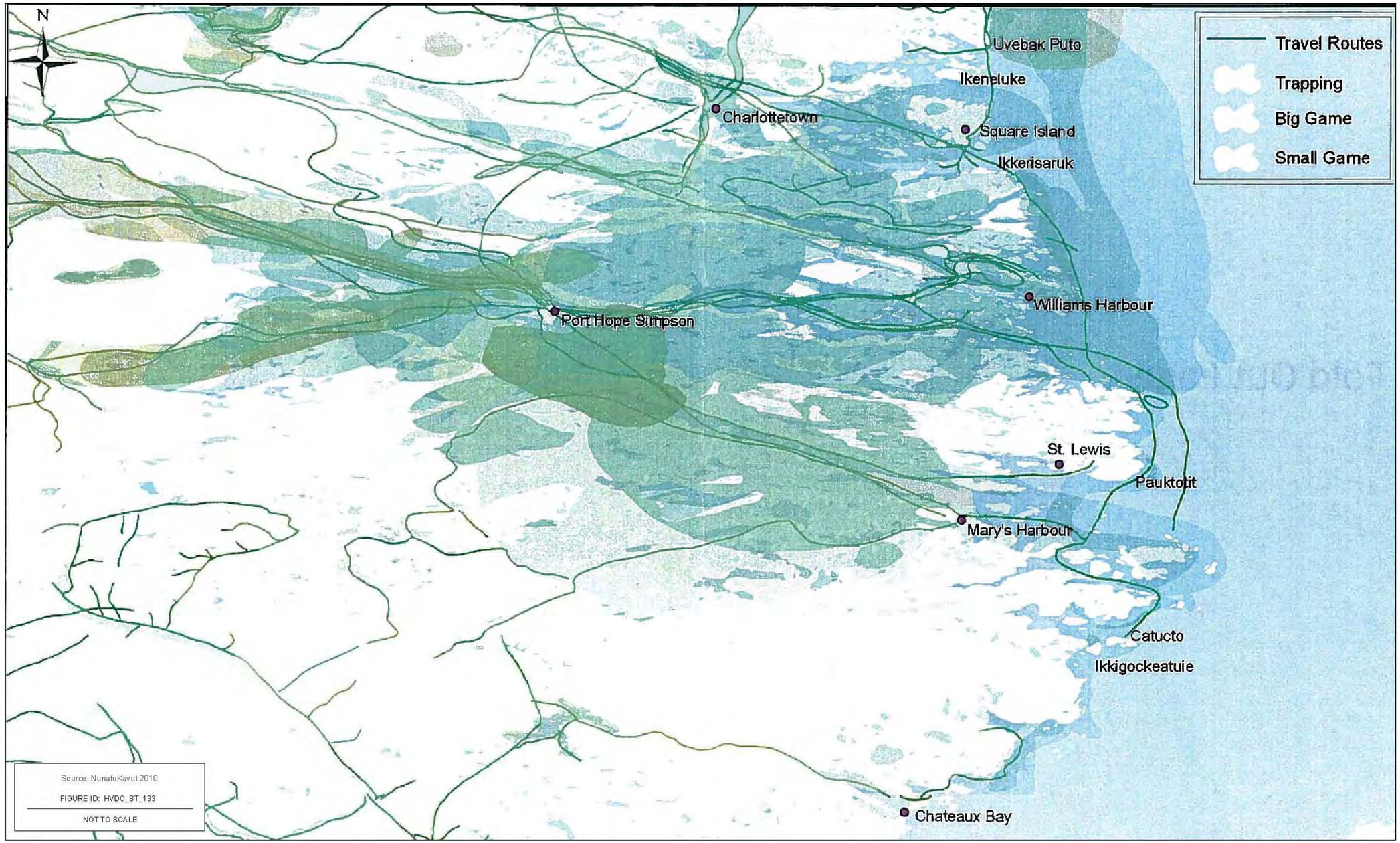
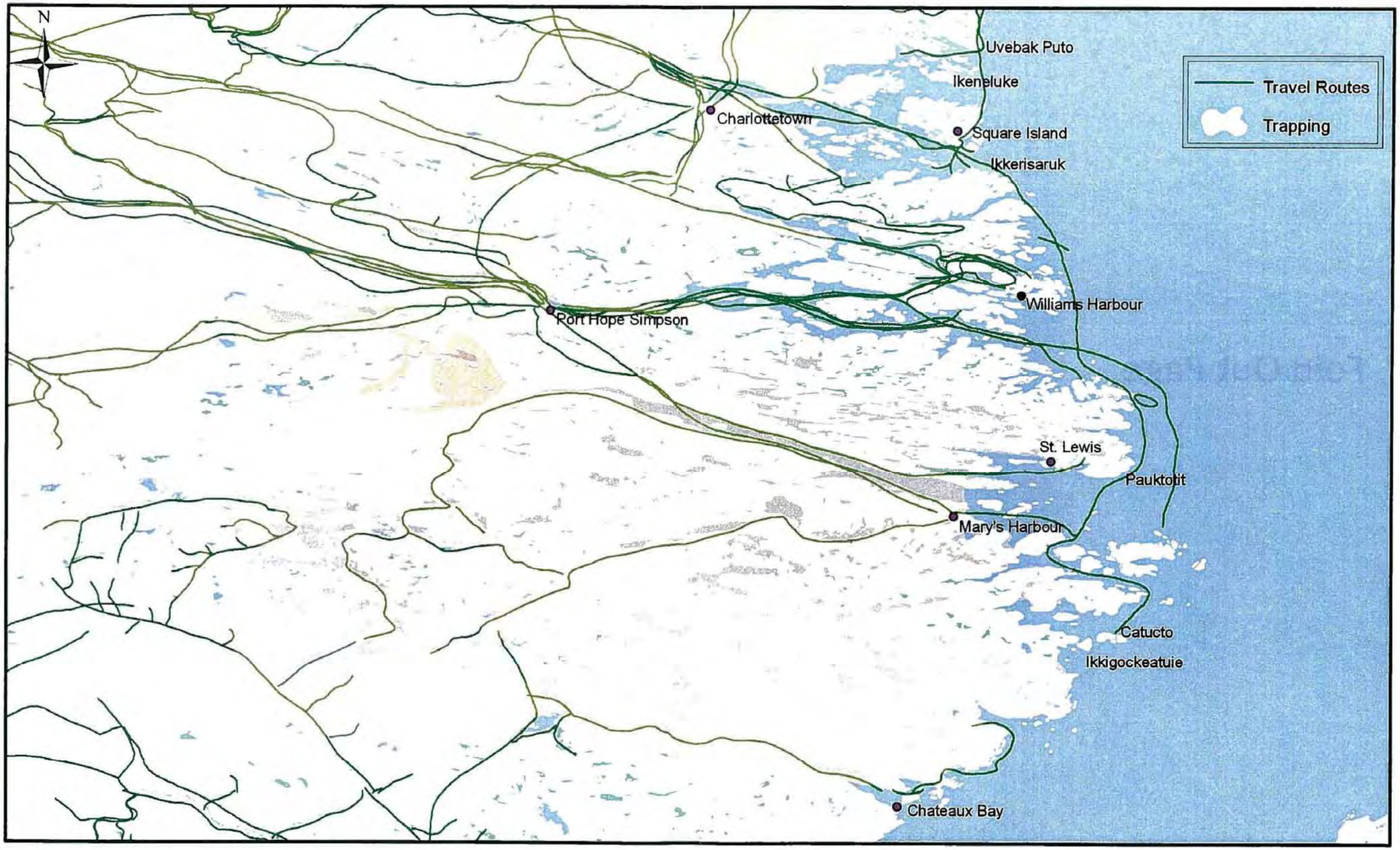


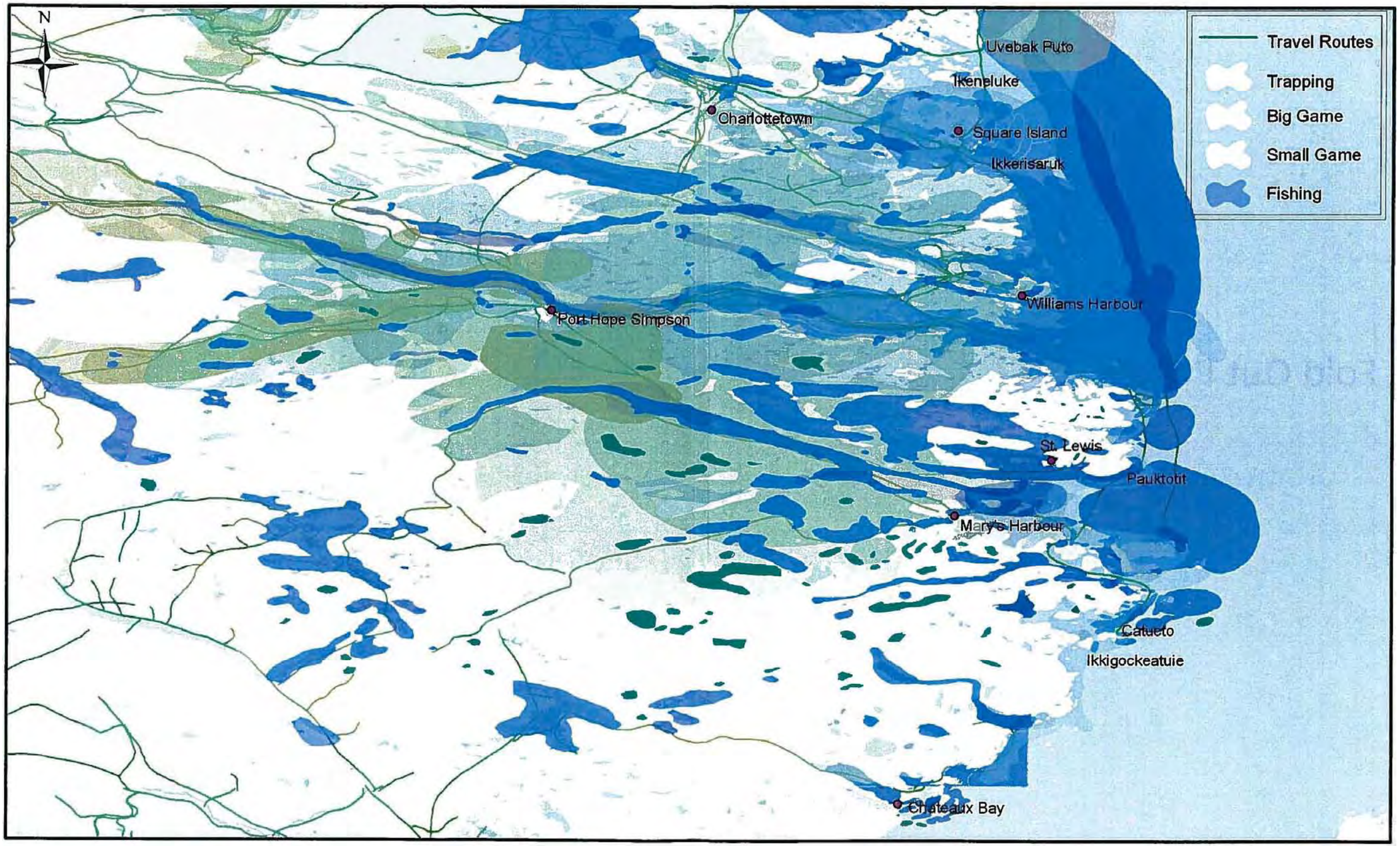
Source: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-5 Contemporary Small Game and Bird Hunting Areas - NunatuKavut



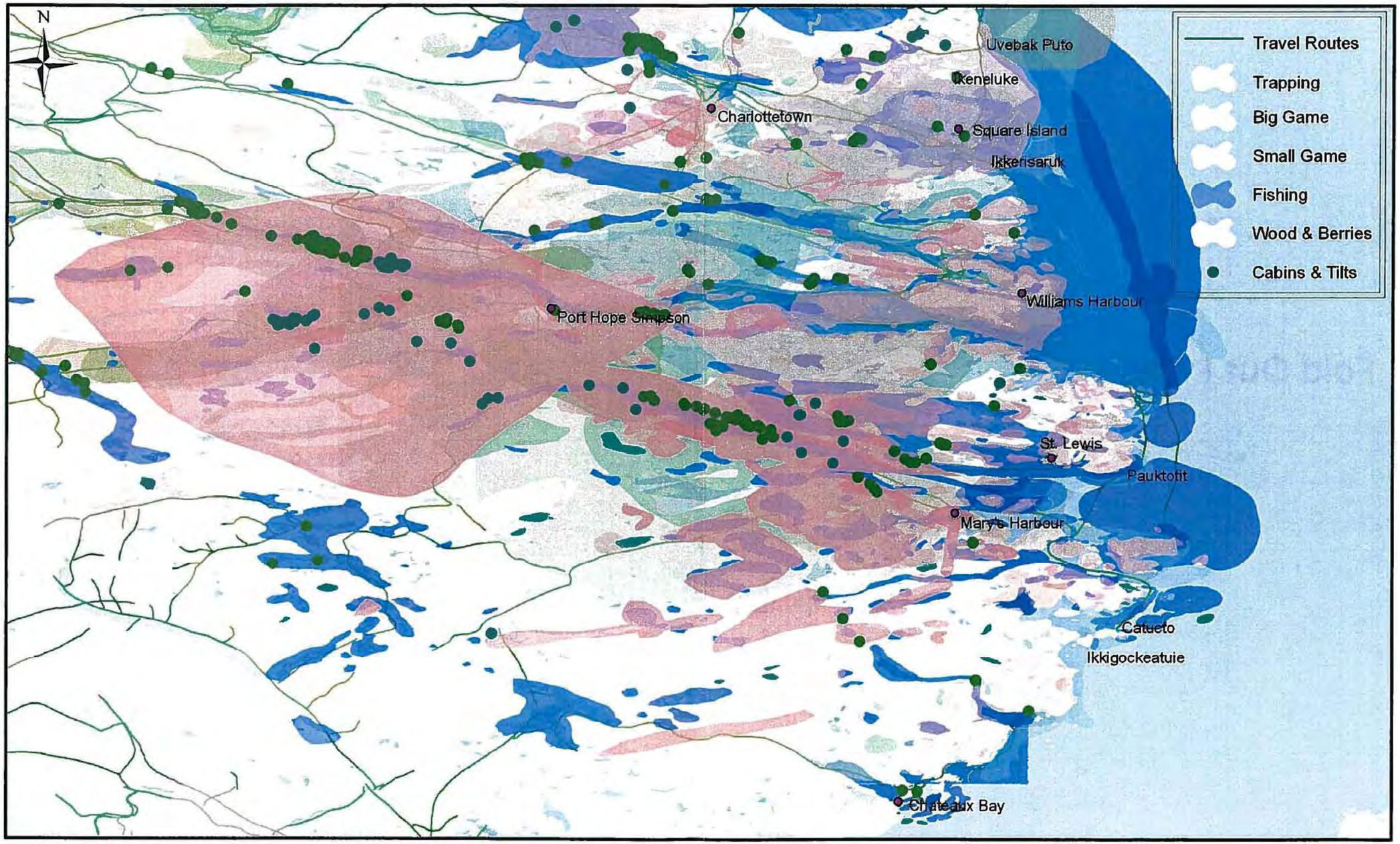
Source: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-6 Trapping Areas - NunatuKavut



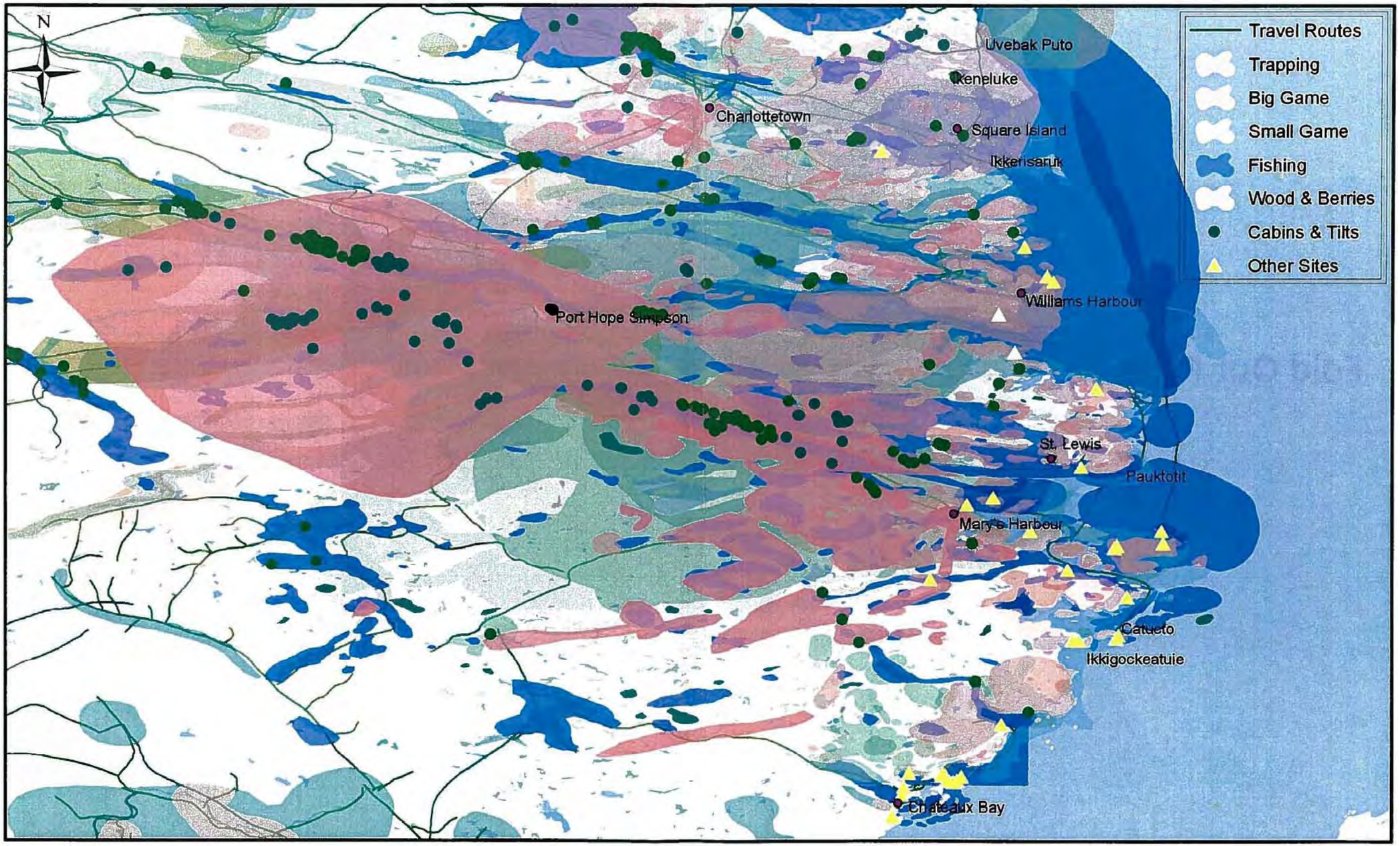
Source: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-7 Fishing and Marine Mammal Harvesting - NunatuKavut



Source: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-8 Cabin and Tilt Locations - NunatuKavut



Sources: NunatuKavut 2010b

Figure 4-9 Archaeological Sites of Sod Houses of Undetermined Origin and Cache Sites - NunatuKavut

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Table 4-4 NunatuKavut: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional Lifestyle	Fishing	Need timelines for fish compensation program. Need adequate valid scientific information considered in fish compensation program	Report submitted February 27, 2008	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.153
	Hunting	Traditional lifestyle impacted by decline in bird populations due to loss of habitat	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.7, 5.11, and 5.14, IR JRP.16 and IR JRP.70S
		Increased burden on Elders having to travel greater distances in order to hunt for subsistence diet	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Sections 5.7, 5.10, 5.11 and 5.14, and IR JRP.70S
	Other	Cultural importance of lands and waters in traditional territory	Letter dated January 15, 2007	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		NK members will be more affected by the Project than any other groups	Radio Broadcast dated June 10, 2007	
		Quote: "they failed to acknowledge us in any meaningful way and we take exception to that because we used the river more than anyone else during the last two centuries. And it's not that we don't recognize or supersede any other group, but we're interested in partnerships because the river has left an indelible mark on our hearts in Labrador and especially with my family and my people. And I would have to say that if Mr. Williams thinks he can make a deal without acknowledging us, he got another thought coming."	Radio Broadcast aired July 18, 2007	
		Coastal communities of Charlottetown and St. Lewis/Fox Harbour use the interior of the Labrador Peninsular for harvesting and cultural and social activities	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Sections 5.7, 5.10, 5.11 and 5.14, IR JRP.70, IR JRP.70S
	Plant harvesting	Need for further study of impacts on Canada yew used in traditional medicine is important to all local Aboriginal people	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 2.8 and 5.6, IR JRP.103
	Trails and Camps	Detailed description for environmental component of local transportation	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed. EIS Guidelines included this requirement
	Trapping	Redress for loss of trapping around Upper Churchill	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project
		Need for firm date and acceptable timeline for Nalcor's Trapping Compensation Program	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, and 8.1, IR JRP.109 and IR JRP.110
		NK trappers must be directly consulted and compensation for those trappers affected by the Project must be directly discussed	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18,	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, and 8.1, IR JRP.109 and IR

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			2009	JRP.110
		Historical use of land for trapping Chris Montague, president of the LMN, says that land is home to Metis traplines including those of his family	Newspaper article dated May 14, 2006 Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009 Newspaper article dated May 14, 2006	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.7, 5.10, 5.11 and 5.14, IR JRP.70, IR JRP.70S
Social	Health	Methylmercury levels are projected to be higher than consumption levels recommended by Health Canada Lack of mitigative measures for levels of methylmercury that will be higher than what Health Canada recommends for safe consumption	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	Nalcor will establish exposure to methylmercury by local residents and liaise with government authorities to develop and post fish consumption advisories IR JRP.78; EIS Volume IIA Section 2.3, Volume III Section 4.7, IR JRP.82
		Impact of flooding on access to local resources (caribou, fish, and birds) integral to NK diet	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IIB Sections 5.7, 5.10, 5.11 and 5.14, IR JRP.70S
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	The Project will compound the issue of lack of affordable housing in Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed. The use of work camps will minimize Project-related housing requirements EIS Volume III Section 4.6.5.3
	Other	Need further information about which segments of the population will experience the benefits of the Project and which will experience the costs, with particular attention to Aboriginal communities	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Chapters 3, 4, and 5
		"Boom and Bust" effect, which will create a social and economic disaster, not adequately addressed	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Section 4.0, IR JRP.139
Economic	Benefits	Hydro power to the Coast	Meeting Notes dated January 26, 2010 Meeting Notes dated March 1, 2010 Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project. These are system planning initiatives that are carried out by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, and require approval by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities
		Desire power converter station to be built in Labrador so power and jobs can remain in Labrador	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project
		Power is too expensive for small businesse	Report by NunatuKavut	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Want the same rates across the Province Want lower rates for home power	dated March 8, 2010	Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro rates are approved by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities
		There are no Project benefits to the South Coast Without Project benefits South Coast communities will die NK want Project royalties, not power subsidies There are no long-term benefits to the South Coast Promise to NK to include them in benefits accruing from the Project Benefits to Labradorians should be greater than short-term jobs "Unless we get benefits from this for our people, we will not submit. We will go as far as opposing it. We're not going along with this until we are included in the process"	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010 Radio Broadcast dated March 26, 2007. Newspaper article dated May 14, 2006. Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010. Newspaper article dated may 15, 2006	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Sections 3.6 and 3.7, IR JRP.146 and IR JRP.1S/2S
		The Project should fund things like schools, hospitals and airports	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.146 and IR JRP.147
		The project itself is being held on land which was more extensively used in the last couple of centuries by our people than any other people in the world. So if any development happens, of course, we look towards partnerships, we look towards IBA's and we look forward to our permission to go ahead with the project	Radio Broadcast, dated July 21, 2006	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		LMN President Chris Montague, "The development at the Grand Falls, which was renamed Churchill Falls, saw no compensation for Labrador's Metis people, despite immense loss of traditional lands. That will not be the case this time around--if we allow the project to go ahead	Newspaper article dated May 14, 2006	
		"The other thing people are concerned about, of course, is the same old promises that recur in a perennial fashion that big business start in Labrador and that Labradorians will begiven first choice and will be included. This has never happened. It's not happening now."	Newspaper article dated March 3, 2008	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III Section 3.7, IR JRP.17
		Quote: No, it's not necessarily that we go against the development at all, but we're meaningfully included. We work in partnership with the government and with other groups in the area and that we sure that, and we want to take part in any discussions which make sure that any of the benefits coming from the Lower Churchill, if that project is to go ahead, the primary benefits go to the people of Labrador, whether they be Innu, Inuit, Metis	Radio Broadcast aired July 18, 2007	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		or any other people		
		"The other thing people are concerned about would be the idea that the power would be shipped through Labrador communities through a tunnel to Newfoundland. We would not get any of the power. It would be shipped out. People are very upset about that. They would not tolerate the project. Not only will they not accept the project they will vigorously oppose the project if our standard of living isn't addressed."	Newspaper article dated March 3, 2008	This issue has been addressed Provincial Energy Plan and IR JRP.146
		As the elected leader of the Metis Nation and of my people I have to reflect the Premier's statement by saying that the Labrador Metis Nation will not been pressured into a project that's not our best option. And I have to say that unless we're more actively involved and unless we're accommodated, we cannot support this project	Radio Broadcast aired May 9, 2006 Radio Broadcast aired May 8, 2006 TV Broadcast aired May 8, 2006	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		He added being able to work and have influence with both the province and the federal government is in line with the Metis' strategy on the Lower Churchill. "One thing is certain; we will not bemarginalized for the development on our river."I stick to the fact we've used it more than anyone else over the last two centuries, and we will be affected more than everybody else because our main settlement is on the mouth of the river. And we intend to be included, compensated and consulted	Newspaper article dated June 6, 2007	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
	Business opportunities	Desire for investment in Green Energy such as NK proposed wind farm	Radio Broadcast dated April 17, 2007	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project
		Chris Montague "We want to work as partners where we take part in the development, where we have a, where we not only have a say, but we also are able to set up business contracts and things like this, much like the other native groups. Not to take away from the other native groups, but to work in concert with them as well." Also, if the Lower Churchill project goes ahead, the LMN wants to make sure that Labradorians, including Metis people, are included. The organization wants to he able to set up joint ventures or partner ships in the project itself, Mr. Montague said.	Radio Broadcast, dated April 11, 2007 Newspaper article dated March 3, 2008	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III Section 3.7 and Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy

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	IBAs	Need for accommodation (Royalties, IBA's, financial accommodation)	Meeting Notes dated March 1, 2010 Radio Broadcast aired January 29, 2007 Report submitted February 27, 2008. Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
	Jobs	Project-related job opportunities and long-term employment	Meeting Notes dated March 1, 2010	This issue has been addressed *Forecasted Labor Resource Requirements by National Occupational Classification for Generation Project* component study. EIS Volume III Section 3.6. IR JRP.13
		Desire for members to participate in field work and other Project-related opportunities	Phone call dated March 9, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 3.6 and Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy
		Desire for Proponent to consider bringing back Labradorians who previous left for work to help build the Project	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project
		Desire for Proponent to quantify numbers of Labradorians who have left for work and the skill set needed for Project employment	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 3.6, IR JRP.17
		Training: There isn't enough Project money spent on training Need for further information on training	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010. Meeting Minutes dated January 20, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Sections 3.6 and 8.1, IR JRP.133. Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP)
		Concern that Labradorians won't be employed on the LCP Concern that unions will prevent trained NK members from getting jobs Want guaranteed jobs for NK Need for more of the required workforce to come from Labrador	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010. Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Sections 3.6 and 8.1 and Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy

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		Need further information about non-trades related Project employment opportunities	Phone call dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed *Forecasted Labor Resource Requirements by National Occupational Classification for Generation Project* component study. EIS Volume III Section 3.6, IR JRP.64
		There aren't enough permanent Project jobs	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	Permanent Project jobs are a function of the operational requirements of the Project EIS Volume III Section 3.6
Environment	Cumulative effects	Concern that Generation and Transmission Projects are separated	Meeting Notes dated January 26, 2010 Meeting Notes dated April 17, 2007 Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010 Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	Terms of Reference for the Environmental Assessment for the Project, as well as for the Labrador-Island Transmission Link have been established by Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador EIS, Volume IIB Section 5.15, Volume III Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.5., 4.6, 4.7, 5.5 and 6.5, IR JRP.97 and IR JRP.163
		Cumulative Effects of Churchill Falls and the Generation Project	Newspaper article dated September 10, 2007 Report submitted February 27, 2008. meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA Section 9.9, IR JRP.97 and IR JRP.163
		Extent of Generation Project Effects	Newspaper article dated may 15, 2006 Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009 Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volumes IIA, IIB and III
		Cumulative Effects of Generation Project with other projects	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IIA Sections 3.11 and 4.16,Volume IIB Section 5.15, Volume III Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7,

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
				4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 5.5 and 6.5
	Impact on biophyscial	Impact of Nalcor's sunken barge on the environment	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009	The designated government authorities have investigated and the incident is now closed
		Need to create new lake habitat in compensation for lost river habitat	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.153
		Inability of modelling to accurately predict outcomes of environmental impacts	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009	This issue has been addressed *Caribou* (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) component study. EIS Volume IIA and IIB
		Increased access to River will result in decimated fish population	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009. 7pm to 10:30pm	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III Sections 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 8.1, and 8.3, IR JRP.35, IR JRP.39, and IR JRP.72
		Changes to River water level	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009. 9am to 12pm	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.28
		Trenching in Strait of Belle Isle	Meeting Notes dated January 26, 2010	Issue does not pertain to Project effects
		Harvesting of wood in area to be inundated	Meeting Notes dated March 1, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA Sections 4.4 and 4.4, IR JRP.6 and IR JRP.148
		Impacts of inundation on environment	Meeting Notes dated March 1, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB
		Concern around changes to the River (drying up or becoming damaged)	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.149
		Concern that roads and quarries will be permanent; concern over amount of roads and quarries required	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Section 5.5, IR JRP.29 and IR JRP.111S
		Need for studies past the mouth of the Churchill River	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010 Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIA Volume II Part A Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Change in sediment flow below Muskrat Falls and impacts on the bridge/causeway	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed *2009 Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, Sedimentation and Morphodynamics Study* component study
		Impact on fish populations due to loss of breeding grounds	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Section 4.8, 4.10, and 5.5, Volume IIB Section 7.1, IR

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				JRP.76
		Further mitigative measures are needed to combat the impact of methylmercury	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.33, EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.3 EIS Guidelines, Section 4.3 and 4.4 and 4.6 EIS Volume III Section 5.5, EIS Volume III Section 4.8
		Impact of Total Suspended Solids on survival of aquatic life	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS volume IIA Section 4.12
		How will fish survive in "newly created habitat" when nutrients and oxygen are depleted due to warmer waters	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed. The *Fisheries Act* authorization / compensation process is well known and will be completed after the JRP process EIS Volume IIA Section 4.12
		How will Total Suspended Solids impact the River bottom and Blackrock Bridge?	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	Issue has been addressed *2009 Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, Sedimentation and Morphodynamics Study* component study
		How will loss of sediment impact the current depositional properties below the mouth of the Churchill River?	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.90 *2009 Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, Sedimentation and Morphodynamics Study* component study
		How will salinity levels be affected by the deepening of the River due to lack of deposition from upstream?	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43
		Entire Total Suspended Solids section of the EIS is unacceptable	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	Nalcor disagrees
		The Proponent does not fully understand the complexities of Labrador's ecology	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	More than 40 baseline studies in total since 1998 have been conducted to characterize and understand the existing environment EIS, Volume IA Section 9.4
		Need for greater application of the Precautionary Principal	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	The Precautionary Principle has been applied in accordance with CEAA requirements EIS Volume IA Chapter 9
		Rising TSS levels impact on water temperature	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.90
		Need to study impacts past the mouth of the Churchill River	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volumes IA, IB, IIA, IIB, and III, IR JRP.152, IR JRP.43

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Finer material (i.e. silt) will likely remain in suspension for more than one day; how will this combine with other materials and impact the River bottom and Blackrock Bridge?	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.90 *2008 Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, Sedimentation and Morphodynamics Study* component study
		Amount of vegetation cleared should be driven by environmental concerns, not economics	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.148
		Proponent should study changing River flow patterns, water temperatures, salinity, biological systems etc. in Lake Melville and local areas of the Labrador sea	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume II Part A Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Effects of Project on entire marine environment downstream of the Project such as smelt and other fish populations, people movements, mammals and salinity	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume II Part A Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Increased water surface areas caused by flooding may impact weather, particularly fog, which will adversely affect the local airport	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	Nalcor disagrees. There is no evidence to suggest this concern is valid
	Impact on flora	Impact of inundation on Canadian yew	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Section 5.6, IR JRP.103
	Impact on wildlife	Vegetation should be cleared from flooded areas to reduce mercury levels	Report submitted February 27, 2008. Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Section 5.12, IR JRP.148, IR JRP.156
		Further studies are needed on the Species of Concern, Red Wine Mountain Caribou, in order to determine Project impacts	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Section 7.3, IR JRP.69, IR JRP.93, IR JRP.157 and IR JRP.112
		Migratory patterns of the Red Wine Mountain caribou herd	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Sections 5.7, 5.11, and 5.14, IR JRP.93 and IR JRP.157
		Relocation of beavers	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Sections 7.1, 5.10, 5.13, IR JRP.128
		No appropriate mitigative measures for the Species of Concern, Harlequin duck, whose breeding ground on Ashqui will be impacted by River inundation	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Section 5.10, IR JRP.105
		Decrease in many species numbers due to higher competition/predation from loss of habitat after inundation	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, IR JRP.101, IR JRP.102, IR JRP. 126, and IR JRP.148

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Impact of methylmercury in aquatic vegetation consumed by Red Wine Mountain Caribou	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume 11B Section 5.12.2; IR JRP.22, IR JRP.156
		Impact of increased water depth and reduced water flow on formation of Ashqui used by Harlequin Duck for breeding	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume II, Section 5.11
		Based on observations from the Upper Churchill Project, the Lower Churchill Project impacts on the George River caribou are expected to be profound and this must be assessed	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Section 5.0
	Operation and impacts on habitat	Type of cofferdam used during construction phase	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA Section 4.4
	Other	Want information about how the water flow will be controlled	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.28, IR JRP.32 and IR JRP.149
		Mr. Montague said the development would not only impact communities directly on the river, but those in the entire Upper Lake Melville region and possibly the coast. However, he added the full extend would not be known until Environmental Impact Assessments were complete. The ecosystem is going to change its going to cause a chain reaction right up the coast he said	Newspaper article dated May 15, 2006	The environmental effects of the Project have been assessed. Significant effects are not likely to occur EIS Volumes IA, IB, IIA, IIB, and III, IR JRP.152, and IR JRP.43
		Montague also has concerns about potential environmental issues associated with the Lower Churchill, given the "devastating environment impact" of the Upper Churchill project	Newspaper article dated July 31, 2006	The environmental effects of the Project have been assessed. Significant effects are not likely to occur EIS volumes IIA, IIB and III
		Impacts of Project on aquatic life	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA
		Lack of information on decommissioning the facility	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA Section 4.6, IR JRP.150
		Labrador – Island Transmission Link EIS should be contained within Generation Project's EIS as it is a key part for the rationale for the Project	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB Section 5.15, Volume III Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 5.5 and 6.5, IR JRP.97 and IR JRP.163
		Need further proof that fish spawning in newly created habitat (containing higher levels of methyl mercury and TSS) will have a "suitable" shoreline to lay their eggs and maintain the fish populations	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.153
		Impact of the rise in temperature of the water exiting the hydroelectric stations on the River system as a whole	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Section 4.12.2.1 IR JRP.43

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Effects of oxygen depletion due to higher water temperatures on current or future fish populations	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Section 4.12
		Need for further study of how methyl mercury will move throughout the river system and past the mouth of the river	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.156, IR JRP.112 and IR JRP.112S
		Southern Labrador unable to use this "clean" power not alleviating any of Eastern Canada's, dependence on fossil fuels or regional contribution to GHG Emissions	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	Issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project
		Measurement of Project GHG gas emission reduction need to include the perpetual value losses of the carbon sequestrations of inundated and harvested vegetation, energy and fuel expended to build the Project, decommissioning and remediation of the site, the value of phytoplanktonic differences in the reservoirs and other changes to chemical and energy regimes	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed *Greenhouse Gas Emissions* component study.
		Measurement of greenhouse gas reduction due to the Project should be peer reviewed	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed *Greenhouse Gas Emissions* component study.
		Effects of Upper Churchill as far as Groswater Bay and Labrador Sea indicate Project footprint should be wider	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.152
		Need information on how tests of sufficiency are determined specifically for when data is insufficient or no longer representative	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed. Sufficiency is a matter for the JRP to determine EIS Volumes IIA and IIB
		Need for assessment of impacts on biological diversity of aquatic species and populations	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB
		Need to document genetic diversity within species due to the unique populations and strains resulting from the area's physical or ecological isolation	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA Section 2.4
		Need for Proponent to assess any alternatives in construction of the Project or alternatives to the Project Need to assess "Run of the River" and Hydro/Wind farm combinations as alternatives, and the environmental effects	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA Chapter 3, IR JRP.26, IR JRP.146 and IR JRP.147
		habitat compensation agreement for fish needs to be signed before construction begins	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Nalcor will comply with appropriate legislation
		Need information on how the fish closest to the Upper Churchill Generating Station (with increased mercury levels) will be impacted by increasing methyl mercury levels created from the Gull Island Reservoir	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Section 4.14, IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21, IR JRP.22, IR JRP.156

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
EA process	Communication	Increased understanding of consultation relationship	Letter dated July 15, 2008 E-mail dated November 12, 2008 E-mail dated November 13, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Need for information about Nalcor's field work and other Project aspects	Meeting Minutes dated January 20, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Need for greater communication with NK and accommodation of their needs and concerns	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area EIS Volume IIA and IIB Section 5.9 and 5.11, IR JRP.28, IR JRP.148, IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Need to inform public at every step of habitat compensation discussions	Report submitted February 27, 2008	
		Need for further descriptions and timelines for initial flooding including investigation and modelling of various dates for flooding and filling	Report submitted February 27, 2008	
		Serious impact of changes in ice to transportation for residents of Mud Lake require Proponent to inform residents about potential outcomes	Report submitted February 27, 2008.	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.76
		Need for the Crown to continually provide information about how the Project impacts NK's Aboriginal rights, titles and interests and what	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Beyond the ability of Nalcor to address
		Need for clear timelines and work plan for consultation and accommodation process	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S

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	Other	Need for resources to participate meaningfully in consultation Need to be meaningfully consulted	Letter dated March 18 & May 30, 2008 E-mail dated November 6, 2008 Community Consultation Agreement (December 11, 2009) Meeting Notes dated April 17, 2007, April 7, 2009 & January 26, 2010 Phone call dated March 9, 2010 Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009 & April 30, 2010 Radio Broadcast dated January 27, April 17, and June 10, 2007. Newspaper article February 19, April 23, September 10, 2007, March 3, July 25, 2008, April 17, November 21, 2009	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Need for greater understanding of the Environmental Assessment process and roles	Meeting Notes dated January 26, 2010	The Environmental Assessment process and roles have been established by the federal and provincial governments. Nalcor's role is as the Project proponent
		Concern that Transmission is being looked at before Generation has been approved	Report by NunatuKavut dated March 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed The transmission line will be assessed as a separate project

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Need for NK input on VECs Project footprint and Valued Ecosystem Components should come to public scrutiny prior to design of Component Studies Need to provide information to the public for review and feedback at intervals such as completion of component studies Due to general lack of availability of information to the public, the Proponent must be able to provide sources of all information at all public meetings Need for greater accessibility of map data Need for the Proponent to consult the public on methodological approaches to component studies Mud Lake should be included in community consultation program Need public involvement in and review of fish compensation program design Need to follow Aboriginal People's protocols for gathering information Need to balance traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge throughout the life of the Project Need for funding for NunatuKavut communities to meaningfully participate in gathering, compiling and organizing local knowledge and to fully participate in EA process	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009. Report submitted February 27, 2008	Opportunity for NunatuKavut was provided during development of EIS Guidelines. Capacity funding was made available by Nalcor for consultation with the Proponent, and NunatuKavut was awarded funding to participate in the EA process
		Desire for tripartite Environmental Agreement with NunatuKavut and the Provincial and Federal governments to establish an environmental management regime and monitoring board	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This is a matter for the Federal and Provincial governments
		Need for direct involvement in Project planning	Radio Broadcast dated April 17, 2007	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Need for further information on Project alternatives such as a comparison of costs, social and environmental effects between the Project and a “Run of River” proposal	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.26 and IR JRP.147
		Need for information on how Nalcor's adjacency principal has been applied in the past and how it is currently being applied	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	Past application of adjacency principle is not relevant. Proponent's obligations to provide for local benefits are detailed in the Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy EIS Volume III Sections 3.6 and 8.1

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Participation in follow-up programs	Need for information on how mitigation measures are determined to be adequate	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed Volume IIB Section 7.1 and 7.3, IR JRP.112 and IR JRP.112S
		Need for information on how long-term integrity of systems will be determined	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S and IR JRP.164
	TEK consideration	Approach to gathering and incorporating TEK in Project	Meeting Minutes dated January 20, 2010 Phone call dated March 9, 2010	In addition to the TEK that has been previously provided by the Aboriginal groups willing to share information and which has been incorporated into the planning of the Project, further insight has been gained through the research undertaken during the compilation of this report EIS Volume IA Section 9.1
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Archeological evidence of historical use of area	Meeting Notes dated April 7, 2009 Report by NunatuKavut dated 2010	Archaeological studies have been conducted throughout the footprint area of the Project. Results have been analyzed and presented in the EIS *2006 Historic Resources Overview and Impact Assessment of Muskrat Falls Generating Facility and Reservoir and the Muskrat Falls to Gull Island Transmission Line Corridor,* *Churchill River Power Project Historic Resources Overview Assessment 1998-2000 Volume 1 Interpretation Summary and Recommendations, Historic Resources Potential Mapping, Volumes I and II,* and *Historic Resources Overview Assessment (Labrador Component)* component studies EIS Volume III Chapter 6, IR JRP.104 and IR JRP.144
		Need to accurately and adequately document NK rights and interests in the LCP EIS, the LCP impact on these rights and interests, and Nalcor's plans to mitigate these in an IBA	Letter dated June 16, 2010	Nalcor disagrees. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area
		Clarification of Nalcor's relationship to the provincial Crown's duty to consult in relation to both the Generation and Transmission Projects	Letter dated June 16, 2010	This issue has been addressed
		NK members have traditionally used the River more than any other groups	Radio Broadcast dated June	No response required

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			10, 2007	
		Project would not go ahead without NK approval	Radio Broadcast dated April 17, 2007	No response required
		NK will prevent Project if not included in benefits and planning	Radio Broadcast dated July 16, 2007	No response required
		NK will stop the Project unless they have a formal written agreement with the Province	Radio Broadcast dated February 13, 2007	No response required
		Many archeological sites in the Project area remain unidentified	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	Issue has been addressed *2006 Historic Resources Overview and Impact Assessment of Muskrat Falls Generating Facility and Reservoir and the Muskrat Falls to Gull Island Transmission Line Corridor,* *Churchill River Power Project Historic Resources Overview Assessment 1998-2000 Volume 1 Interpretation Summary and Recommendations*, *Historic Resources Potential Mapping, Volumes I and II,* and *Historic Resources Overview Assessment (Labrador Component)* component studies EIS Volume III Chapter 6, IR JRP.104 and IR JRP.144
		Past archeological studies have been biased and inadequate	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009 Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009	Archaeological studies have been conducted throughout the footprint area of the Project. Results have been analyzed and presented in the EIS Archaeological studies were completed by qualified professionals. Origin of artifacts is not an assumption, but rather a scientific conclusion *2006 Historic Resources Overview and Impact Assessment of Muskrat Falls Generating Facility and Reservoir and the Muskrat Falls to Gull Island Transmission Line Corridor,* *Churchill River Power Project Historic Resources Overview Assessment 1998-2000 Volume 1 Interpretation Summary and Recommendations*, *Historic Resources Potential Mapping, Volumes I and II,* and

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
				Historic Resources Overview Assessment (Labrador Component) component studies EIS Volume III Chapter 6, IR JRP.104 and IR JRP.144
		NK were not consulted on the assumptions made about origins of artifacts	Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009 Report by NunatuKavut dated June 19, 2009 Report by NunatuKavut dated December 18, 2009	Archaeological studies have been conducted throughout the footprint area of the Project. Results have been analyzed and presented in the EIS Archaeological studies were completed by qualified professionals. Origin of artifacts is not an assumption, but rather a scientific conclusion *2006 Historic Resources Overview and Impact Assessment of Muskrat Falls Generating Facility and Reservoir and the Muskrat Falls to Gull Island Transmission Line Corridor,* *Churchill River Power Project Historic Resources Overview Assessment 1998-2000 Volume 1 Interpretation Summary and Recommendations, Historic Resources Potential Mapping, Volumes I and II,* and *Historic Resources Overview Assessment (Labrador Component)* component studies EIS Volume III Chapter 6, IR JRP.104 and IR JRP.144 Archaeological studies were completed by qualified professionals. Origin of artifacts is not an assumption, but rather a scientific conclusion
		Need for the Proponent to address Project impacts on Aboriginal rights and interests distinct from cultural rights and aspirations Impact of the Project on the Aboriginal right to Self-Government Dimensions of Aboriginal rights and interests in relation to socio-economic rights and titles implementation	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	Beyond the ability of Nalcor to address
		Need for expert assessment and documentation of Aboriginal rights and interests in the Project area and impacted by the Project	Report by NunatuKavut dated June 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA/IB, IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Dramatic negative impacts of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples and their rights, titles and interests	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Proponent should list and describe NK's constitutionally protect rights and titles and address how it intends to protect, enhance their exercise, and compensate for loss of same	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Participation of NK in gathering, compiling and organizing information about themselves and the land (archeological, anthropological, ethno-historical, TEK, evidence of Aboriginal Peoples' occupation and use of the lands, practices, customs and traditions present and past, economic, cultural and spiritual value of the lands and their natural resources, and socio-economic baseline data	Report submitted February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Project will destroy evidence required to support NK's rights and titles	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed. Archaeological studies were completed by qualified professionals EIS Volume III Section 6.5
		Need for interviews and maps showing sites of cultural and spiritual importance such as burial sites, migration routes, gathering places, calving grounds, spawning areas, nesting areas, critical habitat by species and season, cabin and camp sites, portage routes, culturally important fauna and flora species and their uses	Report submitted February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.151, IR JRP.2, and IR JRP.1S/2S
		Legal and Constitutional Duty of the Crown to meaningfully consult and accommodate Aboriginal Peoples, distinct from public involvement in the EA process Need for the Crown to act in good faith with the intention of substantially addressing NK's concerns The Crown's Duty continues until Project decommissioning and beyond The Crown must solicit and listen carefully to NK's concerns and attempt to minimize adverse impacts on their rights, titles and interests	Report submitted February 27, 2008 Meeting Notes dated April 17, 2007 Letter dated January 15, 2007 Radio Broadcast dated February 13, 2007	Beyond the ability of Nalcor to address

Traditional Lifestyle

In correspondence with the JRP, NunatuKavut raised issues associated with the potential effects of the Project on hunting, fishing and trapping, and the ability of elders to maintain their traditional lifestyle (e.g., farther travel required), and the need for compensation. The cultural importance of the land (e.g., presence of Canada yew plants) and water was expressed. The effects of the Project on NunatuKavut's use and occupation of the territory has been identified as a potential barrier to maintaining their practice of traditional lifestyle.

In its assessment, Nalcor identified that the likely effects of the Project on wildlife will be not significant, and it should not affect hunting practices. Nalcor has a Fish Habitat Compensation Strategy (developed in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada) to mitigate effects to fish and fish habitat affected by the Project. To address issues related to trapping, Nalcor will compensate trappers with demonstrated continuous and successional use. Nalcor will consider, on a case-by-case basis, any existing valid cabin occupancy rights that may be affected by the Project.

Social

Concerns about the effects of methylmercury in fish on human health have been raised. Access to traditional foods could be affected by the Project. An issue was raised related to the effects of ice formation and its use for transportation. Through correspondence to the JRP, NunatuKavut also expressed its concerns about the potential for a "boom and bust" effect and the lack of affordable housing in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.

Consumption recommendations and advisories will be established. Nalcor describes ice formation and timing in the EIS and IR responses. The use of work camps will minimize Project-related housing requirements, as well as the boom and bust effect. Liaison between Nalcor and government agencies will ensure a timely response to any demand.

Economic

NunatuKavut expressed concerns regarding economic development of their communities, particularly regarding benefits such as providing power to the coast, and long-term employment and training. They expressed concerns related to the cost of power. They indicated that the Project should fund schools, hospitals and airports; they are interested in partnerships, IBA, investment and joint ventures. During community consultation and in their submissions to the JRP, NunatuKavut shared its concerns related to business and employment opportunities.

Providing power to the coast is an issue which is beyond the scope of the Project. These are system planning initiatives that are carried out by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, and require approval by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities. Business and employment opportunities for Labrador communities are addressed in the Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy.

Environment

Various issues in relation to the preservation of the environment were voiced by NunatuKavut, including concerns about the separation of the generation and transmission projects, as well as about the cumulative effects of the Project. NunatuKavut has also expressed concerns about the effects on species at risk (Red Wine Mountains Caribou Herd), wildlife, water quality, riparian and terrestrial habitats affected by the Project. The group has raised issues with the potential effects of the inundation on Canada yew. NunatuKavut has requested

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that Nalcor conduct additional studies on caribou. The relocation of beaver has also been identified as being an issue.

The Labrador-Island Transmission Link project was assessed as part of the cumulative effects assessment in the EIS. Habitat modelling shows that habitat and Project effects will not be limiting for caribou. In addition, Nalcor has committed to cooperating with the Woodland Caribou Recovery Team for these caribou species. Nalcor will relocate identified Canada yew plants affected by the Project to suitable locations above the new shoreline. Nalcor will undertake to live-trap and relocate beaver from colonies that will be flooded. Suitable locations will be identified according to habitat preferences and availability within the watershed. Overall, Project effects to fish and wildlife are not likely to be significant.

EA Process

NunatuKavut has requested that Nalcor provide information on various aspects of the Project and the consultation process. In various instances, NunatuKavut indicated that it needed to be consulted in a meaningful way. The provision of information on mitigation measures has been identified as important in allowing participation of NunatuKavut in follow-up programs. NunatuKavut expressed its concerns about the lack of consideration given to TEK and its level of integration in the Project (e.g., balance traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge).

Nalcor undertook consultation in compliance with the EIS Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of NunatuKavut's interest in the Project area. Nalcor will undertake a comprehensive monitoring and follow-up program, employing an adaptive management process while ensuring the distribution of information regarding these processes. Nalcor has incorporated all the TEK provided to it into the EIS. Nalcor is prepared to accept additional information that may be provided throughout the EA process. Nalcor will continue to engage with and offer opportunities for involvement during the development of the Project.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

NunatuKavut has expressed concerns about potential adverse effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples and their rights, titles and interests. In addition, in correspondence to the JRP NunatuKavut stated that the archaeological studies led by Nalcor were inadequate and biased, and they were not consulted about the origin of artifacts. NunatuKavut expressed their interest in gathering, compiling and organizing information about themselves.

Nalcor conducted archaeological studies with qualified professionals throughout the Project area. Results have been analyzed and presented in the EIS.

4.5 Conclusion

Nalcor’s understanding of NunatuKavut’s issues and concerns, and Nalcor’s responses, are presented in Table 4-4. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

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5.0 NUNATSIAVUT GOVERNMENT

5.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor has engaged Nunatsiavut Government regarding the Project since March 2008 and consultation has been on-going since that time. Nalcor's approach to consultation with Nunatsiavut Government has been addressed in its response to IR JRP.151.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

Information for this Chapter was gathered through review of available sources, including published and unpublished reports and documents that contain:

- Data gathered from interviews with community members, Map Biographies, spatial and temporal data, sources produced by a community and/or with their consultants and advisors;
- Documents that contain a commentary of an Aboriginal group's traditional land and resource use by a second party, such as fur trade journals, explorer accounts, government information and census documents; and
- Materials gathered by a different Aboriginal group, but including information about land use activities about the first group.

Information sources also include knowledge shared during consultation and materials submitted to the registry of the JRP.

5.2 Community Profile

Location

The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement (Agreement or LILCA) came into effect on December 1, 2005. It sets out the details of land ownership, resource-sharing and self-government within the area covered by the Agreement in Northern Labrador. It establishes the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (LISA), consisting of approximately 72,500 km^2 in northern Labrador and 48,690 km^2 of the Labrador Sea. Within LISA, Labrador Inuit-owned land is referred to as Labrador Inuit Lands (LIL), which cover 15,800 km^2. The Agreement provides for the establishment of a regional Inuit government, the Nunatsiavut Government, and five Inuit Community Governments.

LISA includes land and water areas extending into Lake Melville. Sections 11.5.11 and 11.6.1 of Agreement address the situation where a project or undertaking outside LISA could affect LIL or Inuit rights. In such cases, the Nunatsiavut Government can participate in the applicable federal or provincial assessment processes. The western extent of LISA does not extend into the Lower Churchill watershed and is, at its closest, 50 km from the river mouth (EIS Volume IA, Chapter 1.). Chapter 12 of the Agreement provides for harvesting rights in and area outside LISA. This area identified as Schedule 12-E in the Agreement is shown on Figure 5-1.

Relative to the Project, the nearest portion of LISA is in the eastern portion of Lake Melville and in Hamilton Inlet, and it does not extend into the Project area. Lands identified in Schedule 12-E of the Agreement are also not within the Project area.

Socio-economics

Demographics

There are five communities within LISA; Nain, Hopedale, Makkovik, Postville and Rigolet. Some Inuit are resident in other communities in Labrador, including Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River and Mud Lake; however, Census data do not provide information on Inuit in each of these communities.

In September 2009, there were 4,932 Labrador Inuit beneficiaries living in the eight communities listed above, 53% of whom lived in the five Inuit Communities (LISA Regional Planning Authority 2010). Table 5-1 presents the numbers of Inuit living in these communities in 2009. Between 1996 and 2006, the population of the Inuit Communities has grown by 3% (Statistics Canada, 2006).

Table 5-1 2009 Demographic Data for the Inuit Communities (LISA Regional Planning Authority, 2010)

Demographic	Population of Inuit Beneficiaries	Percentage
Nain	1,180	45.2
Hopedale	595	22.8
Makkovik	336	12.9
Postville	199	7.6
Rigolet	299	11.5
Total	**2,609**	

The population of Labrador Inuit is young. In 2006 the median age was 26 years. Of the total Labrador Inuit population, almost half (49%) were under 24 years of age in 2006 while 46% were aged 25 to 64 years and only 5% were over the age of 65 (Statistics Canada 2006).

Education

Primary and secondary educational services are currently provided to children in Inuit Communities through the Labrador School Board (LSB). The Nunatsiavut Government works closely with the LSB to ensure that children receive an effective, high quality education (Nunatsiavut Government website).

There is one school in each of the five Nunatsiavut communities, four of which offer kindergarten to grade 12 and one that offers grades 4 to 12. During the 2007-08 school year, these schools had a combined total of 638 registered students and 77 full-time equivalent teachers (NL Statistics Agency 2010). There are two daycare centres in the Inuit communities, one in Postville and one in Hopedale. The College of the North Atlantic has learning centres in Rigolet, Hopedale and Nain, which offer the Adult Basic Education Program.

According to Census 2006 data, approximately 17% of the population of the Nunatsiavut communities, aged 15 years and older, have received their high school diploma or equivalent (Statistics Canada 2006).

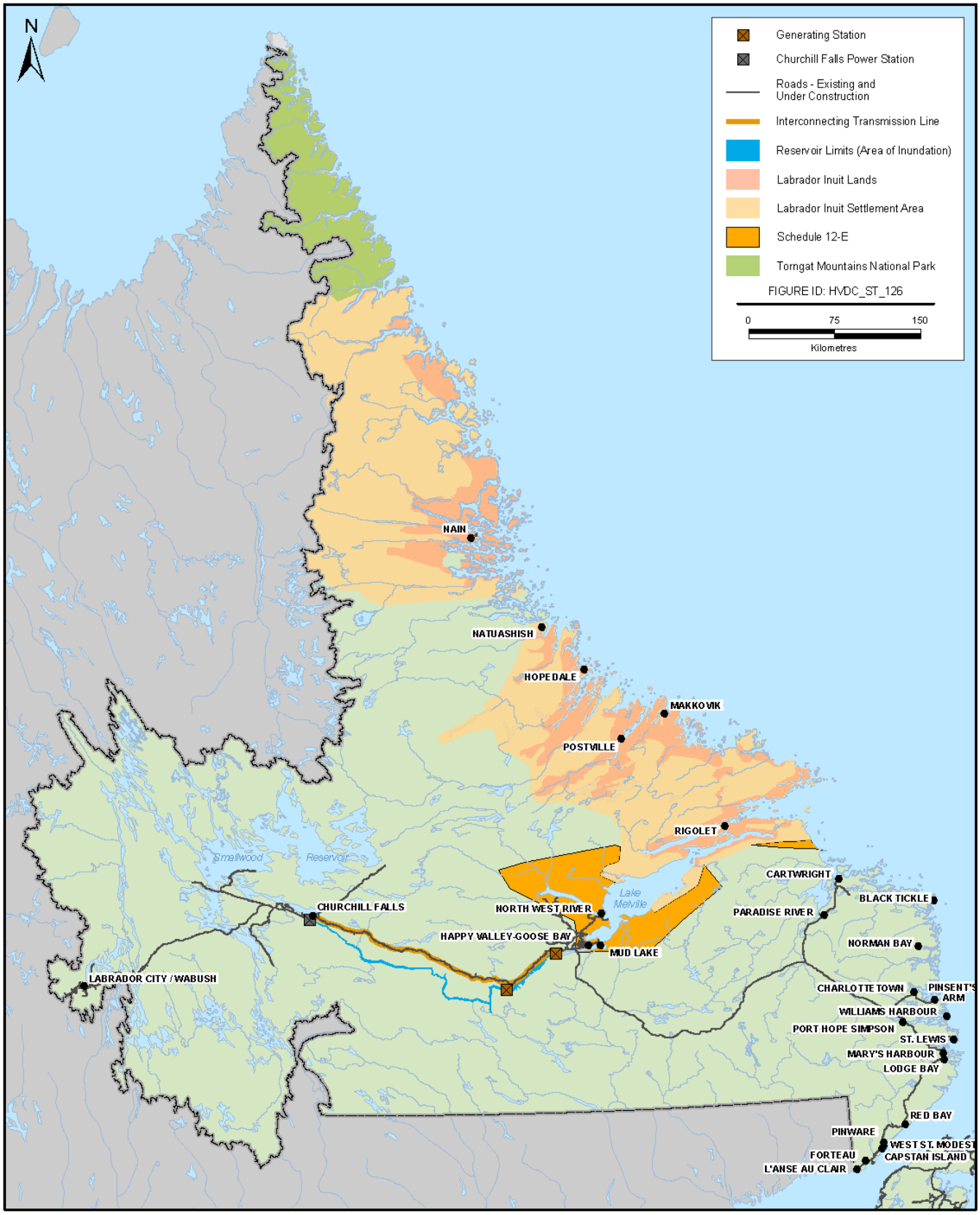

Figure 5-1 Labrador Inuit Settlement Lands Area and Schedule 12E

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

The Nunatsiavut Government is currently considering options for the development of a Nunatsiavut Housing Corporation which will be responsible for Inuit housing in Inuit Communities (Nunatsiavut Government website).

Findings from the 2006 Census report that while Inuit in Canada have traditionally lived in multi-family groupings, the high rate of families sharing a home may be due to the serious shortage of housing in many Inuit communities. However, the rate of crowding was much less in LISA than in other Inuit regions in Canada. This may be due to new housing construction funded by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. In 2000, $7.7 million was allocated for the construction of new housing units and major repairs to the existing housing stock through the Northern Coastal Labrador Strategic Initiative (Gionet 2008).

In 2006, there were 700 occupied private dwellings in the Inuit Communities, 39% of which were in Nain. Most of these homes were owned and the average value was $62,160 (Statistics Canada, 2006). A subdivision expansion has been included in the Municipal Five Year Plan for Nain, including development of five to ten commercial lots.

There are RCMP detachments and volunteer fire brigades in Nain, Rigolet, Makkovik and Hopedale. Recreational activities take place in the school gymnasiums in most of the communities. The Nain Husky Centre is a natural frozen indoor arena for hockey, skating and broomball and Rigolet has a Native Spirit Youth Centre where youth can play pool, cards, access the internet and watch movies. It also hosts a Community Access Program which allows adults to access the internet.

Community Health

The Nunatsiavut Government provides a number of health services to the Inuit Communities, including home care, health promotion and mental health services. Public Health Nurses are also made available to these communities.

Each community has its own medical clinic, which is operated by Labrador-Grenfell Health and is staffed with regional nurses and personal care attendants. Each clinic is visited by a physician every four to six weeks and by a dentist periodically. The largest clinic is in Nain and it has six regional nurses, five personal care attendants, one laboratory attendant, four maintenance repairers and one clerk typist. It is equipped with four beds, an incubator and basic trauma and resuscitation equipment. In July 2010, as part of a pilot project, a Remote Presence Robotic System was installed at the Nain clinic. Through a secure internet connection, the robot allows medical assessments and diagnoses to take place in real-time by a doctor in another location and is a useful tool for delivering health services to remote and isolated communities (Nunatsiavut Government 2010).

In case of emergency, patients in all of these communities may be transferred to a referral centre by air ambulance. There is one transition house and shelter in Hopedale and a women's shelter/transition house, as well as a family resource centre in Nain.

The percentage of adult Labrador Inuit reporting excellent or very good health (58%), is similar to that for the general Canadian population (60%). The most commonly reported chronic conditions by Labrador Inuit adults are high blood pressure (19%) and arthritis/rheumatism (12%); in Canada, 12% of the population reported high blood pressure and 13% reported arthritis/rheumatism. About 30% of Labrador Inuit children have been hungry because the family had run out of food or money to buy food. This figure is the same for Inuit children elsewhere in Canada (Statistics Canada 2006).

Today, the suicide rate of Inuit is higher than the average rate of Canada. And while the Canadian rate is dropping, the Inuit rates are rising. The Canadian rate has fallen from 16.5 suicides for every 100,000 people in 1980, to 14.0 for each 100,000 in 1998. The suicide rate of Labrador Inuit is 239 per 100,000. Twenty two percent (22%) of respondents to a 1997 Regional Health Survey had seriously thought of suicide, and 15 per cent had made at least one attempt (Ajunnginiq Centre, National Aboriginal Health Organization 2006).

Economic Indicators

Economic indicators for 2006 for the Inuit Communities are presented in Table 5-2. The participation rate for Labrador Inuit was 52.7% in 2006 and the unemployment and employment rates were 34.9% and 34.3%, respectively. The median income for the Inuit Communities was $16,576 in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2006).

Table 5-2 Economic Indicators for the Inuit Communities (Statistics Canada 2006).

Economic Indicator	Nain	Hopedale	Makkovik	Postville	Rigolet
Participation rate (%)	57.3	52.6	61.4	58.8	51.2
Employment rate (%)	41.3	35.5	36.8	38.2	34.9
Unemployment rate (%)	27.9	32.5	37.1	30.0	31.8
Average income ($)	17,280	17,888	13,920	20,096	10,784

Economic Activities

In the 1960s and 1970s, the cod fishery was an important part of the economy of northern Labrador, with Nain being the base for northern fishery operations on the coast. The Nain fish plant is still operating today for the processing of char and turbot and employs 20 to 60 workers, seasonally (Fugman 2010).

Today, public administration, health care and social assistance, mining and oil and gas extraction are the major industries in the Inuit Communities (Statistics Canada 2006). The current major employers are the Nunatsiavut Government, Labrador Inuit Development Corporation's quarry at Ten Mile Bay and the Inuit Community Government of Nain. Since 2006, additional employment opportunities have been provided by the Voisey's Bay Mine/Mill (Fugman 2010).

Economic prospects for the Inuit look encouraging with ongoing exploration for new mineral resources, potential for new or expanded mining and quarrying operations, and offshore oil and gas exploration. Tourism opportunities are expected to increase with a growing number of visitors to Torngat Mountains and the proposed Mealy Mountains National Parks, cruise ships, individualized boat and snowmobile tours and sportspersons utilizing outfitters (LISA Regional Planning authority 2010).

Development Projects

The Labrador Inuit Development Corporation (LIDC) is involved in a number of businesses including quarries at Ten Mile Bay and near Nain, a stone processing plant in Hopedale and the forestry and sawmill operations at Postville. It also owns and operates two marine tugs and two barges to move materials along the coast. There are a number of companies involved in environmental studies and providing support to mining and exploration companies (LISA Regional Planning Authority 2010).

In 2010, the LIDC began operating a base camp at St. John's Harbour in Saglek Bay. The base camp is located at the southern boundary of the Torngat Mountains National Park to service the tourism industry and to provide research facilities for the Nunatsiavut Government. There are also a number of other businesses taking advantage of opportunities for involvement in the tourism industry (LISA Regional Planning Authority 2010).

5.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

Information for this Chapter was gathered about the historic and contemporary use of the land. Historic refers to the period from the time of European contact to the contemporary period. All identified activities are set in a spatial context to the Project by defining the location of activities within the Project footprint (Figure 5-2).

Historic Activities

The history of the Inuit in Labrador was comprehensively documented in *Our Footprints are Everywhere* (Brice-Bennett 1977), the land claims documentation submitted by the Labrador Inuit Association to the federal and provincial governments and will not be repeated here.

Permanent occupation by Inuit in the North West River and Goose Bay areas began around 1915, with the establishment of a hospital, school and boarding facilities for Inuit children (EIS Volume IA, Chapter 5). The expansion of stores, market economy and social services served as an attraction for Inuit settlement. With the construction of the American airbase at Goose Bay in the 1940s, construction and upgrading of the TLH, and construction and operation of the Voisey's Bay Mine/Mill on the Labrador north coast near Nain, business and employment opportunities in Labrador increased. Happy Valley-Goose Bay serves as a pick-up point and administration centre for the Voisey's Bay Mine/Mill. Since the start of operations, the majority of employees have been from Labrador and most of these are Inuit or Innu (EIS Volume IA, Chapter 5).

Throughout the long contact with Europeans, the missionaries described that the traditional lifestyle of Inuit continued more or less intact throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and into the 20th century. The traditional lifestyle included harvesting game in all seasons of the year for food, clothing, shelter and tools. In the late 19th century and early part of the 20th century, Inuit became increasingly involved with a market economy and adapted new technologies to earn income from industries centred on trapping and seal hunting, as well as cod, char and salmon fishing.

Contemporary Activities

The establishment of the military base at Goose Bay in the early 1940s marked a major turning point for the Labrador Inuit (and other local peoples), altering traditional land use and harvesting patterns, and moving people towards a more settled, wage-based economy (Minaskuat 2008). Many people who moved to the area for work settled in the communities of Upper Lake Melville.

In 2009, the Nunatsiavut Government commissioned a survey of Inuit TEK and the extent to which members partook in recreational and subsistence land use and harvesting activities in and near the Lake Melville area (Sikumiut 2009). Forty people were interviewed during the study to document Labrador Inuit Knowledge of Lake Melville - 20 from North West River and Rigolet respectively. All but one respondent was male, and all were between the ages of 31 to 80+, with an average age of 51 to 60 years old. The survey was designed to acquire information regarding any observable changes that had occurred to the natural environment since development of the Upper Churchill in the 1960s.

All respondents had a great deal of experience with activities in the Lake Melville area and had lived in these communities their entire lives. Activities carried out by participants were widespread, and included: hunting for

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seals, birds, rabbits, caribou and moose; Atlantic salmon and ice fishing; trapping; travelling by boat, snowmobile, snowshoes, dog team, foot, truck, plane and helicopter; berry-picking; prospecting; and gathering firewood.

All 40 people participated in seal and bird hunting, Atlantic salmon and ice fishing, as well as boat and snowmobile travel within the Lake Melville area. Respondents from Rigolet also travelled by dog team, trapped, hunted caribou and moose, and picked berries, while those from North West River participated in all of the activities (Sikumiut 2009).

Currently, Inuit harvesting interests extend beyond LISA. Overlap Agreements were established with Innu Nation and Nunavik Inuit to allow harvesting by Labrador Inuit for food, social or ceremonial purposes beyond the borders of LISA and onto lands claimed by these two groups. Similarly, Innu and Nunavimmiut may harvest in Nunatsiavut, and all groups are subject to each other's harvesting policies and laws. In addition, LILCA allows Inuit who ordinarily reside outside LISA to harvest wildlife and migratory birds in the area described as Schedule 12-E of the Agreement. Section 13.13.1 also provides for the issuance of communal fishing licenses in Lake Melville to Inuit residing outside LISA pursuant to an agreement between Canada and the Nunatsiavut Government.

Current land use and harvesting by Beneficiaries in Schedule 12-E lands include a communal fish harvest, as well as the hunting of black bear, small game, migratory birds, moose and caribou. The general Lake Melville area has been used and continues to be used extensively by Labrador Inuit for a broad range of traditional activities, including hunting, fishing, trapping, wood cutting and snowmobile travel. Figure 5-1 shows the location of LISA and Schedule 12-E Lands.

The naming of places is an important part of the use, occupation, history and meaning of a landscape (EIS Volume IA, Chapter 5). Based on a Land Use and Occupancy Study completed in the 1970s (Brice-Bennett 1977), Placenames recorded for south/central Labrador identify specific landforms on Lake Melville, including points, hills, ridges, lakes and rivers.

Data from the 1970s indicate that the Labrador Inuit used the landscape in a variety of ways. This is expressed through movement along overland and aquatic travel corridors, meeting in community gathering places, and establishment of habitation sites including tent camps, cabins and seasonal and permanent settlements (Brice-Bennett 1977).

Based on a review of the primary sources, other data and consultation, no trails or travelways were identified within the Project footprint.

Inuit from Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River, Mud Lake and Rigolet currently travel on the land and sea by boat, snowmobile, snowshoes, foot, truck, plane and helicopter (Sikumiut 2009). Data collection and review, and consultation activities revealed a single travelway used by the Labrador Inuit.

Labrador Inuit travel to and from Mud Lake and Happy Valley-Goose Bay in boats in the summer and snowmobiles in the winter. This travelway is downstream of the proposed Muskrat Falls generation facility and is not located in the Project footprint.

Hunting

From a review of primary source documents, Labrador Inuit primarily hunt caribou, black bear, moose, and occasionally small game (Brice-Bennett 1977).

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, none of the Labrador Inuit terrestrial mammal hunting sites which were identified are situated within the Project footprint.

In the 1970s, Labrador Inuit harvested birds, including geese and freshwater ducks (Brice-Bennett 1977). Labrador Inuit have the right to harvest migratory birds within Schedule 12-E lands. The entire Schedule 12-E land area is treated as a harvesting area and specific harvesting sites are not identified.

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no harvesting area for birds were identified within the Project footprint.

Fishing

The Labrador Inuit harvest fish within Hamilton Inlet and Lake Melville (Brice-Bennett 1977).

In 2009, a telephone survey was conducted with central Labrador residents in the communities of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Mud Lake, North West River and Churchill Falls to understand current fish consumption patterns and angling practices along the lower Churchill River (Minaskuat 2009). The key areas of interest for the study were the section of the Churchill River between Muskrat Falls and the Churchill Falls tailrace as well as the mouths of the many streams and rivers flowing into this waterway. Of the total sample of 413 people interviewed in the four communities, 104 reported that they are Nunatsiavut Beneficiaries/Inuit. Results of the study show that the general area of Lake Melville was identified by many of the survey respondents, which include some Labrador Inuit, as a key location used for fishing. Other areas used for fishing include Muskrat Falls and the area downstream, the area below the Churchill Falls tailrace, Gull Island, Mud Lake, the mouth of the Churchill River, the Kenamu, Kenemich and Traverspine rivers and Wilson and Grand lakes. For the individuals interviewed, Atlantic salmon, cod and trout were the primary preferred species in the central Labrador region, but shellfish, char, smelt and ouananiche (land-locked Atlantic salmon) were also taken (Minaskuat 2009). Of the areas identified in the survey, Muskrat Falls, Gull Lake, the Churchill Falls tailrace are within the Project footprint.

Based on results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no fishing areas were identified within the Project footprint.

Trapping

Based on the results of consultation, data collection and review, no Labrador Inuit trapping areas were identified within the Project footprint.

Marine Mammal Harvesting

The Labrador Inuit harvest seals within Hamilton Inlet and Lake Melville (Brice-Bennett 1977).

No marine mammal harvesting areas were identified within the Project footprint.

Plant Harvesting

From a review of source documents, the Nunatsiavut Government has indicated that the Inuit of North West River and Rigolet pick berries and harvest fire wood, but have not specified locations for these activities (Sikumiut 2009).

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no specific use areas for plants were identified within the Project footprint.

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Use of Territory

The rights of the Labrador Inuit and the authority of the Nunatsiavut Government in LIL, LISA and surrounding areas are determined by and fully described in LILCA.

Trails and Camps

Outside established communities, habitation sites associated with use from ca. 1600 to ca. 1900 AD recorded in south/central Labrador are all located on the shoreline of Lake Melville well downstream and east of the mouth of the Churchill River (Brice-Bennett 1977). All current habitation sites are located outside the Project footprint.

Based on results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no habitation sites have been found in the Project footprint.

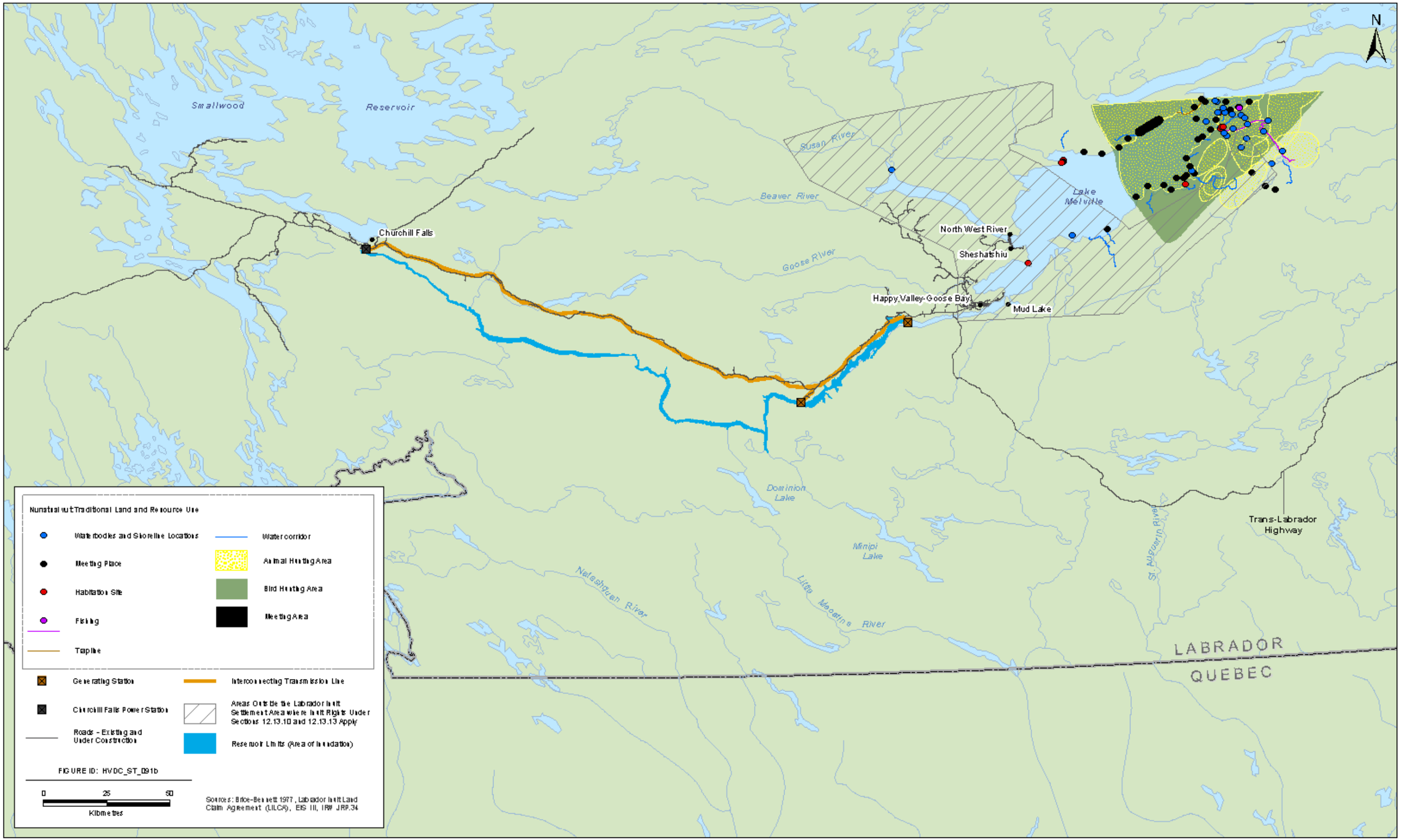
Gathering Places, Sacred Areas, Spiritual Areas

Based on results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no gathering place, sacred area, or spiritual area has been identified within the Project footprint.

5.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 5-4 presents the issues of concerns expressed by Nunatsiavut Government and identifies the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is grouped in categories and sub-categories.

The issues of concern have been identified from several sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims and EA documentation and submissions.



Source: Brice-Bennett 1977, Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement (LILCA), EIS Volume III, IR JRP.34

Figure 5-2 Nunatsiavut Government: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

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Table 5-3 Nunatsiavut Government: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Fishing	TSS levels may increase in Lake Melville during spring which may result in changes in fish productivity in Lake Melville	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
		Justification of Proponents view that there will be no impact of concentrations of total phosphorous on food web dynamics and fish populations, including mercury contamination in Lake Melville	Report dated December 18, 2009. Meeting notes from May 14,2008 meeting	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152, IR JRP.156
	Marine mammal harvesting	Impact of temperature changes on sensitive ice dynamics in Lake Melville which will impact Inuit's ability to carry out traditional activities	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
		Impact of temperature changes on sensitive ice dynamics in Lake Melville which will impact reproductive patterns of ringed seal (there is genetic evidence for natal site philopatry)	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
		Impact of Project on core elements of Inuit traditional values and practices will effect accessibility and quality of country foods for harvesting and subsistence practices	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
	Other	Impact on the resources in and adjacent to LISA and one of the Inuit Communities	CEAR submission, February 22, 2008	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
		Nalcor did not provide sufficient information regarding traditional land and resource use by Inuit related to the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project. Impact of Project on Inuit including resource use lands and waters	CEAR submission, February 17, 2010. Letter dated April 22, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.151 and IR JRP.152
Social	Health	Need baseline data for MeHG in human population delineated by aboriginal group	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.78 and IR JRP.82 and HHRA
		Emergency planning	Meeting notes from May 14,2008 meeting	Issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.3.7.3, Page 2-54, IR JRP.145

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Other	The Project should only proceed if it enhances the ability of individual Inuit across generations to participate in the way of life that they desire - whether it is a traditional lifestyle, a wage economy lifestyle or some combination thereof. If the proposed Project does not enhance the quality of life and health of Inuit, then it should not proceed	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010. CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.146
		Need for Inuit-specific assessment of socio-economic effects, especially fish consumption	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112 and IR JRP.112S
		Need for sufficient engagement re: socio-economic benefits or consequences of the Project via meaningful engagement	Report dated December 18, 2009	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nunsatsiavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151
Economic	Benefits	Provision of hydro-electric power to remote coastal communities	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP. Executive Meeting notes May 14,2008 Meeting on Dec 16, 2009 Meeting on April 11, 2008 Meeting on September 16, 2008 Public meeting July 21,2010 Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham	This issue is beyond the scope of the Lower Churchill Project. These are system planning initiatives that are carried out by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro and require approval by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Ensuring benefits for Labrador	Executive Meeting notes May 14,2008 Meeting on September 16, 2008 Meeting on April 11, 2008 Meeting on September 16, 2008 Meeting July 21, 2010 Public meeting July 21,2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Vol III Sections 3.6 and 3.7; IR JRP.17, IR JRP.146, IR JRP.147
	IBAs	Consent of Nunatsiavut Government and an IBA is required for Project to proceed	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010 Meeting on September 16, 2008. Meeting July 21, 2010	The Project is located outside treaty lands, and there are no likely effects in the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (LISA). Therefore, consent of Nunatsiavut Government is not required IR JRP.151
	Jobs	Inuit participation in Project workforce during and after construction	Public meeting July 21,2010 Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham. Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP. Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Vol III, Section 3.6; IR JRP.17, IR JRP.146 Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy
Environment	Cumulative effects	Acceptance of significant biophysical residual impact should be evaluated in its cultural context	CEAR submission	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume I, IIA and IIB

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			June 15, 2010	
		Cumulative effects of Upper and Lower Churchill Projects	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9, IR JRP.97 and IR JRP.163
		Need to address impact of disposal of untreated sewage into the lower Churchill River at two locations	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IA, Section 9.9
	Impact on biophyscial	Lack of baseline data on Lake Melville	Meeting on September 16, 2008. Meeting July 21, 2010	This issue has been addressed. Baseline studies on Lake Melville were completed. Copies of these studies have been provided to Nunatsiavut Government Components studies, IR JRP. 43, IR JRP.152
		Effects similar to those of Upper Churchill - Affects on waterfowl, fish and Ice conditions	Meeting on April 11, 2008	This issue has been addressed Volume IIB, IR JRP.48, 65, 101, 105, 154, 155
		Concern of impact study's/models being wrong and irreversibly consequences of project impacts	Meeting July 21, 2010	No response required Volume IIA and IIB
		Impacts of Project beyond the mouth of the Churchill River Confirmation of the prediction that the Project will not result in effects past the mouth of the Churchill River. Need for larger study area boundary for the aquatic environment assessment Need for greater justification of the Project boundary and the conclusion that the Project will have "little influence" on the systems past Muskrat Falls	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP. Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.153
		Consideration of marine animals, fish, fish habitat, and water quality as VEC's and inclusion of Lake Melville ecosystem	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed VECs were identified in the EIS Guidelines and IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
		Need gap analysis in determination of study area regarding saltwater intrusion, habitat quality and primary production	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	Issue has been addressed IR JRP.43
		Impact of reduction of peak high flows from spring runoff including impact on Goose Bay, Lake Melville and other water bodies downstream of the development	Report dated June 19, 2009 Submitted to JRP.	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.149, IR JRP.152 and Components Study-Salt water intrusion model

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Public meeting July 21,2010	
		Impact on the lands and waters in and adjacent to LISA and one of the Inuit Communities	CEAR submission, February 22, 2008	This issue has been addressed
		Need gap analysis in determination of study area -Total Suspended Solids	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	Issue has been addressed IR JRP.90 *2009 Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, Sedimentation and Morphodynamics Study* component study
		Concern that effects of the Project will be similar to those of Upper Churchill	Meeting on Dec 16, 2009 Meeting on September 16, 2008 Public meeting July 21,2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume I, II and III
		Need for detailed analysis of "exceptions" to blanket statement that the Project will have no influence past Muskrat Falls	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Need to analyze adverse effects on flow patterns and key seasonal cycling dynamics, particularly during early spring flows, in areas outside the Project footprint such as Lake Melville	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Project should assume disruptions or changes in spring nutrient and water quality, salinity and temperature regimes	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Upper Churchill Project resulted in changes to flow in Lake Melville and related environmental consequences. Likely that Lower Churchill will, too	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Exclusion of Lake Melville from the project footprint	Meeting July 21, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Effects of Project downstream	Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Tom Graham	
		Changes to salinity of Lake Meville and Grand Lake	Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP. 73
	Impact on wildlife	Need to monitor mercury levels in multiple species such as osprey and otter over time	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.22
		Effects on Seals Mercury levels in the seals they eat	Meeting on September 16, 2008 Meeting July 21, 2010	Monitoring of mercury will be completed as required for maintaining advisories and follow up. This may include areas below Muskrat Falls EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
	Operation and impacts on habitat	Limitations and uncertainty of scientific models and predictions	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.89, IR JRP.153
		How the river will look after development	Executive Meeting notes May 14,2008	Issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Section 5.5, IR JRP.14
		Potential effects similar to Upper Churchill in area	Executive Meeting notes May 14,2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III Section 5.5, IR JRP.14
		Possible risk of fuel spills and other contaminations during construction	Public meeting July 21,2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Section 2.3, IR JRP.145
	Other	Negative impacts for Rigolet	Meeting on September 16, 2008	This issue has been addressed. No negative effects identified EIA Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
EA process	Communication	Need for two-way information exchange in order to truly understand Inuit interests, values, concerns, contemporary and historic activities, TEK, and important issues and incorporation of these same into EA process	Report dated December 18, 2009	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nunatsiavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Poor communication with community Lack of meaningful consultation in Rigolet Having consultation personnel in the Labrador office to understand the Labrador people Need to familiarize Inuit with the potential environmental effects of the Project Need to propose action to address key concerns raised by Inuit Need to identify issues of concern raised by Inuit	Report dated December 18, 2009. Meeting on Dec 16, 2009 Meeting July 21, 2010 Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nunatsiavut's interest in the Project area EIS Volume IA Section 8.3, IR JRP.1S/2S/c, IR JRP.151
		Clarification of salt water intrusion modelling	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43
	Other	Very little consultation to date with the Inuit of Labrador on the proposed Lower Churchill project	CEAR submission, February 22, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nunatsiavut's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151
		Nalcor should fund a research program that would be led by the Nunatsiavut Government to gather traditional land and resource use in the Project area	CEAR submission, February 17, 2010	
		There is an urgent need to document and share the extensive and valuable knowledge held by Inuit Elders and other local Inuit experts with the JRP as well as with members of the scientific and environmental assessment community trying better to understand the proposed Project and its impacts	CEAR submission, February 17, 2010	
		Need to familiarize Inuit with the potential environmental effects of the proposed project	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	
		Need for meaningful consultation Lack of full and fair consideration of "regional views" Need for Nalcor to engage in meaningful community consultation	Report dated December 18, 2009. Correspondence dated June 29, 2010	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Need for larger workshops on consultation with NG where two-way information exchange occurs rather than information dissemination in order to ensure incorporation of Inuit values, interests, concerns and knowledge	Report dated December 18, 2009	
		Need to include Inuit knowledge and Aboriginal concerns in selection of VEC's	Report dated December 18, 2009	
		The Nunatsiavut Minister of Lands and Natural Resources wants a community hearing in Nain (rather than Hopedale) in addition to the community hearing in Rigolet to allow more beneficiaries to participate in the process	CEAR submission, June 16, 2010	
		Delays in receiving information and participant funding impacting ability to meaningfully participate in EA processes	Letter dated April 22, 2009	No response required
		The geographic distribution of benefits, costs, risks and uncertainties should be evaluated and considered by the panel in a culturally specific context	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	
		Inuit and their representatives would be the only groups able to appropriately define significant socio-economic benefits, cultural residual benefits and biophysical residual impacts for Inuit	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	
		For the Project to be approved and proceed, it should ensure that those most directly impacted by the Project (i.e. those who live in or adjacent to the Project footprint area and whose way of life may be most affected by the Project) are supportive to the Project	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	
		A session on Aboriginal Knowledge (with Aboriginal expert residents) related to the importance of the surrounding environment would be important for the panel hearings	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	
		We encourage for all of the public hearing sessions to be in person and not by videoconference, for all communities, especially for Rigolet To allow sufficient time to prepare for the public hearings, the Nunatsiavut Government strongly supports and requests that the public hearings be announced at a minimum of 90 days before their scheduled start. Without this notice timeframe, it will make it extremely difficult for the Nunatsiavut Government to meaningfully participate in the public hearings	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Written transcripts of all public hearings (or, at the very least, executive summaries) should be made available in Inuktitut	CEAR submission, June 15, 2010	
		Need for verification of the delineation of the study area for the aquatic environmental assessment	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP	Issue has been addressed IR JRP.43 and IR JRP.152
		Issues regarding the draft EIS guidelines, including scope of study area	CEAR submission, February 22, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Guidelines
		The study area should be expanded to include the areas of Nunatsiavut surrounding Lake Melville	Meeting notes from May 14,2008 meeting Executive Meeting notes May 14,2008 Meeting on Dec 16, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73
		Desire to include additional VECs such as marine mammals, fish and fish habitat and water quality as well as Lake Melville ecosystem	Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S and IR JRP.152
	Participation in follow-up programs	Need for monitoring or follow-up programs relevant to effects mentioned in EIS. Need for further information about how holders of Aboriginal traditional and community knowledge including Elders, women and youth, will be involved in monitoring and follow-up programs	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP Report dated December 18, 2009	Nalcor Energy will undertake a comprehensive monitoring and follow-up program, employing an adaptive management process EIS Volume IIB, Section 7.1 and 7.3, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.151, IR JRP.152
		Desire for methylmercury monitoring downstream to Rigolet	Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham	Monitoring of mercury will be completed as required for maintaining advisories and follow up. This may include areas below Muskrat Falls EIS Volume IIA Section 2.3, IR JRP.20, IR JRP.66, IR JRP.78, IR JRP.82, IR JRP. 33, IR JRP. 1S/2S

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
EA process	TEK consideration	Need to include Inuit knowledge in selection of VEC's especially for Lake Melville and Goose Bay. Incorporation of Inuit knowledge into data and determination of Project footprint. Need to meaningfully integrate Inuit TEK into Project planning. Deficiency of incorporation of Inuit knowledge on seals. Study of Land use for Inuit. Amount of work done in Labrador Inuit Settlement Area. Incorporation of Inuit TEK into the project. Incorporation of Inuit TEK into the assessment. Incorporation of Inuit TEK of seals into the assessment. Nalcor has not demonstrated an understanding of the interests, values, concerns, and issues facing Inuit. Incorporation of Inuit TEK into the assessment of cumulative impacts. Need to integrate Inuit TEK into the Project socio-economic assessment. Need to incorporate knowledge from Elders	Report dated June 19, 2009. Submitted to JRP. Report dated December 18, 2009. Meeting on April 11 & September 16, 2008, December 16, 2009 and July 21, 2010. Correspondence dated June 19, 2009 between Marina Biasutti-Brown and Maryse Pineau and Tom Graham	Issue has been addressed IR JRP.151
	Marine mammal harvesting	Need for Inuit knowledge on marine mammals and other key species and characteristics of the aquatic environment in the area surrounding the Project	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.43, IR JRP.151, IR JRP.152
Asserted ancestral rights	Other	Need for examination of cascading consequences of changes to spring freshwater flow patterns into Lake Melville, part of which is in the marine component of LISA	Report dated December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.0, IR JRP.43, IR JRP.152 and IR JRP.73 and *Hydrology* component study
	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Historical and current use of Churchill River by Inuit	Report dated December 18, 2009	The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement addresses the matter of Inuit rights EIS Volume III Section 5.5 and 5.6 and IR JRP.151

Traditional Lifestyle

During consultation and in JRP submissions, the Nunatsiavut Government raised concerns with the potential effects of the Project on fishing and harvesting of country foods specifically and their ability to maintain their traditional lifestyle.

A treaty has been concluded with the Labrador Inuit and land claims have been resolved.

Project effects are not predicted to extend into LISA.

Social

During consultation and in JRP submissions the Nunatsiavut Government raised concerns with the potential effects of the Project on Labrador Inuit's health and the continuity of their lifestyle across generations. Specific health concerns include the need for baseline information regarding methylmercury in fish and seals.

Methylmercury levels in fish have been modelled and an Ecological Risk Assessment has been completed for higher level fish predators. Current exposure levels of area residents to methylmercury will be documented prior to Project construction as part of an ongoing Human Health Risk Assessment. Nalcor will monitor methylmercury levels in fish and seals after impoundment and will work with government agencies in the determination of consumption advisories.

Economic

During community consultation and in their submissions to the JRP the Nunatsiavut Government identified issues with respect to economic development of their communities. In particular, provision of hydroelectric power to the coast and employment opportunities were identified. The request for an IBA was also raised.

Providing power to the coast is an issue which is beyond the scope of the Project. Distribution of power is part of system planning initiatives that are carried out by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, and require approval by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities. Business and employment opportunities for Labrador communities are addressed in the Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy.

With respect to the request for an IBA, it is Nalcor's position that an IBA is not required as the Project is outside treaty lands.

Environment

During consultation and in JRP submissions the Nunatsiavut Government raised concerns regarding the cumulative effects of the Project generally and the potential effects on biophysical components, and fish and wildlife specifically. Concerns included skepticism on the prediction that Project effects will not extend beyond the mouth of the Churchill River, the cumulative effect of the Upper and Lower Churchill Projects, the potential effects of the Project on seals and concerns of contamination to the land. Concern regarding how the river will look after development was also raised during consultation.

Effects of the Upper Churchill, which was built over 35 years ago, are reflected in the existing environmental conditions and have been assessed in the EIS. The potential effects on biophysical components of the environment, including fish, wildlife, birds and their respective habitat have been thoroughly assessed in the EIS and subsequent IR responses. Riverscape and landscape visualizations have been presented, illustrating "before and after" views of the river and land. Environmental effects will be managed and mitigated through an adaptive management program.

EA Process

During consultation and in JRP submissions the Nunatsiavut Government raised concerns pertaining to meaningful consultation throughout the EA process and the opportunity to participate in follow-up and monitoring programs. The Nunatsiavut Government also expressed its concerns about the lack of consideration given to TEK and its level of integration in the Project (e.g., balance traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge).

Nalcor undertook consultation in compliance with the EIS Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nunatsiavut's interest in the Project area. Nalcor will undertake a comprehensive monitoring and follow-up program, employing an adaptive management process while ensuring the distribution of information regarding these processes. Nalcor has incorporated all the TEK provided to it into the EIS. Nalcor is prepared to accept additional information that may be provided throughout the EA process. Nalcor will continue to engage with and offer opportunities for involvement during the development of the Project.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

In correspondence to the JRP, the Nunatsiavut Government has expressed concern with the recognition of their historical and current land use of the Churchill River by the Labrador Inuit and the Project's potential effect on Lake Melville.

As the proponent, it is Nalcor's position that a treaty has been concluded with the Labrador Inuit and as such land claims have been resolved. Project effects are not predicted to extend into LISA.

5.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of The Nunatsiavut Government's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 5-4. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

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6.0 QUÉBEC INNU

Chapter 6 demonstrates Nalcor's understanding of Québec Innu society. It outlines the communities' traditions, the changes that occurred with the arrival of the Europeans (especially the impacts of settlement on the reserves) and the main demographic, socio-economic and cultural attributes that characterize contemporary Québec Innu society.

6.1 Approach

The following sections outline the written sources upon which the study is based and provides an overview of the Innu communities in Québec and their territorial boundaries.

The descriptions of the six Innu communities in Québec that are considered in the Guidelines are based on a range and variety of sources:

- The documents drafted by Hydro-Québec for the La Romaine project proved especially relevant as they present recent economic, social and land use figures on each of the Innu communities addressed in this report, with the exception of Schefferville. The submissions filed as part of the public consultation also helped to determine community-specific issues and concerns.
- The demographic and economic statistics are based on the information contained in the Indian Register and Statistics Canada data. Various reports and the 1982 territory use and occupation study conducted by the Conseil des Atikamekws et des Montagnais (CAM) were used to document land use. Where used in this report, "the CAM study" refers to the 1982 territory use and occupation study.
- The generic data in Chapter 6 was mainly taken from: Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex impact study; a book by Jean-Paul Lacasse entitled *Les Innus et le territoire*; the Nitassinan studies conducted by the CAM; and the Web sites of Aboriginal departments and organizations.

The Innu in Québec

It is estimated that the approximately 16,000 Québec Innu live in Pointe-Bleue (Mashteuiatsh), Les Escoumins (Essipit), Pessamit (Pessamit), Sept-Îles (Uashat), Maliotenam (Mani-Utenam), Mingan (Ekuanitshit), Natashquan (Nutashkuan), La Romaine (Unamen Shipu), Saint-Augustin (Pakua Shipi), and Schefferville (Matimekush-Lac John) (Lacasse 2004).

6.2 Traditional Québec Innu Society

Bands and Band Territory

The Québec Innu did not traditionally define themselves in terms of bands as they do today. Though the area in which they lived determined their identity, Innu culture and ways of life led the communities to travel great distances and even adopt new territories (Lacasse 2004).

The bands became settled with the arrival of the Europeans, as government administrators grouped the Innu populations according to the trading post they frequented. This specific affiliation to a trading post led to increased distinctions between the groups, which, until then, had jointly used the land. Gradually, each community affirmed its individuality, building an identity and claiming territory. This led to the emergence of the semi-nomadic bands that live in the area today (Mailhot 1999; Lacasse 2004).

Until the 1950s, the bands constituted very open social units. Community members were extremely mobile throughout Québec and Labrador and rarely remained on their own band territory, taking advantage of the broad family ties created through many inter-band unions to travel to and even integrate neighbouring territories. Changing bands was common given the vast and complex kin network and significant movement of the Innu in Québec and Labrador (Mailhot 1999).

The band territories are not clearly delimited. Instead, the boundaries are set by natural limits and, in particular, by the watersheds. In addition, band territories overlap, and neighbouring communities share certain border areas (Mailhot 1999; Lacasse 2004).

Figure 6-1 was drawn by renowned ethnologist Franck G. Speck in the 1930s. Based on data collected from various trading posts between 1910 and 1927, it approximates the boundaries of the Aboriginal band territories in Québec and Labrador. Figure 6-2 was drafted by the CAM for its territory occupation and use study.

Hunting Bands and the Hunting Ground Debate

The basic social unit of the semi-nomadic Innu was the family hunting band, which had possession of a given territory: the family hunting ground. But anthropologists have yet to reach a consensus on the definition of these family hunting grounds or the conditions in which they emerged and endured (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Franck G. Speck was of the opinion that the family territories were born of an ancestral concept that existed before the arrival of the Europeans for optimal resource management. The hunting bands would have been made up of close relatives who held exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights on a clearly defined territory (the family territory). But anthropologist Eleanor Leacock disagreed and attributed the appearance of the family hunting territories to the emergence of the fur trade, since trading posts would have fostered competition between individuals and led to land appropriation (Hydro-Québec 2007).

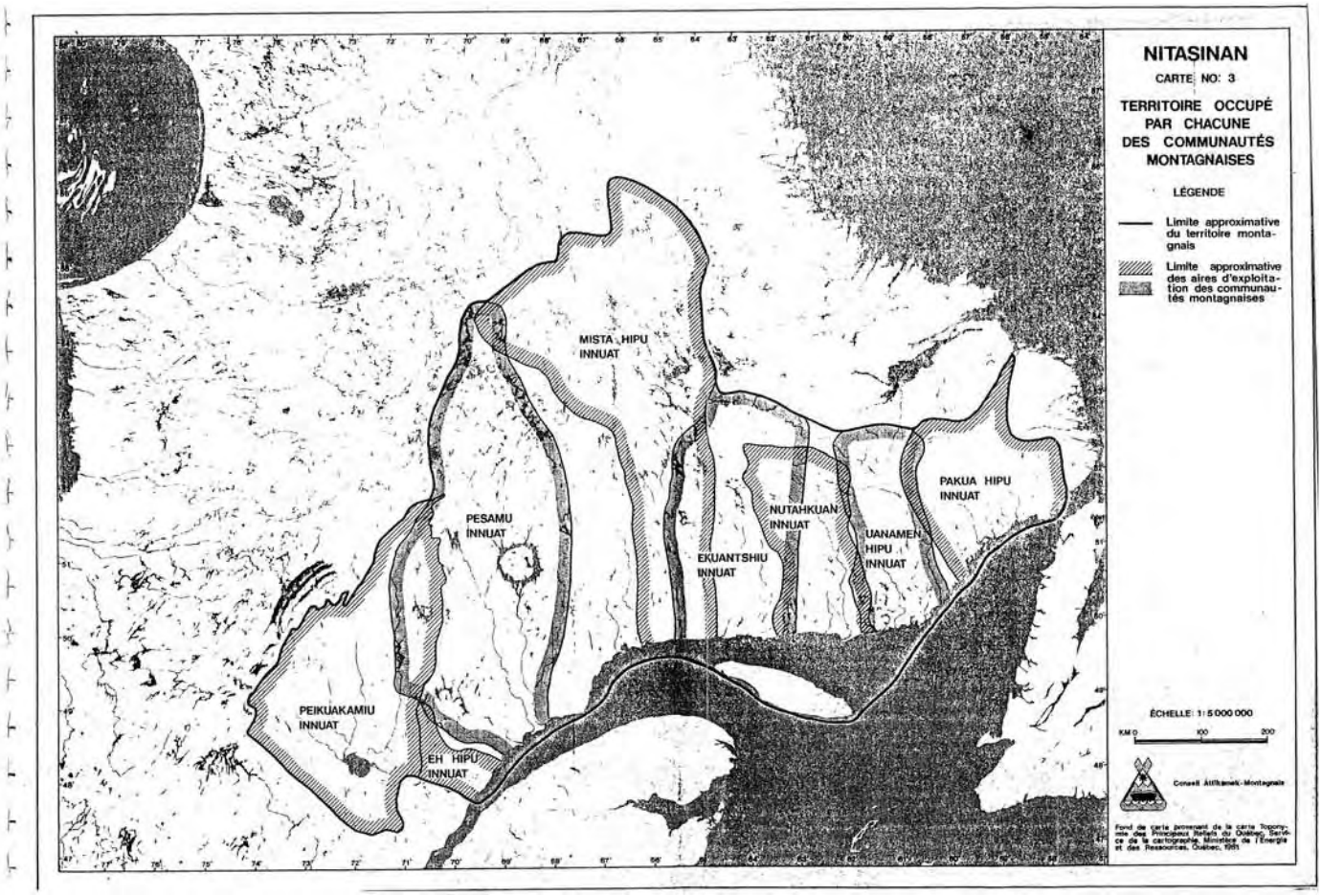
More recently, in the early 1990s, José Mailhot drew attention to the significant mobility of Innu hunters and the marked flexibility of hunting bands, making the concept of the family hunting territory only theoretical since it is impossible to determine clear land limits or hunting band make-up (Mailhot 1999; Hydro-Québec 2007).

While data collected by José Mailhot in the 1990s indicate that the current land ownership system has remained unchanged, territory use has evolved. The Innu no longer roam across the territory but rather spend several months at base camps from which they hunt and fish (Mailhot 1999).

Though the base camp groups are the direct descendants of the hunting bands, their composition differs. Still strictly based on member kinship, modern groups include more families. With the exception of the core members, affiliation has become much more relative than in the past (Mailhot 1999).

Source: Speck 1931

Figure 6-1 Territories of the Aboriginal groups in Québec and Labrador in the early 20th century



Source: CAM 1982

Figure 6-2 Territories occupied by each of the Innu communities

A Hunting-Based Society

The Québec Innu constitute hunter communities whose semi-nomadic lifestyle stemmed from their hunting activities. The groups were very mobile across the territory, following a specific annual activity cycle that led them from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the territories in Labrador (CAM 1982, Lacasse 2004, Hydro-Québec 2007).

The Québec Innu relied on hunting, and to a lesser degree fishing for their livlihood. They have always hunted caribou, a species that makes its home on the northern territory. The caribou is a semi-nomadic animal, and they therefore chose to adopt its habits. The hunters also stalk moose, bear and fur species (Lacasse 2004).

Innu hunting and trapping practices changed with the arrival of the Europeans and the expansion of the fur trade. To maximize their revenues, the communities began to individualize their trapping activities. In 1932, the Québec government created beaver reserves, dividing the territory into exclusive trapping zones (Lacasse 2004). But subsistence hunting remained a group activity, since, historically, they hunted primarily for food to ensure the survival of the group and acquire the materials needed to make clothing, homes, equipment and cultural items (Lacasse 2004).

Gathering activities were fairly rare, especially in the northern region and eastern Nitassinan. Picked in season, small fruits (blueberries, raspberries, cowberries and cloudberries) and hazelnuts contributed little to the Québec Innu diet (Lacasse 2004).

The Concept of Land Appropriation

Territory is a key part of Québec Innu culture, but it is important to establish the Innu's particular concept of territory appropriation.

In 1980, a study was conducted to assess Innu ideology as it pertains to territory. Several testimonials and documents were collected and served as the basis for an analysis of the terms used to refer to the territory, making it possible to develop an explanation for the distinct rapport that the Innu have with their land (Mailhot and Vincent 1980).

The translations of the testimonials point to the use of possessive terms to claim ownership of the territory. This appropriation relates to the land but also to the development of its resources. But the Innu do not see possession in the same way as non-Aboriginals do, believing that to possess something is to take care of it. Property is therefore conditional upon respect and protection. The Innu also demonstrate a strong sense of belonging to the land, considering themselves to be an integral part of the territory and the cycles and exchanges that take place (Mailhot and Vincent 1980; Hydro-Québec 2007).

Today, though most people live in housing on the reserves and fewer resources are developed, the Innu retain strong ties to the inland area. The most recent interviews conducted with hunters, as part of Hydro-Québec's La Romaine project, indicate that preserving the integrity of the land is vital to all Innu, the younger generations included (Mailhot and Vincent 1980; Hydro-Québec 2007).

The Traditional Cycle of Activities

Though it has changed dramatically in the past 50 years, especially as a consequence of the communities' sedentary lifestyle on the reserves, *Innu Aitun* refers to the traditional ways of the Innu and the practice of their ancestral activities, which customarily occurred over an annual cycle of six periods (detailed in this section). At the start of the cycle the Innu, as community members, head north, leaving the shores of the St. Lawrence.

Heading North

Innu Aitun begins in the summer, in mid-August, as the Innu move inland. After a community celebration, the hunting groups head north towards their Fall hunting grounds. Year after year, the groups stay on the same camp sites and rely on the territory's resources to ensure their survival. The Innu hunt small game, mainly partridge, hare, porcupine, goose, loon and duck, and fish for pike, Atlantic salmon, brook trout, Arctic char, walleye, lake trout, whitefish and chub. Large game such as bear, caribou and moose are also hunted, though in limited numbers since they require extra time to prepare and conserve the meat. Though less sought-after, certain furbearer species (beaver, otter, muskrat and groundhog) are also sometimes caught. In addition, the Innu gather berries and plants that are consumed immediately or used later to make animal skin dyes and traditional medicines. The Innu also dig out caches for the provisions they will need upon their return. As the hunters travel further and further north, the bands each go their own ways to reach their respective territories (CAM 1982).

The Fall Hunt

The second period in the activity cycle is the Fall hunt. Just before the lakes and rivers ice over, the Innu set up their main Fall camp on a site from which they can easily access various resources such as wood, fish and communication channels. The hunting group will stay at the camp for between two and six months. The members' main activities are to pitch the base camp, hunt for subsistence and set the traps. Pitching the main camp entails cutting wood for heating, putting up the tents and accounting for tools and equipment. The men

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then leave the main camp for the Fall hunt, hunting mainly caribou and moose, while the women, children and elders remain at the camp, hunting small game, setting the nets on the lakes and making winter clothes and equipment. In early November, intensive furbearer trapping begins (especially beaver, otter, muskrat and mink). Once the waterways have frozen solid, the hunters seek out marten, lynx, wolf, fox and ermine (CAM 1982).

Pulling the Traps and Returning South

The third period begins in mid-December when the traps are pulled and the hunt for furbearer slows significantly. The group then leaves the main Fall camp and returns to the village using snowshoes and toboggans. As they did during the journey northward, the Innu make use of the resources available on the territory: porcupine, hare, Ruffed and Spruce Grouse, ptarmigan, caribou, moose and brook trout (CAM 1982).

The Winter

Upon returning to the village for the year end celebrations, the Innu make their way to the trading posts to exchange their furs for provisions. The men then begin the Winter hunt for hare, caribou and moose. A few traps are also set for fur species. In January and February, the Innu regularly catch hare, track fox and lynx, hunt seal and waterfowl, ice fish, and chop wood for heating. Moose hunting and band caribou hunting are also practiced since the animals travel little in the winter. The Innu significantly slow their activities during this season, remaining in the main winter camp and living off the provisions set aside earlier and those received in exchange for furs (CAM 1982).

The Start of the Spring

The fifth period is the winter-spring transition, from mid-February to June. As temperatures rise, trapping intensifies. Hunters especially seek lynx, marten and fox and later caught otter, mink, beaver and muskrat when the waterways thaw. Beaver and muskrat are the last two species trapped during the season. Instead of caribou, hare, ptarmigan, grouse and porcupine, the hunters begin to seek waterfowl, birds' eggs, brook trout, Atlantic salmon, lake trout and chub (CAM 1982).

The Summer

The summer is the last period of the cycle, when the Innu settle into their main summer camp and carry out various activities such as repaying their debts to the fur traders, visiting friends and family and taking part in community events. Hunters seek waterfowl, porcupine, bear and seal as well as Arctic char, Atlantic salmon, pike, walleye, lake trout, smelt and lobster and gather raspberries, blueberries, strawberries, cowberries and cloudberries and other plant species for medicinal and artistic (dyes, decorative colourings) purposes. The Innu also build canoes and prepare their material for the next cycle (CAM 1982).

6.3 The Evolution of Québec Innu Society

The Arrival of the Europeans

The Innu of the Moyenne and Basse Côte-Nord first came into contact with the Europeans in the 19th century. The colonization was progressive, as the Europeans first settled along the shore as fishermen or, occasionally, as trappers. They sold their products (fish skin, seal oil, dried cod, salmon in brine) to merchants in Québec and Halifax for the tools and supplies they needed.

But by the end of the 19th century, skin, seal oil and dried cod prices plummeted and the Europeans had to expand their activities to survive. They began to hunt for subsistence and trap fur species near the villages, later

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venturing further. Though these activities competed with those of the Innu, it seems that the groups cohabitated relatively harmoniously (Lacasse 2004).

The Settlement of Innu society

The 1950s were a pivotal time in the evolution of Innu society. The Québec government passed the *Act Respecting Compulsory School Attendance*, a law that disturbed the semi-nomadic lifestyle of the Innu, forcing children to remain on the reserve and attend a community school (if one existed) or leave the reserve for the Aboriginal boarding school in Sept-Îles. Consequently, mothers remained in the villages, abandoning their part in the collective development of inland resources. Innu hunting practices changed dramatically (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The creation of the reserves also changed the face of traditional Innu society. In fact, the government implemented several incentive measures (especially allocations) and many services (housing, medical, business) to foster the transition of the communities to the reserves (Mailhot 1999).

In the 1950s, forestry, mining and dam construction projects altered many hunting grounds. Today, few hunters travel regularly across the territory since most are sedentary. The Innu still head to the forests to hunt and carry out traditional activities, but their stays are much shorter (Lacasse 2004).

6.4 Traditional Environmental Knowledge of the Québec Innu

From one generation to the next, the Québec Innu developed zoological, ecological and botanical understanding. Because hunting generated greater economic and cultural impacts than plant gathering, the Innu's zoological expertise is broader than their awareness of local flora (Clément 1990, 1995, 2007).

Aboriginal zoology covers anatomy, reproduction, animal sounds, species' abilities to sense environmental elements and locomotion. Aboriginal ecology involves habitat, diet and the links between the animals and the seasons. The Innu also take a systematic approach to species identification, nomenclature and classification. The communities possess knowledge on the species of interest to the Project (especially caribou), distinguishing groups within the species and determining distribution, annual cycles, habitat and eating habits (Clément 1995, 2007).

Though less extensive, Aboriginal insight into plant species is significant, and the Innu have developed wisdom and precise naming and taxonomy systems. Food and medicinal plant knowledge is also wide-ranging (Clément 1990).

This awareness of the environment, resources and interactions between various elements make it possible to better grasp the direct and indirect environmental impacts of any development project (Johannes 1993).

6.5 Contemporary Québec Innu Society

The Current Situation

The 1950s had a profound impact on Innu society. The changes occurred quickly, and brought about significant socio-cultural repercussions.

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The Evolution of Innu Aitun

In time, *Innu Aitun* changed dramatically. Truancy laws and the government services and support on the reserves progressively curbed territory use and resource development. Community life also suffered, and certain traditions such as meat and wood sharing could no longer be systematically practiced. But forest hunting remains vital, and the Innu's sense of land ownership and belonging remains strong (Lacasse 2004; Hydro-Québec 2007). Historic and contemporary land use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi,Unamen Shipu, Nutashkuan, Ekuanitshit, and Matimekush-Lac John is provided in Figure 6-3.

Demographic Issues

Demographic information describes a number of differences between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. For example, population growth in Innu bands is stronger than in non-Aboriginal groups: from 1996 to 2006, growth reached 47% for the Innu and only 8% for the non-Aboriginals. In 2006, the Aboriginal population was also much younger that the non-Aboriginal population, as 48% of members were under 25 years of age versus only 31% for the non-Aboriginal group. The median age was 27 years as compared to 40 years for the non-Aboriginals. This large population of young people on the reserves is expected to exert new pressures on the job market, as they begin to search for work (MAINC 2008).

Cultural Issues

The Innu, especially the younger generations, are suffering from a deep identity crisis as the convergence of their traditional values and the new social order on the reserves blurs all points of reference. As a result, many Innu communities have implemented youth reintegration programs during which they spend several weeks in the forest with elders to learn about traditional Innu ways and build their own identities (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Infrastructure Issues

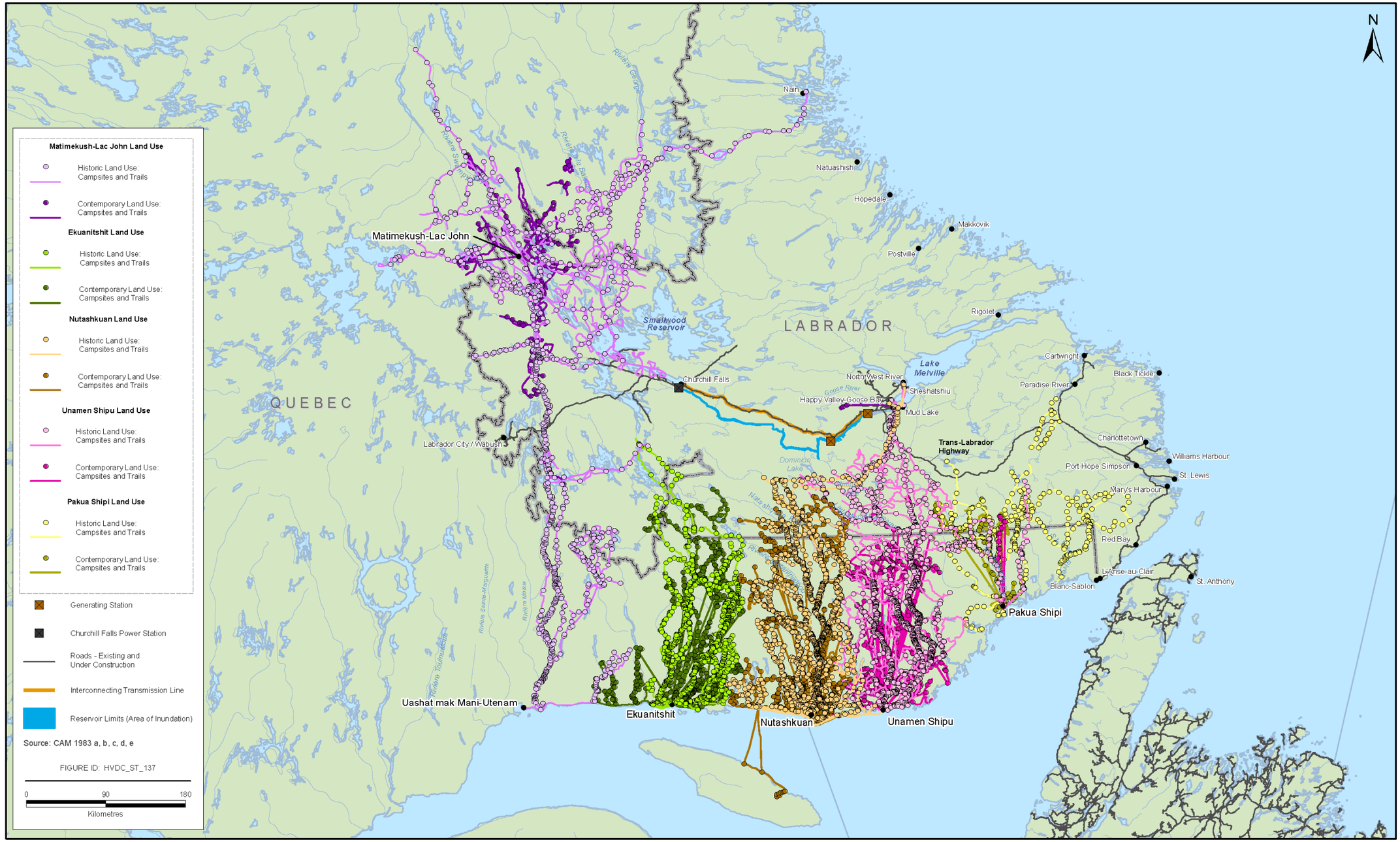
Life on the reserves led to new challenges for the communities. The few available housing units and high demand for them force several generations to live under the same roof, creating socio-psychological tensions. Several parents often become involved in educating the children, who learn to resist parental authority and, eventually, all other forms of authority – a behaviour that hurts them at school and in the workplace. Certain communities are now seeking the construction of community facilities, especially sports facilities, to encourage physical activity and counter idleness (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Academic Issues

School dropout rates in Innu communities are high. Having few economic perspectives and being obliged to leave the reserve to pursue a higher education are key deterrents to graduation on the reserves. The introduction of bingo, a community activity that the Innu particularly enjoy, also plays a role, with some players developing addictions that lead to personal debt and parental negligence (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Health Issues

Alcohol and drug abuse is prevalent, fostering violence and creating safety issues. In many cases, the traditional Innu diet has been replaced with bad nutrition, which, combined with the lack of physical activity, lead to obesity. Diabetes is also more widespread among the Innu than the general population of Québec (Hydro-Québec 2007).



Source: CAM 1983a, b, c, d, e

Figure 6-3 Québec Innu Groups: Historic and Contemporay Land Use

Economic Issues

The decline of the fur trade saw the progressive disappearance of the Innu's main commercial activity, heightening the communities' reliance on government support. Because the reserves were created around trading posts, the development of other economic activities was limited. With little education and the desire to remain on the reserves, the Innu have few employment options. The band council is generally a community's main employer, and there are few private businesses (Lacasse 2004; Hydro-Québec 2007).

The communities therefore face many hurdles. The combination of issues renders these problems all the more complex and difficult to resolve, and may explain the high suicide rate among the Innu (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Economy

The economic vitality of the Innu communities rests on a small number of sectors that vary in importance from one Nation to the next.

In every group, the services sector is the most important and constitutes the main (and sometimes the only) employer on the reserve. The sector includes care, social assistance and teaching services (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Commercial fishing is a dynamic sector, and communities often have their own fleets and fish plants. Some communities have also explored forestry but its development remains limited in light of the high cost of the equipment. Communities therefore seek partnerships with private outside corporations for sector development, while workers take part in projects to foster regional economic development (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Because of the high demand for housing, the construction sector is fairly active. However, limited budgets tend to curb development projects and activities (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Certain communities are also relying on tourism. Tribal groups may have one or several outfitting operations and offer forest excursions (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Territorial Negotiations

Negotiations for the Innu territory were set in motion in 1975. Though they began collectively with a unified front, the discussions soon broke down because of divergent community interests, and negotiations were later led separately by different tribal councils. In time, the negotiators and concerns changed, and the talks moved forward unevenly. The following section details these discussions.

1975- 1994: The CAM

In 1975, representatives from the Innu and Atikamekw communities created CAM, which, at the time, included one-third of Aboriginal people in Québec and was meant to lead the negotiation process with the federal and provincial governments (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The CAM was made up of three divisions: the Atikamekw division, which included the Wemotaci, Manawan and Opitciwan communities, the central division, which included the Mashteuiatsh, Essipit, Pessamit, Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Matimekush-Lac John communities, and the Basse-Côte-Nord division, which included the Ekuanitshit (Mingan), Nutashkuan (Natashquan), Unamen Shipu (La Romaine) and Pakua Shipi (St-Augustin) (Conseil tribal Mamuitun) communities.

In 1978, the CAM submitted a document entitled *Nishastanan Nitasinan, Notre terre nous l'aimons et nous y tenons* to the governments of Québec and Canada. It constituted a request to open land claim negotiations and

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set out the basic principles on which the discussions were to be based. Both governments accepted the proposal, and, in 1982, the negotiations officially began (Hydro-Québec 2007). To meet the federal requirement of proving the continued occupation of the land for which ancestral rights were being claimed, the CAM spearheaded extensive studies of community territory use and occupation. In 1982, a report was submitted to the government of Canada (Hydro-Québec 2007).

While taking part in the negotiations, the CAM also represented its members in all matters that affected the communities. The Conseil therefore took an active role in various public consultations on development projects, but geopolitical differences within the CAM often made it difficult to reach a consensus. When it came time to defend the specific interests of each of the Atikamekw and Innu communities, the relevance of a central organization soon came under question.

With the creation of political offices and the implementation of new negotiating teams, the band councils regained their power to direct certain issues. In 1982, the Conseil tribal Mamit Innuat was founded by Innu from the eastern region (Ekuanitshit, Nutashkuan, Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi). The central communities (Lac John, Pessamit, Essipit and Mashteuiatsh) then established the Conseil tribal Mamuitun. This decentralization weakened not only the structure of the CAM but also its bargaining power (Hydro-Québec 2007). But in 1988, the CAM signed a framework agreement with the federal and provincial governments, setting the work plan, schedule and outline of the formal three-way discussions (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Despite the agreement, differences arose within the CAM and led to the nomination of a new negotiating team. In November 1994, the Québec government submitted a proposal for an agreement in principle that was rejected by the Atikamekws and the Innu. The CAM was then dissolved and the three divisions were left to lead their own negotiations. The CAM was finally abolished in December 1994 (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The territory negotiations process then started up again with tribal organizations that represented each division of the CAM. The Ekuanitshit, Nutashkuan, Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi communities were represented by the Assemblée Mamu Pakatatau Mammit (AMPM), the political wing of the Conseil Mamit Innuat. Uashat mak Mani-Utenam negotiated via the Conseil tribal Mamuitun, which also spoke for the Pessamit, Essipit and Mashteuiatsh groups (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The Assemblée Mamu Pakatatau Mamit

With the dissolution of the CAM, the AMPM, the political wing of the Conseil tribal Mamit Innuat, began new negotiations for the Ekuanitshit, Nutashkuan, Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi communities. However, in 2000, the Nutashkuan community left the AMPM to join the Conseil Mamuitun, whose negotiations with the governments were farther advanced (Hydro-Québec 2007 Mamit Innuat).

AMPM discussions stagnated as the Innu continued to claim their ancestral titles and the integration of their rights, values and needs into regional territorial development (Hydro-Québec 2007).

From 2004 to 2006, following political rearrangements and various disagreements, all government-Aboriginal negotiations were suspended. They started again in March 2006 and, in early 2007, the AMPM submitted an analysis comparing their general agreement in principle with that of the Conseil tribal Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan. But the monthly meetings soon stopped and, in March 2007, the Government of Canada ended all negotiations in the wake of political issues surrounding AMPM functioning. Later in the same year, the Pakua Shipi and Unamen Shipu communities adopted the resolutions of their respective band councils to leave the AMPM (Conseil des Innus d'Ekuanitshit 2008; Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

The Conseil Mamuitun

Without the CAM, the negotiations for the Pessamit, Essipit, Mashteuiatsh and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam communities were ensured by the Conseil tribal Mamuitun (Conseil tribal Mamuitun).

In 1997, the Conseil submitted a new proposed agreement in principle based on extensive consultations in each member-community.

In 1998, the newly-elected council in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam decided to temporarily pull its members out of the process in order to carry out consultations and a land use study. The council would never reintegrate the Conseil Mamuitun. Instead, in 2005, it created the Corporation Ashuanipi, which took over the territory negotiations (Conseil tribal Mamuitun; Corporation Ashuanipi 2010,).

In July 2000, the Conseil tribal Mamuitun and the provincial and federal governments published a document outlining the conditions and procedures for the negotiations entitled *Approche commune*. In November 2000, the Nutashkuan community joined the discussions, also pledging its support for the *Approche commune*. As a result, the Conseil de Mamuitun changed its name to include its new member and became the Conseil tribal Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan (Conseil tribal Mamuitun; Hydro-Québec 2007).

In July 2002, a general agreement in principle was made public by the governments of Québec and Canada and the Conseil tribal Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan. The document recognized the ancestral rights of the Innu, including their Aboriginal titles, and was ratified in March 2004 by the three parties. But despite the ratification, months later, the Pessamit community decided to suspend its participation in the negotiation process and has since adopted a different strategy (Conseil tribal Mamuitun).

The negotiations were suspended from 2004 to 2006, beginning again in March 2006. Since then, the Conseil tribal Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan and the governments of Québec and Canada have met on a monthly basis as negotiators work to implement measures to guarantee that the agreement in principle will be followed and prepare the final agreement (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

The Corporation Ashuanipi

In 1998, in keeping with the collective will of its members, the newly-elected Uashat mak Mani-Utenam band council decided to temporarily leave the negotiation table led by the Conseil Mamuitun, staying out of the process until 2004 (Corporation Ashuanipi 2010).

In 2005, the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community was consulted on territory negotiation issues. This process helped to create ties with the Lac Saint-John community since the groups shared many interests. The two parties agreed to join forces in the territory negotiations and established the Corporation Ashuanipi to defend their position in discussions (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

The Québec Innu Strategic Alliance

In December 2008, the Ekuanitshit, Matimekush-Lac John, Pessamit and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam communities united under the Innu Strategic Alliance. Unamen Shipu joined a short time later. The Alliance now represents approximately 12,000 Innu – 70% of the Innu in Québec – and aims to defend the common rights and interests of its members, fostering the implementation of joint political, economic and legal initiatives (Cardinal Communications 2010b).

Recently, the Québec Innu Strategic Alliance has been working to defend the ancestral rights of Québec Innu in Labrador. The federal government is currently in negotiations with Labrador Innu to determine territory and

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resource rights, and the future agreement is expected to grant exclusive territorial rights in Labrador to Labrador Innu communities. The Québec communities have condemned this potential accord and their exclusion from the discussion process. In an effort to claim their ancestral rights in the region, the Innu Strategic Alliance organized protests before parliament in November 2009 and February 2010, and approximately 150 Québec Innu held a caribou hunt in Labrador, north of the Churchill River in the Cache River area. In April 2010, the federal government announced the creation of a Panel to help successfully negotiate an understanding between the Innu in Québec and Labrador (Cardinal Communications 2010b).

7.0 PAKUA SHIPI (SAINT-AUGUSTIN)

7.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with the Innu of Pakua Shipi regarding the Project have been ongoing since May 2008. A Community Engagement Agreement was developed in collaboration with Pakua Shipi and the Project Team met with the community leaders on April 26, 2010 to sign the Agreement. The representatives from Pakua Shipi stated it was important that the community interview guide be developed by both the Project Team and Pakua Shipi. This was committed to and a meeting was held on May 5, 2010 to discuss both the workplan and the Agreement.

A meeting was scheduled for June 10, 2010 in Québec City to continue the joint development of the interview guide and discuss the implementation of the Community Engagement Agreement. Nalcor committed to delivering an executive briefing to the Band Council prior to the Plain Language Summary Presentation.

On June 15, 2010 an executive briefing including a description of the Community Engagement Agreement and a Project description was presented to the Band Council members.

A community presentation of the Plain Language Summary was also made on June 15, 2010 to 20 members of Pakua Shipi.

The interview process began on June 29, 2010 and continued from July 8 to 13, 2010, with the Community Coordinator working in St John's from July 21 to 29, 2010.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

This social profile of the Pakua Shipi community is based on the following sources:

- Materials provided to Nalcor by Pakua Shipi, including the *Land and Resource Use Interviews Report – Pakua Shipi* (Appendix 4);
- The environmental impact study for Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project, Volume 6, *Milieu Humain*;
- The Web site www.versuntraite.com of the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones;
- The community profiles released by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 2009 Indian Register published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 1996, 2001 and 2006 community profiles released by Statistics Canada;
- The 2009 demographic estimates released by Statistics Canada;
- The *Étude sur l'occupation et l'utilisation du territoire par les Montagnais de Saint-Augustin* released by the CAM in 1983;
- The book *Au pays des Innus : les gens de Sheshatshit* by José Mailhot.
- The *Les Montagnais et la faune* research report by Charest et al. (1991);
- The article entitled *150 Innus excercent leur droit ancestral de chasse au caribou* released by Cardinal Communications; and

- The regional longitudinal health survey of the First Nations in the Québec region conducted by the First Nations of Québec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission.

7.2 Community Profile

Location

The Basse-Côte-Nord's easternmost community, the Pakua Shipi community is located on the west shore of the Saint-Augustin River, 550 km northeast of Sept-Îles (Figure 7-1) (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

Pakua Shipi is not accessible by road year round. The reserve can be reached by aircraft all year long, by boat in the spring, summer and fall, and by snowmobile in the winter. There is an airport and coastal wharf nearby to receive supplies and accommodate locals and tourists (Hydro-Québec 2007, Université de Sherbrooke 2009, Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

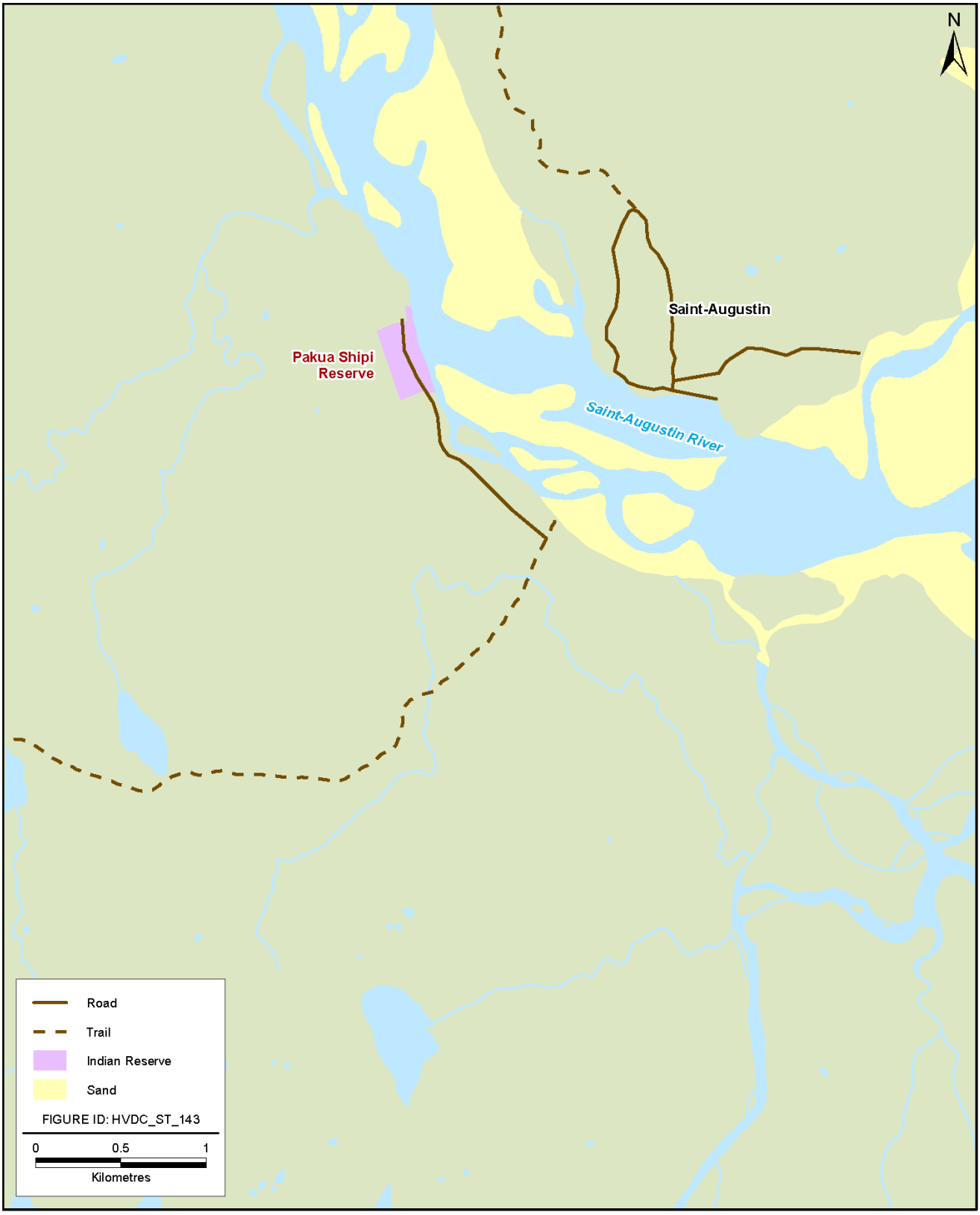
Socio-economics

Demographics

In 2009, the Pakua Shipi community had 322 members (MAINC 2009). The male-female ratio is balanced. Table 7-1 provides detailed 2009 Statistics Canada information and compares Pakua Shipi figures to data for the rest of the province.

Table 7-1 Pakua Shipi Demographic Data as Compared to Provincial Data (MAINC 2009, Hydro-Québec 2007, Statistics Canada 2010a)

Demographic	Pakua Shipi		Province of Québec
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Total Population	322	-	-
On the Reserve	N/A	N/A	-
Off the Reserve	N/A	N/A	-
Men	164	50.9	49.5
Women	158	49.1	50.5
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	79	24.5	12.7
N/A: Not available			



Source: MAINC 2010a

Figure 7-1 Pakua Shipi Reserve

Education

The Innu of Pakua Shipi have little formal education, and some 80% of young people did not complete a diploma. Learning delays are prevalent and drop-out rates are high, due especially to a lack of motivation and the fact that schooling that takes place off the reserve and in a second language (French) (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

Overcrowding is an important issue. In 2007, there were 63 housing units on the Pakua Shipi Reserve with an average of 4.6 people per household. (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

The Pakua Shipi Reserve operates community facilities, including the offices of the band council and a health and social services centre, school, daycare centre, community centre, police station, convenience store and gas station and radio station (MAINC 2010a).

Community Health

The sources consulted did not reveal specific information on the health of the Pakua Shipi community. However, a regional longitudinal study on the health of the First Nations in Québec provides an overview of the situation. Aboriginal populations in Québec prone to diabetes and respiratory illnesses. Overweight and obesity affect half of all adolescents and two-thirds of adults, increasing their risk of developing diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. The level of physical activity in adolescents is low, as only 35.8% of boys and 43.4% of girls are physically active two to three times per week (CSSSPNQL, 2006).

Tobacco use is widespread, as 50% of adults consume it on a daily basis. Alcohol and drug consumption rates are also high, and alcohol and drug abuse reduction initiatives have had little effect. Over one in five adults consume five glasses of alcohol or more daily. More worrisome is the fact that one-third of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 14 and three-quarters of adolescents 15 to 17 state that they have consumed alcoholic beverages. Over two in five teenagers also admit to consuming drugs or volatile substances in the 12 months prior to the survey (CSSSPNQL, 2006).

With regards to the mental health of Aboriginal populations in Québec, personal and social wellbeing figures are problematic. Over one-third of adult members of First Nation bands report suicidal thoughts and almost one adult out of five has attempted suicide (CSSSPNQL 2006).

Economic Indicators

Statistics Canada data from 2006 shows that activity and unemployment rates were 61.8% and 23.8%, respectively. The average income was $13, 040.

Table 7-2 Economic Indicators for the Pakua Shipi as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006)

Economic Indicator	Pakua Shipi			Province du Québec
	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation Rate (%)	44.4	65.4	61.1	64.9
Employment Rate (%)	37.0	42.3	50.0	60.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.7	35.3	22.7	7.0

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Economic Indicator	Pakua Shipi			Province du Québec
Average Income ($)	N/A	N/A	13 216	24 430
N/A: Not available				

Economic Activity Sectors

The Pakua Shipi band council is the community's only employer. Employment includes positions in schools (teaching), public administration, construction, health services, arts and crafts and business services (hotel and convenience store). Construction activities mainly involves work on housing projects (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Development Projects

Data from 2007 indicates that the band council was seeking to expand the hotel, open a restaurant, build a garage and develop the adventure tourism sector (Hydro-Québec 2007).

7.3 Historic And Contemporary Activities

Historic Activities

The CAM study provides a map of the Pakua Shipi community and territory (Figure 7-2). The far northwestern area of the land includes Happy Valley-Goose Bay, which is located in the Project area (CAM 1983d).

A 1990 research report on the Montagnais and wildlife carried out by Charest et al. (1990) includes a map of the territory of the Mamit Innuat communities that establishes Pakua Shipi land (Figure 7-3), indicating that it covers some 35 000 km^2. However, the northern part of the territory is less extensive and does not include Happy Valley-Goose Bay (Charest et al. 1990).

The two maps do not refer to a specific historical period but rather illustrate the ancestral territory of the Pakua Shipi community. The variations that were observed probably stem from the different statements recorded when determining the boundaries.

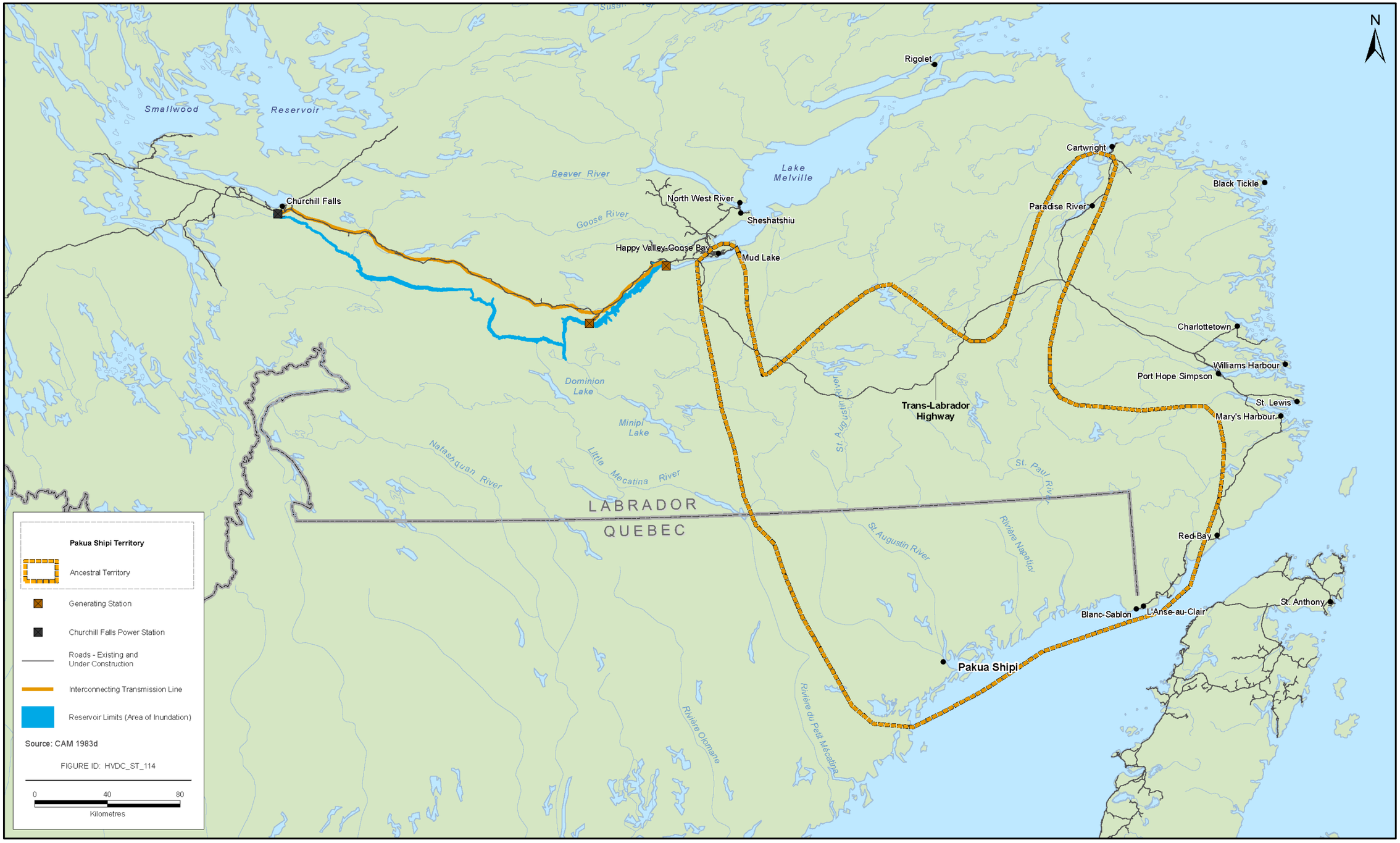
The CAM study provides information on the travel network of the Pakua Shipi community and makes it possible to estimate the territory traditionally used by members. The data are based on a section of the report on Innu routes and a map of traditional campsites and itineraries.

The Innu of Pakua Shipi traditionally took three major routes. The first is along the Saint-Augustin River and leads to the western part of the territory, north of the 52nd parallel. The second is a series of lakes, rivers and portages to upper Saint-Paul River. The third runs by the mouth of the Saint-Paul River towards the Pinware and Saint-Lewis rivers. The three routes cross inland.

The 1983 CAM study includes a map of the sites and itineraries used between 1920 and 1957. This information is reproduced on Figure 7-4, which does not indicate sites or paths in the Project area. No routes to Happy Valley-Goose Bay were identified (CAM 1983d).

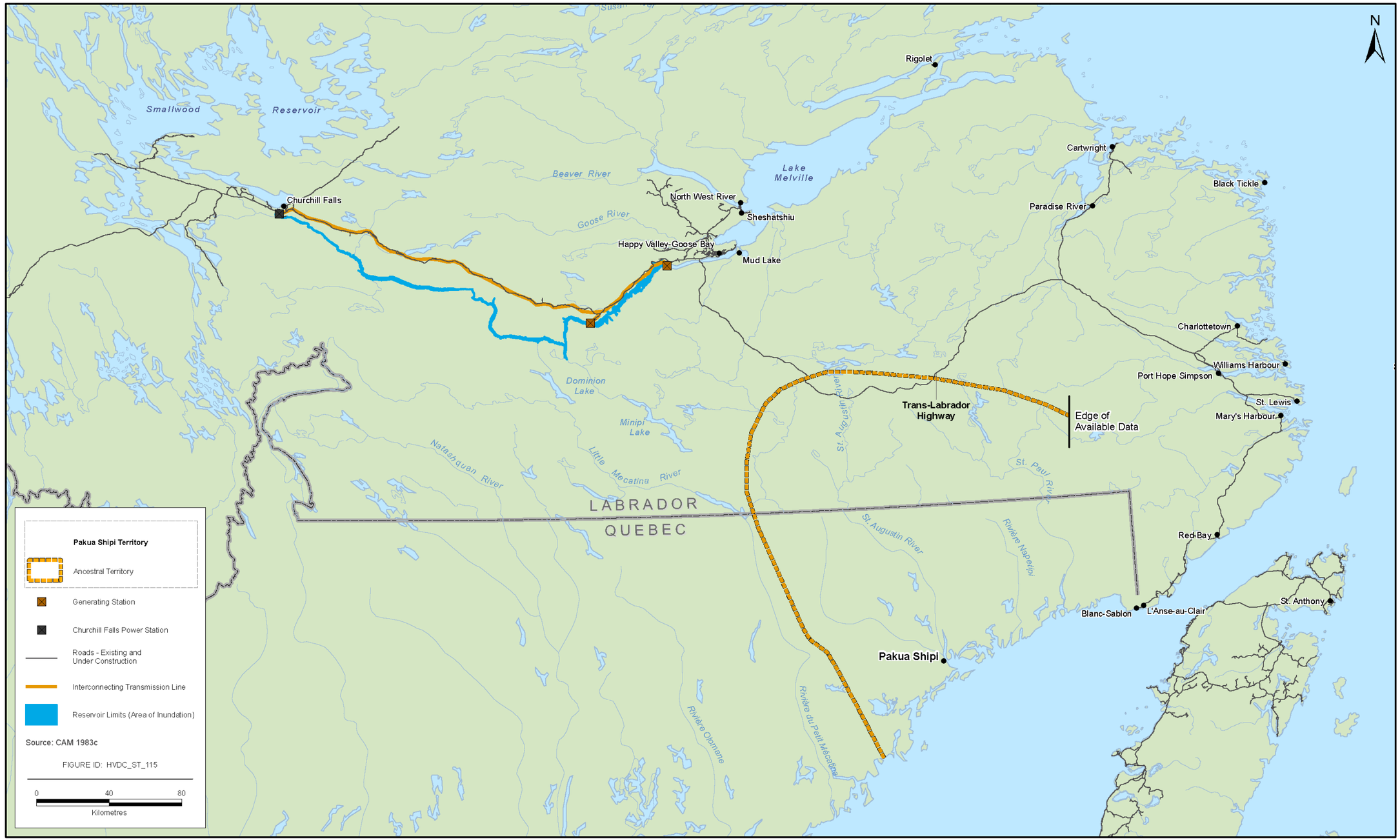
Data assessment therefore does not reveal a historical presence by the Innu of Pakua Shipi in the Project area.

The CAM study also documented the activities carried out by the Pakua Shipi community from 1920 to 1957 based on an annually cycle similar to the one detailed in Chapter 6. Though it contains little information, the



Source: CAM 1983d

Figure 7-2 Ancestral Territory of the Pakua Shipi Community (A)



Source: CAM 1983c

Figure 7-3 Ancestral Territory of the Pakua Shipi Community (B)

study provides an overview of the resources harvested from the territory at each phase in the cycle (see Table 7-3).

Contemporary Activities

The CAM study shows significant evolution in territory use towards 1958. Major changes include: population concentration; shorter hunting, fishing and trapping expeditions; more extensive development around the reserve; and increasingly targeted game species.

The CAM study also includes a map of the contemporary sites and itineraries used by the Innu of Pakua Shipi. These data are reproduced on Figure 7-4. Data assessment shows a high level of territory abandonment and concentrated land use around the reserve. There are no sites or routes in the Project area.

According to the CAM study, the territory frequented by the community does not include the Project area.

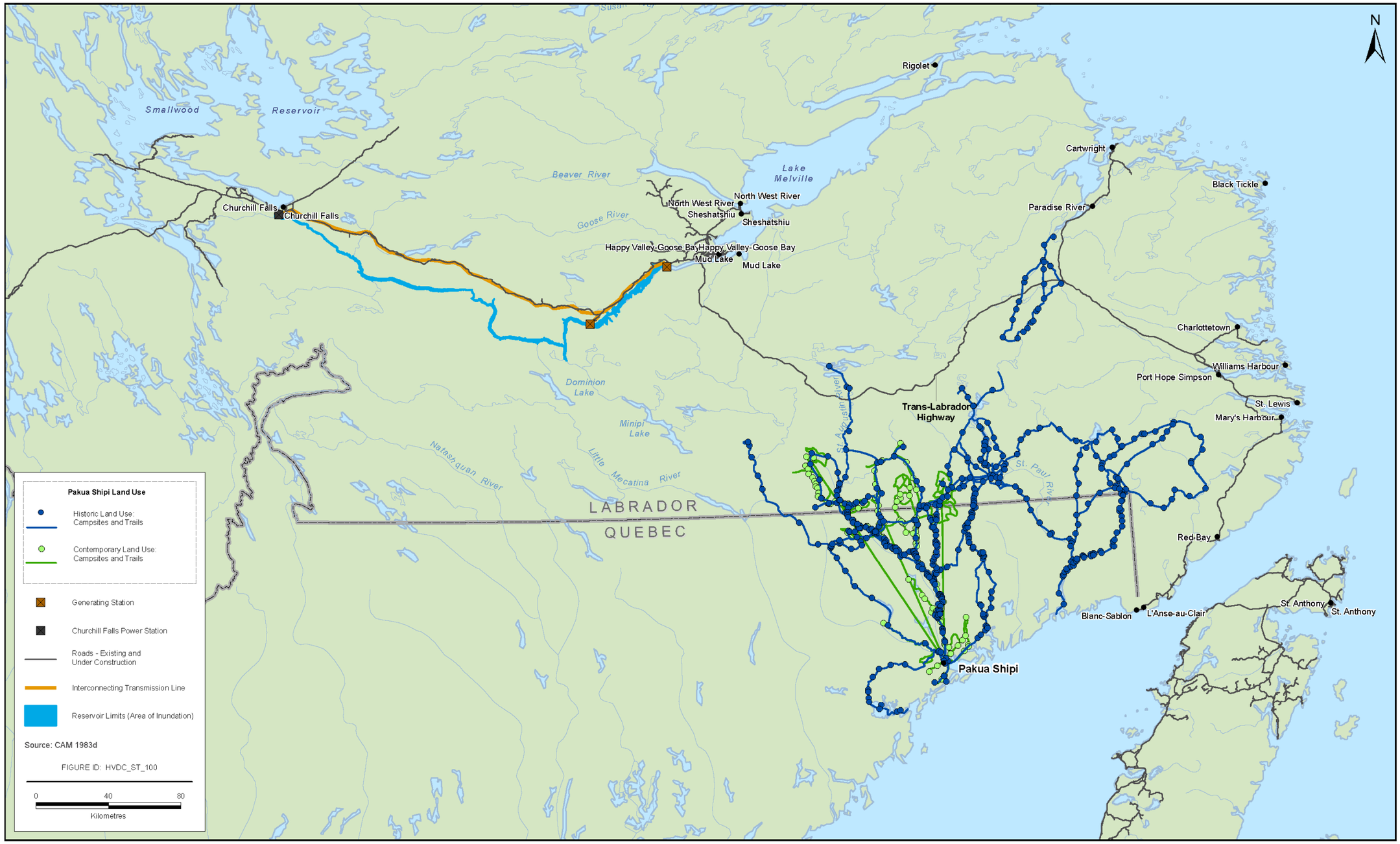
The CAM study recounts the activities carried out in the contemporary period (1958 to 1982). The Europeans' move inland and government measures fostering settlement on the reserves significantly altered territory use, and the annual activity cycle slowly broke down. The study mentions strained relations with the Newfoundland and Labrador government regarding the Labrador border. Until the 1960s, the government and the Québec Innu had a verbal agreement that allowed the communities to trap in Labrador, and a large part of the trapping territory was, in fact, located there. The Newfoundland government then began to show interest in Labrador wildlife, and relations with the Québec Innu deteriorated. Certain groups were arrested for carrying out traditional activities (CAM, 1983d).

The CAM study also describes the band's annual activities and lists the wildlife species harvested from the territory in contemporary times (see Table 7-4).

As a result of the 2010 consultation program with Pakua Shipi, Nalcor was able to collect information relating to current land and resource use as well as the concerns of the Innu of Pakua Shipi as to the potential effects of the Project. Consultations with Innu of Pakua Shipi made it possible to draft a more current territory use and occupation map (Figure 7-5).

According to the information collected, current land and resource use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi is more frequent along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer and inland, along the St. Augustin River, Little Mecatina River and in some areas of Labrador, mostly South of Lake Melville, in winter. The areas of use that are closest to the Project are the ones around Lake Dominion and the one along the TLH. Land and resource use along the TLH has only been identified by one interviewee.

Use of the Dominion Lake area was identified by 12 participants during five of the 11 interviews. Some interview participants identified that they go hunting and camping in this region every winter, with groups involving a few families. Others have identified it as a traditional meeting place where the Innu of various communities including Sheshatshiu, Unamen Shipu, Ekuanitshit, Nutashkuan and Pakua Shipi would meet during the winter months (Appendix 4).



Source: CAM 1983d

Figure 7-4 Pakua Shipi: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

Table 7-3 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Pakua Shipi (1900 to 1950) (CAM 1983d)

Resource	1900-1950				
	Journey north	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
Fish					
Pike					
Lobster					+
Salmon	++	++			++
Trout	++	++		++	++
Carp					
Lake trout					
Mammals					
Porcupine	++	++	++	++	++
Caribou	+	++	++		
Beaver	+	++	++	++	
Hare		++	++	++	++
Marten		++	++		
Mink	+	++	+		
Otter			+		
Moose		++	++		
Bear	+	++			
Fox					
Squirrel		++			
Weasel		+			
Canadian lynx		++			
Seal					++
Lynx			++		
Muskrat	+	++		++	++
Birds					
Partridge	++	++	++	++	++
Moyak (common eider)				++	++
Seagull				++	
Duck					
Merganser					
Scoter				++	++
Scaup					
Birds' eggs					++
Canada goose				++	
Loon				++	++
Plants					
Blueberry					
Partridgeberry	++				
Fuelwood					
Cloudberry					
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available					

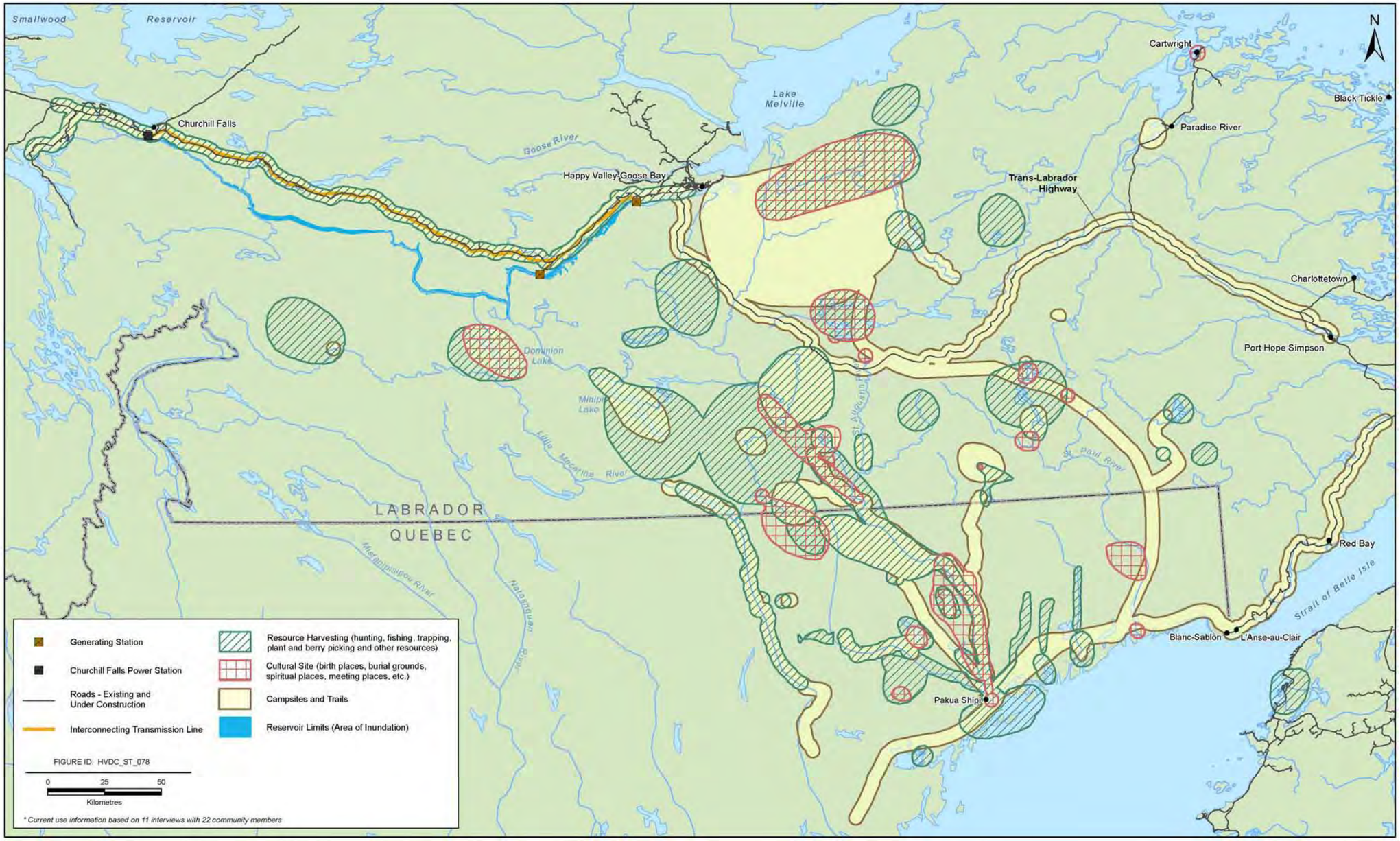


Figure 7-5 Contemporary Territory Use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi

Table 7-4 Resources Drawn From the Territory by the Innu of Pakua Shipi (1958 to 1982) (CAM 1983d)

Resource	1958-1982				
	Journey north	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
Fish					
Pike					
Lobster					+
Salmon	++	++			++
Trout	++	++		++	++
Carp					
Lake trout					
Mammals					
Porcupine	++	++	++	++	++
Caribou	+	++	++		
Beaver	+	++	++	++	
Hare		++	++	++	++
Marten		++	++		
Mink	+	++	+		
Otter			+		
Moose		++	++		
Bear	+	++			
Fox					
Squirrel		++			
Weasel		+			
Canadian lynx		++			
Seal					++
Lynx			++		
Muskrat	+	++		++	++
Birds					
Partridge	++	++	++	++	++
Moyak (common eider)				++	++
Seagull				++	
Duck					
Merganser					
Scoter				++	++
Scaup					
Birds' eggs					++
Canada goose				++	
Loon				++	++
Plants					
Blueberry					
Partridgeberry	++				
Fuelwood					
Cloudberry					
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available					

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7.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 7-5 presents the issues of concern expressed by the Innu of Pakua Shipi and identifies the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is classified by category and sub-category.

The information on which the issues of concerns are based comes from different sources direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

Table 7-5 Pakua Shipi: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Fishing	Mercury in fish	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4. IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21, and IR JRP.156
	Hunting	The transmission line to the Island will cross hunting grounds	Meeting held January 15, 2009, Pakua Shipi, Québec	The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment
		Project effects on caribou hunting	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	Traditional hunting areas appear to occur outside the Project area. After construction is completed and the Project is operational, the reservoirs, transmission line corridor and surrounding areas will be available for traditional use activities. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Pakua Shipi
	Other	The biophysical and human environments components of the Project will affect all aspects of Innu culture and the practice of that culture. - Innu spiritual connection to the land - identity and guardian duty link to the territory - Wish to preserve the territory integrity - Importance of maintaining access to traditional foods	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 Meeting held January 15, 2009, Pakua Shipi, Québec Plain Language Summary Presentation held on June 15, 2010, in Pakua Shipi, Québec Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Pakua Shipi

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Use of territory	Keep all territory-use information confidential	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	This issue is addressed in the Consultation Agreement with Pakua Shipi
		Will the Innu be able to get the animals and wood in the Lower Churchill Project area before the reservoirs are flooded?	Series of meetings held from June 14 to 16, 2010, in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue is beyond the responsibility of the Proponent. Harvesting laws, regulation, and enforcement are established by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
		The Project is expected to reduce the practice of traditional activities due to work schedules	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed Volume III, Section 4.7 IR JRP.142
		There is now a road to Labrador and we will s ee more Innu people going to hunt in Labrador, building cabins	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	This issue is not related to the Project
Social	Education, training	Help needed to enhance the schooling rate	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmenta l Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
		Opportunity to participate in training to work on the Project	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	Nalcor has no mandate to offer training programs but, rather, cooperates with government and training institutions
	Family and Community	Divorce and separation may increase because of the distance between partners because of the Project	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7
		The Project is expected to increase crime and delinquency because youth will have a reduced opportunity to go out on the land. Youth will feel abandoned by their parents if they are working away	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7
		Impact on family relations. - Impact on intra-familial communication. - Negative effect on familial relations because of distance and lack of communication. - Impact on intra- and extra-familial forms of violence - Impact of the Project on unions, marriages and risks of divorce	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
	Health	Help needed to address the many health problems	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue is not related to the Project
		Impact on drug, alcohol and prescription medication abuse. Based on the experience on La Romaine construction site, community members affirm that there is a high alcohol and drug consumption on the construction site. Impact on dietary practices. Impact on depressive behaviour (because of isolation of workers)	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, MeHydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
Social	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Need of housing and community infrastructure	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
		The EIS should present Innu-specific accommodation strategies for the work sites	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 4.7 and 5.6
	Other	Discrimination and racism towards Innu workers	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7
		Alcoholism that might disadvantage Innu candidates	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		The Project could lead to an increase in violence and create conflict between Innu communities : - some will receive more money than others. - some will get work and others will be jealous. - some community members will be for the Project whereas others, mainly land users and elders, will not want to see the Project being developed	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7
		The Project is expected to have a negative effect on the status of elders by destroying the traditional territory and its resources	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Pakua Shipi
		Impacts on rumors For La Romaine Project, rumors were going around about the fact that only Innu from certain communities could get hired and this affected the willingness and confidence of people from Pakua Shipi to apply for jobs on the Project	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue is not related to the Project
		Impact on neighbourhood relations. Impact on mutual aid. Impact on conflict. Impact on community life. Impact on crime and criminality	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume III, Section 4.7
Economic	Benefits	Economic benefits for the community	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	Training, jobs, and procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	Business opportunities	Develop business opportunities	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	Procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	IBAs	Desire for an IBA	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City Plain Language Summary Presentation held on June 15, 2010, in Pakua Shipi, Québec CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Pakua Shipi's interest in the Project area

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Need a fair agreement as soon as possible since they need to take the decision whether or not they form a partnership with the five chiefs	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Pakua Shipi's interest in the Project area
	Jobs	Job opportunities	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City Plain Language Summary Presentation held on June 15, 2010, in Pakua Shipi, Québec Meeting held January 15, 2009, Pakua Shipi, Québec	Employment opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
		Language will be a barrier to employment on the Project	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	Nalcor understands that this may be an issue
	Other	Economic distress on the reserve	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
Environment	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects of existing and future projects	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 Volumes IIA, IIB and III IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.163
	Impact on biophysical	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on : - the environment. - the Churchill River - quality of drinking water. - Impact on ice formation on lakes	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Chapters 3 and 4. Volume IIB, Chapter 5. Volume III, Sections 5.5 and 5.6. *Ice Dynamics of the Lower Churchill River* component study. IR JRP.17, IR JRP.48, IR JRP.116, and IR JRP.71
	Impact on flora	The Project will affect plants Concern about important or endangered plant species	Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Sections 2.4. Volume III, Sections 5.5. IR JRP.42, IR JRP.70, and IR JRP.158

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Shipi, Québec	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
	Impact on wildlife	Impacts on wildlife	Meeting held January 15, 2009, Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Chapter 5. IR. JRP.17, IR JRP.83, and IR JRP.116
			Interviews held during the month of June and July, 2010 in Pakua Shipi, Québec	
EA process	Communication	Information, EIS and interviews should be presented in Innu	Plain Language Summary Presentation held on June 15, 2010, in Pakua Shipi, Québec	This issue has been addressed Nalcor has provided a Plain Language Summary of the Project and EIS in Innu aimun and French
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
	Other	Lack of consultation and consideration of the Québec Innu's interests Duty to consult Consultation is late Method	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Pakua Shipi's interest in the Project area
			Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	
			Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	
			Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010	
			L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
		Financial support for consultation	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	This issue is addressed in the Consultation Agreement with Pakua Shipi, as well, participant funding was made available by CEAA through the Aboriginal Funding Envelope
		The hydroelectric complex and transmission line should not be assessed independently	Meeting held January 15, 2009, Pakua Shipi, Québec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, MeHydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94	The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment. Consultation for the transmission line project will be completed separately
		Participation in studies The emergency response plan must be prepared with the concerned Innu authorities The rehabilitation plan must include the considerations of Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi Develop, with the Proponent, data collection and analysis methods reflecting the Innu's perceptions and conceptions in the matter Mitigation measures selected jointly and equitably with the Innu of Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi drawing the boundaries of the study area	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Pakua Shipi's interest in the Project area
	TEK consideration	• No Québec Innu traditional knowledge of substance	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Pakua Shipi's interest in the Project area
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Recognition of rights and title. Traditional hunting rights in Labrador not recognized.	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	This is beyond the ability of Nalcor to address

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Innu do not recognize borders. Use of the land for many generations	Plain Language Summary Presentation held on June 15, 2010, in Pakua Shipi, Québec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, MeHydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94	

Traditional Lifestyle

The Innu of Pakua Shipi seek to preserve their ancestral activities and territory use, practices known as *Innu Aitun,* which is an important part of their cultural identity. The Pakua Shipi community mentioned to the JRP that the Project's transmission line ran across some of its hunting grounds. Nalcor notes this fact but distinguishes the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project from the Labrador-Island Transmission Link project, which will be the subject of its own EIS and consider the specific concerns of the Innu of Pakua Shipi regarding the transmission line.

Nalcor has developed mitigation measures to ensure no significant impacts arise from the Project. No significant interactions between the Project and Pakua Shipi *Innu Aitun* are expected.

Social

The profiles of Québec Innu communities highlighted certain recurring issues: first, the need to build housing and community facilities (arenas, gymnasiums, etc.), second, the need to increase education levels and, third, the need to resolve health issues such as obesity, malnutrition and diabetes. Furthermore, during La Romaine project consultations, the Innu of Pakua Shipi brought up the impacts on Innu project workers. Concerns were also expressed regarding the work-family balance.

Nalcor understands the community challenges within the Innu of Pakua Shipi but can only act as a Project proponent and not as a government.

Economic

The profiles of the Québec Innu communities describe several recurrent economic issues. Innu bands are facing specific challenges that include insufficiently diverse economies, high unemployment rates, few economic prospects and reliance on government support. The Innu are therefore interested in the benefits that the Project could yield, especially with regards to job creation. The Pakua Shipi community expressed to the JRP an interest in reaching an IBA with Nalcor.

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Nalcor understands these community concerns. However, because the Project site is located far from the Pakua Shipi reserve, there will be little interaction between the Project and the economic interests of the Innu of Pakua Shipi and, therefore, an IBA with Pakua Shipi is not contemplated.

Environment

The Pakua Shipi community shared its concerns about the Project's potential effects on wildlife, and especially caribou, with the JRP. The community is also concerned about the cumulative effects it will face as a result of the planned and future development projects undertaken in the region.

Nalcor's Project involves potential interactions with certain species of interest to the Pakua Shipi community. These potential interactions, the impact assessment and the mitigation measures are discussed in the EIS Volume. IIA and B and subsequent responses to information requests from the JRP. With regards to the cumulative effects, Nalcor has planned specific mitigation measures.

EA Process

As part of the La Romaine project consultations, the Pakua Shipi community wanted to ensure that their toponymy and traditional knowledge would be taken into account in Nalcor studies. Members also sought to underscore the importance of carrying out individual interviews and consulting members who are not on the reserve.

Nalcor has undertaken a consultation process to foster community participation. Interviews were conducted with community members, providing recent information on territory and resource use and the particular interests of the band.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

The profiles of the Québec Innu underscored the claims processes in which each community is involved. The Innu therefore have a particular interest in the recognition of their Aboriginal rights and titles by Newfoundland and Labrador.

Aboriginal rights and titles recognition is an issue to be addressed and resolved by the provincial and federal governments. Seeing as the corporation is the Project proponent, and not a representative of the Newfoundland and Labrador government, it is not up to Nalcor to determine the outcome of the matter.

7.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Pakua Shipi's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 7-5. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

8.0 UNAMEN SHIPU (LA ROMAINE)

8.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with the Innu of Unamen Shipu regarding the Project have been ongoing since May 2008. A Community Engagement Agreement was discussed with Unamen Shipu and the Band Council's edits to the Agreement were forwarded to the Project Team.

The Project Team requested permission to deliver a Plain Language Summary to the community on June 4, 2010. On May 19, 2010, Nalcor forwarded 20 paper copies of the French-language Plain Language Summary and one electronic copy. Nalcor also reiterated its request to deliver an oral presentation to the community. On June 4, 2010, 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary in Innu-aimun were sent to the community. Permission to present the Plain Language Summary was requested again in both June and July 2010.

Chief Bacon was informed on June 4, 2010 that the 2010 Summer Consultation Program was being initiated and the Project Team asked for permission to do so in Unamen Shipu.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

This social profile of the Unamen Shipu community is based on the following sources:

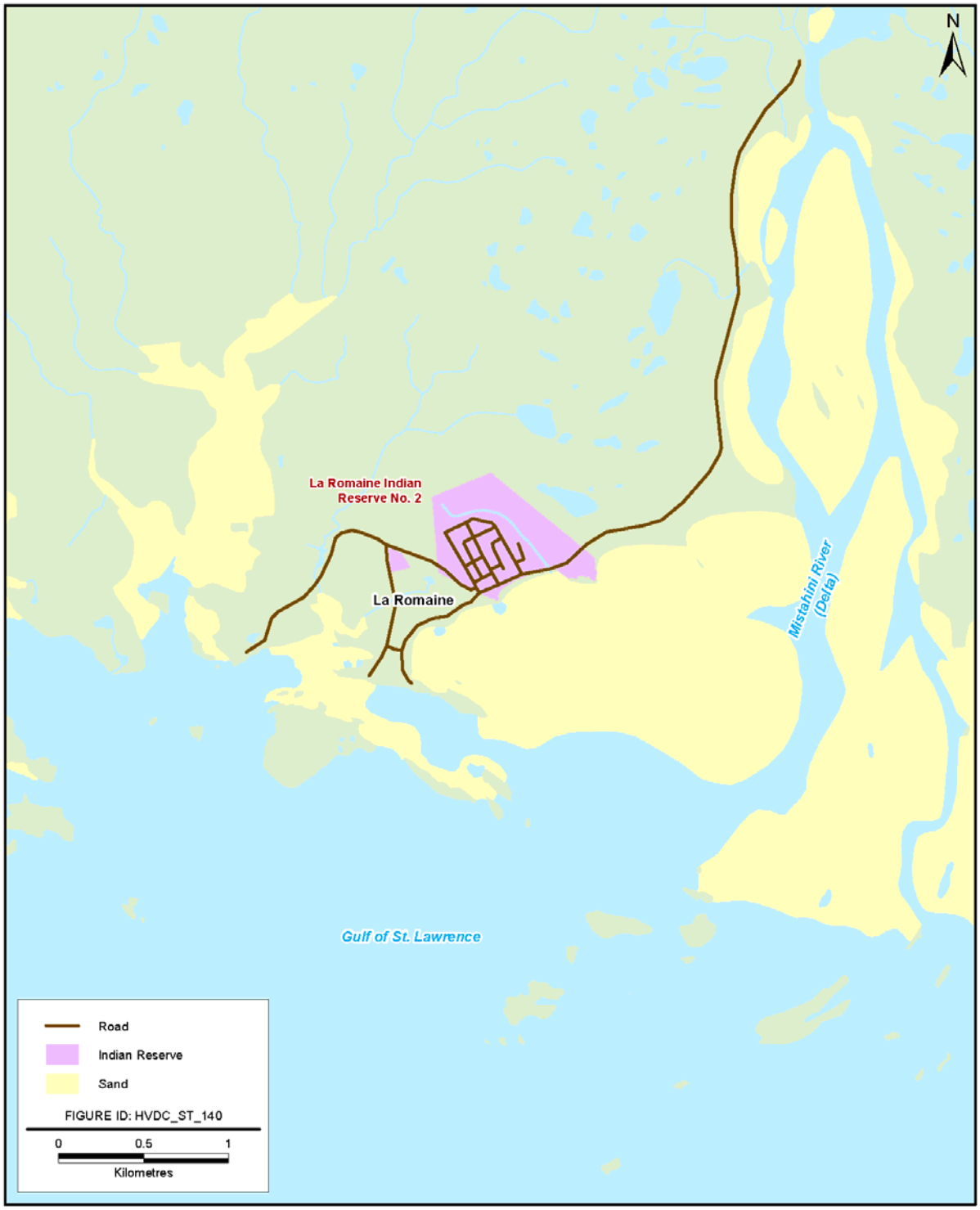
- The environmental impact study for Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project, Volume 6, *Milieu Humain*;
- The Web site www.versuntraite.com of the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones;
- The community profiles released by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 2009 Indian Register published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 1996, 2001 and 2006 community profiles released by Statistics Canada;
- The 2009 demographic estimates released by Statistics Canada;
- The *Étude sur l'occupation et l'utilisation du territoire par les Montagnais de la Romaine* released by the CAM in 1983;
- The book *Au pays des Innus : les gens de Sheshatshit* by José Mailhot.
- The *Les Montagnais et la faune* research report by Charest et al. (1990); and
- The article entitled 150 Innus excercent leur droit ancestral de chasse au caribou released by Cardinal Communications.

8.2 Community Profile

Location

Created in 1956, the Unamen Shipu Reserve is located at the mouth of the Olomane River in the Basse-Côte-Nord, approximately 400 km northeast of Sept-Îles and 250 km from Havre-Saint-Pierre. It lies within the community of La Romaine and covers 0.7 km^2 (Figure 8-1) (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

The reserve is not accessible year-round, and at present, there are no usable roads. In the winter, trails enable snowmobile access. Built in 2001, there is a local airport and it is possible to reach the community by airplane. Unamen Shipu also has a coastal wharf to receive supplies and launch boats (Hydro-Québec 2007; Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).



Source: MAINC 2010a

Figure 8-1 Unamen Shipu Reserve

Socio-economics

Demographics

In 2009, the Unamen Shipu community had over 1,000 members (1,088 people in total: 1, 038 individuals living on the reserve and 50 living off the reserve). The male-female ratio is balanced, and the population is young (people under 25 make up almost half of the population). Table 8-1 provides detailed 2009 Statistics Canada information and compares Unamen Shipu figures to data for the rest of the Province of Québec (MAINC 2009, Statistics Canada 2009, Hydro-Québec 2007).

Table 8-1 Unamen Shipu Demographic Data as Compared to Provincial Data (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2009, Statistics Canada 2009,)

Demographic	Unamen Shipu		Province of Québec
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Total Population	1088	-	-
On the Reserve	1038	95.4	-
Off the Reserve	50	4.6	-
Men	541	49.7	49.5
Women	547	50.3	50.5
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	213	19.6	12.7

In the past 20 years, the population of Unamen Shipu has grown. From 1986 to 2009, the total population increased by 38 %, from 670 to 1,088 (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2009).

Education

The situation in Unamen Shipu is much like the one that prevails in other communities: the education rate is low, students experience learning delays and only one-third of young people complete their high school studies (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The main factor in this seems to be a lack of motivation. Drug and alcohol abuse, the employment offered by the community that does not require a high school education and the obligation to leave the reserve to pursue one's studies also contribute to the problem (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

In 2007, there were 220 housing units on the reserve with an average of 4.4 people per household. Like most Aboriginal reserves, Unamen Shipu housing is overcrowded, and the demand for units is much higher than the number available (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The Unamen Shipu Reserve has a health centre, school, daycare centre, church, fire station, community hall, garage, community radio station and arena (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

Community Health

Type-2 diabetes is prevalent among Unamen Shipu community members (26%), and, as on most reserves, the rate is higher than the one observed for the province (5%). However, the rate in Unamen Shipu is also higher

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than the Aboriginal population average (15%). Overweight and obesity are also widespread (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The Unamen Shipu community, posts a low number of sexually transmitted infections as compared to other communities (Hydro-Québec 2007).

But Unamen Shipu faces high rates of alcohol and drug consumption, which lead to social issues including violence (Hydro-Québec 2007).

In Unamen Shipu, the suicide and suicide attempt rates are alarmingly high: in 2006-2007, approximately 50 people tried to take their lives, and several succeeded (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Economic Indicators

The Unamen Shipu community has a high unemployment rate that has risen in the past five years. The participation rate also increased in the same period through the growing number of seasonal jobs. The employment rate is low and has remained between 20 and 30% in the past ten years. The average income is also low, and has declined significantly in the past five years. Table 8.2 presents changes in the economic indicators for the Unamen Shipu community in the past decade, comparing the figures to those for the province (Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006).

Table 8-2 Economic Indicators for the Unamen Shipu as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006)

Economic Indicator	Unamen Shipu			Province of Québec
	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation Rate (%)	33.0	38.9	48.5	64.9
Employment Rate (%)	21.1	28.6	26.9	60.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	38.9	26.5	46.0	7.0
Average Income ($)	8 768	12 261	9 248	24 430

Economic Activity Sectors

The Unamen Shipu band council is the community's main employer. Only two private businesses operate on the territory: a hardware store and a convenience store. The services industry dominates, especially in the health and education sectors (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

The community runs a commercial fishing operation with two boats (mainly lobster, snow crab, scallop and, to a lesser degree, Arctic surfclam). The band council also oversees a successful salmon outfitting camp, travel agency and fish market (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

Development Projects

According to 2007 data, the band council had planned various projects to support and boost the local economy. The outfitter was aiming to diversify his activities by offering trout fishing and hunting packages, commercial fishing activities were to be increased and the seal skin treatment plant was to be relaunched. The community also planned to build more houses and sports facilities (Hydro-Québec 2007).

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8.3 Historic And Contemporary Activities

Historic Activities

The CAM study includes a map that locates the Innu of Unamen Shipu community and territory (Figure 8-2). A 1990 research report on the Montagnais and wildlife carried out by Charest et al. (1990) includes a map of the territory of the Mamit Innuat communities that establishes Unamen Shipu land (Figure 8-3). Report data indicate that the territory used by the Innu of Unamen Shipu covers some 35 000 km^2 (Charest et al. 1990).

The two maps do not refer to a specific historical period but rather illustrate the ancestral territory of the Unamen Shipu community. The variations that were observed probably stem from the different statements recorded when determining the boundaries.

The CAM study contains little information on the travel network of the Innu of Unamen Shipu. It does, however, estimate the extent of the territory traditionally occupied by community members and includes a map of the sites and itineraries used between 1920 and 1957 (see Figure 8-2). Data assessment reveals routes to Minipi Lake and Sheshatshiu (CAM 1983c).

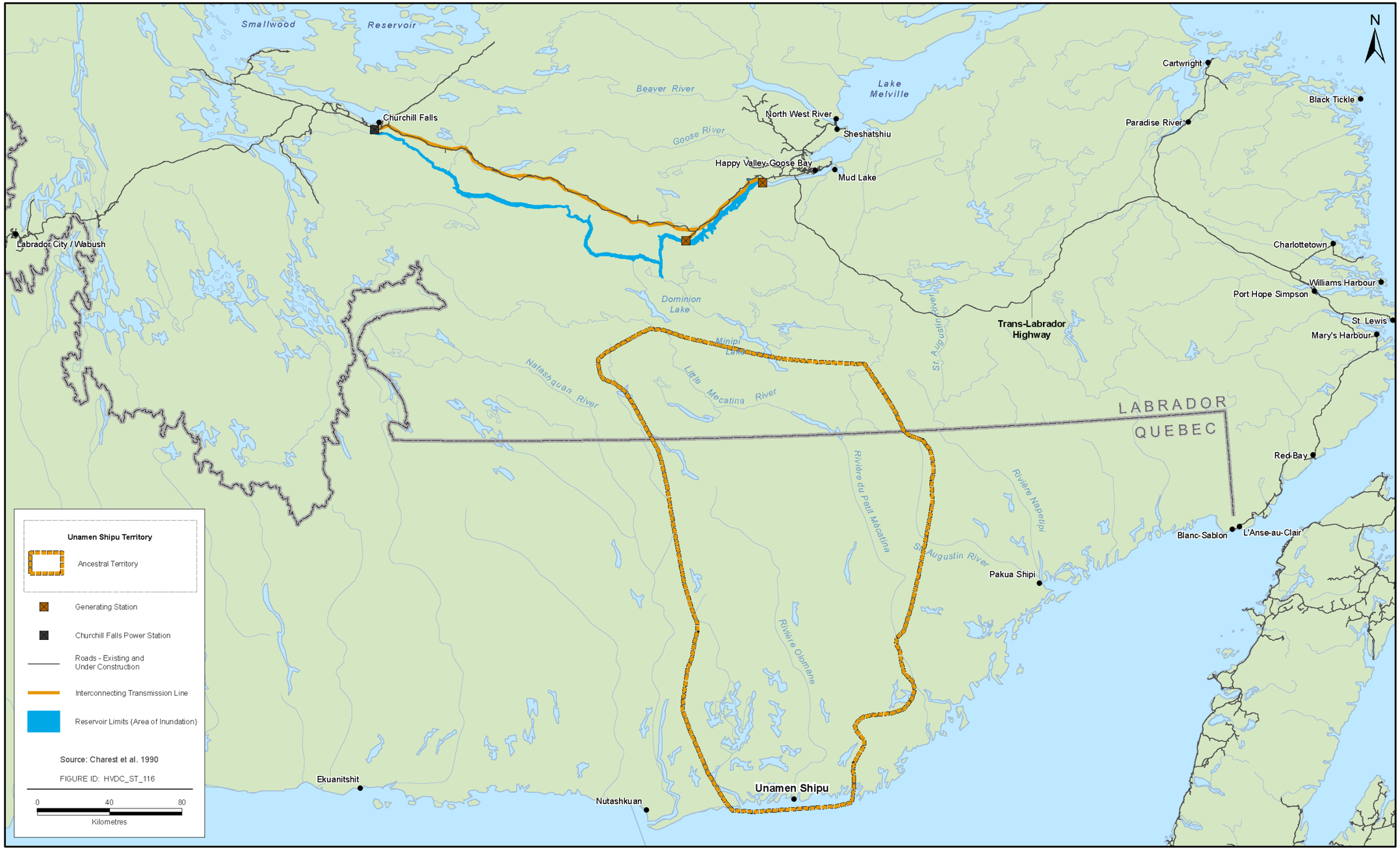
The CAM study states that the eldest Innu hunters interviewed affirmed that the Montagnais would use the entire territory without considering any boundaries, limits or distinctions (CAM 1983c). The kinship study confirmed the hypothesis that the groups were highly mobile – a theory that José Mailhot would further develop. The oldest generations therefore have spouses from different Innu bands living on the territory. Most often, these spouses are from the neighbouring Pakua Shipi and Nutashkuan communities, but others are from the Sheshatshiu community. Inter-band unions created alliances that enabled community members to access a more extensive area on the territory (CAM 1983c; Mailhot 1999).

The CAM study also documented the activities of the Innu of Unamen Shipu between 1920 and 1957, which were carried out over an annual cycle similar to the one detailed in Chapter 6. At the end of the Summer, the community would head north towards the main Fall hunting grounds to hunt until the Winter weather set in. Then, to stock up on supplies, most community members returned to the coast while others went on to Sheshatshiu. Study data indicate that the last visits to Sheshatshiu date back to 1946, when British trappers took possession of all of the land north of Kénamu River and impeded access to Sheshatshiu, only granting the Innu the right to pass. The study also revealed certain territory use changes in the 1950s: group composition was altered and the journeys within the territory boundaries became shorter in terms of both time and distance (CAM 1983c).

Though less detailed than the information on other communities, CAM data indicate the resources harvested from the territory by the Unamen Shipu community during each phase of the annual activity cycle, as presented in Table 8-3.

Source: CAM 1983C

Figure 8-2 Ancestral Territory of the Unamen Shipu Community (A)



Source: Chareset et al. 1990

Figure 8-3 Ancestral Territory of the Unamen Shipu Community (B)

Table 8-3 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Unamen Shipu (1900 to 1950) (CAM 1983c)

Resource	1900-1950					
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Spring	Summer
Fish						
Pike	++			++	+	
Salmon	++					++
Trout	++	+	+	++	++	++
Capelin						+
Atlantic herring						+
Lobster						++
Carp	+			++	+	
Whitefish	++					+
Lake trout	+	+	+	++	+	
Atlantic salmon	+				+	
Mammals						
Porcupine	++	++	++	++	++	
Caribou	+	++		++	+	
Beaver	++			+	+	
Hare	++		++	++		
Marten				++		
Mink				++		
Otter	+			++	+	
Bear	+	+				
Squirrel				+		
Weasel				++		
Seal						++
Canadian lynx				++		
Muskrat	++				++	+
Birds						
Partridge	++	++	++	++	++	
Partridge blanche				+		
Seagull						++
Duck	+	+			++	++
Goose						
Birds' eggs						++
Canada goose	+	+			+	++
Loon	+	+			+	++
Plants						
Blueberry	++					++
Partridgeberry	++					++
Fuelwood					++	
Cloudberry						++
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available						

Contemporary Activities

The CAM study shows a significant evolution in territory use in the early 1950s, which chiefly resulted in less systematic land use for shorter periods of time. Testimonials indicate that these changes were due to government intervention and to the white community's move inland. The government initiatives mainly involved the implementation of trapping territories, hunting and fishing laws, and there were boundary disputes with Newfoundland. The community's socio-economic situation weakened and settlement increased, especially due to the creation of the reserve, the construction of housing units and community facilities, compulsory schooling for children, and the seasonal employment programs offered on the reserve (CAM 1983c).

The other factor that drove these changes was the move of Europeans inland, which created increasing pressure on available resources. The Europeans took possession of certain territories, and new resource management regulations implemented by the government that the Innu viewed as mandatory restrictions negatively affected the communities (CAM 1983c).

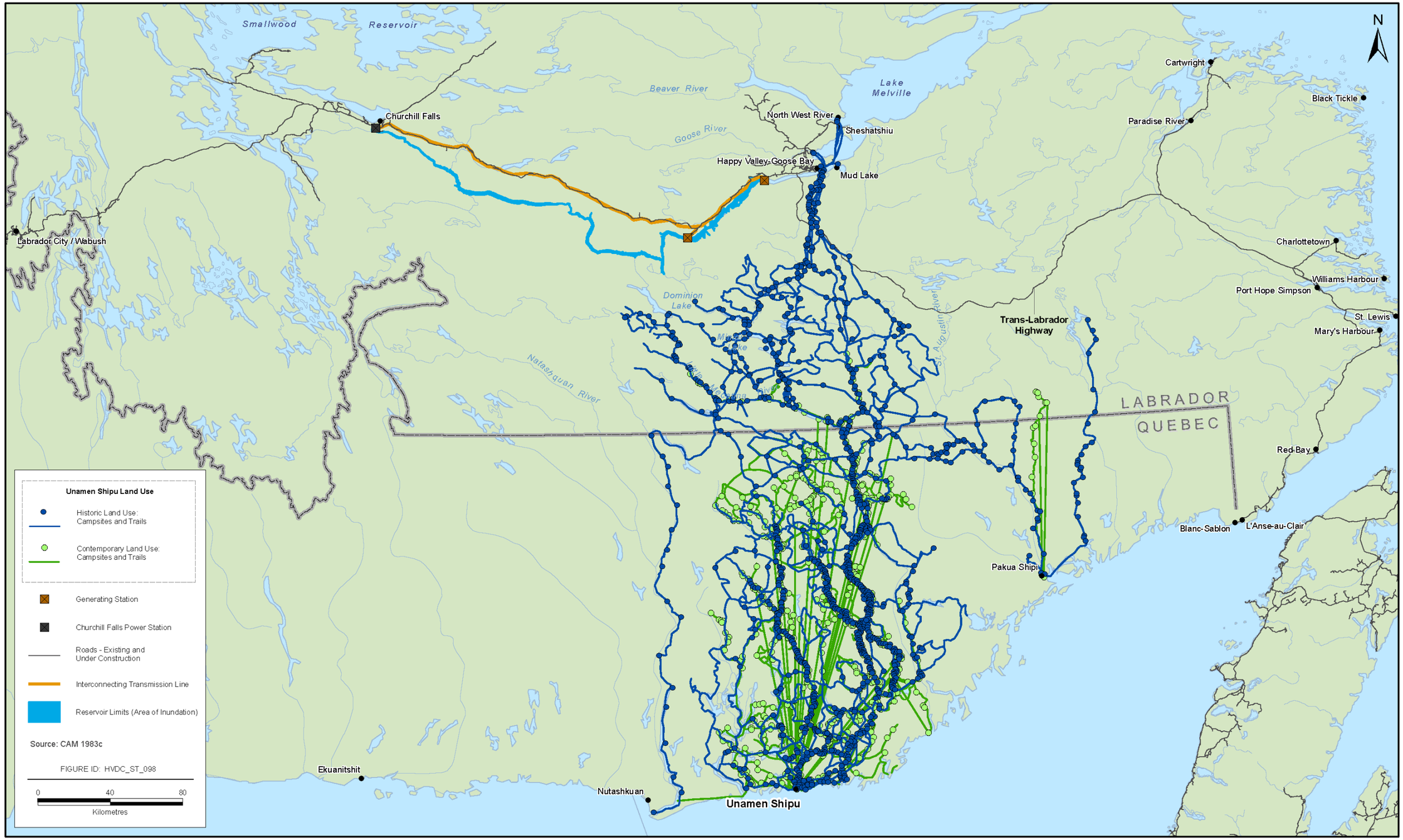
The CAM study also includes a map of the sites and itineraries taken by the Innu of Unamen Shipu in the contemporary period. These data are reproduced on Figure 8-4 and show far fewer routes and sites covering less of the territory. The locations and itineraries are concentrated in the south and few reach Labrador. However, the map does not indicate current sites or routes in the Project area.

In February 2010, 150 members of the Innu Strategic Alliance, which includes the Unamen Shipu band, organized a group hunt at Cache River, north of the Churchill. Though this constitutes an Innu activity in the study area, it should be noted that the hunt was, in fact, an exceptional event that aimed to support Aboriginal rights claims on ancestral Innu territory in parts of Québec and Labrador (Innu Strategic Alliance press release, February 20, 2010). This activity does not indicate current contemporary use in the Churchill River area.

Available data therefore do not show frequent contemporary territory use in the Project area.

The CAM study provides information on the resources harvested from the territory by the Innu of Unamen Shipu (Table 8-4) (CAM 1983c).

A 1990 research report on the Montagnais and wildlife also outlined the limits of the territory of the Unamen Shipu community based on hunting notebooks, camp maps, questionnaire responses and interviews. The report states that the total area of the Unamen Shipu territory is some 35,000 km^2. The northern limit indicated on the map crosses the Labrador border but does not reach beyond Minipi Lake. The community therefore does not make particular use of the lower Churchill River basin (Charest et al. 1990).



Source: CAM 1983c

Figure 8-4 Unamen Shipu: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

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Table 8-4 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Unamen Shipu (1958 to1981) (CAM 1983c)

Resource	1958-1981					
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Spring	Summer
Fish						
Pike	+	++				+
Salmon	++				++	++
Trout	++	++	++		++	++
Capelin						
Softshell clam					++	++
Lobster					++	++
Carp	+					+
Whitefish	+					+
Walleye						+
Atlantic salmon						+
Mammals						
Porcupine	++	++	++	++	+	++
Caribou		+	+	++		
Beaver	+	++	++	++	++	
Hare			++	++		
Marten		++				
Mink		++				
Otter		++			++	
Bear						
Squirrel						
Weasel		++				
Seal						
Canadian lynx		++	++	++		
Muskrat		++			++	
Birds						
Partridge	++	++	++	++	+	++
Partridge blanche						
Seagull						++
Duck	+				++	++
Goose						
Birds' eggs					++	
Canada goose	+				++	
Moyak (common eider)						++
Plants						
Blueberry						++
Partridgeberry					+++	++
Fuelwood			++	++		
Cloudberry						++
Birch						++
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available						

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8.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 8-5 presents the issues of concerns expressed by the Innu of Unamen Shipu and identifies the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is regrouped in categories and sub-categories.

The information on which the issues of concerns are based stems from different sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

Table 8-5 Unamen Shipu: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Hunting	Project effects on hunting	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	This issue has been addressed. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Unamen Shipu
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			Les craintes des Autochtones, Radio-Canada, 28 septembre 2009	
	Trapping	Project effects on trapping	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	This issue has been addressed. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Unamen Shipu EIS Volume III, Section 5.5. IR JRP.110
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
	Other	Preservation and respect of the Innu culture: - Innu spiritual connection to the land. - identity and guardian duty link to the territory - Wish to preserve the territory integrity - Maintain the link between the Innus and the caribou	Actions des Innus du Québec au Labrador - La reconnaissance de nos droits s'impose, 28 avril 2010, CNW Telbec	These issues have been addressed. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Unamen Shipu
Social	Education, training	Help needed to enhance the schooling rate	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Family and community	Impact on family relations: - balance family life and work - Impact on intra-familial communication. - Impact on intra- and extra-familial forms of violence	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue is not related to the Project
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Impact Study Vol.6	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
	Health	Impacts on health: - on dietary practices - on drug, alcohol and prescription medication abuse - on depressive behaviour	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue is not related to the Project
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Need of housing and community infrastructures	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue is not related to the Project
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
	Other	The EIS should present Innu-specific accommodation strategies for the work sites	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Sections 4.4.1.1 and 4.4.2.1
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
		Economic distress on the reserve	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	IBAs	Impact on crime and criminality. Impact on neighbourhood relations. Impact on mutual aid. Impact on conflict. Impact on rumours. Impact on community life. Impact of the Project on unions, marriages and risks of divorce.	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	These issues are not related to the Project

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Desire for an IBA	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area
Economic	Cumulative effects	Necessity to respect the Innu visions on the natural resources development	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
			IR JRP.1S/2S	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	
Environment	Impact on biophysical	Cumulative effects of existing and future projects Accessibility and exploitation of numerous resources of Nitassinan by third party (resort permits, mineral rights, outfitter's licenses, logging permits)	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 Volumes IIA, IIB and III. IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.163
		Water Water quality loss Pollution (discharge of effluent) into water Extraction and use of fresh water	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.7, 4.12, and 4.15 EIS Volume IA, Section 4.4, 4.5, and 4.8
	Impact on flora	Concern about important or endangered plant species	Letter sent on May 17, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 2.4. IR JRP.42 and IR JRP.158
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Impact on wildlife	Impacts on Fish - Impacts on fish habitat. - Pollution of waters frequented by fish - Remedial works including construction of a fish ladder or waterfall. - Loss of fish production	Letter sent on May 17, 2010	This issue has been addressed Volume IIA, Chapter 4. IR JRP.17, IR JRP.116, and IR JRP.153
		Impacts on caribou: - Red Wine Mountain - Mealy Mountain Caribou - disturbance of habitat The Red Wine caribou herd and the George River herd are one and the same	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.4. EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.11 and 5.14. IR JRP.93, and IR JRP.157
	Operation and impacts on habitat	Use of explosives	Meeting held on January 16, 2009, Unamen Shipu, Québec	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Sections 4.4, 4.8, and 4.11
	Other	Lack of mitigation measures	IR JRP.J1S/2S	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 7.1 Volume III, Section 8.1. IR JRP.17
			Les craintes des Autochtones, Radio-Canada, 28 septembre 2009	
			The Telegram, March 3, 2010	
			Letter sent on May 17, 2010	
			Letter sent on May 17, 2010	
EA process	Communication	Want to be informed about the Project	Meeting held on January 16, 2009, Unamen Shipu, Québec	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area
	TEK consideration	Nalcor should be more active in answering these concerns	Letter sent on May 17, 2010	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area
	Other	Language barrier: ensure that Aboriginal people understand well the process and that they participate. Present an Innu version of the EIS, even a popularized version so that the Innu communities can adequately disseminate all information on the EIS among their own members. Provide a brief Innu-language summary of the project to make it easier for the members of their respective communities to understand the major components of the project	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	This issue has been addressed. Nalcor has provided a Plain Language Summary of the Project and EIS in Innu aimun and French

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Language barrier: ensure that Aboriginal people understand well the process and that they participate. Present an Innu version of the EIS, even a popularized version so that the Innu communities can adequately disseminate all information on the EIS among their own members. Provide a brief Innu-language summary of the project to make it easier for the members of their respective communities to understand the major components of the project. Participation in studies Respect for Innu place names The specific knowledge of the territory and resources by the Innu of Pakua Shipi and Unamen Shipu should be taken into account on a priority basis in drawing the boundaries of the study area. The rehabilitation plan must include the considerations of Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi regarding the various forms the said rehabilitation plan could take The emergency response plan must be prepared with the concerned Innu authorities	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed. Nalcor has provided a Plain Language Summary of the Project and EIS in Innu aimun and French. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area
		Language barrier: ensure that Aboriginal people understand well the process and that they participate. Present an Innu version of the EIS, even a popularized version so that the Innu communities can adequately disseminate all information on the EIS among their own members. Provide a brief Innu-language summary of the project to make it easier for the members of their respective communities to understand the major components of the project. Participation in studies Respect for Innu place names The specific knowledge of the territory and resources by the Innu of Pakua Shipi and Unamen Shipu should be taken into account on a priority basis in drawing the boundaries of the study area. The rehabilitation plan must include the considerations of Unamen Shipu and Pakua Shipi regarding the various forms the said rehabilitation plan could take. The emergency response plan must be	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94	This issue has been addressed. Nalcor has provided a Plain Language Summary of the Project and EIS in Innu aimun and French. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area. This issue has been addressed. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area. Nalcor has offered capacity funding

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		prepared with the concerned Innu authorities. Financial support for consultation and studies Pay for an Innu translator		
		Wish to be consulted Duty to consult Transparency Consider concerns Method	Meeting held on January 16, 2009, Unamen Shipu, Québec Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151
		Wish to be consulted Duty to consult Transparency Consider concerns Method The hydroelectric complex and transmission line construction projects should not be assessed independently	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City Letter sent on May 17, 2010 Letter sent on September 4, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151 The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment. Consultation for the transmission line project will be completed separately
		Wish to be consulted Duty to consult Transparency Consider concerns Method The hydroelectric complex and transmission line construction projects should not be assessed independently Recognition of rights and title Traditional hunting rights in Labrador not recognized No boundaries	Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010 L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94 Hydro-Québec,	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's interest in the Project area IR JRP.151 The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment. Consultation for the transmission line project will be completed separately. This is beyond the ability of Nalcor to address

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94	
			Meeting held on January 29, 2010, Québec City	
		The transmission line will cross Innu territory	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM94	The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	The Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement - division of the Innu community - Wish to be consulted - Fears to lose aboriginal rights in Labrador	Québec Innu use caribou hunt to defy Newfoundland deal signed by Innu Nation, The Canadian Press, 20 février 2010	Nalcor acknowledges Unamen Shipu's concern but does not have the mandate to resolve Aboriginal rights and title issues. This is a federal and provincial Crown issue
			Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	
			The National Post, March 2, 2010 The Gazette, March 2, 2010 The Globe and Mail, March 2, 2010 The Edmonton Journal, March 4, 2010	
			CNW Telbec, March 17, 2010	
			Meeting held on January 16, 2009, Unamen Shipu, Québec	
			Québec Innu use caribou hunt to defy Newfoundland deal signed by	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Innu Nation, The Canadian Press, 20 février 2010	
			CBC News, February 21, 2010 Calgary Herald, March 1, 2010	
			The Telegram, March 3, 2010	
			CFGB-FM, February 23, 2010	
			CBC News, February 22, 2010	
			The Telegram, February 23, 2010	

Traditional Lifestyle

The Innu of Unamen Shipu seek to preserve their ancestral activities and territory use – practices known as *Innu Aitun*, which is an important part of their cultural identity. In discussions with the JRP, the Unamen Shipu community expressed concern about the Project's potential effects on hunting and trapping. The ways in which the Project will affect *Innu Aitun* are therefore of great interest. The Unamen Shipu community submitted to the JRP that the Project's transmission line ran across some of its hunting grounds. The transmission line project, which will be the subject of its own EA and consider the specific concerns of the Innu of Unamen Shipu regarding the transmission line.

Nalcor has developed mitigation measures to ensure no significant impacts from the Project. Available data does not indicate contemporary use by the Innu of Unamen Shipu in the Project area, and no interactions between the Project and Unamen Shipu *Innu Aitun* are expected.

Social

The profiles of Québec Innu communities highlighted certain recurring issues: first, the need to build housing and community facilities (arenas, gymnasiums, etc.), second, the need to increase education levels and, third, the need to resolve health issues such as obesity, malnutrition and diabetes. Furthermore, during La Romaine project consultations, the Innu of Unamen Shipu brought up the impacts generated by the site integration of Innu workers. Concerns were expressed regarding the work-family balance.

Nalcor understands the community challenges within the Innu of Unamen Shipu but can only act as Project proponent and not as a government.

Economic

The profiles of the Québec Innu communities shed light on several recurrent economic issues. Innu bands are facing specific challenges that include an insufficiently diverse economy, high unemployment rates, few economic prospects and reliance on government support. The Innu are therefore interested in the benefits that

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the Project could yield, especially with regards to job creation. The Unamen Shipu community expressed to the JRP an interest in reaching an IBA with Nalcor.

Nalcor understands these community concerns. However, because the Project is located far from the Unamen Shipu reserve, there will be little interaction between the Project and the economic interests of the Innu of Unamen Shipu.

Environment

The Innu of Unamen Shipu community shared its concerns about the Project's potential effects on wildlife, and especially caribou, with the JRP. The community is also concerned about the cumulative effects it will face as a result of the planned and future development projects undertaken in the region.

Nalcor's Project involves potential interactions with certain species of interest to the Unamen Shipu community. These potential interactions, the impact assessment and the mitigation measures are discussed in the EIS Volume IIA and B. With regards to the cumulative effects, Nalcor has planned specific mitigation measures.

EA Process

As part of the La Romaine project consultations, the Unamen Shipu community wanted to ensure that their toponymy and TEK would be taken into account in Nalcor studies. Members also sought to underscore the importance of carrying out individual interviews and consulting members who are not on the reserve.

Nalcor has undertaken a consultation process to foster community participation.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

In discussions with the JRP, the Unamen Shipu community pointed out the lack of recognition of their Aboriginal rights and titles by Newfoundland and Labrador. The community is a member of the Innu Strategic Alliance, which is currently claiming these rights, especially with regards to hunting in Labrador (Section 6.5).

Aboriginal rights and titles recognition is an issue to be addressed and resolved by the provincial and federal governments. As the corporation is a Project proponent, and not a representative of the Newfoundland and Labrador government, it is not up to Nalcor to determine the outcome of the matter.

8.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Unamen Shipu's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 8-5. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

9.0 NUTASHKUAN (NATASHQUAN)

9.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with the Innu of Nutashkuan regarding the Project have been ongoing since May 2008. A meeting with the Band Council was suggested for May 6, 2010 in order to discuss the Community Engagement Agreement, however, after a number of attempts, it was not possible to meet with the Council.

The Project Team requested permission to deliver a Plain Language Summary to the community on June 8, 2010. On May 19, 2010, Nalcor forwarded 20 copies of the French-language Plain Language Summary and one electronic copy and reiterated the request to deliver an oral presentation to the community. The community once again responded that the presentation would need to be discussed with the Band Council following elections in July. On June 4, 2010, 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary in Innu-aimun were sent to the community. Permission to present the Plain Language Summary was requested again in both June and July 2010.

Chief Bellefleur was informed on June 4, 2010 that the 2010 Summer Consultation Program was being initiated and the Project Team asked for permission to do so in Nutashkuan.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

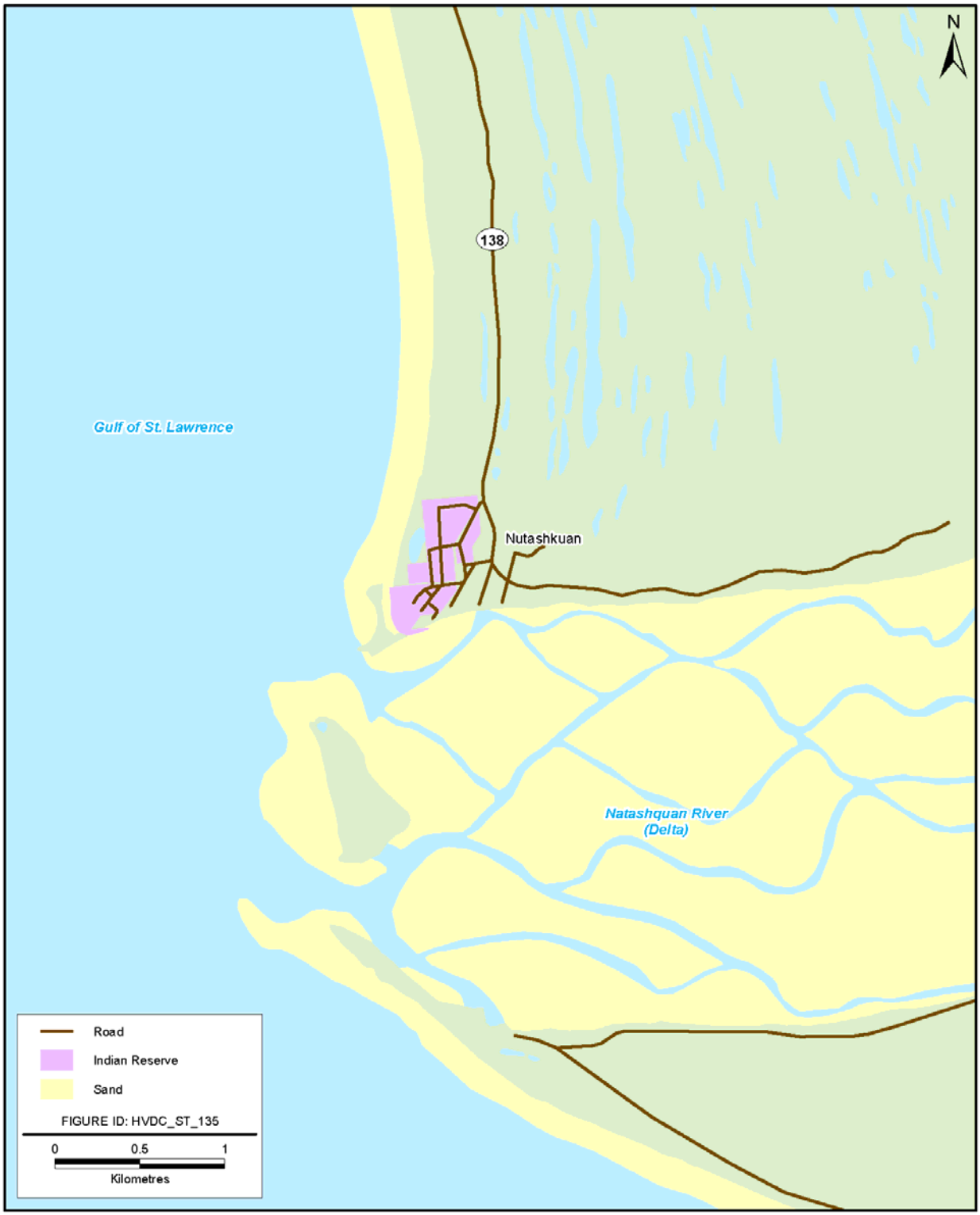
This social profile of the Nutashkuan community is based on the following sources:

- The environmental impact study for Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project, Volume 6, *Milieu Humain*;
- The Web site www.versuntraite.com of the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones;
- The community profiles released by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 2009 Indian Register published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The general agreement in principle between the Mamuitun and Nutashkuan First Nations and the governments of Québec and Canada;
- The 1996, 2001 and 2006 community profiles released by Statistics Canada;
- The 2009 demographic estimates released by Statistics Canada;
- The *Étude sur l'occupation et l'utilisation du territoire par les Montagnais de Natasquan* released by the CAM in 1983; and
- The *Les Montagnais et la faune* research report by Charest, Huot and Mc Nulty.

9.2 Community Profile

Location

The Nutashkuan Reserve was founded in 1953 in Pointe-Parent at the mouth of the Nutashkuan River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 336 km east of Sept-Îles. Today, it covers 0.2 km^2 within the municipality of Natashquan (Figure 9-1) (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).



Source: MAINC 2010a

Figure 9-1 Nutashkuan Reserve

The reserve is easily accessible. Since 1954, the region has been serviced by an airport and Transport Canada port, which ensure the flow of merchandise and people (Hydro-Québec 2007;MAINC 2010).

In 1996, a new section of Route 138 between the municipalities of Havre-Saint-Pierre and Natashquan was opened. It made the reserve accessible by road and increased the mobility of community members, enabling

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them to more easily take advantage of services in the neighbouring city and opening the territory to outsiders, especially sport hunters, anglers and tourists (Hydro-Québec 2007; Université de Sherbrooke 2009; Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

The ratification of the general agreement in principle between the governments of Canada and Québec and the Conseil Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan, prior to a final agreement, recognized official Nutashkuan boundaries in Québec. Figure 9-2 depicts the territory (MAINC 2010b).

The self-governed land belonging to the Innu of Nutashkuan is represented in pink on the map. Part of Anticosti Island is under the Nutashkuan territorial regime (MAINC 2010b).

The agreement with the Québec government established the Labrador border as the northern limit of the territory (MAINC 2010b).

Socio-economics

Demographics

In 2009, 984 people were members of the Nutashkuan community (923 on the reserve and, 61 living off the reserve). The male-female ratio is balanced, and the population is young (over 50% of the population is under 25 years old). Table 9-1 provides detailed 2009 Statistics Canada information and compares Nutashkuan figures to data for the rest of the province (MAINC 2009, Statistics Canada 2009).

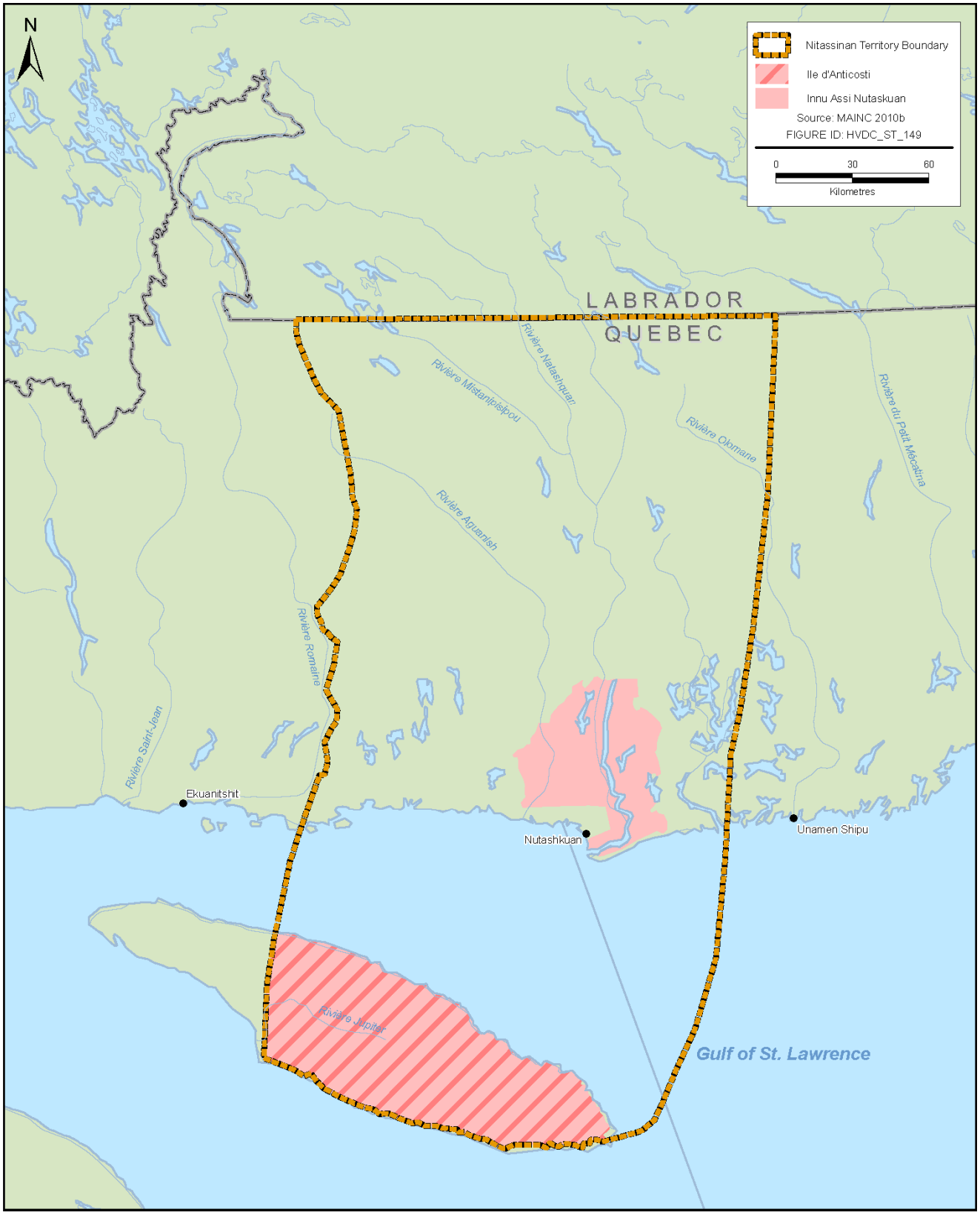
In the past 20 years, the community has grown significantly. Between 1986 and 2009, the population almost doubled, from 501 to 984 individuals (Hydro-Québec 2007, Statistics Canada 2009).

Education

The education rate on the Nutashkuan Reserve is low. Two-thirds of young people have not earned a diploma, less than half complete high school and many drop out. Due to the difficult socio-economic context, young people are not motivated to pursue their studies, especially since their future seems bleak. The high cost of professional training also constitutes one of the reasons why young people stop going to school (Hydro-Québec 2007). Several parents choose to send their children to the regular school in Natashquan, believing that it provides a better quality education and ensures more rigid discipline.

Table 9-1 Nutashkuan Demographic data as Compared to Provincial Data (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2009; Statistics Canada 2009)

Demographic	Nutashkuan		Province of Québec
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Total Population	984	-	-
On the Reserve	923	93.8	-
Off the Reserve	61	6.2	-
Men	510	51.8	49.5
Women	474	48.2	50.5
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	227	23.1	12.7



Source: MAINC 2010b

Figure 9-2 Nitassinan of the Innu of Nutashkuan (Agreement-in-Principle of General Nature between the First Nations of Mamuitun and Nutashkuan and the Government of Quebec and the Government of Canada, Schedule 4.1)

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

In 2008-2009, there were 184 housing units on the Nutashkuan Reserve. Data compiled in 2006 by Hydro-Québec indicates that, on average, 4.7 people lived in each unit. As it is on other reserves, the demand for housing in Nutashkuan is high, and the current stock is insufficient. In addition, several generations often live in the same home, leading to conflicts and social issues. The construction of 50 new units is required to help solve the problem, but this is not planned in the short term due to a lack of funds (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

The Innu of Nutashkuan have an elementary school, high school, daycare centre, community hall, clinic, police station, fire station, church and community radio station. A health centre provides treatment and social services (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

Community members also have access to an outdoor skating rink and school gym. The community considers their Infrastructures inadequate and would like to build more, especially since new facilities would have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of the entire population (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Community Health

The rate of Type-2 diabetes is high in Nutashkuan, as it is in other Québec Aboriginal communities. Obesity and overweight issues are significant. An unhealthy diet and a lack of physical activity seem to be the root of the problem (Hydro-Québec 2007).

The Nutashkuan community faces various social challenges that plague several other Aboriginal groups. Drug and alcohol abuse is prevalent and leads to other problems (e.g., violence) that impact the quality of life within households and the community. In Nutashkuan, the rates of heavy drinking and drug abuse among young people are particularly alarming (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Additionally, bingo, which is very popular among community members, tends to generate negative impacts such as gambling addictions, debt and parental negligence (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Intergenerational cohabitation is known to cause psychosociological conflicts, as several parents become involved in educating the children, who often learn to resist authority. This type of behaviour hurts these young people at school and in the workplace (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Economic Indicators

In Nutashkuan, unemployment is high and activity and employment rates are low. The average income is lower than the provincial average (Table 9-2). As on other reserves, the Nutashkuan job market will be inundated in the next few years as a large number of young people seek employment (see Table 9-2).

Table 9-2 Economic Indicators for the Nutashkuan as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada 2009)

Economic Indicator	Nutashkuan			Province of Québec
	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation Rate (%)	20.8	51.1	42.7	64.9
Employment Rate (%)	35.2	21.1	28.2	60.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	46.7	28.9	31.8	7.0
Average Income ($)	9, 776	15, 840	10, 997	24, 430

Economic Activity Sectors

Most of Nutashkuan's economy is based on the public sector. The band council is virtually the only employer, since only two private businesses were operating in the territory in 2007 (a general contractor and a computer repairperson). All other economic activities are in the public sector (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Most economic activities is in services, especially health services, social services and education. The community has significant forest resources but development remains limited as a result of the high cost of the equipment. The community has, however, carried out various forest management projects in recent years (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Nutashkuan has a small fleet of commercial fishing boats for crab, scallop and lobster fishing. An outfitting operation also contributes significantly to the local economy. In addition, the Innu manage outfitting operations on the shores of the Natasquan River that are important to the vitality of the local economy. The community carries out construction activities, but the sector is currently in decline since there are few new projects (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Development Projects

The band council is currently working to relaunch the construction and commercial fishing sectors and is seeking external support to develop the forest industry. The community is also examining the possible installation of mini hydroelectric stations on the Quetachou and Nabisipi rivers and the development of a wind farm (Hydro-Québec 2007).

9.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

Historic Activities

Two figures describe the territory of the Innu of Nutashkuan. Figure 9-3, which was drafted based on 1983 CAM study data, does not indicate territory use in the Churchill River basin (CAM, 1983b). A 1990 research report on the Montagnais and wildlife also outlines the limits of the Nutashkuan territory based on hunting notebooks, camp maps, questionnaire responses and interviews, revealing that the area totals some 36,000 km^2 The northern boundary of the territory, as outlined on Figure 9-4, is actually smaller than the area on the CAM map, which does not extend to the Project area (Charest et al. 1990).

The two maps do not refer to a specific historical period but rather illustrate the ancestral territory of the Nutashkuan community. The variations that were observed probably stem from the different statements recorded when determining the boundaries.

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The CAM study provides information on the travel network of the Innu of Nutashkuan, making it possible to estimate the extent of the territory used traditionally by community members. This information is based on a section of the study describing Innu routes and a map indicating the camp sites and itineraries traditionally used by the Innu of Nutashkuan.

The CAM study shows that the band traveled on a network that relied on the Mista Hipu, Akauanis Hipu, Thsekaskau Hipu, Uenapeu Hipu and Uetshihueu Hipu rivers as land access axes. The locations and paths on the CAM map that represent the sites and itineraries used from 1920 to 1957 are reproduced on Figure 9-5 (CAM, 1983b). Data show territory use along a course through Minipi Lake to Sheshatshiu.

The CAM study indicates that, when travelling, the Innu of Nutashkuan would, depending on their location, go either towards the sea or towards Sheshatshiu, which was not always to the community's advantage since the cost of living was higher. The Innu therefore only made their way to Sheshatshiut when they were nearby and supplies were very low.

The CAM data indicate that, historically, the Innu frequented the Project area when travelling towards Sheshatshiu but they do not mention any particular use of the Churchill River.

The CAM study also shows that the activities of the Innu of Nutashkuan were carried out over an annual cycle similar to the one detailed in Chapter 6. Table 9-3 provides an overview of the resources harvested from the territory in the six-period cycle (CAM 1983b).

Source: CAM 1983b

Figure 9-3 Ancestral Territory of Nutashkuan Community (A)

Source: Charest et al. 1990

Figure 9-4 Ancestral Territory of Nutashkuan Community (B)

Table 9-3 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Nutashkuan (1900-1950) (CAM 1983b)

Resource	1900-1950						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Winter-spring	Spring	Summer
Fish							
Pike	++				n\a		n\a
Salmon	++				n\a		n\a
Trout	++	++			n\a	++	n\a
Whitefish		+			n\a		n\a
Burbot		+			n\a		n\a
Chub	+	++			n\a		n\a
White sucker	+				n\a		n\a
Lake trout		++			n\a		n\a
Atlantic salmon					n\a	++	n\a
Mammals							
Porcupine	++	++	++	++	n\a		n\a
Caribou	+	++	++	++	n\a		n\a
Beaver	+	+			n\a	++	n\a
Hare	+	++	++	++	n\a		n\a
Marten		+			n\a		n\a
Mink		+			n\a		n\a
Otter		+			n\a		n\a
Bear	+				n\a		n\a
Weasel		+			n\a		n\a
Lynx		+			n\a		n\a
Muskrat	+	+			n\a	++	n\a
Birds							
Partridge	++	++	++	++	n\a		n\a
Willow ptarmigan		+	+	++	n\a		n\a
Merganser	+				n\a	+	n\a
Duck	+				n\a		n\a
Goose	+				n\a	++	n\a
Birds' eggs					n\a	++	n\a
Loon	+				n\a	+	n\a
Plants							
Blueberry	++				n\a		n\a
Partridgeberry	++				n\a		n\a
Fuelwood	++	++	++	++	n\a	++	n\a
Deadwood	++				n\a	++	n\a
Fir branches		++	++	++	n\a	++	n\a
Moss	++	++	++	++	n\a	++	n\a
Mooseberry	+				n\a		n\a
Red-osier dogwood	+				n\a		n\a
Creeping snowberry	+				n\a		n\a
Fir gum			++		n\a		n\a
Spruce gum			+		n\a		n\a
Bristly black currant	+				n\a		n\a
Birch bark	++				n\a		n\a
Birch		+			n\a		n\a

Table 9-3 Resources harvested from the territory by the Innu of Nutashkuan (1900-1950) (CAM 1983b) (cont.)

Resource	1900-1950						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Winter-spring	Spring	Summer
Larch		+			n\a		n\a
Black spruce		+			n\a		n\a
Fir	++				n\a		n\a
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available							

Contemporary Activities

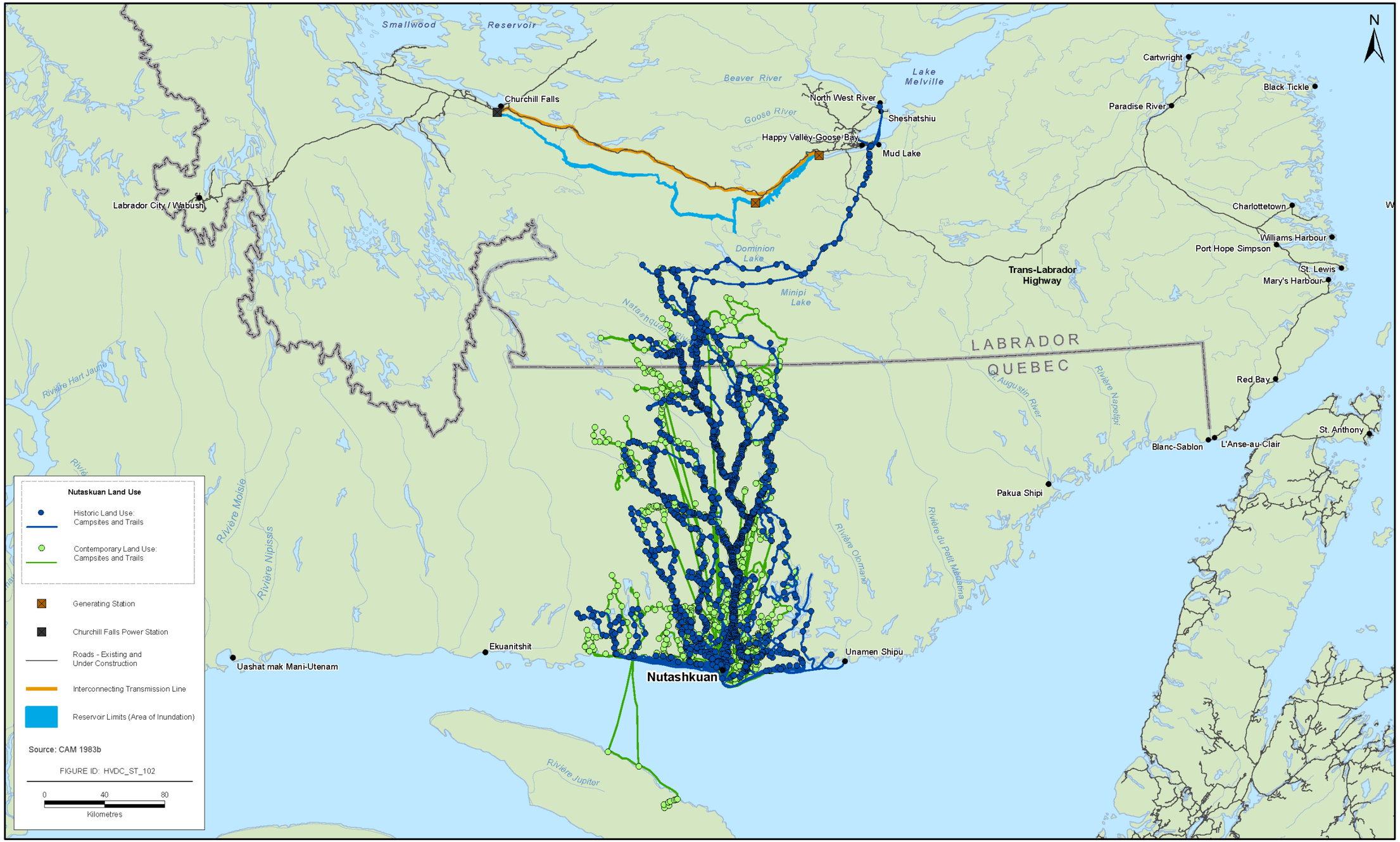
The CAM study underscores the major land use changes observed around 1951 with the increased settlement of community members. The annual activity cycle was altered, becoming less significant and irregular. Territory use began to take place on shorter distances and for shorter periods, except during the Fall and caribou hunts (CAM 1983b).

The CAM study includes a map of the sites and itineraries used by the Innu of Nutashkuan in the contemporary period. These data are reproduced on Figure 9-5 and show that the routes to Sheshatshiu have since been abandoned. In addition, territory use is concentrated in the south while the northernmost areas have been abandoned.

The Hydro-Québec La Romaine Complex study sought to determine the activities customarily carried out on the territory by the Innu of Nutashkuan. The activity zone does not include the Churchill River area, but data indicate that traditional hunting and trapping are still practiced inland, mainly on the southern part of the territory near the coast, especially during the Fall hunt. The waterways located further north are less used than before, since accessing them (by air) is costly (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Winter and spring activities are pursued more regularly thanks to the use of snowmobiles. The Innu especially seek caribou, beaver, porcupine, brook trout, small game and moose. Territory use north of the 50th parallel is limited to caribou hunting, since it seems that no other species are sought (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Tables 9-4 and 9-5 list the wildlife and plant species harvested from the territory by the Innu of Nutashkuan. The list was drawn up based on information collected by Hydro-Québec from Innu of Nutashkuan hunters as part of the La Romaine Complex study.



Source: CAM 1983b

Figure 9-5 Nutashkuan: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

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Table 9-4 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Nutashkuan (1950 to1982) (CAM 1983b)

Resource	1950-1982						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Spring-winter	Spring	Summer
Fish							
Salmon	n\a		n\a	n\a		+	n\a
Trout	n\a	++	n\a	n\a	+	++	n\a
Weakfish	n\a		n\a	n\a		+	n\a
Carp	n\a	+	n\a	n\a			n\a
Whitefish	n\a	+	n\a	n\a			n\a
Lake trout	n\a	++	n\a	n\a			n\a
Atlantic salmon	n\a		n\a	n\a		++	n\a
Mammals							
Porcupine	n\a	++	n\a	n\a			n\a
Caribou	n\a	+	n\a	n\a			n\a
Moose	n\a	+	n\a	n\a			n\a
Beaver	n\a	+	n\a	n\a	++	++	n\a
Hare	n\a	++	n\a	n\a	+		n\a
Fox	n\a		n\a	n\a	+		n\a
Mink	n\a	+	n\a	n\a	+		n\a
Otter	n\a		n\a	n\a		+	n\a
Lynx	n\a	+	n\a	n\a	++		n\a
Muskrat	n\a	+	n\a	n\a	+	++	n\a
Birds							
Partridge	n\a	++	n\a	n\a	++		n\a
Willow ptarmigan	n\a	+	n\a	n\a	+		n\a
Merganser	n\a	+	n\a	n\a		+	n\a
Duck	n\a	+	n\a	n\a		++	n\a
Goose	n\a		n\a	n\a		+	n\a
Birds' eggs	n\a		n\a	n\a		++	n\a
Loon	n\a		n\a	n\a		+	n\a
Plants							
Partridgeberry	n\a		n\a	n\a			n\a
Fuelwood	n\a	++	n\a	n\a	++	++	n\a
Deadwood	n\a		n\a	n\a			n\a
Fir branches	n\a	++	n\a	n\a	++	++	n\a
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available							

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Table 9-5 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Nutashkuan (2000 to 2005) (Hydro-Québec 2007)

Resource	Resources harvested from the territory, 2000-2005
Big game	caribou, bear
Furbearers	beaver, otter, marten, fox
Small game	hare, porcupine, partridge
Birds and bird products	duck, Canada goose
Fish	pike, brook trout, Arctic char, Atlantic salmon, lake trout
Plants	cowberry

9.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 9-6 presents the issues of concern expressed by the Innu of Nutashkuan and identifies the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is regrouped in categories and sub-categories.

The information on which the issues of concerns are based stems from different sources : direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

Table 9-6 Nutashkuan: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Hunting	Project impact on hunting	Meeting held on October 22, 2008, Natashkuan, Québec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Nutashkuan
	Use of territory	Maintain the practice of traditional activities: - Effects of the opening of the territory - Impacts of the water drawdown operations on the movements of the Innu	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM45 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Nutashkuan. Issues regarding opening of the territory have been addressed EIS Volume III, Sections 5.2, 5.5, and 5.6. IR JRP.35, IR JRP.72, and IR JRP.143

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Other	Wish to preserve the territory integrity	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Nutashkuan
Social	Family and community	Family-work balance	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM45	
	Health	Help needed to address the many health problems	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	This issue is not related to the Project
			Meeting held on August 6, 2009, Québec City	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Need of housing and community infrastructure	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Education, training	Help needed to enhance the schooling rate	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
Economic	Jobs	Possibility of jobs	Meeting held on October 22, 2008, Natashkuan, Québec	Employment opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	Benefits	Economic benefits for the community	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	Employment and procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Meeting held on August 6, 2009, Québec City Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
	Business opportunities	Develop business opportunities	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City Meeting held on August 6, 2009, Québec City	Procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	IBAs	Possibility of an IBA	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nutashkuan's interest in the Project area No IBA required
	Other	Economic distress on the reserve	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
Environment	Impact on wildlife	Project impact on wildlife	Meeting held on October 22, 2008, Natashkuan, Québec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM45	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IIB, Chapter 5. IR JRP.17, IR JRP.83, and IR JRP.116
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects of existing and future projects	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9 Volumes IIA, IIB and III. IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.163
EA process	Other	Wish to be consulted Duty to consult	Meeting held on October 22, 2008, Natashquan, Québec	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Nutashkuan's

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	interest in the Project area
			Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010	
			L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	
			Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	
		Upper Churchill Project: • Lack of consultation • Compensation	IR JRP.1S/2S	This issue is not related to the Project
		Financial support for consultation	Meeting held on August 6, 2009, Québec City	This issue has been addressed. Financial support was offered
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Recognition of rights and title No boundaries	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	This is beyond the ability of Nalcor to address
			Meeting held on August 6, 2009, Québec City	
	Other	Historical occupation of the Project area and use of the Churchill River	Meeting held on January 26, 2010, Québec City	Existing data show historical but no contemporary use of the Project area
			Meeting held on October 22, 2008, Natashquan, Québec	
			CEAR submission, March 3, 2008	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Meeting held on August 6, 2009, Québec City	
		Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement	IR JRP.1S/2S	Nalcor acknowledges Nutashkuan's concern but does not have the mandate to resolve Aboriginal rights and title issues. This is a federal and provincial Crown issue

Traditional Lifestyle

The Innu of Nutashkuan seek to preserve their ancestral activities and territory use, practices known as *Innu Aitun*, which is an important part of their cultural identity. In discussions with the JRP, the Nutashkuan community expressed concern about the project's potential effects on hunting. Furthermore, during Hydro-Québec's La Romaine project consultation, the community voiced concerns about the repercussions of opening up the territory and reservoir drawdown, which could impact members' movements.

Nalcor has developed mitigation measures to ensure no significant impacts from the Project. Available data does not indicate contemporary use by the Nutashkuan Innu in the Project area, and no interactions between the Project and Nutashkuan *Innu Aitun* are expected.

Social

The profiles of Québec Innu communities highlighted certain recurring issues: firstly, the need to build housing and community infrastructure (arenas, gymnasiums, etc.), secondly, the need to increase education levels and, thirdly, the need to resolve health issues such as obesity, malnutrition and diabetes. Furthermore, during La Romaine project consultations, the Nutashkuan Innu brought up the impacts generated by the site integration of Innu workers. Concerns were expressed regarding the work-family balance.

Nalcor understands the community challenges within the Innu of Nutashkuan but can only act as a Project proponent and not as a government.

Economic

The profiles of the Québec Innu communities shed light on several recurrent economic issues. Innu bands are facing specific challenges that include insufficiently diverse economic activities, high unemployment rates, few economic prospects and reliance on government support. The Innu are therefore interested in the benefits that the Project could yield, especially with regards to job creation In discussions with the JRP, the Innu of Nutashkuan expressed particular interest in the ways in which the Project would benefit the community. The Innu discussed employment and benefit potentials and business opportunities.

Nalcor understands these community concerns. However, because the Project site is located far from the Nutashkuan reserve, there will be little interaction between the Project and the economic interests of the Innu of Nutashkuan.

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Environment

The Nutashkuan community shared its concerns about the Project's potential effects on wildlife, and especially caribou, with the JRP. The community is also concerned about the cumulative effects it will face as a result of the current and future development projects undertaken in the region.

Nalcor's Project involves potential interactions with certain species of interest to the Nutashkuan community. These potential interactions, the impact assessment and the mitigation measures are discussed in the EIS Volume IIA and B. With regards to the cumulative effects, Nalcor has planned specific mitigation measures.

EA Process

In correspondence with the JRP, the Nutashkuan community showed interest in the objectives and methods of the current consultation process.

Nalcor has undertaken a consultation process to foster community participation.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

The profiles of the Québec Innu underscored the claims processes in which each community is involved. The Innu therefore have a particular interest in the recognition of their Aboriginal rights and titles by Newfoundland and Labrador.

Aboriginal rights and titles recognition is an issue to be addressed and resolved by the provincial and federal governments. Seeing as the corporation is a Project proponent, and not a representative of the Newfoundland and Labrador government, it is not up to Nalcor to determine the outcome of the matter.

9.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Nutashkuan's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 9-6. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

10.0 EKUANITSHIT (MINGAN)

10.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with the Innu of Ekuanitshit regarding the Project have been ongoing since May 2008. The Project Team requested permission to deliver a Plain Language Summary to the community on June 3, 2010. On May 19, 2010, 20 paper copies of the French-language Plain Language Summary and one electronic copy were forwarded to the Chief. Nalcor also reiterated their request to deliver an oral presentation to the community. On June 4, 2010, 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary in Innu-aimun were sent to the community. Permission to present the Plain Language Summary was requested again in both June and July 2010.

Chief Pietacho was informed on June 4, 2010 that the 2010 Summer Consultation Program was being initiated and the Project Team asked for permission to do so in Ekuanitshit. A Plain Language Summary was provided to the community by Nalcor on September 13, 2010.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

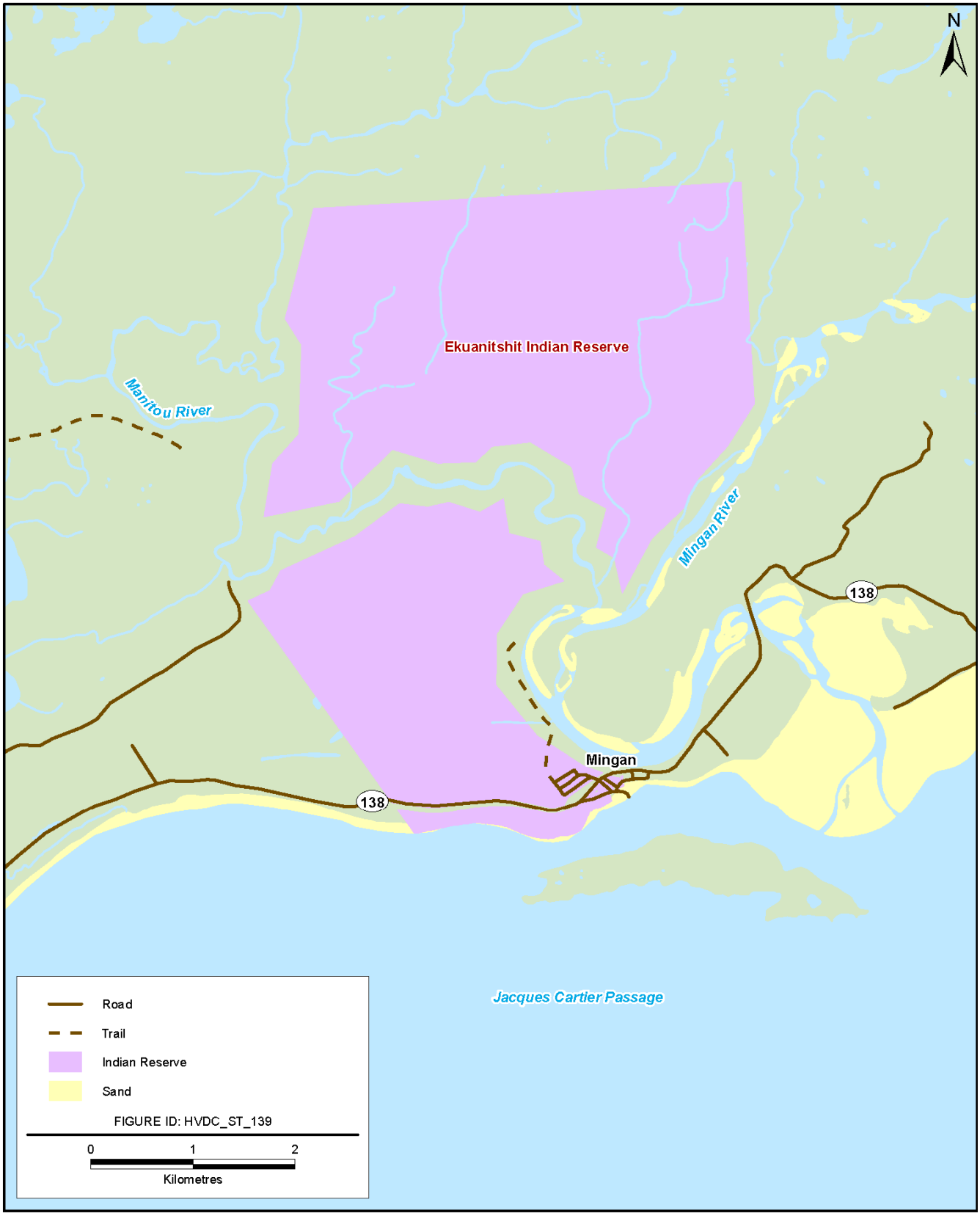
This social profile of the Ekuanitshit community is based on the following sources:

- The environmental impact study for Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project, Volume 6, *Milieu Humain*;
- The Web site www.versuntraite.com of the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones;
- The community profiles released by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 2009 Indian Register published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 1996, 2001 and 2006 community profiles released by Statistics Canada;
- The 2009 demographic estimates released by Statistics Canada;
- The *Étude sur l'occupation et l'utilisation du territoire par les Montagnais de Mingan* released by the CAM in 1983;
- The *Les Montagnais et la faune* research report by Charest, Huot and Mc Nulty; and
- The article entitled *150 Innus excercent leur droit ancestral de chasse au caribou* released by Cardinal Communications.

10.2 Community Profile

Location

The Ekuanitshit Reserve is located at the confluence of the Mingan and St. Lawrence rivers, 28 km west of Havre-Saint-Pierre (Figure 10-1). Founded in 1963, it covers approximately 19.15 km^2. The Ekuanitshit Reserve is accessed by Route 138 and serviced by a shallow water port, a regional airport in Havre-Saint-Pierre and a seaplane base at Lac des Plaines, approximately 40 km away (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).



Source: MAINC 2010a

Figure 10-1 Ekuanitshit Reserve

Socio-Economics

Demographics

In 2009, the Ekuanitshit community had 556 members, most of whom were living on the reserve (95.7%, or 532 people). The male-female ratio was balanced, and there was a large population of people 15 to 24 years old. Table 10-1 provides detailed information and compares Ekuanitshit with the rest of the Province of Québec (MAINC 2009; Statistics Canada 2009; Statistics Canada 2010).

Demographic change studies conducted in the past 20 years show strong population growth in the Ekuanitshit community. But the rise has slowed with time, and the increase in the last ten years has been less significant than in previous years (25% growth between 1986 and 1996 vs. 20% growth between 1996 and 2006) (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Table 10-1 Ekuanitshit Demographic Data as Compared to Provincial Data (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC, 2009 Statistics Canada 2009)

Demographic	Ekuanitshit		Province of Québec
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Total Population	556	-	-
On the Reserve	532	95.7	-
Off the Reserve	24	4.3	-
Men	257	46.2	49.5
Women	299	53.8	50.5
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	114	20.5	12.7

Education

Like other Aboriginal communities, Ekuanitshit has low education rates. In fact, 66.7% of members over 18 years of age did not earn a high school diploma. The majority of students in the community school progress slowly, due in part to a lack of motivation brought about by the challenging socio-economic situation and by residential overcrowding. To pursue post-grade 10 studies, young people must leave the reserve for Havre-Saint-Pierre or Sept-Îles – circumstances that boost the dropout rate (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

In 2008-2009, Ekuanitshit had 129 community housing units with an average of 4.2 people per household. Continued construction and renovation activities are underway, but these efforts are insufficient in light of the high demand (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

The Ekuanitshit Reserve has a community school that teaches pre-school to grade 10, as well as a health centre, police station, municipal garage, municipal store, community centre and youth centre. The community also operates a radio station, museum and church (Hydro-Québec, 2007, (MAINC 2010a).

Community facilities includes the school gymnasium, an outdoor skating rink and a ball field. A 2007 Hydro-Québec survey found that two-thirds of the population was satisfied with the facilities that was available (Ministère des Affaires Indiennes et du Nord Canada (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

Community Health

The community health profile of the Ekuanitshit community is based on estimates by the Direction de la santé d'Ekuanitshit. Like in many Aboriginal communities, type-2 diabetes is prevalent. In 2005-2006, over 18% of the population was diabetic – a figure that is higher than those observed for other Québec-Labrador peninsula Aboriginal groups. Unhealthy eating habits and insufficient physical activity are the main causes. The Innu of Ekuanitshit are also affected by respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses (5% and 2% of the population in 2005-2006, respectively), though decreases in the number of cases were observed in the last two years (Hydro-Québec 2007).

In Ekuanitshit, sexually transmitted infections are less widespread than in other communities. The prevalence of smoking is relatively high: 50% of the total population, and 88% of people 14 years and older, are smokers (Hydro-Québec, 2007). The alcoholism and drug dependence rate is 40%, a figure that has risen steadily in the past several years (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Within the community, juvenile delinquency is on the rise, driven by factors that include idleness and a lack of parental support. Young people whose family situations are particularly difficult are removed from their homes and sent to other family members or foster families, who are most often located off the reserve. The placement rate in Ekuanitshit is particularly high, and a special support program called Petakutau was implemented to counter the problem (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Suicide is a significant concern within the community. In 2006 and early 2007, there were close to a dozen suicide attempts. Alcohol and drug consumption and combinations of the aforementioned social issues were often to blame (Hydro-Québec 2007).

In 2005-2006, approximately 150 community members had a gambling addiction (mainly to bingo) (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Economic Indicators

Census data revealed that though the unemployment rate in Ekuanitshit was relatively high, the activity level was also high, reflecting an increase in seasonal employment (Table 10-2) (Statistics Canada 2006).

Table 10-2 Economic indicators for Ekuanitshit as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada 2006)

Economic Indicator	Ekuanitshit			Province of Québec
	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation Rate (%)	74.1	60.4	70.9	64.9
Employment Rate (%)	29.6	41.5	40.0	60.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	60.0	34.4	41.0	7.0
Average Income ($)	10, 624	14 613	14, 048	24, 430

Economic Activity Sectors

The Ekuanitshit economy relies mainly on the public sector since most workers are employed by the band council or in community ventures. The local economy involves two broad activity sectors: services (the most important) and natural resource development. The band council manages several businesses in the retail, tourism and restaurant industries (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2010a).

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The community also has a small fleet of boats for crab, scallop and whelk fishing. This type of commercial fishing is very important to the local economy since it constitutes a relatively stable activity. The community also manages two outfitting operations (mainly fishing) whose economic viability remains marginal. Construction activities (mainly residential projects) are also important while forestry activities are limited (MAINC 2010a, Hydro-Québec 2007).

Other community businesses include a community store, an ambulance service, a daycare and restaurants (MAINC 2010a, Hydro-Québec 2007).

Development Projects

Figures compiled by Hydro-Québec (2007) showed that the Ekuanitshit community was working to foster the emergence of private businesses on the territory, especially in the tourism industry. Commercial fishing activities were to be consolidated and developed, a project to create a wind energy development company with the support of external experts was planned, and initiatives were underway to relaunch the forest industry (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Several tourism projects were also under development. There were plans to upgrade the installations of one of the outfitters, create an Innu culture interpretation centre and build rental cottages on the shores of the Mingan River. A study was also being conducted on the implementation of a bingo management corporation (Hydro-Québec 2007).

10.3 Historic And Contemporary Activities

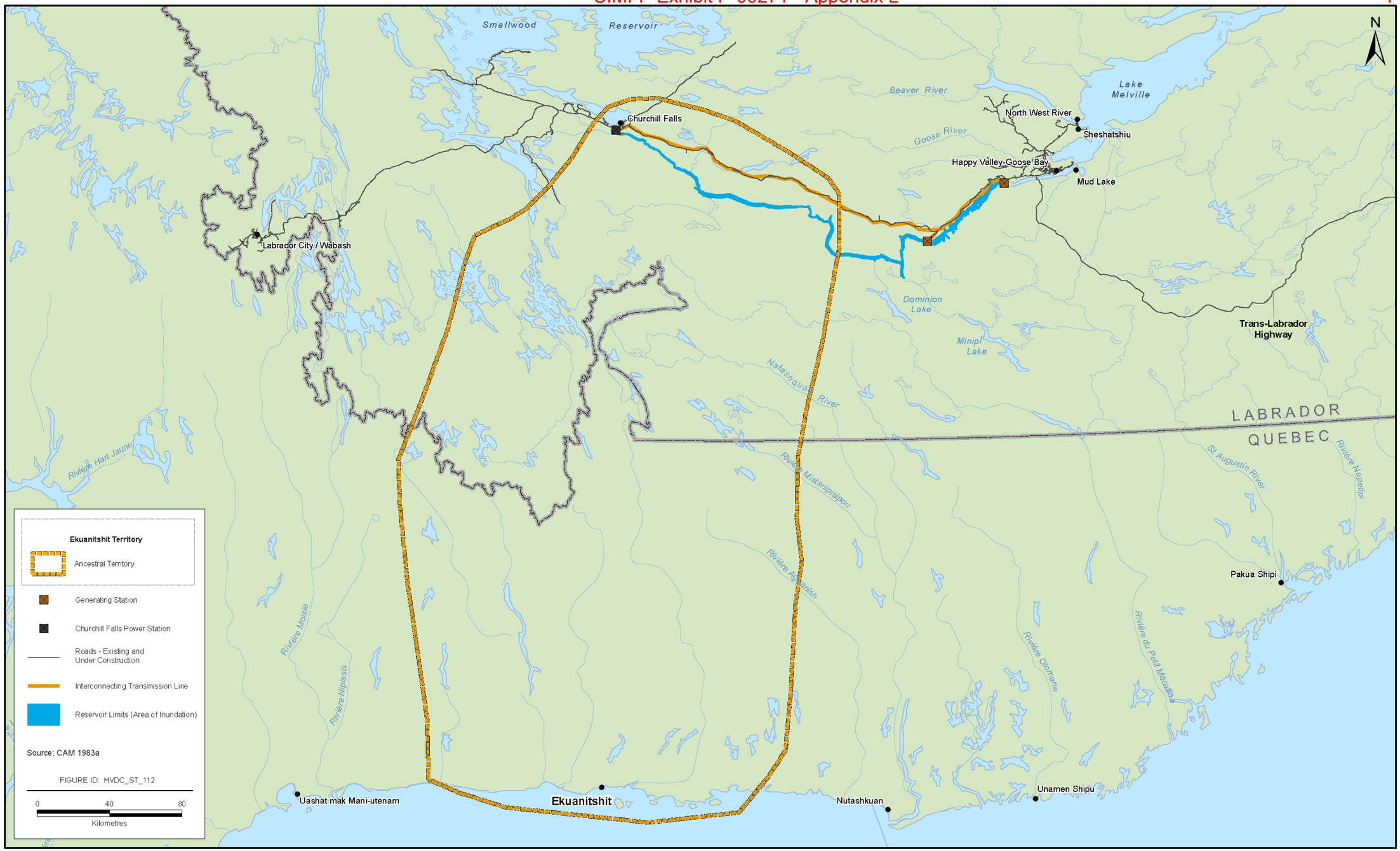
Historic Activities

Estimated at approximately 69 700 km^2, the Ekuanitshit territory was described as follows in the CAM (1983) study:

- To the north: From N 53°02’, E 65°05’, located some 40 km northwest of Atikonak Lake from the northern edge of Panchia Lake and the southeastern edge of Sona Lake, the boundary reaches the northern limit of the territory (N 53°36’, E 63°35’) and meets up in a straight line with the northeastern limit (N 53°20’, E 62°09’), some 30 km northeast of the eastern edge of Winokapau Lake.
- To the east: From the aforementioned location, the limit follows a straight line towards the south to reach the confluence of the Aguanus and Northwestern Aguanus rivers. From there, it goes past the western shores of lakes Apvril and Fleury and east of lakes Johan Beetz and À la cabane brûlée to reach a point (N50°16’, E 62°47’) near the mouth of Johan Beetz River (CAM 1983a).

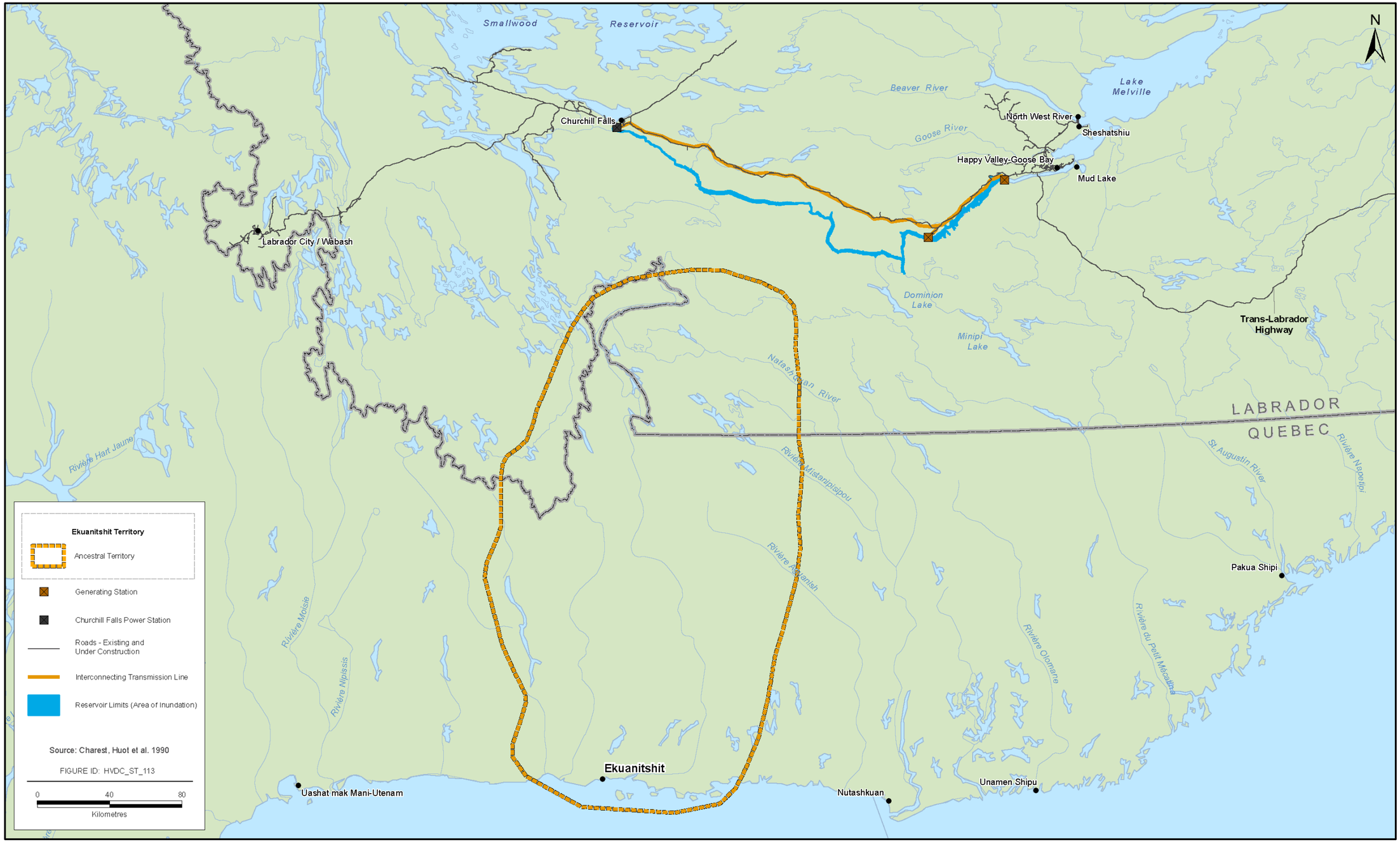
The CAM study also includes a map indicating the location of the Ekuanitshit community and territory (Figure 10-2). It specifies boundaries similar to those described above and supports the hypothesis of the traditional use of the Churchill River and especially Winokapau Lake (CAM 1983a).

A 1990 research report on the Montagnais and wildlife carried out by Charest et al. (1990) includes a map of the territory of the Mamit Innuat communities that establishes Ekuanitshit land (Figure 10-3). Report data indicate that the territory used by the Innu of Ekuanitshit covers an area similar to the one estimated by the CAM: approximately 70 000 km^2. However, the northern region appears to be less extensive and does not include Winokapau Lake (Charest et al. 1990).



Source: CAM 1983a

Figure 10-2 Ancestral Territory of the Ekuanitshit Community (A)



Source: Charest et al. 1990

Figure 10-3 Ancestral Territory of the Ekuanitshit Community (B)

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Figures 10-2 and 10-3 do not refer to a specific historical period but rather illustrate the ancestral territory of the Ekuanitshit community. The variations that were observed probably stem from the different statements recorded when determining the boundaries.

The CAM study provides information on the travel network of the Innu of Ekuanitshit, making it possible to estimate the extent of the territory used traditionally by community members. This information is based on a section of the study describing Innu routes and a map indicating the camp sites and itineraries traditionally used by the Innu of Ekuanitshit.

The CAM study lists three main routes that the Innu of Ekuanitshit would have followed. The first begins at the mouth of the Saint-Jean River to Brûlé Lake. The second starts at the mouth of the Romaine and runs up to the mouth of the Abbé Huard River. The third runs along the sea coast. Many interconnected secondary paths stemmed from these main routes. The study also indicates accesses to the northern area from Long Lake, with one route leading to Sheshatshiu and another to Winokapau Lake, which is located in the Project area.

The band's traditional camp sites and itineraries are identified on Figure 10-4. Though access to Winokapau Lake is mentioned, the map does not indicate a site or itinerary north of the 53rd parallel. There are therefore no routes to Winokapau Lake.

The CAM study confirms that the Innu of Ekuanitshit would sometimes trade with occasional merchants at the end of the fall hunt for supplies. These occasional merchants were especially English trappers from the Winokapau Lake area – proof that the Innu would make their way to the lower reach of the Churchill River. But the CAM study also indicates that the Innu of Ekuanitshit did little business with Labrador trading posts since trade permits were required and the prices were lower than those offered in Québec (CAM 1983a).

Data assessments make it possible to conclude there was intermittent physical presence by the Innu of Ekuanitshit in the Winokapau Lake region.

With regards to the activities practiced on the territory, the CAM concluded that the Innu of Ekuanitshit based their lives on an annual cycle similar to the one explained in Chapter 6. This cycle was described in detail, making it possible to draft Table 10-3, which lists the resources harvested from the territory during the six periods of the cycle (CAM 1983a).

Source: CAM 1983a

Figure 10-4 Ekuanitshit: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

Table 10-3 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Ekuanitshit (1900 to 1950) (CAM 1983a)

Resource	1900-1950						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Winter-spring	Spring	Summer
Fish							
Pike	++	++	n/a	+	+	+	+
Salmon	++		n/a				++
Trout	++	++	n/a	++	++	++	++
Carp	+	+	n/a			+	
Whitefish	+	+	n/a	+	+	+	
Lake trout	+	++	n/a	++	++	++	
Atlantic salmon			n/a			+	++
Mammals							
Porcupine	++	++	n/a	++	++	+	+
Caribou	+	++	n/a	++	+		
Beaver	+	++	n/a	++	++	++	
Hare	+	++	n/a	++	++	+	
Marten		++	n/a	++	+		
Mink		++	n/a	+	+		
Canadian lynx			n/a	+	+		
Otter		+	n/a	+	++	+	
Bear	+	+	n/a				
Weasel		+	n/a				
Lynx		+	n/a				
Muskrat	+	+	n/a			++	
Seal			n/a				++
Birds							
Partridge	++	++	n/a	++	++	+	
Willow ptarmigan			n/a	++	++		
Merganser	+		n/a			+	+
Duck	+		n/a			++	++
Birds' eggs			n/a			++	+
Loon	+		n/a			+	

Table 10-3 Resources Harvested from the territory by the Innu of Ekuanitshit (1900 to 1950) (CAM 1983a) (cont.)

Resource	1900-1950						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Winter-spring	Spring	Summer
Goose			n/a				
Black guillemot			n/a				+
Plants							
Blueberry	++	+	n/a				+
Whortleberry			n/a				+
Cloudberry			n/a				+
Raspberry			n/a				+
Cowberry	++	+	n/a				+
Firewood	++		n/a	++	++	++	
Deadwood	++	+	n/a			++	++
Fir branches			n/a			++	
Moss	++		n/a	++	++	+	
Birch	++	++	n/a			+	
Larch		++	n/a		+		++
Black spruce		++	n/a				
Fir		+	n/a	++	+		++
Alder		+	n/a				
Sphagnum		+	n/a				++
Legend: ++: Frequently +: Regularly n/a: No data available							

Contemporary Activities

Available data did not indicate specific boundaries for the Innu of Ekuanitshit territory. An assessment of the camp sites and itineraries used in contemporary times made it possible to determine territory use evolution based on the limits indicated on Figure 10-2.

The CAM study includes a map of the camp sites and itineraries used by the Innu of Ekuanitshit in contemporary times. The locations and routes are indicated on Figures 10-4. Like the locations and routes for the historical period, the contemporary locations and routes do not reveal sites or courses in the Winokapau Lake area. In fact, the routes do not go beyond the head of the Natashquan River. More so than in the historical period, contemporary camp site distribution is concentrated in the southern part of the territory. Land use mainly takes place in the south, while the north seems deserted.

Available data therefore do not indicate territory use by the Innu of Ekuanitshit in the Project footprint.

In February 2010, 150 members of the Innu Strategic Alliance, which includes the band of Ekuanitshit, organized a group hunt at Cache River, north of the Churchill River. Though this activity constitutes an Innu activity in the Project area, it is important to mention that the hunt was, in fact, an exceptional event that aimed to support Aboriginal rights claims on ancestral Innu territory in parts of Québec and Labrador (Innu Strategic Alliance press release, February 20, 2010). This activity does not indicate contemporary use in the Churchill River area.

The resources (plants and wildlife) harvested from the territory in the contemporary period are listed in the CAM study and presented in Table 10-4 (CAM 1983a). Data collected as part of a 2005 La Romaine project impact study conducted by Hydro-Québec also helped document Innu of Ekuanitshit practices on the territory. Though the La Romaine Project area is far from the Project footprint, the information gathered may be used to

document contemporary territory use along the Romaine River at the 50th parallel. The Ekuanitshit community still regularly travels to the lakes in the sector, especially during the fall months. Group hunting remains the main activity in the sector in light of the large caribou populations in the area. In fact, the Innu have adapted their hunting practices to reflect the species' protected status. Other traditional activities such as trapping, fishing and gathering, have also been carried out regularly on the site for the past ten years. Table 10-5 lists the wildlife and plant species harvested from the territory by the Innu of Ekuanitshit based on information provided by hunters of Ekuanitshit as part of the La Romaine Complex impact study conducted by Hydro-Québec (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Table 10-4 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Ekuanitshit (1950 to 1982) (CAM 1983a)

Resource	1950-1982						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Winter-spring	Spring	Summer
Fish							
Pike	+	+	n/a				n/a
Salmon	+		n/a				n/a
Trout	++	++	n/a	+	+	++	n/a
Carp			n/a				n/a
Whitefish		+	n/a				n/a
Lake trout		+	n/a		++		n/a
Atlantic salmon		+	n/a			+	n/a
Mammals							
Porcupine	++	++	n/a	++	+	+	n/a
Caribou		++	n/a	++	+		n/a
Beaver			n/a				n/a
Hare	++	++	n/a	++	++	++	n/a
Marten	++	++	n/a	++	+	+	n/a
Mink		++	n/a				n/a
Canadian lynx		++	n/a	+			n/a
Otter		+	n/a	+			n/a
Bear		++	n/a	+		++	n/a
Weasel			n/a				n/a
Lynx		++	n/a	+			n/a
Muskrat			n/a				n/a
Seal		+	n/a			++	n/a
Birds			n/a				n/a
Partridge							
Willow ptarmigan	++	++	n/a	++	++	++	n/a
Merganser		+	n/a	+			n/a
Duck			n/a				n/a
Birds' eggs	+		n/a		+	++	n/a
Loon			n/a			++	n/a
Goose			n/a				n/a
Black guillemot			n/a			++	n/a
Plants							
Blueberry	+		n/a				n/a
Whortleberry			n/a				n/a

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Table 10-4 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Ekuanitshit (1950 to1982) (CAM 1983a) (cont.)

Resource	1950-1982						
	Journey North	Fall	Journey South	Winter	Winter-spring	Spring	Summer
Cloudberry			n/a				n/a
Raspberry			n/a				n/a
Cowberry	+		n/a				n/a
Fuelwood	++	++	n/a	++	++	+	n/a
Deadwood		+	n/a				n/a
Fir branches	++	++	n/a	+	++	+	n/a
Moss			n/a				n/a
Birch		++	n/a				n/a
Larch		++	n/a				n/a
Black spruce			n/a				n/a
Fir			n/a				n/a
Alder		+	n/a	+	+		n/a
Sphagnum			n/a				n/a
Legend: ++: Frequently +: Regularly n/a: No data available							

Table 10-5 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Ekuanitshit (2000 to2005) (Hydro-Québec 2007)

Resource	Resources harvested from the territory, 2000-2005
Big Game	caribou, bear, moose, seal.
Fur Species	beaver, otter, marten, fox.
Small Game	hare, porcupine, partridge.
Birds and By-products	duck, Canada goose, eider duck nestlings, eider duck eggs.
Fish and Seafood	pike, whitefish, quahog, brook trout, sea-run brook trout, Arctic char, Atlantic salmon, lake trout.
Plant Species	blueberry, whortleberry, cowberry.

10.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 10-6 present the issues of concerns expressed by the Innu of Ekuanitshit and identify the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is regrouped in categories and sub-categories.

The information on which the issues of concerns are based stems from different sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

Table 10-6 Ekuanitshit: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Hunting	Community is harassed by the Province, the government and the people who have permits to hunt	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	Nalcor has no mandate to resolve this issue
		Project effects on hunting : - caribou hunting; - waterfowl hunting	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	This issue has been addressed. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Ekuanitshit
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM77	
	Fishing	Effects on fishing	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	This issue has been addressed. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Ekuanitshit
	Trapping	Effects on trapping	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	This issue has been addressed. No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Ekuanitshit
	Other	Effects of the opening of the territory	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Sections 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7. IR JRP.35, IR JRP.72, and IR JRP.143

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Noise and air quality near the roads	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 4.8.4.2, EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.10, IR JRP.125, EIS Volume IIB, Section 7.1
		Preservation and respect of the Innu culture: - lack of services adapted to the Innu culture and tradition - Innu spiritual connection to the land. - identity and guardian duty link to the territory - Wish to preserve the territory integrity - Maintain the link between the Innu and the caribou - Wage employment will conflict with traditional values. - Consider values as oral history in agreements	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Ekuanitshit
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM77	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
			December 15, 2009. The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	
			Actions des Innus du Québec au Labrador - La reconnaissance de nos droits s'impose, 28 avril 2010, CNW Telbec	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	
			Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Trails and Camps	Effects on transportation and navigation routes and corridors	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Ekuanitshit
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
Social	Health	Help needed to address the many health problems: - mental health related to psychosocial pressures (loneliness, responsibilities). - social problem related to the Project participation	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	
	Education, training	Help needed to enhance the schooling rate	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Need of housing and community infrastructure	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	
	Family and community	Family-work balance	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Evaluate and prevent Project effects on children related to the parent's participation on the Project	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	This issue is not related to the Project
	Other	Concern about the coming of foreign workers and their effects on social cohesion Concern about the possible development of prostitution and drug selling networks	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM50	The construction site is far away from Ekuanitshit. Consequently, no effect on social cohesion related to the presence of foreign workers is anticipated
Economic	Benefits	Economic benefits for the community (royalty payments, commercial involvement and participation in the workforce)	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	Employment and procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	IBAs	Want an IBA distinct of the transmission line project	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	No IBA is required. The consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interests in the Project area
	Other	Economic distress on the reserve	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	This issue is not related to the Project
		Necessity to respect the Innu visions on the natural resources development	Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	
Environment	Impact on flora	Existence of medicinal plants on the land	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM77	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume III, Section 2.8. IR JRP.70, and IR JRP.103
	Impact on wildlife	Effects on fauna	Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Chapter 5. IR JRP.17, IR JRP.83, and IR JRP.116
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
		Impacts on Woodland Caribou - disturbance; - cumulative effects; - the proposed mitigation measures are incomplete; - the monitoring and mitigation program is not very detailed - More recent information on the Red Wine Mountains herd's use of the area - The Red Wine caribou herd and the George River hed are one and the same - Nalcor Energy's contribution to the Labrador Woodland Caribou Recovery Team is laudable, but clearly insufficient. Formal commitments by the proponent concerning the control measures planned in order to minimize disturbance of the herds during construction. Mitigation measures and monitoring program for woodland caribou are not sufficiently detailed and should comply with federal and provincial guidelines	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	These issues have been addressed EIS, Volume IIB, Sections 5.11 and 5.14. IR JRP.93, IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, IR JRP.157, and IR JRP.163
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
			CEAR Submission, December 18, 2009	
			The Telegram, March 3, 2010	
		Consider impacts on Lac Joseph Caribou	IR JRP.1S/2S	These issues have been addressed

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		- Conduct a recent inventory of the Lac Joseph herd - Formal commitments by the proponent concerning the control measures planned in order to minimize disturbance of the herds during construction	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	IR JRP.122
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			CEAR Submission, December 18, 2009	
		The estimate of waterfowl use of the study area during the spring migration period was clearly underestimated	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.65
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
		Impacts on fish - spawning grounds ; - habitats essential; - forage fish dynamics and habitats; - stability of the entire fish food chain; - mercury. - Impacts of water level and velocity regimes in the reservoirs - Define rules for managing reservoir levels to help avoid significant impacts	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4. IR JRP.17, IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21, IR JRP.50, IR JRP.51, IR JRP.52, IR JRP.89, IR JRP.107, IR JRP.116, IR JRP.121, IR JRP.153, and IR JRP.156
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	
			Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
	Impact on biophysical	Impacts on: - water level, velocity and flow regimes during the operating period - quality and diversity of natural environments	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	These issues have been addressed IR JRP.32 and IR JRP.149

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		- adding a very detailed section on operating regime - define the current and future management rules for the Churchill Falls generating station	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75 December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
		Request for a environmental follow-up to measure the positive effects of the mitigation measures applied	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, and IR JRP.164
		Will the implementation of the Water Management Agreement result in a different flow in the Lower Churchill River and/or the CF(L)Co tailrace at particular times and places than under current practice?	Responses to the Conseil des Innus de Ekuanitshit (CIE) Requests - Nalcor	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.149
		If so, what is the anticipated percentage difference in the Lower Chruchill (sic) River and/or the CF(L)Co tailrace between the flow that will exist after the implementation of the Water Management Agreement and the flow that would otherwise be present?	Responses to the Conseil des Innus de Ekuanitshit (CIE) Requests - Nalcor	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.149
	Operation and impacts on habitat	Loss of habitat - Lack of habitat compensation strategy - Lack of mitigation measures	CEAR Submission, December 18, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4. Volume IIB, Sections 5.7, 5.11, and 5.14. IR JRP.101, IR JRP.102, IR JRP.124, IR JRP.153 and IR JRP.154
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects of existing and future projects	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9. IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.163
	Other	Concern for the land because during meetings economics dominate	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	The EIS presents the environment components, an evaluation of the impact and the mitigation measures related to those components

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	TEK consideration	Knowledge of Ekuanitshit not taken into consideration Consult with Innu experts in developing the research methodologies associated with the main VECs identified by the Innu experts	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area
EA process	Communication	The Proponent never informed the Innu of Ekuanitshit of its engagement and benefits strategies	CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area
	Participation in follow-up programs	Duty to consult should include negotiation of the terms and conditions of an ongoing process of information and exchange on the various Project components	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area
		Involve the Innu in environmental monitoring	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	This issue has been addressed. Nalcor will apply an adaptive management process to monitoring and follow-up programs in consultation with Innu Nation and others. Results of monitoring and follow-up programs will be made available IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, and IR JRP.164
	Other	Lack of consultation and consideration of the Québec Innu's interests Duty to consult Consultation is late Method	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area
		Financial support for consultation and study (land use and occupancy)	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area. Financial support was offered. As well, participant funding was made available by CEAA through the Aboriginal Funding Envelope

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Intervenor Request	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM75	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM77	
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			Letter dated January 15, 2008	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010	
			L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	
			CEAR Submission, December 18, 2009	
			CEAR submission, April 14, 2010	
			CEAR submission, May 25, 2010	
			CEAR submission, August 19, 2010	
			CEAR submission, August 19, 2010	
			Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	
		Multiple solicitations for consultation on different projects in the region	08-6 1301	Nalcor is aware about the constraints related to multiple solicitations for consultation and has been flexible and has offered financial support to the Innu of Québec to facilitate their participation in the consultation process
			Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	
			Letter dated March 12, 2010	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
			CEAR submission, March 12, 2010	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			CEAR submission, May 25, 2010 Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	
		Multiple solicitations for consultation on different projects in the region In La Romaine, Hydro Québec hired the cons ultants and it was hard for the community to pick one consultant	08-6 1301 Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	Nalcor is aware about the constraints related to multiple solicitations for consultation and therefore will be flexible and has offered financial support to the Innu of Québec to facilitate their participation in the consultation process. This issue is not related to the Project
		The Chief wants to work with the five other chiefs of the Alliance Stratégique Innue	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	This issue is not related to the Project
		Consult is not consent	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City	No response required
		Integration of interests, concerns and actions of the consultations	IR JRP.1S/2S	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.1S/2S and IR JRP.151
		Integration of interests, concerns and actions of the consultations The EIS Guidelines were not respected	CEAR submission, June 3, 2010 CEAR Submission, December 18, 2009 Letter dated January 6, 2010	This issue has been addressed IR JRP.1S/2S and IR JRP.151 Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area
		Mitigation measures	December 15, 2009 The Innu	These issues have been addressed

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Clearly identify mitigation measures Formal commitment to implement these measures The mitigation measures be subject to public review The mitigation measures be included in the conditions attached to government authorizations to carry out the Project	of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	EIS, Volume IIB, Section 7.1. Volume III, Section 8.1. IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, and IR JRP.164
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Nalcor can't legally run the project without a permit concerning their water supply	CBC Radio, January 4, 2010	Authorization to construct and operate will follow release from the environmental assessment process
		Nalcor's offer only suits the proponent	CEAR submission, August 19, 2010	Nalcor has offered financial support. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area
		Nalcor's offer only suits the proponent Lack details on environmental monitoring program	CEAR submission, August 19, 2010 December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	Nalcor has offered financial support. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's interest in the Project area. This issue has been addressed IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, and IR JRP.164
		Recognition of rights and title Traditional hunting rights in Labrador not recognized No boundaries	Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	This is beyond the ability of Nalcor to address
	Other	Historical occupation of the Project area and use of the Churchill River	Meeting held January 27, 2010, Québec City December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	Existing data show historical but no contemporary use of the Project area, with the exception of the Cache River caribou hunt in February 2010

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM77	
			Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, BAPE submission #DM74	
			Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	
			Actions des Innus du Québec au Labrador - La reconnaissance de nos droits s'impose, 28 avril 2010, CNW Telbec	
			The National Post, March 2, 2010 The Gazette, March 2, 2010 The Globe and Mail, March 2, 2010 The Edmonton Journal, March 4, 2010	
			VOCM-AM, January 4, 2010	
			CNW Telbec, March 17, 2010	
			CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
		Define role of Nalcor	December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	Clarification provided regarding the role of Nalcor as the proponent of the project
			Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	
			Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010	
			December 15, 2009 The Innu of Ekuanitshit Intervenor Request	
		Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement - Wish to be consulted - Fears to lose aboriginal rights on Labrador	CBC News, February 22, 2010	Nalcor has no mandate to resolve Aboriginal rights and title issues
		Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement - Wish to be consulted - Fears to lose aboriginal rights on Labrador	The Telegram, February 23, 2010	Nalcor acknowledges Ekuanitshit's concern but does not have the mandate to resolve Aboriginal rights and title issues. This is a federal and provincial Crown issue
			CBC News, February 21, 2010 Calgary Herald, March 1, 2010	
			The Telegram, March 3, 2010	
			CFGB-FM, February 23, 2010	
			Meeting held June 1, 2009, Mingan, Québec	

Traditional Lifestyle

The Innu of Ekuanitshit seek to preserve their ancestral activities and territory use, practices known as *Innu Aitun,* which is an important part of their cultural identity. In discussions with the JRP, the Ekuanitshit community expressed the need for additional information on certain aspects of the report, especially with regards to water level changes and maintenance operations which could have an effect on *Innu Aitun*.

Furthermore, during Hydro-Québec's La Romaine project consultations, the community voiced concerns about the repercussions of opening up the territory, heritage preservation, noise levels and air quality around the road. Available information indicates that the Innu were questioning how the implementation of the Project would impact caribou migration, which has a direct impact on the community's movements.

Nalcor has developed mitigation measures to ensure no significant impacts from the Project. Available data does not indicate contemporary use by the Ekuanitshit Innu in the Project area, and no interactions between the Project and Ekuanitshit *Innu Aitun* are expected.

Social

The profiles of Québec Innu communities highlighted their need to build housing and community Infrastructure (arenas, gymnasiums, etc.), to increase education levels and to resolve health issues such as obesity, malnutrition and diabetes. Furthermore, during La Romaine project consultations, the Innu of Ekuanitshit brought up the impacts generated by the site integration of Innu workers in the workplace. Concerns were expressed regarding the work-family balance, the children left in the communities when parents went to work on the Project and the repercussions of this new activity on community members' mental health.

Nalcor understands the community challenges within the Innu of Ekuanitshit but can only act as a Project proponent and not as a government.

Economic

The profiles of the Québec Innu communities shed light on several recurrent economic issues. Innu bands are facing specific challenges that include an insufficiently diverse economy, high unemployment rates, few economic prospects and reliance on government support. The Innu are therefore interested in the benefits that the Project could yield, especially with regards to job creation.

Nalcor understand these community concerns. However, because the Project is located far from the Ekuanitshit reserve, there will be little interaction between the Project and the economic interests of the Innu of Ekuanitshit.

Environment

The Innu of Ekuanitshit community shared its concerns about the Project's potential effects on fish with the JRP. Additional information was requested on spawning grounds, ecological dynamics to preserve the food chain and the impacts of water level changes and maintenance operations on various fish species. During the consultations on the La Romaine project, the community also voiced concerns about mercury levels in the reservoirs and the potential effects on woodland caribou, waterfowl and wildlife habitats in general.

Nalcor's Project involves potential interactions with certain species of interest to the Ekuanitshit community. These potential interactions and the impact assessment are discussed in the EIS Volume IIA and B. Nalcor will therefore implement measures to mitigate and offset these impacts.

EA Process

In discussions with the JRP, the Ekuanitshit community stressed the need to have its interests taken into account and underscored the lack of consultations prior to 2008. Specifically, the Innu of Ekuanitshit want Nalcor to consider their traditional knowledge.

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When consulted as part of Hydro-Québec's La Romaine project, the Ekuanitshit community stressed the importance of applying environmental mitigation and follow-up measures and expressed particular interest in participating in their implementation, proposing the creation of a technical follow-up committee.

Nalcor has undertaken a consultation process to foster community participation.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

In discussions with the JRP, the Ekuanitshit community pointed out the lack of recognition of their Aboriginal rights and titles by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, especially with regards to hunting in Labrador. Aboriginal rights and titles recognition is an issue to be addressed and resolved by the provincial and federal governments. As the corporation is a Project proponent, and not a representative of the Newfoundland and Labrador government, it is not up to Nalcor to determine the outcome of the matter.

10.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Ekuanitshit's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 10-6. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

11.0 UASHAT MAK MANI-UTENAM (SEPT-ÎLES)

11.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam regarding the Project have been ongoing since May 2008. The Project Team requested permission to deliver a Plain Language Summary to the community on June 2, 2010 and discussed the details of the presentation with the Band Council Staff on May 13, 2010. On May 19, 2010, 20 paper copies of the French-language Plain Language Summary and one electronic copy were forwarded to the community. Nalcor also reiterated their request to deliver an oral presentation to the community. On June 4, 2010, 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary in Innu-aimun were sent to the community and the request to make a presentation was repeated on June 9, 2010. Permission to present the Plain Language Summary was requested again in both June and July 2010.

Chief Gregoire was informed on June 4, 2010 that the 2010 Summer Consultation Program was being initiated and the Project Team asked for permission to do so in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.

Uashat mak Mani-Utenam stated that consultation with the community could not occur without permission from the Band Council, which had not been given. They also explained that the Environmental Impact Statement did not include required information on Uashat mak Mani-Utenam occupation and land use. These were responded to in a letter on July 14, 2010, which outlined the Project Team's attempts to engage the community.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

This social profile of the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community is based on the following sources:

- The environmental impact study for Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project, Volume 6, *Milieu Humain*;
- The Innu environment study, chapter on the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community, conducted by Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. for Hydro-Québec as part of the La Romaine Complex project;
- The regional longitudinal health survey of the First Nations in the Québec region conducted by the First Nations of Québec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission;
- The community profiles released by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 2009 Indian Register published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 1996, 2001 and 2006 community profiles released by Statistics Canada;
- The 2009 demographic estimates released by Statistics Canada;
- The Web site www.versuntraite.com of the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones;
- The article entitled *150 Innus excercent leur droit ancestral de chasse au caribou* released by Cardinal Communications;
- The Consolidated Thomson press release on the agreement signed with the Uashat community as part of the Lac Bloom iron mine project;

- The Web site of the Ashuanipi Corporation;
- The Web site of Tshiuetin Rail Transporation Inc.; and
- The submissions of Innu participants filed as part of the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environment (BAPE) public consultation on Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project.

11.2 Community Profile

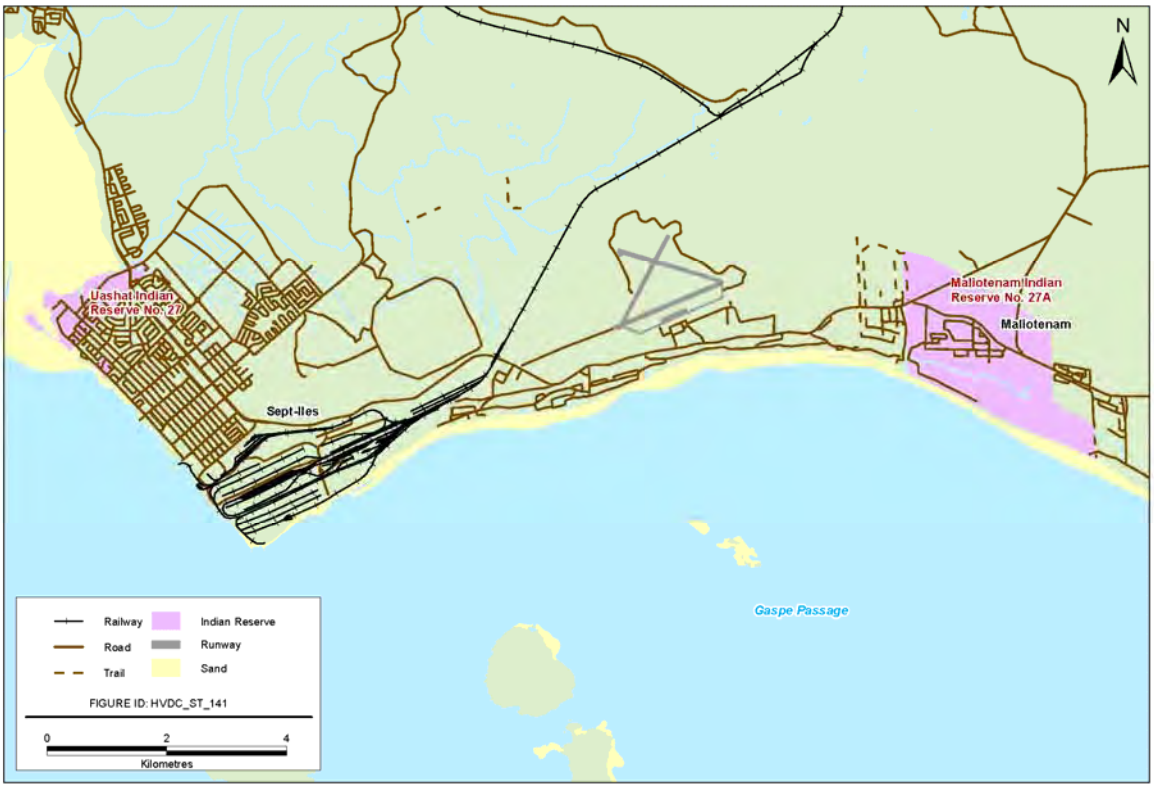
Location

Covering 1.08 km^2, the Uashat Reserve lies at the westerly limit of Sept-Îles. With an area of 5.02 km^2, the Maliotenam Reserve is located 16 km east of Sept-Îles near the mouth of the Moisie River. Though 16 km separate them, the communities are united under the Conseil Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM) and therefore constitute a single band (Corporation Ashuanipi 2010).

The Uashat Reserve was founded in 1906 to protect the summer gathering site of the Innu who had camped there since the 17th century on their way from the Sainte-Marguerite and Moisie rivers. But because it was located on land with urban development potential, the reserve was not welcomed by Sept-Îles residents (Corporation Ashuanipi 2010).

In 1949, the federal government created a second reserve, the Maliotenam Reserve, in an effort to group all Innu from Sept-Îles. Though some made the move, 50 families or so refused to abandon their traditional gathering site. The conflict was finally resolved in 1966 when the Uashat Reserve was finally integrated into Sept-Îles' development plan (Corporation Ashuanipi 2010).

Figure 11-1 illustrates the boundaries of the Uashat and Maliotenam reserves.



Source: MAINC 2010a

Figure 11-1 Uashat and Maliotenam Reserves.

Socio-Economics

Demographics

Indian Register data compiled for INAC indicates that the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community had 3,805 members in 2009 (3,114 on the reserve and 691 off the reserve). The decision by the Hudson's Bay Company to concentrate its fur trade activities in Sept-Îles in the 19th century explains the relatively large number of people, since many internal trading posts eventually shut down and several Innu bands then chose to merge with the Sept-Îles community (MAINC 2009).

The community's male-female ratio is balanced. There is a large youth population, and individuals under the age of 25 make up almost half of all members. Table 11-1 details these figures and compares the data with 2009 Statistics Canada numbers for the population of Québec.

Table 11-1 2009 Demographics for the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Community as Compared to Provincial Data (MAINC 2009, Statistics Canada 2010, Hydro-Québec 2007)

Demographic	Uashat mak Mani-Utenam		Province of Québec
	Number of people	Percentage	Percentage
Total population	3805	-	-
On the reserve	3114	81.8	-
Off the reserve	691	18.2	-
Men	1883	50.5	49.5
Women	1922	49.5	50.5
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	745	19.6	12.7

In the past 30 years, the population of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam has more than doubled, rising from 1,543 people in 1908 to 3,805 people in 2009. However, this growth has slowed in the past 10 years (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Education

Like many other Aboriginal communities in Québec, the Innu population of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam has little formal education. In fact, while 70% of Innu 15 years and older have completed elementary school, only 30% have finished high school. Recently, the drop-out and failure rates have risen at all academic levels. The phenomenon has often been blamed on the programs being taught in a second language (French is prevalent as early as grade seven), the fact that children must leave the reserve to pursue their studies, and the community's bleak economic prospects. The community has therefore introduced several programs and measures aimed at improving the situation. The positive effects have already begun to emerge (Hydro-Québec 2007).

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

INAC data (2008-2009) indicates that the Uashat Reserve has 425 housing units while Mani-Utenam has 434. In 2003, each home was shared by an average of four people. This figure is similar to that in other Québec reserves (MAINC 2010a, Hydro-Québec 2007).

In general, three generations (parents, children and grandchildren) live under one roof, leading to strong intergenerational ties that can also create conflicts. It is estimated that 300 requests for housing are filed each year – a figure that is significantly greater than the number of units available (Hydro-Québec 2007).

To help resolve the issue, the community has undertaken several housing projects on both reserves. However, these efforts are insufficient. Most Innu families want to live on the Uashat reserve on which little space is available, and the area will soon have reached its limit. The Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community has therefore initiated expansion plans, signing an agreement with the City of Sept-Îles in 2005 (Hydro-Québec 2007).

At present, there are three schools in the community: one elementary school on each reserve and a high school in Uashat. A seniors' home, an outdoor theatre, sports facilities, a youth centre, a shopping centre and a museum have also been built on the reserve (MAINC 2010a).

Community Health

The sources consulted did not provide specific information on the health of the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community. However, a regional longitudinal study on the health of the First Nations in Québec provides an overview of the situation. Aboriginal populations in Québec are particularly prone to diabetes and respiratory illnesses. Overweight and obesity affect half of all adolescents and two-thirds of adults, increasing their risk of developing diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. The level of physical activity in adolescents is low, as only 35.8% of boys and 43.4% of girls are physically active two to three times per week (CSSSPNQL 2006).

Tobacco use is widespread, as 50% of adults consume it on a daily basis. Alcohol and drug consumption rates are also high, and alcohol and drug abuse reduction initiatives have has little effect. Over one in five adults consume five glasses of alcohol or more daily, and one-third of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 14 and three-quarters of adolescents 15 to 17 affirm that they have consumed alcoholic beverages. Over two in five teenagers also admit to consuming drugs or volatile substances in the 12 months prior to the survey (CSSSPNQL 2006).

With regards to the mental health of Aboriginal populations in Québec, personal and social wellbeing figures are troublesome. Over one-third of adult members of First Nation bands report suicidal thoughts and almost one adult out of five has attempted suicide (CSSSPNQL 2006).

Economic Indicators

Table 11-2 presents economic indicators for the Uashat and Mani-Utenam reserves. Data from 2006 point to a relatively high level of economic activity, a low employment rate and strong unemployment. Median incomes are similar from one reserve to the other and are significantly lower than the median income for the Province of Québec. The 1996 to 2006 data show little variation over time.

Table 11-2 Economic Indicators for the Uashat and Mani-Utenam Reserves as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006).

Economic Indicator	Uashat			Mani-Utenam			Province of Québec
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation Rate (%)	53.8	51.8	54.3	55.1	54.3	52.6	64.9
Employment Rate (%)	N/A	33.1	33.3	N/A	30.0	36.2	60.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	43.9	37.5	38.6	42.9	46.1	32.5	7.0
Average Income ($)	14,797	14,637	13,997	14,245	14,064	15,040	24,430

Economic Activities

As in most Aboriginal communities, the economy in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam chiefly relies on the public sector. The band council is the largest employer on the reserve, providing some 400 positions.

The band council oversees many economic activities. Commercial fishing is very important to the community, creating mainly seasonal jobs, and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam has a fleet for crab, lobster, shrimp and demersal fish fishing. A seafood product plant is being built. The community also plans to develop forestry activities, which are currently limited.

Private sector economic activities stem from some thirty private businesses, mainly in construction and services. Though the services sector offers particularly varied opportunities, making it possible to meet the demand for goods and services, most purchases are made in the neighbouring City of Sept-Îles.

Trapping, hunting, fishing and gathering activities are also important to the band's economy. Depending on their extent, these activities may constitute significant sources of income for families (Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. 2006).

Development Projects

In December 2005, in collaboration with the Matimekush-Lac John and Kawawachikamach communities, the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam band created Tshiuetin Rail Transportation Inc. Studies carried out by Hydro-Québec in 2007 indicate that the community was also working on other development projects including a mini hydroelectric station, wind farm, bowling alley and hotel. The tourism sector is seen as having strong development potential. Despite the lack of funding, the possibility of offering ecotourism, ethnotourism and other tourist activities is currently being examined (Hydro-Québec 2007, Transport Ferroviaire Tshiuetin 2009).

In May 2008, an IBA was signed between Consolidated Thompson, the promoter of the Lac Bloom iron mine, and the band, ensuring the participation of the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community in the project through training, employment and possible contracts. The agreement guarantees that the group will gain fair socio-economic and financial benefits and includes provisions to recognize and support Uashat mak Mani-Utenam culture, traditions and values (Consolidated Thompson 2008).

11.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

Historic Activities

Available data did not indicate specific boundaries for the territory of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. In fact, their land is represented with that of the Matimekush-Lac John community, with whom the band formed the Ashuanipi Corporation to spearhead the land claims process. The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam drafted two maps of their territory for the La Romaine project consultations. The first is of the land claimed by the Ashuanipi Corporation (Figure 11-2) and the second is of the Sept-Îles division of the Saguenay beaver reserve (Figure 11-3). Both aim to present the Ashuanipi Corporation community territories but do not provide information on actual traditional or contemporary use.

There are few detailed data on the territory traditionally used by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam, and the CAM did not conduct any land use studies for the band in the 1980s. However, ethnographic and ethnohistorical studies have established that the territory used by the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community in the first half of the 20th century included the Sainte-Marguerite and Moisie river basins and that the interior comprised lakes Petitsikapau, Caniapiscau and Michikamau (Hydro-Québec 2007). Figure 11-3 of the Saguenay beaver reserve (Sept-Îles division) reveals actual traditional territory use, since each trapping lot was attributed to an owner-user.

The available information does not mention use in the Project area.

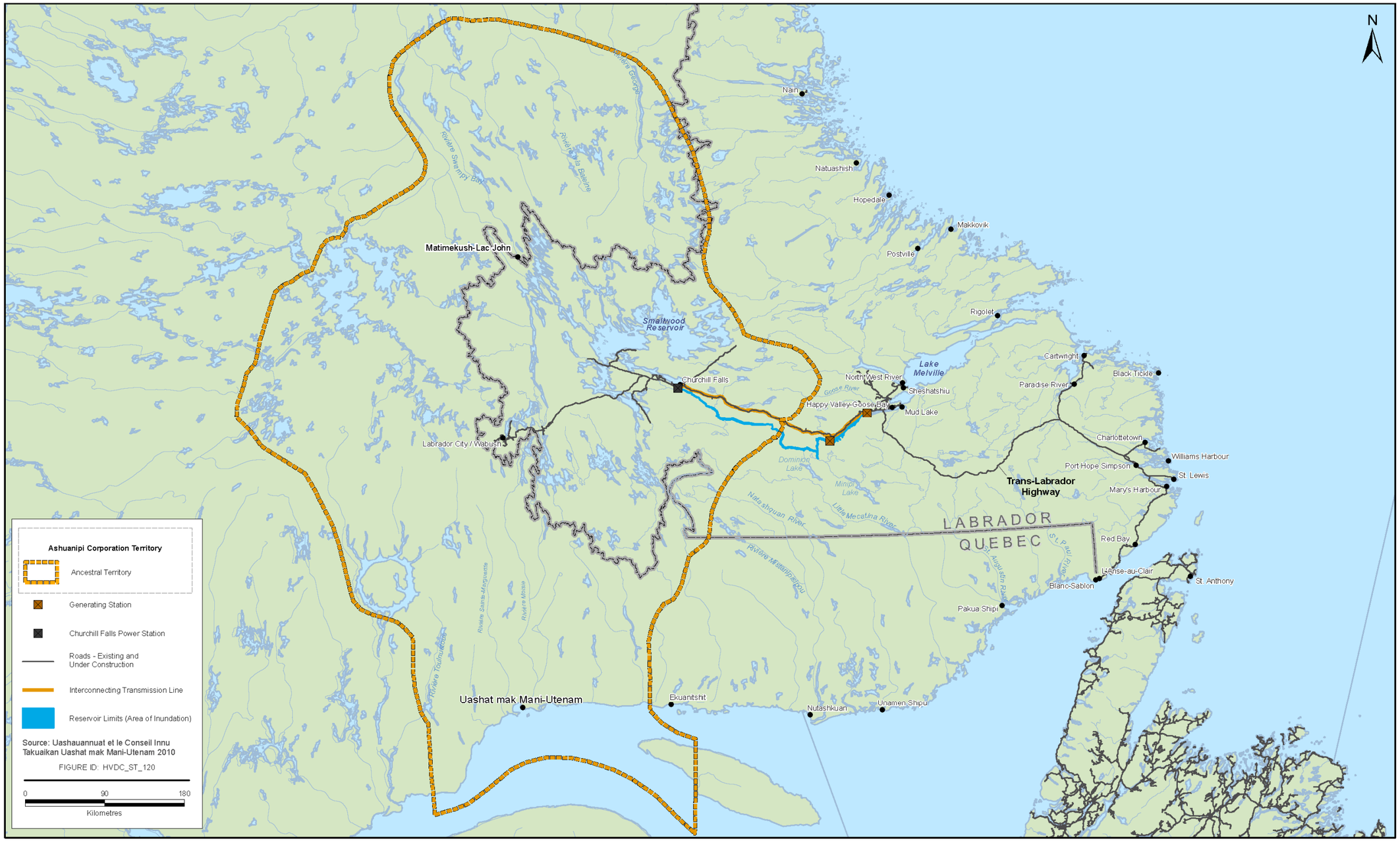
Contemporary Activities

Like the information on traditional territory use, that on contemporary land use by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam is rare. Therefore, there is no recent evidence to confirm the development of the trapping lots identified on Figure 11-3 in more recent times.

In February 2010, 150 members of the Innu Strategic Alliance, which includes the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam band, organized a group hunt at Cache River, north of the Churchill River. Though this activity constitutes an Innu activity in the Project area, the hunt was, in fact, an exceptional event that aimed to support Aboriginal rights claims on ancestral Innu territory in parts of Québec and Labrador (Innu Strategic Alliance press release, February 20, 2010). This activity does not indicate contemporary use in the Churchill River area. Available Uashat mak Mani-Utenam territory use data therefore does not show recent occupation in the Project area.

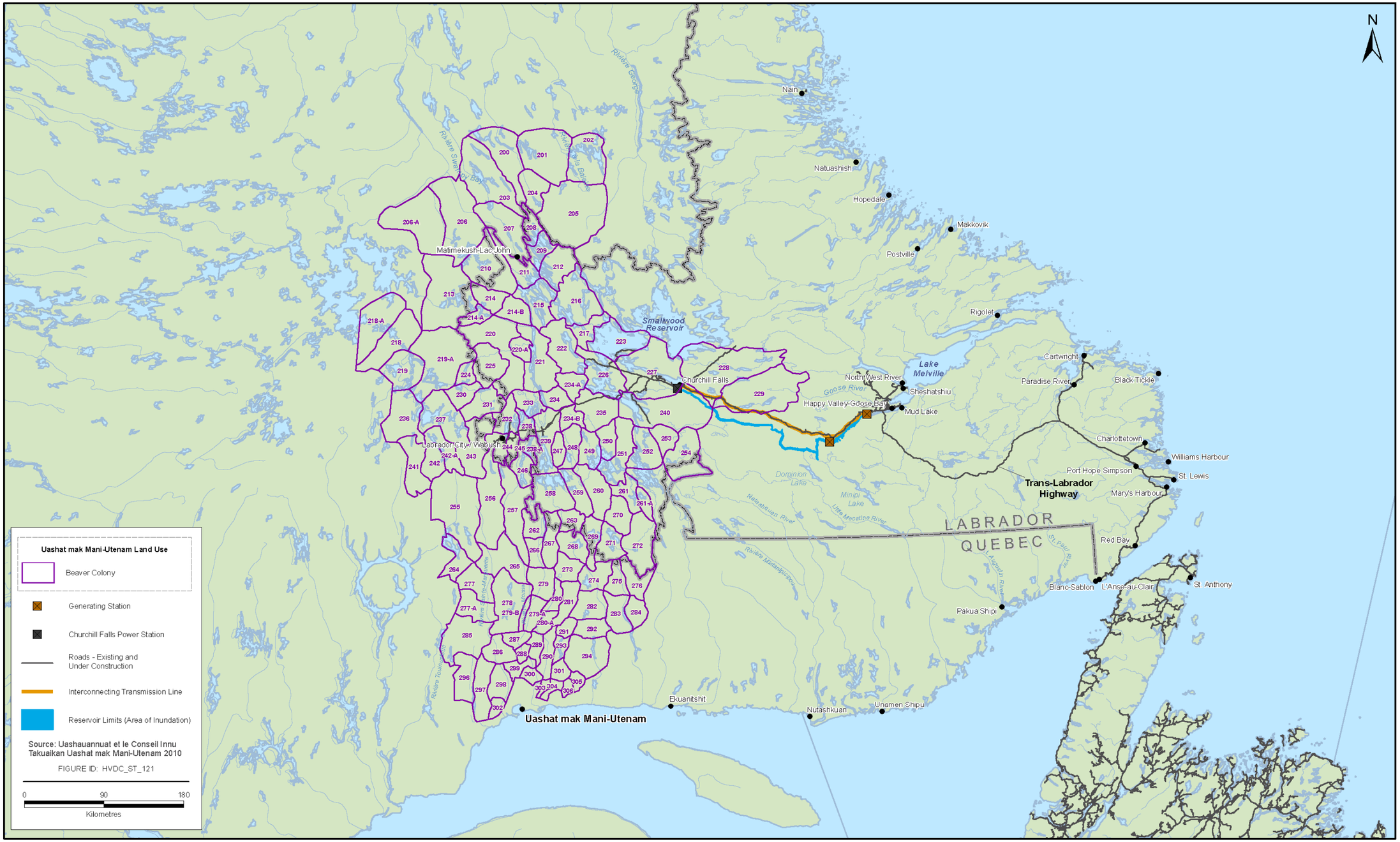
The 2006 Hydro-Québec study conducted as part of the La Romaine Connection project sought to determine recent territory use by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and the activities carried out in the last five years (Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. 2006). The study confirmed that territory use remained a key component of Innu culture. As mentioned earlier, the Innu way of life changed considerably through the years. The 1950s marked a turning point, with an increase in settlement and the 1954 creation of the Saguenay beaver reserve and implementation of trapping lots (Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. 2006).

Since 1996, the community has been working to preserve its traditional activities. Grants that mainly stem from the fund created as part of the 1994 agreement between Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Hydro-Québec as compensation for the construction of the Sainte-Marguerite-3 Complex led to the establishment of new camps and snowmobile trails across the territory, which increased land use. The Innu mainly hunt for subsistence (small game, caribou) and take part in recreational activities. Trapping is also practiced, though to a lesser degree (Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. 2006).



Source: Uashanannnuat et le. Conseil Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam 2010

Figure 11-2 Ancestral Territory of the Ashuanipi Corporation (Matimekush - Lac John and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam)



Source: Uashanannnuat et le. Conseil Innu Takuaikan Utenam mak Mani-Utenam 2010

Figure 11-3 Saguenay Beaver Reserve (Matimekush – Lac John and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam)

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Table 11-3 lists the wildlife and plant species harvested from the territory by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. This list was compiled based on information collected by Hydro-Québec from Innu hunters as part of the La Romaine Connection impact study.

Table 11-3 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. 2006).

Resource	Resources harvested from the territory, 2000-2005
Big Game	caribou, moose, bear.
Furbearers	beaver, otter, lynx, marten, fox.
Small Game	hare, porcupine, ptarmigan.
Birds and By-products	duck, goose, eggs.
Fish	pike, burbot, brook trout, sea-run brook trout, Atlantic salmon, lake trout.
Plants	blueberry, raspberry, partridgeberry, cloudberry.

Cultural visits and stays to transmit traditional knowledge to troubled young people are sometimes organized. There are also community camps on the territory. The band has implemented several projects to consolidate these locations and foster land use (Castonguay Dandenault et Associés inc. 2006).

11.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

The Table 11-4 presents the issues of concern expressed by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and identifies the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is grouped by category and sub-category.

The information on which the issues of concern are based comes from different sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

Table 11-4 Uashat mak Mani-Utenam: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Use of territory	Impact of the project on hunting, fishing and trapping - negative impacts on our traditional lands	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 CEAR submission, December 18, 2009	
		Lack of information regarding Innu occupation, frequentation and use of traditional territory, including natural resources in the EIS	Letter dated June 16, 2010	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam
		The Project will irreparably transform the natural environment of the traditional lands of the Uashaunnuat, Innu families and ITUM members	CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam
	Gathering places, sacred areas, spiritual areas	Identify the Innu heritage sites in the Project area Identify the scope of the damage they may suffer	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam
	Other	Cultural impact Spiritual impact - Innu spiritual connection to the land. - identity and guardian duty link to the territory - Wish to preserve the territory integrity	CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 Actions des Innus du Québec au Labrador - La reconnaissance de nos droits s'impose, 28 avril 2010, CNW Telbec Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innus of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam
Social	Education, training	Help needed to enhance the schooling rate	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Health	Help needed to address the many health problems Impact on health of the Innu	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue is not related to the Project
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Need of housing and community infrastructure	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
	Other	Attempt to divide the community with the Innu of Goose Bay	Des Innus en colère, L'Actualité, 1er mai 2010	No response required
Economic	Benefits	Economic benefits for the community	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	Employment and procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	IBAs	Wish an IBA	Meeting dated January 12, 2009, Uashat, Québec	No IBA is required. Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Uashat mak Mani-Uteman's interest in the Project area
	Other	Economic distress on the reserve Economic effects	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	This issue is not related to the Project
		Necessity to respect the Innu visions on the natural resources development	Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Uashat mak Mani-Uteman's interest in the Project area
Environment	Cumulative effects	They have been affected by the Upper Churchill Project	IR JRP.1S/2S	This issue is not related to the Project
		Cumulative effects of The Project in combination with other projects	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM11 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM44 CEAR submission, June	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section 9.9. Volumes IIA, IIB and III. IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.163

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			22, 2009 Meeting dated January 12, 2009, Uashat, Québec December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	
	Impact on biophysical	Impact on navigable waters. Impact on water quality	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA Sections 4.7, 4.12 and 4.15. Volume III, Section 5.5
	Impact on flora	Irreversible impacts on fauna and flora	L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IIA, Chapter 4. Volume IIB, Chapter 5. IR JRP.83 and IR JRP.116
	Impact on wildlife	Impacts on wildlife: caribou, fish, waterfowl and migratory birds.	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM11 L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec CEAR submission, February 27,	This issue has been addressed. EIS, Volume IIA, Chapter 4. Volume IIB, Chapter 5. IR JRP.17, IR JRP.83 and IR JRP.116

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			2008 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
		The Red Wine caribou herd and the George River herd are one and the same.	The Telegram, March 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed. EIS, Volume IIA, Section 2.4. EIS Volume IIB, Section 5.14. IR JRP.93, IR JRP.157
		Impact on mercury accumulation.	CEAR submission, February 27, 2008	This issue has been addressed. EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4. IR JRP.20, IR JRP.21, IR JRP.22, and IR JRP.156
EA Process	Other	Lack of consultation and consideration of the Québec Innu's interests Consultation is necessary Consulted late in the process Method	CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 CEAR submission, December 18, 2009 December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request CEAR submission, June 3, 2010 Letter dated June 16, 2010 Letter dated November 10, 2010 Meeting dated January 12, 2009, Uashat, Québec December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request Les craintes des Autochtones, Radio-Canada, 28	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Uashat mak Mani-Uteman's interest in the Project IR JRP.2, IR JRP.1S/2S, and IR JRP.151

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			septembre 2009 Des Innus de la Côte-Nord sont consultés, Radio-Canada, 12 janvier 2009 Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010 L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec Letter dated January 6, 2010 IR JRP. 1S/2S	
		Funding of consultation	Letter dated June 16, 2010 Letter dated November 10, 2010	This issue has been addressed. Financial support was offered
		Question the need for the project Question the identity of the future buyers and consumers of the energy generated by the Project?	CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	These issues have been addressed EIS Volume IA, Chapter 2. IR JRP.5, IR JRP.25, IR JRP.25S, and IR JRP.146
		Question the Proponent's approach and the logic of dividing the generation and transmission projects, when its components cannot be dissociated	CEAR submission, June 22, 2009 Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM11 Meeting dated January 12, 2009, Uashat, Québec December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Staged Environmental Assessment Approach	December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	The transmission line is a separate project that will undergo its own assessment
	TEK consideration	Lack of traditional knowledge	IR JRP.1S/2S	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Uashat mak Mani-Uteman's interest in the Project
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Lack of recognition of rights and title by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador A portion of the area affected by the Project is subject to the aboriginal title, aboriginal rights and treaty rights of the Uashaunnuat Lack of recognition of rights and lack of consent from Innus	December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request Meeting dated January 12, 2009, Uashat, Québec December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project, Memory #DM11 CEAR submission, February 27, 2008 Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010,	This is beyond the ability of Nalcor to address

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			CNW Telbec The National Post, March 2, 2010 The Gazette, March 2, 2010 The Globe and Mail, March 2, 2010 The Edmonton Journal, March 4, 2010 CNW Telbec, March 17, 2010 Letter dated November 10, 2010 CEAR submission, June 22, 2009	
	Other	The Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement - Wish to be consulted - Fears to lose aboriginal rights on Labrador	The Telegram, March 3, 2010 Meeting dated January 12, 2009, Uashat, Québec CBC News, February 22, 2010 The Telegram, February 23, 2010 CBC News, February 21, 2010 Calgary Herald, March 1, 2010 CFGB-FM, February 23, 2010 Letter dated January 6, 2010	Nalcor has no mandate to resolve Aboriginal rights and title issues
		Possession, occupation and use of the territory	December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	Existing data show historical but no contemporary use of the Project area, with the exception of the Cache River caribou hunt in February 2010
		Obtaining consent of Innu in order to use the the QNS&L Railway, which is situated within their traditional territory, to transport equipment	December 21, 2009 The Innu of Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Intervenor Request	QNS&L is a common carrier, therefore, the consent of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam is not required

Traditional Lifestyle

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam seek to preserve their ancestral activities and territory use, practices known as *Innu Aitun*, which is an important part of their cultural identity. During Hydro-Québec's La Romaine project consultations, the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam expressed concern about protecting their ancestral territories and preserving their traditional ways of life. Available information indicates that the Innu were questioning how the implementation of the project would impact caribou migration, which has a direct impact on the community's movements.

Nalcor has developed mitigation measures to ensure no significant impacts from the Project. Available data do not indicate contemporary use by the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Innu in the Project area, and no interactions between the Project and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam *Innu Aitun* are expected.

Social

The profiles of Québec Innu communities highlighted certain recurring issues: first, the need to build housing and community Infrastructure (arenas, gymnasiums, etc.), second, the need to increase education levels and, third, the need to resolve health issues such as obesity, malnutrition and diabetes.

Nalcor understands the community challenges within the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam but can only act as a Project proponent and not as a government.

Economic

The profiles of the Québec Innu communities shed light on several recurrent economic issues. Innu bands are facing specific challenges that include insufficiently diverse economic activities, high unemployment rates, few economic prospects and reliance on government support. The Innu are therefore interested in the benefits that the Project could yield, especially with regards to job creation. The Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community expressed an interest to the JRP in reaching an IBA with Nalcor.

Nalcor understands these economic concerns. However, because the Project site is located far from the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam reserve, there will be little interaction between the Project and the economic interests of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.

Environment

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community shared with the JRP its concerns about the Project's potential effects on wildlife, and especially caribou and waterfowl. The community is also concerned about the cumulative effects it will face as a result of the Upper Churchill hydroelectric generation project and other development projects undertaken in the region.

Nalcor's Project involves potential interactions with certain species of interest to the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community. These potential interactions, the impact assessment and the mitigation measures are discussed in the EIS Volume IIA and B. With regards to the cumulative effects, Nalcor has planned specific mitigation measures.

EA Process

In discussions with the JRP, the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community was concerned with the consultation itself, mentioning that talks were initiated late in the process.

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Nalcor has undertaken a consultation process to foster community participation.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

In discussions with the JRP, the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community pointed out the lack of recognition of their Aboriginal rights and titles by Newfoundland and Labrador.

Aboriginal rights and titles recognition is an issue to be addressed and resolved by the provincial and federal governments. Seeing as the corporation is a Project proponent, and not a representative of the Newfoundland and Labrador government, it is not up to Nalcor to determine the outcome of the matter.

11.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 11-4. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

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12.0 MATIMEKUSH-LAC JOHN (SCHEFFERVILLE)

12.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John regarding the Project have been ongoing since May 2008. The Project Team requested permission to deliver a Plain Language Summary to the community on June 7, 2010. The Band Council announced that this request had to be delayed to after July 7, 2010, as a community election was to be held at that time. On May 19, 2010, Nalcor provided the community with 20 paper copies of the French-language Plain Language Summary and one electronic copy. Nalcor also reiterated their request to deliver an oral presentation to the community. On June 4, 2010, 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary in Innu-aimun were sent to the community. Permission to present the Plain Language Summary was requested again in both June and July 2010.

Chief McKenzie was informed on June 4, 2010 that the 2010 Summer Consultation Program was being initiated and the Project Team asked for permission to do so in Matimekush-Lac John.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

This social profile of the Matimekush-Lac John community is based on the following sources:

- The environmental impact study for Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project, Volume 6, *Milieu Humain*;
- The Web site www.versuntraite.com of the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones;
- The community profiles released by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 2009 Indian Register published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- The 1996, 2001 and 2006 community profiles released by Statistics Canada;
- The 2009 demographic estimates released by Statistics Canada;
- The *Étude sur l'occupation et l'utilisation du territoire par les Montagnais de Schefferville* released by the CAM in 1983;
- The book *Au pays des Innus: les gens de Sheshatshit* by José Mailhot.
- The *Les Montagnais et la faune* research report by Charest et al. (1990);
- The article entitled *150 Innus excercent leur droit ancestral de chasse au caribou* released by Cardinal Communications;
- The regional longitudinal health survey of the First Nations in the Québec region conducted by the First Nations of Québec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission;
- The Web site of the Ashuanipi Corporation; and
- The submissions of Innu participants filed as part of the BAPE public consultation on Hydro-Québec's La Romaine Complex project.

12.2 Community Profile

Location

The Innu of Matimekush-Lac John are originally from the Moisie band. In 1949, the government created the Maliotenam Reserve for the Innu of Uashat, who were to be moved there because of the plans to expand Sept-Îles, and for the Innu of Moisie, who had no reserve. Yielding to various pressures, the Moisie families moved to Maliotenam (CAM 1983e; Corporation Ashuanipi N/A).

With the collapse of the fur trade, the Innu were faced with a difficult financial situation. In 1956, the iron deposits that were discovered led to the development of the town of Schefferville, where a number of Innu moved to find employment in railroad construction and, later, in the mines. However, living off the reserves, families no longer received support from the government and their living conditions and economic situation deteriorated. But despite these obstacles and the pressures on the families to move to other reserves, most people stayed in Schefferville. In 1968, the band was officially recognized (CAM 1983e).

Upon arriving in Schefferville, the Innu settled on two sites: Matimekush and Lac John. Matimekush was developed to a greater extent than Lac John, despite the Innu's marked preference for the other site. Today, the community lives on two territories that lie approximately 520 km north of Sept-Îles. The Matimekush Reserve on Lake Pearce covers approximately 0.68 km^2, and the Lac John Reserve covers 0.2 km^2 and is 3.5 km from Matimekush and downtown Schefferville (Figure 12-1). The two territories are accessible by airplane and train (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones 2010).

Socio-economics

Demographics

In 2009, the Matimekush-Lac John community had some 850 members (845 individuals, 760 people living on the reserve and 85 living off the reserve). The male-female ratio is balanced. Table 12-1 provides detailed 2009 Statistics Canada information and compares Matimekush-Lac John figures to data for the rest of the province.

Table 12-1 2009 Demographics for Matimekush-Lac John as Compared to Provincial Data (Hydro-Québec 2007; MAINC 2009, Statistics Canada 2009)

Demographic	Matimekush - Lac John		Province of Québec
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Total Population	845	-	-
On the Reserve	760	89.	-
Off the Reserve	85	10.1	-
Men	430	50.9	49.5
Women	415	49.1	50.5
Youth (15-24 yrs.)	156	18.5	12.7

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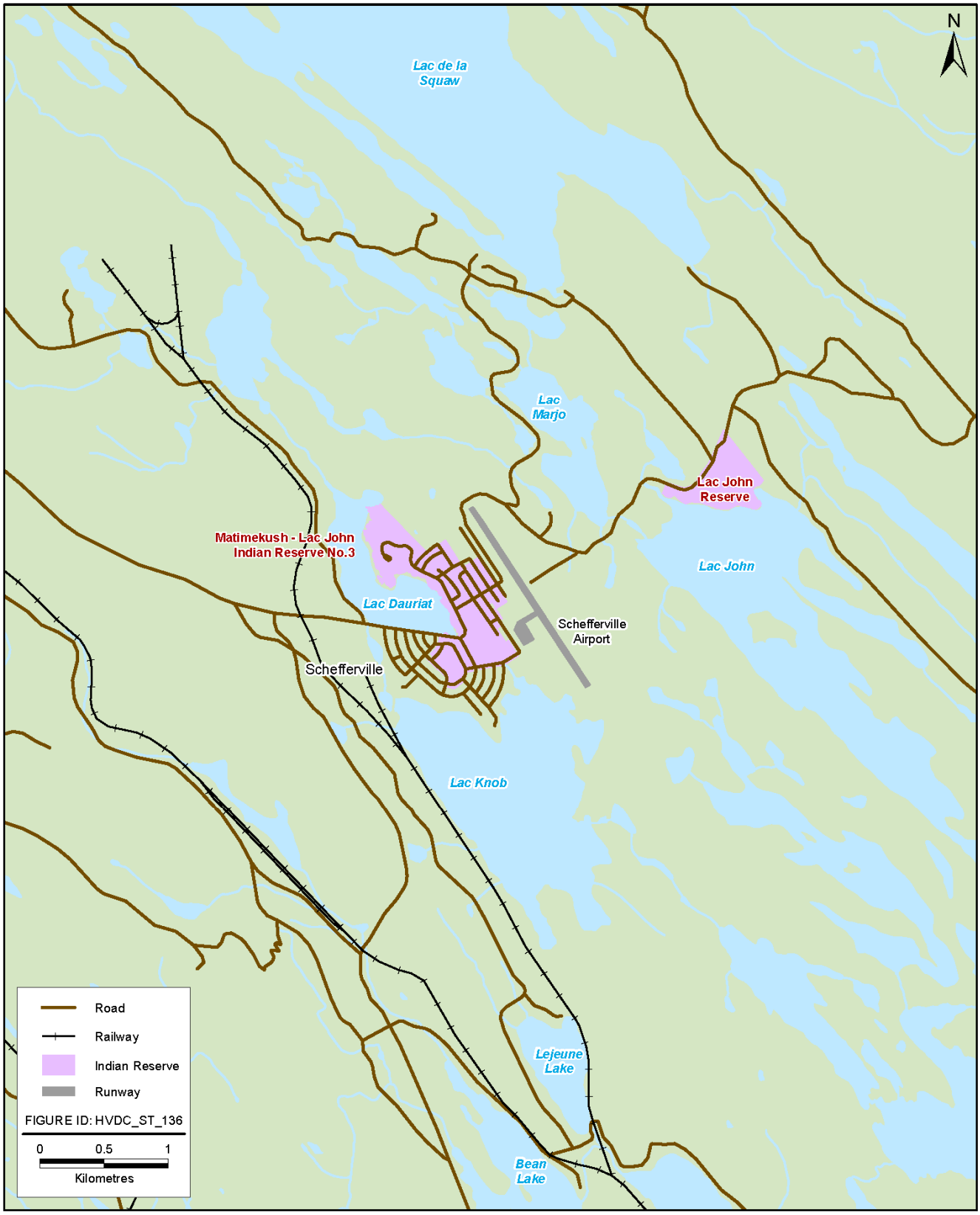

Source: MAINC 2010a

Figure 12-1 Matimekush and Lac John reserves

Education

Education rates in Matimekush-Lac John are relatively low. In Matimekush, 72.6 % of young people over the age of 15 did not earn their high school diploma (Statistics Canada 2006).

The documents consulted did not provide specific information on education in Matimekush-Lac John, but, in light of data for other Aboriginal communities in Québec, the community most likely faces learning delays and drop out issues, especially due to a lack of motivation and the fact that schooling occurs off the reserve and in a second language.

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

In 2008-2009, there were 172 housing units on the Matimekush Reserve. There were 12 on the Lac John Reserve.

The Matimekush-Lac John reserves have varied community facilities including a school (preschool to grade 10), health centre, community radio station, community centre, church, arena, gymnasium and library (MAINC 2008).

Health-related Aspects

The sources consulted did not reveal specific information on the health of the Matimekush-Lac John community. However, a regional longitudinal study on the health of the First Nations in Québec provides an overview of the situation. Aboriginal populations in Québec are particularly prone to diabetes and respiratory illnesses. Overweight and obesity affect half of all adolescents and two-thirds of adults, increasing their risk of developing diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. The level of physical activity in adolescents is low, as only 35.8% of boys and 43.4% of girls are physically active two to three times per week (CSSSPNQL 2006).

Tobacco use is widespread, as 50% of adults consume the product on a daily basis. Alcohol and drug consumption rates are also high, and alcohol and drug abuse reduction initiatives have had little effect. Over one in five adults consume five glasses of alcohol or more daily, and one-third of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 14 and three-quarters of adolescents 15 to 17 state that they have consumed alcoholic beverages. Over two in five teenagers also admit to consuming drugs or volatile substances in the 12 months prior to the survey (CSSSPNQL 2006).

With regards to the mental health of Aboriginal populations in Québec, personal and social wellbeing figures are troublesome. Over one-third of adult members of First Nation bands report suicidal thoughts and almost one adult out of five has attempted suicide (CSSSPNQL 2006).

Economic Indicators

Table 12-2 Economic Indicators for the Matimekush-Lac John Reserve as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006)

Economic Indicator	Matimekush			Province of Québec
	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation rate (%)	57.1	50.9	62.5	64.9
Employment rate (%)	N/A	38.6	41.7	60.4
Unemployment rate (%)	41.7	24.1	33.3	7.0

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Economic Indicator	Matimekush			Province of Québec
Average income ($)	N/A	17 504	14 304	24 430
N\A: Not available				

Economic Activity Sectors

There are 10 private businesses on the reserve, mainly in the arts and crafts, retail, services and construction sectors. The services sector is highly developed, with several retail outlets including a convenience store, pharmacy, heavy machinery store, garage/car parts store, camping equipment store, plumbing equipment store, gas station, video store and an outfitter (MAINC, 2008).

Development Projects

In December 2005, in collaboration with the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Kawawachikamach communities, the Matimekush-Lac John band created Tshiuetin Rail Transportation Inc. The documents consulted did not provide other information on Matimekush-Lac John development projects.

12.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

Historic Activities

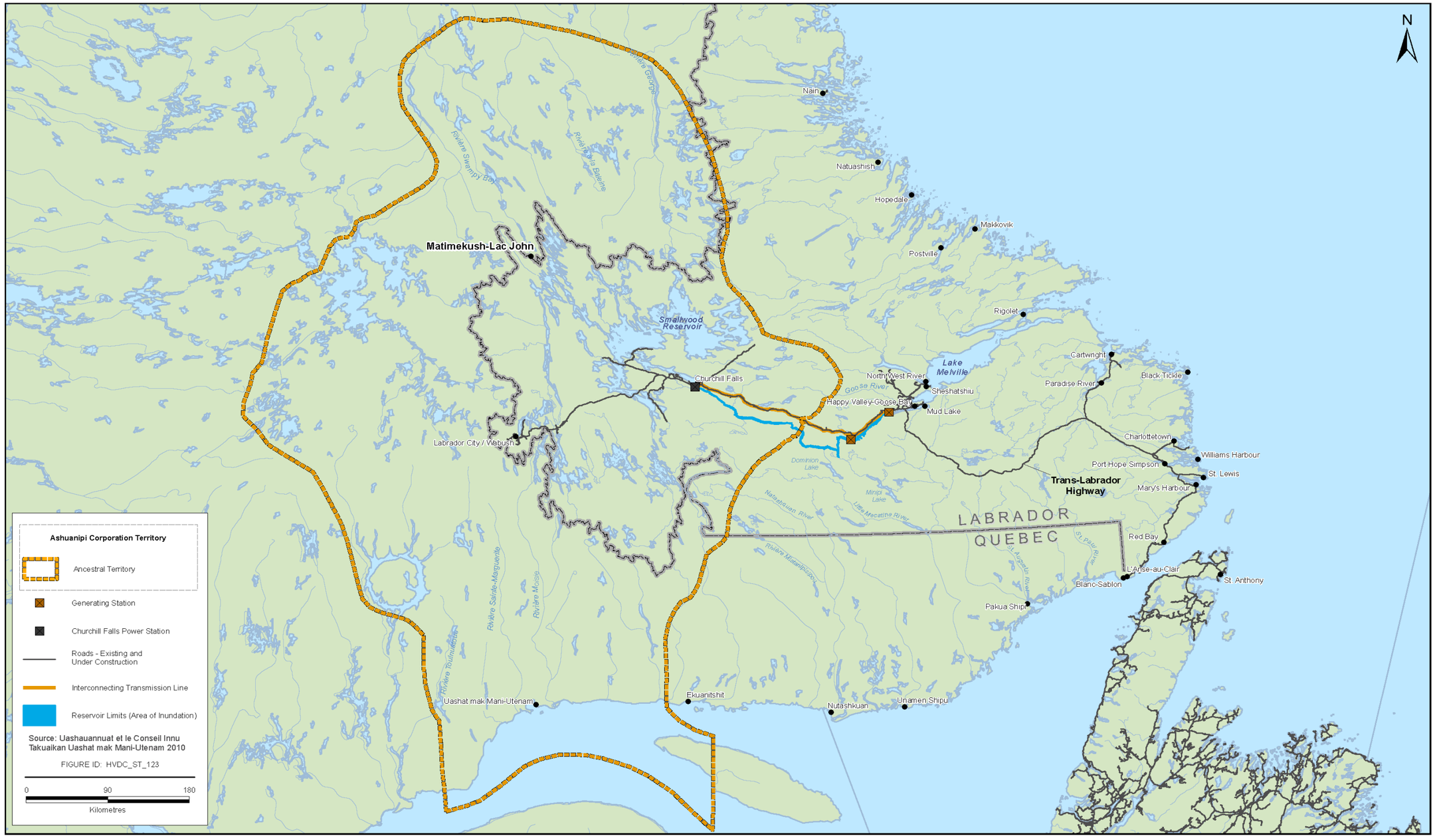
Available data do not indicate specific boundaries for the territory of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John. In fact, their land is represented with that of the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam community, with whom the band formed the Ashuanipi Corporation to spearhead the land claims process. Two maps depict the territory: the first indicates the land claimed by the Ashuanipi Corporation (Figure 12-2) and the second illustrated the Sept-Îles division of the Saguenay beaver reserve (Figure 12-3). Both aim to present the Ashuanipi Corporation community territories but do not provide information on actual historical or contemporary use. Information on the band's travel routes made it possible to estimate the extent of the territory on which community members were present during the historical period.

The CAM study includes a map that determines the camp sites and itineraries traditionally used by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John. This data is reproduced on Figures 12-4 and does not indicate territory use in the Project area.

The CAM study outlines the activities carried out by the Innu of Matemikush-Lac John between 1920 and 1956 during an annual cycle much like the one described in Chapter 6 (Table 12-3).

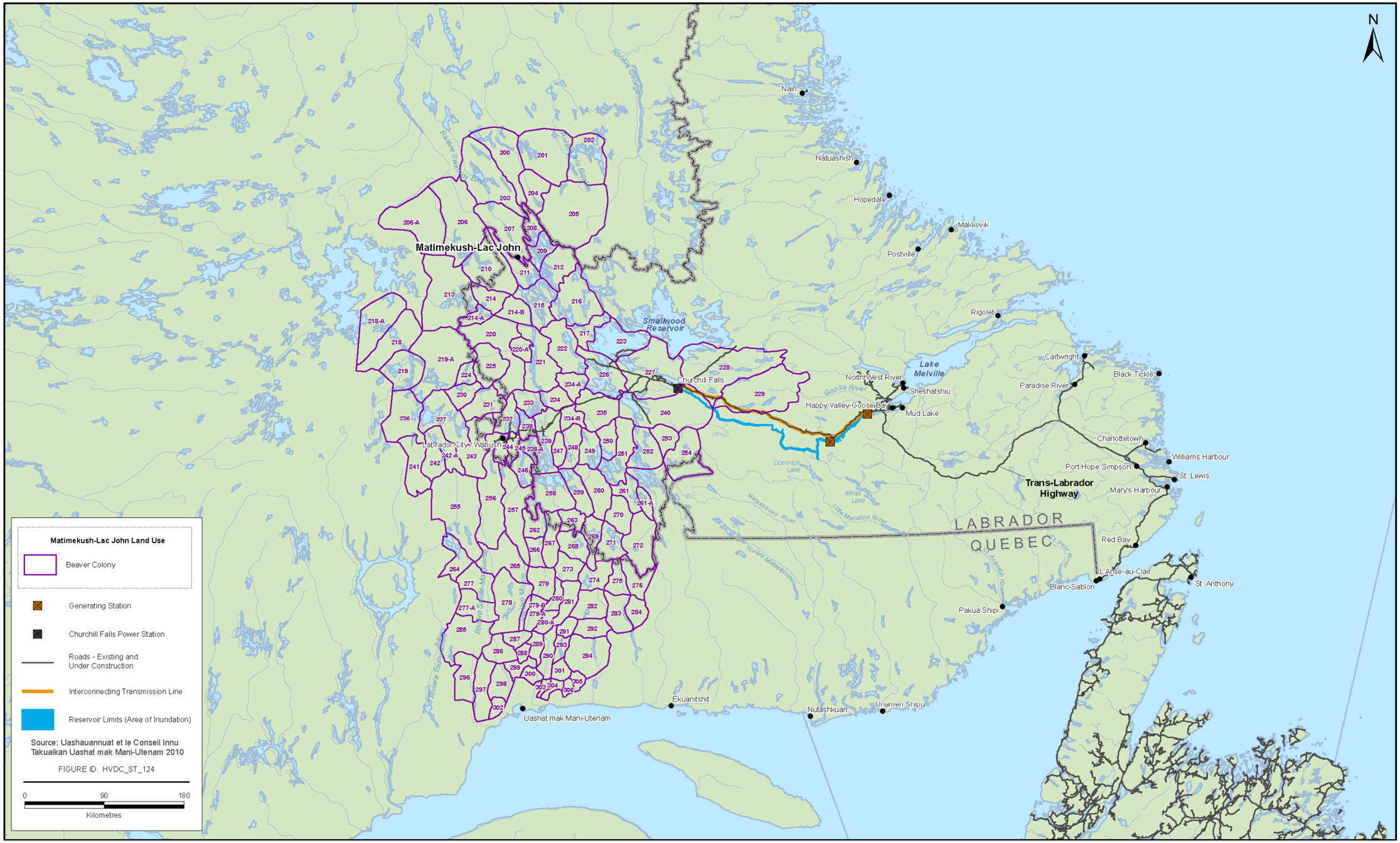
Table 12-3 Activities of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John (1920 to 1956) (CAM 1983e)

Activity	1920-1956 Activities
Heading Northwards	Salmon fishing, small and big game hunting.
Fall	Small game hunting (porcupine, willow ptarmigan, hare), big game hunting (caribou, bear), trapping (beaver, marten, fox, mink, otter), fishing (carp, lake trout).
Winter	Caribou hunting, lake trout fishing.
End of Winter	Marten, mink, fox, lynx, weasel, otter, beaver and muskrat trapping, small game hunting, ice fishing.
Heading Southwards (spring)	Otter, mink trapping, waterfowl hunting, net fishing, otter hunting.



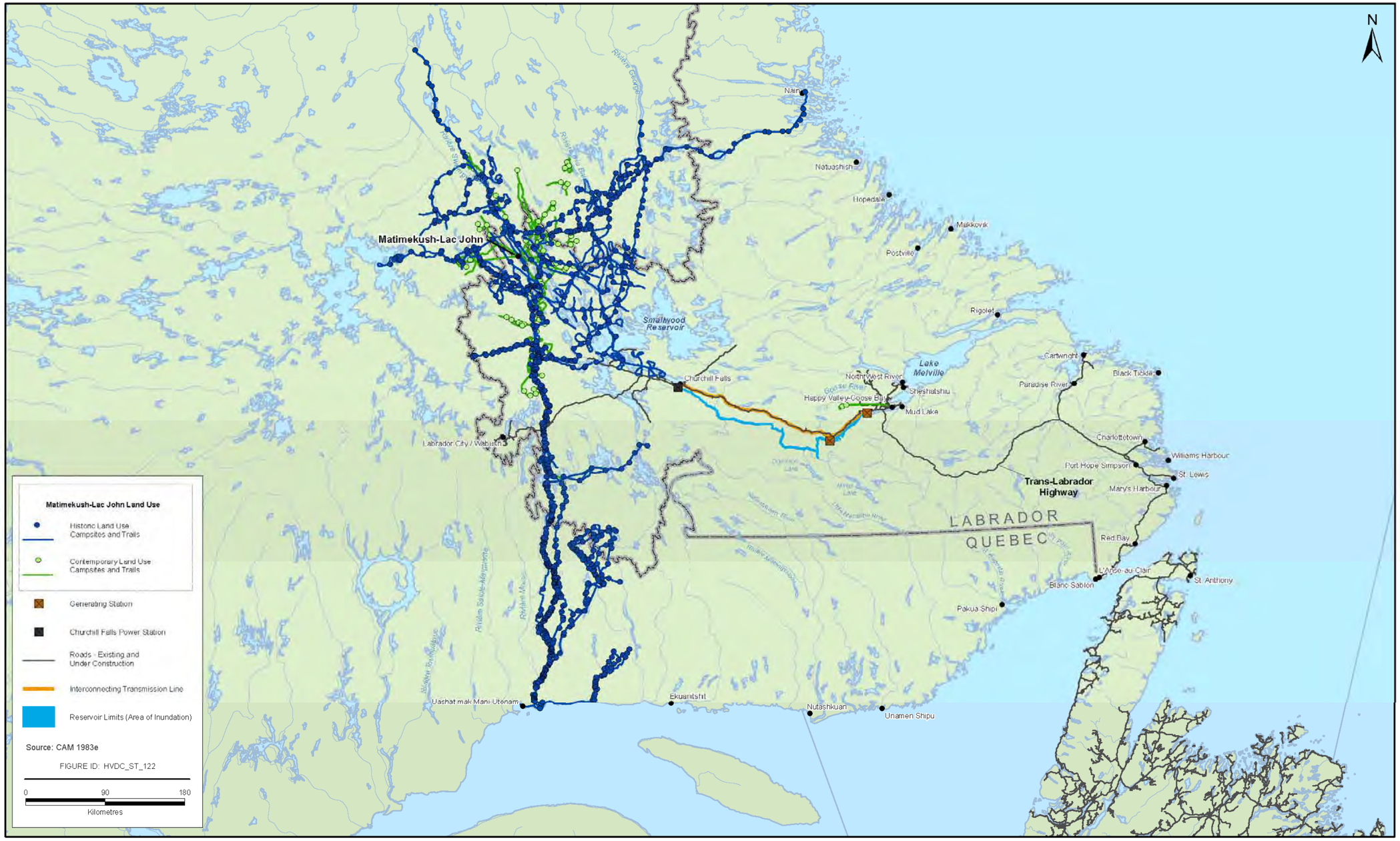
Source: Uashauannuat et le Conseil Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam 2010

Figure 12-2 Ancestral Territory of the Ashuanipi Corporation (Matimekush-Lac John and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Communities)



Source: Uashauannuat et le Conseil Unnu Takuaikan Ushat mak Mani-Utenam 2010

Figure 12-3 Saguenay Beaver Reserve (Matimekush-Lac John and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Division)



Source: CAM 1983e

Figure 12-4 Matimekush-Lac John: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

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Contemporary Activities

In the 1950s, there was a strong push towards settlement among the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John. But unlike other reserves, the Schefferville territory is not situated on the coast. There were advantages to the location (very large caribou herds) but also drawbacks (no maritime resources). The contemporary activities of the Innu take place in all areas surrounding the reserve but are limited by territory restrictions (e.g., the creation of the Saguenay beaver reserve, which assigned specific territories to trappers).

CAM data indicate that contemporary territory use is far less extensive than historical land use. The study lacks information on certain areas but considers the activities on the Matimekush-Lac John hunting grounds within the Saguenay reserve to be representative of the community's general territory use. Originally members of the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam band, the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John share their individual hunting grounds with the Sept-Îles community. These territories are chiefly located north of Lake Ashuanipi. However, there are no data to confirm the actual use of the trapping lots attributed to the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John.

The CAM study includes a map of the contemporary camp sites and itineraries used by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John. These landmarks were reproduced on Figure 12-4, which shows a high concentration of locations and itineraries around the reserve. There is no territory use in the Project area, but two camp sites that can be reached by path to Happy Valley-Goose Bay were identified. With the exception of these two sites, territory use seems to be concentrated near the Matimekush-Lac John reserve.

Available data therefore do not indicate territory use by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John in the Project area.

In February 2010, 150 members of the Innu Strategic Alliance, which includes the Matimekush-Lac John band, organized a group hunt at Cache River, north of the Churchill River. Though this activity constitutes an Innu activity in the study zone, it is important to mention that the hunt was, in fact, an exceptional event that aimed to support Aboriginal rights claims on ancestral Innu territory in parts of Québec and Labrador (Innu Strategic Alliance press release, February 20, 2010). This activity does not indicate contemporary use in the Churchill River area.

Land use varies because the Innu no longer move northwards and southwards but rather travel between the reserve and the areas on the territory where provisions are available. But hunting, trapping and fishing are of economic importance to the community. Because the CAM data lack detail, only an overview of the activities and resources harvested from the territory is available. Table 12-4 lists these activities, and Table 12-5 indicates resource use.

Table 12-4 Activities of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John (1956 to 1982) (CAM 1983e)

Activity	1956-1982
	Activities
Fall, before the ground freezes	Caribou hunting, net fishing, hare, porcupine, partridge, beaver and waterfowl hunting.
Fall	Caribou hunting, net fishing, beaver, mink, otter, fox trapping.
Fall, after the ground has frozen	Marten and beaver trapping, caribou hunting.
Winter	Life on the reserve, caribou hunting.
End of the winter	Caribou hunting, marten, mink, fox, lynx, weasel, otter, beaver, muskrat and small game hunting, ice fishing.
Spring	Waterfowl hunting, net fishing, otter hunting.
Summer	Social activities.

Table 12-5 Resources Harvested From the Territory by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John (1956 to1982) (CAM1983e)

Resource	1956-1982				
	Fall	Winter	End of winter	Spring	Summer
Fish					
Ice fishing			+		
Fishing				*	++
Mammals					
Porcupine	++		*		
Caribou	++	++	++		
Beaver	++		*		
Hare	++		*		
Marten	++		*		
Mink	++		*		
Otter	++		*	*	
Fox	++		*		
Weasel	++		*		
Muskrat	++		*		
Birds					
Waterfowl	++			*	
Partridge			*		
Canada goose				*	
Legend: ++ frequently + regularly n/a not available					

The CAM study states that contemporary travel routes are not documented and that the key routes were determined based on interviews. The railway and roads constitute the most popular departure points. The remainder of the journeys are then carried out by canoe, snowmobile, on foot, or snowshoe. The CAM did not document the snowmobile trails. Figure 12-4describes the historical and contemporary sites and itineraries. It confirms that community members began to cover shorter distances, and illustrates only one marginal route to two camps in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.

12.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 12-6 present the issues of concerns expressed by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John and identifies the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is classified by category and sub-category.

The information on which the issues of concerns are based stems from different sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

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Table 12-6 Matimekush-Lac John: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Other	Preservation and respect of the Innu culture : - Identity and guardian duty link to the territory - Wish to preserve the territory integrity - Maintain the link between the Innu and the caribou - Wish to preserve the territory integrity	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6 Actions des Innus du Québec au Labrador - La reconnaissance de nos droits s'impose, 28 avril 2010, CNW Telbec	No interaction found between the Project and *Innu Aitun* practices of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John
Social	Education, training	Help needed to enhance the schooling rate	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Family and community	Family-work balance	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Health	Help needed to address the many health problems	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
	Infrastructure, housing, etc.	Need of housing and community infrastructure	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project
Economic	Jobs	Economic opportunities such as employment	Telephone conversation dated February 10, 2010	Employment opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	Benefits	Economic benefits for the community	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	Training, employment, and procurement/contracting opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
	Other	Economic distress on the reserve	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue is not related to the Project

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
		Necessity to respect the Innu visions on the natural resources development	Droits territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Matimekush-Lac John's interest in the Project area
Environment	Impact on wildlife	The Red Wine caribou herd and the George River herd are one and the same	The Telegram, March 3, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Section 2.4. EIS Volume IIB, Sections 5.11 and 5.14. IR JRP.93, and IR JRP.157
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects of existing and future projects	Hydro-Québec, La Romaine Project Environmental Impact Study Vol.6	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IA, Section9.9. Volumes IIA, IIB, and III. IR JRP.97, IR JRP.97S, and IR JRP.163
EA process	Other	Wish to be consulted Duty to consult Consultation is late	Un frein au projet du Bas-Churchill, Radio-Canada, 5 janvier 2010 L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec	Consultation has been undertaken by Nalcor in compliance with the Guidelines and at a level commensurate with Nalcor's understanding of Matimekush-Lac John's interest in the Project area
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Recognition of Innu land rights and title in relation to the proposed Lower Churchill Project	Telephone conversation dated February 10, 2010. L'Alliance stratégique innue clarifie certains points pour une meilleure compréhension des enjeux par les médias et les gouvernements, 17 mars 2010, CNW Telbec Droits	This is beyond the ability of Nalcor to address

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
			territoriaux au Labrador: L'Alliance stratégique innue accueille favorablement la création d'une tribune pour régler la question des chevauchements, 30 mars 2010, CNW Telbec The National Post, March 2, 2010 The Gazette, March 2, 2010 The Globe and Mail, March 2, 2010 The Edmonton Journal, March 4, 2010 CNW Telbec, March 17, 2010	
	Other	Tshash Petapen (New Dawn) Agreement - Wish to be consulted - Fears to lose aboriginal rights in Labrador	CBC News, February 22, 2010 The Telegram, February 23, 2010 CBC News, February 21, 2010 Calgary Herald, March 1, 2010 The Telegram, March 3, 2010 CFGB-FM, February 23, 2010	Nalcor has no mandate to resolve Aboriginal rights and title issues

Traditional Lifestyle

The Innu seek to preserve their ancestral activities and territory use, practices known as *Innu Aitun*, which is an important part of their cultural identity.

Nalcor has developed mitigation measures to ensure no significant impacts from the Project. Available data does not indicate contemporary use by the Matimekush-Lac John Innu in the Project area, and no interactions between the Project and Matimekush-Lac John *Innu Aitun* are expected.

Social

The profiles of Québec Innu communities highlighted certain recurring issues: first, the need to build housing and community Infrastructure (arenas, gymnasiums, etc.), second, the need to increase education levels and, third, the need to resolve health issues such as obesity, malnutrition and diabetes.

Nalcor understands these challenges within the Québec Innu communities but can only act as a Project proponent and not as a government.

Economic

The profiles of the Québec Innu communities indicate several recurrent economic issues. Innu bands are facing specific challenges that include an insufficiently diverse economy, high unemployment rates, few economic prospects and reliance on government support. The Innu are therefore interested in the benefits that the Project could yield, especially with regards to job creation.

Nalcor understands these economics concerns. However, because the Project site is located far from the Matimekush-Lac John reserve, there will be little interaction between the Project and the economic interests of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John.

Environment

Data indicate that the Québec Innu are concerned about the cumulative effects it will face as a result of the development projects undertaken in the region. The potential interactions, the impact assessment, including the cumulative effects, and the mitigation measures are discussed in the EIS Volume IIA and B. With regards to the cumulative effects, Nalcor has planned specific mitigation measures.

EA Process

In discussion with the JRP, the Matimekush-Lac John community expressed interest in the consultation objectives and methods.

Nalcor has undertaken a consultation process to foster community participation.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

In discussions with the JRP, the Matimekush-Lac John community pointed out the lack of recognition of their Aboriginal rights and titles by Newfoundland and Labrador. The community is opposed to all projects so long as the rights recognition issue is not resolved.

It is up to the provincial and federal governments to resolve the Aboriginal rights and titles recognition issue. Seeing as the corporation is a Project proponent (and not a representative of the Newfoundland and Labrador government), it is not up to Nalcor to determine the outcome of the matter.

12.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Matimekush-Lac John's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 12-6. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

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13.0 NASKAPI NATION OF KAWAWACHIKAMACH

13.1 Consultation Efforts and Additional Data Collection

Consultation Efforts

Nalcor's consultation efforts with Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach regarding the Project have been ongoing since November 2008. As a result, a Project Information Package was provided to Chief Einish on November 19, 2008, and included copies of the Lower Churchill Project EA Registration document, a reservoir map book, and proposed site layouts at Gull Island and Muskrat Falls, as well as copies of the Lower Churchill "Your Questions Answered" information brochure.

Communications throughout the remainder of 2008, throughout 2009 and to date facilitated further discussions on the Project. Recent consultation with the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach includes:

- Plain Language Summary Community Presentation held on June 8, 2010 in Kawawachikamach. Prior to the meeting, 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary in both written form and on CD were sent and a Naskapi/English translation will be provided.

A detailed record of consultation was provided in Attachment 4 to IR JRP.151. An update reflecting the period after the submission of IR JRP.151 is contained in Appendix 2.

Data Collection

Information for this Chapter was gathered through review of available sources, including published and unpublished reports and documents that contain (as referenced in the body of this section):

- Data gathered from Map Biographies, spatial and temporal data, sources produced by a community and/or with their consultants and advisors;
- Documents that contain a commentary of an Aboriginal group's traditional land and resource use by a second party, such as fur trade journals, explorer accounts, government information and census documents; and
- Materials gathered by a different Aboriginal group, but including information about land use activities about the first group.

13.2 Community Profile

Territory

The Naskapis resolved their claims in Québec through the Northern Québec Agreement (NEQA) in 1978. They filed a claim to parts of Labrador in the early 1990s, but this was not accepted by the Federal Government of Canada pending submission of additional data, which have not yet been presented (Paul Wilkinson & Associated Inc. 2008).

Section 7 of the NEQA provided self government provisions, which were negotiated between 1981 and 1984, leading to the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act (CNQA) in 1984. The closure of the Iron Ore Company of Canada's mines in Shefferville in 1982 led to the Agreement Respecting the Implementation of the Northeastern Québec

Agreement (ARINEQA) of 1990, which resolves administrative disputes over the implementation of the NEQA, James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) and ARINEQA.

The Naskapi Band of Québec was created in 1984 by the CNQA. It replaced the Naskapis de Schefferville Indian Band, which had been created under the *Indian Act* by Order-in-Council in 1971. In April 1996, Council authorized changing the name of the Band to Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach in 1999. The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach is comprised of a Chief and six Councillors.

The traditional territory of the Naskapi Nation in Québec is specified in the NEQA, and asserted traditional territory extends east into Labrador (Figure 13-1).

Socio-economics

Demographics

As of March 31, 2007 members of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach numbered 965 and increased to 1,024 by March 31, 2008. Of those, 849 lived on Category IA-N land in 2008. The average annual rate of increase of the population between 1986 and 2007 was 5.27% during which time the population has roughly doubled (New Millennium Capital Corp. 2009).

In 2008, 59.6% of Naskapi members were under 30 years of age indicating that it is a young population. The relative lack of Elders reflects the high mortality that occurred among Naskapi infants and children in the early 1950s (New Millennium Capital Corp., 2009).

Education

One school serves the community. The Jimmy Sandy Memorial School (JSMS) is managed by the Central Québec School Board and teaches children from Kindergarten to grade 11. During 2007-2008, 256 students (145 in elementary and 111 in secondary) were enrolled in JSMS (LIM 2009; New Millennium Capital Corp. 2009).

An Aboriginal Head Start program is available to the community through the Sachidun Childcare Centre. It is funded by Health Canada and prepares Aboriginal children for school by meeting their emotional, social, nutritional, and psychological needs. The Centre is administered by a Board of Directors and during 2007-2008 it employed more than 15 individuals, including six permanent educators. It is presently operating at its capacity of 26 children, including two spaces reserved for emergency cases referred by Social Services (LIM, 2009).

Naskapis wishing to pursue post-secondary education are required to attend institutions outside Kawawachikamach. In the 2005-2006 school year, 17 Naskapis were pursuing their education at post-secondary institutions (New Millennium Capital Corp., 2009).

Figure 13-1 Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach – James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement

Housing, Infrastructure and Services

There is a shortage of housing in Kawawachikamach. In 2006, there were 130 occupied private dwellings in the community. Currently, the housing stock consists of approximately 154 single-family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, maisonettes, and cottages, including five units constructed in 2007-2008. All of these units are owned by the NASKAPI NATION and maintained with funds from its operations and maintenance budget. They are allocated on a first-come-first-served basis. The Naskapi Nation maintains a chronological list of housing requests, and at the close of the 2007-08 fiscal year, there were 96 names on this list, the oldest from January 1997 (Statistics Canada, 2006; LIM, 2009).

Kawawachikamach also has a fire station, water-treatment plant, piped water and sewage, sewage-treatment system, fire hydrants, street lights, recreational complex and swimming pool. Police services are provided by the Naskapi police force, which consists of four full-time constables and supernumeraries.

Community Health

Healthcare and social services in Kawawachikamach are provided by the Naskapi Local Community Service Centre (CLSC). Three doctors service the CLSC on a rotational basis. It has rooms for medical and psycho-social consultations, radiology, specialized services (dentistry, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, nutrition, psychology and ergotherapy), a sampling and diagnosis laboratory, administration and a counter for prescribed medication. Patients needing long-term care are transferred to external health facilities, usually in Sept-Îles. A dentist also visits the CLSC monthly (LIM, 2009; New Millennium Capital Corp. 2009).

Economic Indicators

Table 13-1 presents economic indicators for the Kawawachikamach Reserve for 1996, 2001 and 2006. In 2006, the unemployment rate was 20.6% while the employment rate was 37%, both of which had decreased since 2001. The participation rate also decreased between 2001 and 2006, from 60.7% to 46.6%. In 2006, Québec's participation and employment rates were much higher than those of the Naskapi while the unemployment rate was lower (Statistics Canada, 2006).

The average income for the Naskapi of Kawawachikamach fell slightly between 1996 and 2006. In 2005, it was $14,816, compared to $24,430 for the Province of Québec (Statistics Canada, 2006). The gross annual income for more than one third of all Naskapi families was under $30,000 (New Millennium Capital Corp., 2009).

Table 13-1 Economic Indicators for the Naskapi of Kawawachikamach as Compared to Provincial Data (Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006).

Economic Indicator	Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach			Province of Québec
	1996	2001	2006	2006
Participation Rate (%)	60.7	60.7	46.6	64.9
Employment Rate (%)	-	39.3	37	60.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	35.3	35.1	20.6	7.0
Average Income ($)	16,159	14,464	14,816	24, 430

Economic Activities

Most businesses in Kawawachikamach are owned, either wholly or through joint ventures, by members of the Naskapi Nation or the Naskapi Band. These businesses include Naskapi Imuun Inc., a wholly-owned Naskapi company responsible for internet services and cellular telephone services, Garage Naskapi Inc. which operates a gas bar, and Kawawachikamach Energy Services Inc., which operates the Menihek Generating Station, manages utility billing to Schefferville region, and maintains the associated transmission lines (LIM 2009).

Historically, Naskapis found long-term employment at the mines, as fishing and hunting guides and on the construction of the Complexe La Grande. By the 1980s, the Naskapi had become the principal employer of the Naskapis. Today, many members of the Naspaki Nation have work experience as office, municipal, recreational facility and community centre employees. The Naskapi employs them to fill managerial, secretarial, administrative and clerical positions. A number of Naskapis are also employed in health-care positions, child-care services and teaching positions (New Millennium Capital Corp. 2009).

Harvesting of wildlife, particularly caribou, goose, fish and ptarmigan, is also important to the Naskapi economy. However, the Naskapi Nation have never been involved in a commercial fishery (New Millennium Capital Corp. 2009).

Development Projects

The Naskapis have a number of projects underway, including work with the Schefferville Airport Corporation and with Kawawachikamach Energy Services Inc. on the Menihek Power Dam. Additionally, wildlife harvesting could potentially contribute to the economy with the organization of commercial caribou harvests and the processing of caribou meat, as well as commercial fishing operations (Naskapi Community website)

13.3 Historic and Contemporary Activities

Historic Activities

Naskapi is French a term borrowed from the Saguenay River First Nations, where it meant "*people of the place where it fades from sight*" (Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach 2010). The term first appears in the Jesuit records in 1643 as Ounachkapiouek, while its current form, Naskapi, first appeared in 1733. The term was used by missionaries for independent Aboriginal people in Québec and Labrador. From the fur traders' perspective, these were the people who were least integrated into the fur trade. For the government, Naskapi represented Aboriginal people who "were not subject to their jurisdiction, who could not be enumerated, or had not yet begun to settle down" (Armitage 1989).

The first regular contacts between Naskapis and Europeans were made in 1831, when the Hudson's Bay Company established its first trading post at Old Fort Chimo (Weiler 1992). The Naskapi remained mostly independent of the fur trade because fur trapping, especially marten and beaver, took them away from their traditional caribou hunting area (Cooke 1981).

Between 1831 and 1956, the Naskapis relocated their community a number of times, including moves from Fort Chimo to Fort Nascopie in 1842, Fort Nascopie to Fort Chimo in 1870, Fort Chimo to Fort McKenzie in 1915, Fort McKenzie to Fort Chimo in 1948, and Fort Chimo to Schefferville in 1956 (Harper 1964, Weiler 1992). By the late 1940s, the decline of the George River Caribou Herd had a severe impact on the Naskapis, prompting them to seek assistance from the federal government. In the early 1950s, the Naskapis returned to Fort McKenzie to support their subsistence economy of hunting, fishing and commercial trapping. This return was short lived and

many returned to Fort Chimo. In 1956, most Naskapis moved from Fort Chimo to the community at the iron ore mines of Schefferville, setting up at Knob Lake (Harper 1964). In 1957, they were moved to John Lake, four miles north-northeast of Schefferville, sharing the area with a group of Innu who moved from Sept-Iles to Schefferville in the early 1950s. In 1969, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada acquired an area at Pearce Lake, now known as the Matimekosh Reserve. Section 20 of the NEQA offered the Naskapis the possibility of relocating from the Matimekosh Reserve to a new site, and between 1980 and 1983 they relocated to Kawawachikamach (Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach 2010).

Caribou is the primary resource harvested by Naskapis (Harper 1964). They harvest from the George River herd, mainly in the barren lands (Weiler 1992). In the past, the Naskapi moved with the herd, and travelled throughout its annual range, which extends north to Ungava Bay and south to the Churchill River, hunting "over the whole interior of the lake-strewn plateau of the Québec-Labrador peninsula, turning up at trading posts in southeast Labrador, along the St Lawrence north shore, or along the James Bay and Hudson Bay coast" (Henriksen 1978). Historically, the main issues faced by the Naskapi historically were the vastness of their traditionally land base, , the decline of the George River caribou herd from 1850 to 1950, and the subsequent increases in the caribou herd between the 1950s to the 1970s (Henriksen 1978).

Naskapi oral tradition describes a Fall harvest near Indian House Lake where the caribou herd would migrate annually (Tanner 1947). In 1916, the Naskapi were profoundly affected by the establishment of Fort MacKenzie and the failure of the George River caribou herd to cross at the usual places on the George River near Indian House Lake. The families at Indian House Lake were facing starvation and retreated to Fort McKenzie and Fort Chimo for assistance. This artificially divided the Naskapi into two groups: one at Schefferville, which were those who went to Fort McKenzie, and the other at Davis Inlet, which were those who went to Fort Chimo (Henriksen 1978).

Naskapi hunters were flexible in their approach and, while searching for caribou, hunters followed whatever tracks they found, including small game (Armitage 1992; Weiler 1992). The opportunistic harvest of secondary prey species strongly influences the overall success of a hunting trip for the Naskapi. Naskapi generally subsisted within a cycle of feast or famine, where survival was often about the efficiency of harvesting secondary food sources, and not caribou (Henriksen 1978). Although Naskapi participated in the fur trade, it was not a central part of their culture and was not a main activity. The Naskapi remained independent but maintained limited engagement in the fur trade as it provided them with the basic goods they required (Weiler 1992).

The naming of places is an important part of the use, occupation, history and meaning of a landscape (EIS Volume 1, Chapter 5). The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach are compiling a database of Naskapi placenames building on f work by Paré (1990), the results of which are not currently available (Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach 2010). The Naskapi Toponymy Project is designed to assign traditional Naskapi placenames to geographic features and link them to Naskapi history. To honour Naskapi traditions and values of the land, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach produced a collection of Naskapi legends and stories as told in the 1960s, and since the 1990s, the results of the 'Naskapi Traditional Knowledge Project' have been used to educate youth on the Naskapi way of life on the land (Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach 2010).

The Naskapi Nation of Kawachikamach has a profound and spiritual connection to the land (Speck 1977). "When the Naskapi travel they take care to identify old camps sites, whether they were used by Naskapis in time out of memory, or by people whose blood relations to living persons are known. The older generation take pleasure in teaching the youngsters the geography of the land, with its numerous placenames, and telling them where their grandparents or great-grandparents preferred to hunt in different seasons, where they were born, and where they died" (Henriksen 1978).

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Contemporary Activities

Trails and Travelways

Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach has established travel routes across Labrador (Weiler 1992). Currently, the primary travelways are the TLH and the Québec – Labrador Railway. In addition, charter flights which move families to outpost camps are commonly used (Weiler 1992).

From a review of sources (CAM 1982; Weiler 1992), trails/roads were identified (Figure 13-2), none of which are in the Project area.

Gathering Areas

An important habitation area used in the past was at Indian House Lake, where various Naskapi bands would meet for the fall migration of the George River caribou herd (Henriksen 1978). This site was not extensively used after 1916 due to a failure in the migration of caribou. From 1958-1978, almost no communication occurred between the Davis Inlet and Schefferville Naskapi groups due to the difficulty of overland travel, and neither group went to Indian House Lake during this period (Henriksen 1978). The Indian House Lake site is located outside the Project footprint.

Habitation Sites

From a review of sources, camps are reported along the Québec North Shore and Labrador Railway, and along the TLH (CAM 1982). Many smaller camps are located in the vicinity of Schefferville, on lands set aside under the NEQA (Weiler 1992). No sites are located within the Project footprint.

Aquatic Resources

It was determined from a review of sources that fishing is an important activity for Naskapis (Henriksen 1973, 1978, Weiler 1992). Most fishing is conducted at large lakes, where the main species caught are lake trout, two species of whitefish, two species of suckers, brook trout, pike and ouananiche, while speckled trout are harvested from streams (Weiler 1992:49). Methods include using nets, angling and ice-fishing (Speck 1977, Weiler 1992). Historically, winter fishing was uncommon, since most of the focus was on caribou hunting, but now winter fishing is more common (Henricksen 1978, Weiler 1992).

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no fishing sites fishing sites used by Naskapi Nation of Kawachikamach were identified within the Project footprint.

Source:Henrickson 1978; CAM 1982

Figure 13-2 Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach: Historic and Contemporary Land Use

Terrestrial Resources

The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach has a traditional harvest centered on caribou, although other game, such as hare, porcupine, beaver and waterfowl are also hunted (Weiler 1992). No harvesting areas of terrestrial resources were identified within the Project footprint.

Hunting of big game by Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach is conducted by highly mobile, community-based hunting groups (Armitage 1992, Weiler 1992), and they harvest from the George River Caribou herd. The Naskapi moved with the herd, ranging through its annual range, travelling north to Ungava Bay, east to the coast and south to the Churchill River (Henriksen 1978). They hunted caribou during the migration past Indian House Lake. One of the most important rituals for Naskapi is *mushan:* a feast of caribou focussed on communal food sharing (Speck 1977).

In the past, some of the best caribou harvesting areas were between Border Beacon and Lake Mistastin, east and northeast of Indian House Lake, and just north of Border Beacon (Henriksen 1978). Naskapi of Schefferville hunted slightly north of Churchill Falls in the early 1960s (Henricksen 1978). Wolves follow the caribou herds; the Naskapi "seldom bother to kill them" but when they did, they sold the fur (in Davis Inlet) and occasionally ate the meat (Henriksen 1978). Porcupines are a delicacy for the Naskapi, with their palatable skin, meat and fat. They are often harvested while groups travel on hunting trips (Weiler 1978). There is a good harvesting area of porcupine along the Notakwanon River (Henriksen 1978). Black bears are also taken. The Naskapi of Davis Inlet hunt black bear along the coast in spring, summer and fall. Historically, starvation foods of the Naskapis included snow buntings and squirrels (Henriksen 1978).

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no terrestrial hunting areas were identified within the Project footprint.

A review of sources indicates the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach harvest birds within their traditional territory (Henriksen 1978). Ptarmigan are harvested in winter, while spruce grouse are harvested year-round. Waterfowl, including Canada Goose, Black Ducks, Oldsquaw and other ducks, are also taken (Weiler 1992).

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no bird harvesting areas were identified within the Project footprint.

Although caribou hunting is the main harvesting activity on the land, the Naskapi participated in the fur trade for their immediate needs (Cooke 1981). From a review of primary TLRU source documents, the main animals harvested are marten, arctic fox, red fox, mink, lynx, otter, muskrat and weasel (Weiler 1992). Beaver is only found in the southern portion of Naskapi territory (Henriksen 1978). Trapping activities are often combined with other hunting and fishing activities.

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no trapping areas were identified within the Project footprint.

Plant Harvesting

The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach harvest plants for food and medicinal purposes (Weiler 1992). Labrador tea and berries are commonly harvested near Kawawachikamach (Weiler 1992). A reference was made to using spruce buds and rock tripe in a broth during times of starvation (Henriksen 1978).

The Naskapi use medicinal plants. Of deep significance for Naskapi is the tight link between their health and wellness and the medicinal properties of plants and animals, including caribou, moose, bear and beaver. For the

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Naskapi, food itself is a medicinal agency. Eating is a form of 'taking medicine', especially when one directly eats wild fruits or indirectly vegetable, through the diet of game animals. It is believed that medicine resides within food in whatever form consumed (Speck 1977[1935]).

Based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no plant harvesting areas were identified within the Project footprint.

Traditional Knowledge

From a review of source documentation, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach maintains a number of sacred areas within their traditional territory (Harper 1964), one of which is Deer Mountain near Indian House Lake (Tanner 1967). However, based on the results of consultation to date, data collection and review, no sacred areas or spiritual and ceremonial areas were identified within the Project footprint.

13.4 Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Table 13-2 present the issues of concerns expressed by Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach and identify the Nalcor responses and mitigations. Each issue is grouped in categories and sub-categories.

The issues of concern have been identified from several sources: direct engagement, correspondence, JRP process submissions, public statements, existing literature, commissioned reports, land claims documentation and similar process EAs and submissions.

Table 13-2 Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach: Issues of Concern and Proposed Actions

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
Traditional lifestyle	Fishing	Impact on fish migration up Churchill River tributaries	Meeting Notes dated June 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIA, Chapter 4. IR JRP.50
	Use of territory	Traditional land use in Labrador	Letter dated March 31, 2010 Letter dated May 22, 2009	No interaction found between the Project and the traditional practices of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach
Economic	Jobs	Job opportunities for community members	Meeting Notes dated June 8, 2010	Employment opportunities will be publicly posted by Nalcor
Environment	Impact on biophysical	Comparison of the Project to the James Bay hydro developments	Meeting Notes dated June 8, 2010	The reservoir is smaller than James Bay in size, being restricted within the valley of the lower Churchill River
		Reservoir size; steepness of Churchill River banks	Meeting Notes dated June 8, 2010	Footprint of impoundment less because of relatively steeper slopes, slumping expected to continue as occurs presently
	Impact on wildlife	Impacts on the beaver	Meeting Notes dated June 8, 2010	This issue has been addressed EIS, Volume IIB, Section 5.14. IR JRP.128
	Other	Desire that the impacts of the Project will be mitigated to the fullest extent possible and that a monitoring process be implemented	Letter dated May 22, 2009 Letter dated May 22, 2009	This issue has been addressed EIS Volume IIB, Section 7.1. IR JRP.112, IR JRP.112S, and IR JRP.164

Category	Sub Category	Issue	Source	Nalcor Action/Response
EA process	Communication	Translation of plain language summary was in incorrect alphabet	E-mail dated June 4, 2010 E-mail dated June 7, 2010	This issue has been addressed
		Desire to have Project-related information translated in Naskapi	Letter dated November 26, 2009	Nalcor provided a Plain Language Summary of the Project and EIS in Naskapi and English
	Other	Further plans for consultation	Meeting Notes dated June 8, 2010	Nalcor will continue to provide updates
Asserted ancestral rights	Recognition of asserted rights and title	Recognition of Aboriginal Rights and Title in Labrador	Letter dated May 22, 2009. Letter dated March 31, 2010 Letter dated May 22, 2009	Nalcor has no mandate to resolve aboriginal rights and title issues

Traditional Lifestyle

Correspondence from Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach to the JRP raised concerns about the effect the Project will have on their traditional land use in Labrador. Furthermore, during a consultation event, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach expressed their concern about the impact of the Project on fish migration up Churchill River tributaries.

Based on the available data of traditional land use in Labrador by members of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, Project-specific significant impacts are not expected, nor does Nalcor expect the Project to significantly affect fish migration up Churchill River tributaries.

Social

No social issues were identified.

Economic

Through a consultation event, members of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach requested information regarding job opportunities for members of their community.

Nalcor will act in accordance with the Lower Churchill Construction Projects Benefits Strategy with respect to employment. This information can be found on Nalcor's website at nalcorenergy.com/lowerchurchillproject.

Environment

During a community consultation event, members of Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach expressed concerns about the impact of the Project on the biophysical environment, specifically the size of the reservoir, steepness of its banks and requested a comparison to the James Bay Project. A concern was voiced about the effect on wildlife, such as beaver. Also, correspondence from the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach to the JRP outlined their desire for impacts to be mitigated to the fullest extent possible and monitoring to be implemented.

Nalcor has assessed the environmental effects of the Project on wildlife, including beaver. Mitigation measures to reduce these effects will be implemented as outlined in the EIS and responses to IRs. To mitigate adverse

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effects to beaver, colonies will be re-located to suitable adjacent habitat. Nalcor will undertake a comprehensive monitoring and follow-up program upon Project start-up, employing an adaptive management process that provides an opportunity for stakeholder participation.

EA process

During a community consultation event, members of the community requested information regarding further plans to consult. The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach sent a request to the JRP to have Project-related information translated into Naskapi. Nalcor responded to the request and prepared a plain language summary of the EIS, translating the document into Naskapi. Based on a subsequent recommendation received from the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, Nalcor had the plain language summary translated by their approved translator.

Asserted Ancestral Rights

In discussion with the JRP, Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach outlined the lack of recognition of their Aboriginal Rights and Title in Labrador. This is beyond the scope of the Project and Nalcor to address because Nalcor does not have the authority to resolve issues of aboriginal rights and title. This is an issue for the Crown.

13.5 Conclusion

Nalcor's understanding of Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach's issues and concerns, and Nalcor's responses, are presented in Table 13-2. Nalcor believes those responses are appropriate to address the issues and concerns identified.

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14.0 SUMMARY

As requested in Section 4.8 of the EIS Guidelines, Nalcor has provided significant and appropriate opportunities with the ten Aboriginal groups and communities to be consulted in respect of the Project. Nalcor has presented its understanding of these concerns and issues in this report as well as its response to them as required. Nalcor has collected information and issues that relate to the Project. Further, Nalcor has researched these Aboriginal groups and communities, to obtain publicly available information from a number of sources, to expand their knowledge of Aboriginal interests, values, concerns, contemporary and historic activities, Aboriginal traditional knowledge and important issues facing these Aboriginal groups.

In addition to the TEK that has been previously provided by the Aboriginal groups willing to share information and which has been incorporated into the planning of the Project, further insight has been gained through the research undertaken during the compilation of this report.

This information and the issues identified were evaluated in consideration of the mitigation proposed for the Project, and additional mitigation, as appropriate.

Nalcor will continue to engage with and offer opportunities for involvement during the development of the Project.

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16.0 DISCLAIMER

This Report has been prepared by Nalcor Energy as a supplement to its response to IR JRP.151 and in further fulfillment of the requirements of Section 4.8 of the Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines (the "Guidelines") for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project (the "Project"). Section 4.8 requires that Nalcor Energy as Proponent of the Project demonstrate its understanding of "the interests, values, concerns, contemporary and historic activities, Aboriginal traditional knowledge and important issues facing Aboriginal groups and indicate how these will be considered in planning and carrying out the Project.".

In preparing this Report, Nalcor has used a variety of information sources, including: data gathered directly from an Aboriginal group, community or organization; information produced by an Aboriginal group, community or organization for legal or other purposes; information produced by third parties (e.g. government information, academic research); and information shared by an Aboriginal group, community or organization with Nalcor during its ongoing consultation activities.

The information presented in this Report has been collected, compiled and organized by Nalcor in order to demonstrate Nalcor's understanding of the issues of concern of the various Aboriginal groups, communities and organizations that Nalcor has consulted in respect of the Project. Nalcor Energy takes no position with respect to the accuracy or validity of any of the information produced or assertions made by an Aboriginal community, group or organization or by a third party for or in respect of an Aboriginal community, group or organization which may be contained herein and the inclusion of or reference to such information or assertion in this Report is not and shall not be construed as evidence of its endorsement or acceptance by Nalcor Energy. Nalcor has received this information in the form in which it was presented and has provided this information for the purpose of compliance with the Guidelines to ensure that the Joint Review Panel (the "Panel") is fully informed with respect to the matters contemplated by Section 4.8 of the Guidelines.

Nalcor Energy is also aware that Part II of Schedule 1 to the Agreement concerning the Establishment of a Joint Review Panel for the Environmental Assessment of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project (being the Terms of Reference for the Panel) provides that the Panel has the mandate to invite information from Aboriginal persons or groups related to the nature and scope of potential or established Aboriginal rights or title in the Project area and information related to the potential adverse impacts or potential infringement of the Project upon such asserted or established Aboriginal rights or title. However, the Terms of Reference also provide that the Panel has no mandate to make any determination or interpretation of:

- The validity or strength of any aboriginal group's claim to aboriginal rights and title or treaty rights;
- The scope and nature of the Crown's duty to consult Aboriginal groups;
- Whether the Crown has met its duty to consult and accommodate in respect of any aboriginal right or title recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act,* 1982;
- The scope, nature or meaning of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement

Nalcor Energy is aware that:

(a) the Labrador Inuit have concluded a comprehensive land claims agreement with Canada and the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador ;

(b) that the land claim of the Innu of Labrador has been accepted by Canada and the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and is currently under negotiation; but

(c) neither Canada nor the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador has accepted the NunatuKavut land claim.

Nalcor Energy is also aware that the asserted land claims of the six Quebec Innu communities named in the Guidelines or the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach have not been accepted for negotiation by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Consistent with the mandate of the Panel in this regard, Nalcor takes no position with respect to either the issue of potential or established aboriginal rights, including the validity or strength of claim of such rights or title or of the treaty rights of any of the Aboriginal groups, communities or organizations named in the Guidelines or the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach. More particularly and for greater certainty,

(a) the reference to or inclusion in this Report of information relating to or derived from documentation or other materials associated with any asserted but unaccepted land claim or asserted but unproven aboriginal rights or title by or on the part of any of the aboriginal entities consulted by Nalcor; and

(b) the use in this Report of any of “territory”, “territories”, “ancestral rights” or “aboriginal rights and title” or other similar terms, including ethnic identifiers

is not and shall not be interpreted as an acknowledgement, recognition or acceptance by Nalcor of any claim to or assertion of aboriginal rights and title to any of the lands, waters or resources in or of any part of Labrador, including in the Project area, by any of the Aboriginal groups, communities or organizations identified in the Guidelines or by the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach.

The submission of this Report to the Panel and the contents of this Report are without prejudice to any position that Nalcor Energy or the Province or any of its affiliates or agents has taken or may take with respect to any issue, including aboriginal or treaty rights, claims or interests, before any court or other tribunal or forum or in any other proceedings. For greater certainty, nothing in this Report, including the consultative and other activities that led to its preparation and submission to the Panel, is or shall be interpreted as an admission of fact or liability on the part of Nalcor or the Province or any of its agents or affiliates to any of the Aboriginal groups identified in the Guidelines or to the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach in respect of claimed or asserted aboriginal rights or title or any impacts upon the assertion, claim or exercise of an aboriginal or treaty right or an aboriginal interest attributable to the Project in any court, tribunal or other proceeding. Nothing in this Report, including the fact of its submission to the Panel, shall be construed as creating, recognizing, conferring, abrogating, limiting, restricting, denying, derogating from or otherwise qualifying, the constitutional powers, authorities, obligations and prerogatives of the Province, Nalcor Energy or any of their respective agents or affiliates.

APPENDIX 1

INFORMATION REQUESTS WITH ABORIGINAL CONTENT

September 2010

APPENDIX 1

INFORMATION REQUESTS WITH ABORIGINAL CONTENT

IR JRP Reference	Name	Date Responded	CEA Registry #
JRP 1	Consultation with Innu Nation	July 3, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 2	Consultation with Aboriginal groups other than Innu Nation	July 3, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 3	Aboriginal Knowledge	July 3, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 4	Environmental Assessment, approach, and method	July 3, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 10	Herpetiles	July 3, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 12	Economy, Employment & Business – Study Area and Data	July 3, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 19	Application of Precautionary Principle and validation of assumptions, limitations, and uncertainty	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 23	Habitat Assessment Method	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 26	Alternatives to the Project and Alternative Methods	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 33	Reservoir Preparation and Mapping	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 37	Water Transportation of Timber and Stockpiling	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 38	No Harvesting Policy	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 43	Expansion of Study Area to Include Happy Valley-Goose Bay estuary/Lake Melville and Enhanced Impact Analysis below Muskrat Falls	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 44	Previous Development in the Churchill River Valley	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 76	Social Economic Impact on Mud Lake	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 78	Baseline methylmercury Exposure	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 79	Fish Consumption Survey Results	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 81	Sheshatshiu Innu Fish Consumption	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 82	Fish Consumption, Mercury Exposure and Advisories	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 86	Noise and Aboriginal Health; Page 3	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 87	Noise and Human Receptors	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 91	Use of Herbicides along the Transmission Corridor	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 92	Moose Population Expansion	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 93	Red Wine Mountain Caribou	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 94	Migratory Birds – Interactions with Power Lines	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 97	Cumulative Effects Methodology and Analysis	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 98	Capacity of Renewable Resources	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 100	Mitigation Measures (Air Quality)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 102	Mitigation Measures (Deciduous/ Hardwood Forest Habitats)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 103	Mitigation Measures (Rare Plants – Canada Yew)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 104	Mitigation Measures (Cultural Heritage Resources)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 105	Mitigation Measures (Harlequin Duck)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 106	Mitigation of Impacts on Local Businesses and Communities	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 108	Communities (Mitigation and Compensation)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 109	Loss of Cabins (compensation)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 110	Trapping (Compensation)	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 111	Rehabilitation Programs	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 112	General Questions on Monitoring and Follow-up	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 115	Socio-economic Effects of the Project on Local Populations	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 116	Determination of Significance	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 117	Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 123	Baseline Data Analysis and Modelling	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 130	Data on Economic, Employment and Business	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 131	Economic Modelling	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 132	Business	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 133	Pre-Employment Training	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 134	Demographic Data	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 135	Community Health Data	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 136	Income Support	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 137	Rental Properties and Daycare Facilities	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 138	Snowmobile Trails	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251

IR JRP Reference	Name	Date Responded	CEA Registry #
JRP 140	Residual Socio-economic Effects on Social Infrastructure and Services and Community Health	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 141	Fish consumption Advisory Levels	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 142	Effects of Project Related Employment on Traditional Activities; Page 5	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 143	Existing Knowledge – Effects of change to Land Access on hunting, Fishing and Trapping	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 144	Archaeology Studies	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 1S/2S	Consultation with Innu Nation/Consultation with Aboriginal Groups Other than Innu Nation; Page 19	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 26S	Alternatives to the Project and Alternative Means	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 41S	Selection of Key Indicators	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 70S	Effects on Subsistence – Based Diet	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 111S	Rehabilitation Programs	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251
JRP 112S	Monitoring and Follow-Up	November 6, 2009	07-05-26178 Doc #251

APPENDIX 2

RECORDS OF CONSULTATION

September 2010

Table 1 Record of Consultation, Innu Nation

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
9-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	E-mail requesting whether a tentative date for a PLS presentation in October after the elections could be scheduled.
7-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Peter has completed interviews with 28 respondents, including two women and some variation in age. There is some spatial coverage on which they were unable to get data, however, Peter hopes to fill in these gaps by comparing the composite map data with the Outpost Program data on cabin locations. There was some difficulty in representing gender and age variety in respondents due to functional cartographic illiteracy. This is a drawback to this type of research study. Peter's next steps will be to crunch and digitize the data and write the report.
3-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Several e-mails arranging for update on TLU study
3-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Several e-mails arranging for update on TLU study
27-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Arrangements for a TLU Study update
27-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Update on TLU study. Armitage has completed 15 interviews and hopes to undertake a further 15 prior to completion of the study. Has undertaken 1 joint interview including a husband and wife which proved to be useful. Will undertake 2 more joint interviews next week. Has found land use has shifted profoundly in the last 10 years to use that is more road-oriented. There is still some areas on the land that he is hoping to obtain data on. Innu are taking great pains to access water in certain areas, one of which is at "ground zero" as far as the Project is concerned. Armitage will provide another update After Sep. 7, 2010.
26-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Arrangements for a TLU Study update
25-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Requesting update on study.
25-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Nancy Kller, IN Council, Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Todd Burlingame, Manager EAA, Mary Hatherly, Agreements Lead, Emma Shakrey, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator, Elisabeth Poirier-Garnaue, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Indicating interpretation of point in TLU Study Agreement Clarifying on access to map biography overlays must be discussed internally and Nalcor would get back to IN later in the day.
25-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Arrangements for a TLU Study update
25-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Arrangements for a TLU Study update

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
24-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Nancy Kller, IN Council, Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Todd Burlingame, Manager EAA, Mary Hatherly, Agreements Lead, Emma Shakrey, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator, Elisabeth Poirier-Garnaue, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Requesting meeting to discuss process points from TLU study Agreement
24-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Nancy Kller, IN Council, Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Todd Burlingame, Manager EAA, Mary Hatherly, Agreements Lead, Emma Shakrey, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator, Elisabeth Poirier-Garnaue, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Inquiring into items for discussion in proposed meeting to discuss points from TLU study Agreement
24-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Nancy Kller, IN Council, Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Todd Burlingame, Manager EAA, Mary Hatherly, Agreements Lead, Emma Shakrey, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator, Elisabeth Poirier-Garnaue, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Clarifying reason for requesting meeting to discuss process points from TLU study Agreement; mainly, access to map biography overlays
24-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor,	Clarifying understanding of TLU study Agreement points on access to map biography overlays
20-Aug-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing an update regarding the progress of the interviews.
19-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Informing that the piloting of the interviews was completed and providing the edits to the data collection guide.
19-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	As a response to the August 17 request for a meeting, the Lead Researcher suggested a meeting in Goose Bay on Friday August 20.
19-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Informing the Lead Researcher that a meeting in person in Goose Bay is not possible for that day, but suggests a telephone time at the time suggested by the Lead Researcher.
19-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Inquiring about details of financial information.
19-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing an update regarding the communication of the Project in the community.
19-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Confirming that he will call in for a discussion.
17-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing details of the communication that was done during the day to publicize the research in the community.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Thanking for the update and requesting a meeting to discuss the progress in the interview preparation.
16-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing edited version of draft workplan and data collection guide based on the comments provided by Innu Nation and Nalcor.
16-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Requesting if Nalcor could come see the interview setting in Sheshatshiu and asking what time would be appropriate to meet with the Lead Researcher.
16-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Confirming that Nalcor can come see the setting at any time in the morning or early afternoon on August 17 and providing details on the location of the interview room.
16-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Thanking Peter Armitage for allowing to see the interview setting.
13-Aug-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor), Richard Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager) and Peter Armitage (IN TLU Lead Researcher)	Discussing draft workplan and data collection guide jointly developed by Innu Nation and Nalcor.
13-Aug-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor), Richard Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager) and Peter Armitage (IN TLU Lead Researcher)	Discussing draft workplan and data collection guide jointly developed by Innu Nation and Nalcor.
12-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Providing comments on the draft workplan and data collection guide.
12-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor), Richard Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager) and Peter Armitage (IN TLU Lead Researcher)	Providing comments on the draft workplan and data collection guide, as well as a teleconference number.
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Informing Nalcor of his schedule for leading the contemporary land use and harvesting study interviews.
11-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Requesting availability for a meeting in the Nalcor office on Friday August 13.
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Agreeing to meeting on Friday and suggesting that Nalcor provides comments on the workplan and data collection guide before the meeting to facilitate the discussion.
11-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Confirming that comments would be provided before the meeting and suggesting a meeting time.
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Confirming availability to meet at the suggested time, on Friday August 13, 2010
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Confirming Richard Nuna's availability for the meeting and his potential availability for the meeting with Peter Armitage. Also committed to providing comments on the draft workplan and data collection guide before the meeting.
11-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor), Richard Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager) and Peter Armitage (IN TLU Lead Researcher)	Committing to sending a teleconference number and the comments before the meeting.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
11-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Mushuau Innu First Nation Office	Telephone call to Herman Montague concerning the Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community. Was informed that he is out of the office for the week.
11-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Requesting confirmation of the availability of the community for Nalcor to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation.
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Informing Nalcor that there are elections upcoming in September 2010 and that it would be better to postpone the Plain Language Summary Presentation after the elections.
11-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Thanking Herman for informing Nalcor of the situation.
9-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Thanking Peter Armitage for providing the detailed workplan and data collection guide and requesting a meeting during the week to discuss comments on those documents.
9-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Informing Nalcor of his availabilities for a meeting regarding the workplan and data collection guide.
8-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing a second version of the draft workplan and data collection guide to be reviewed by Nalcor.
6-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing draft workplan and draft data collection guide and requesting for comments from Nalcor.
5-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Inquiring into responsibilities for various aspects of the Agreement
5-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Indicating Charlie McKenzie would be responsible for Monthly Progress Reports under the Agreement and Rick Hendricks would be responsible for providing maps referenced on page 19 of the Agreement
5-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Thanking Rick Hendricks for his response to questions re: Agreement responsibilities
5-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Providing draft workplan and introducing alternate
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher, Ken Brophy, Consultation Lead, Emma Sharkey, Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator	Provided meeting minutes from July 30 teleconference on TLU study.
30-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher, Ken Brophy, Consultation Lead, Emma Sharkey, Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator	Conference call to discuss implementation of IN TLU study

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
30-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher, Ken Brophy, Consultation Lead, Emma Sharkey, Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator	Conference call to discuss implementation of IN TLU study
30-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher, Ken Brophy, Consultation Lead, Emma Sharkey, Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator	Conference call to discuss implementation of IN TLU study
30-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher, Ken Brophy, Consultation Lead, Emma Sharkey, Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator	Conference call to discuss implementation of IN TLU study
30-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher, Ken Brophy, Consultation Lead, Emma Sharkey, Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator	Provided draft interview guide for TLU study
29-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Indicating an additional person from Nalcor would be joining the conference call on the IN TLU study
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Inquiring into convenient time to set up meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher.
28-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Providing availabilities for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher.
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Peter Armitage, IN TLU Lead Researcher	Providing availabilities for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager	Providing availabilities for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Confirming time for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher
28-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Providing call-in number for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Inquiring into call-in number for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Inquiring into call-in number for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher
28-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Peter Armitage, IN Lead Researcher	Confirming call-in number for meeting between Nalcor Contact and IN Lead Researcher
27-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Requesting Rick Hendricks put Nalcor and IN Lead Researcher in touch
27-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Indicating Rick Hendricks is still trying to get in touch with the IN Lead Researcher and will put Nalcor in touch with him when he does.
27-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Thanking Rick Hendricks for his efforts to put Nalcor in touch with the IN Lead Researcher
27-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant Herman Montague	Inquiring into whether August 24 will work as a PLS presentation date in Natuashish. Herman Montague indicated the proposal had been forwarded on to the Chief but that the Chief hadn't made a decision and was now on holiday for the next two weeks.
26-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Requesting he put Nalcor into contact with Lead Research in IN TLU study
23-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant Herman Montague	Seeking confirmation of date for PLS presentation in Natuashish. Herman Montague was out of the office returning Monday July 26, message was left with reception.
21-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Inquiring into whether proposed date of Aug. 24 for PLS presentation in Natuashish would work. If not, requesting alternative date. Offering to provide Executive Briefing on LCP at time of PLS presentation visit.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Inquiring into whether date of Aug. 24 as proposed in e-mail of last week would work for Natuashish. Confirmation by MIFN about the date for Natuashish PLS presentation by end of day.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Proposing logistics for PLS event and inviting input from the community
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Charlie MacKenzie, IN Finance Office	Thanking Charlie MacKenzie for forwarding invoice
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Charlie MacKenzie, IN Finance Office	Inquiring into invoice for "cleaning" from PLS event
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Leonard Rich (IN Staff); Basile Penashue (IN Staff); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor)	Requesting quotes for PLS meeting expenses in Sheshatshiu. Nalcor will be invoiced for including: venue, catering, translation, transportation, other.
13-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Nalcor anti-discrimination policy
9-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rich Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager), Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor)	Discussed details of proposed Traditional Land Use Study Agreement

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
9-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Nancy Kller, IN Council, Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor, Richard Nuna, IN Operational Programs Manager, Todd Burlingame, Manager EAA, Mary Hatherly, Agreements Lead, Emma Shakrey, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator, Elisabeth Poirier-Garnaue, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Finalization of TLU study Agreement
7-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	SIFN Chief Sebastien Benuen	Thanking Chief for permission to present PLS in Sheshatshiu. Indicating Nalcor welcomes any information on SIFN interests, values, issues or concerns regarding the Project.
5-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Inquiring into date for PLS event. MIFN indicated anytime during the day in mid-August would work well.
5-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Leonard Rich (IN Staff); Basile Penashue (IN Staff); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor)	Thanking them for their assistance coordinating PLS event in Sheshatshiu, indicating where invoices could be sent, inquiring into whether there were any issues raised by community members after the meeting.
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	IN Grand Chief's Executive Assistant Donna Paddon	Communicating Herman Montague's indication that July 26 would not be a good date for the PLS presentation in Natuashish and that the meeting be rescheduled to mi-August
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Inquiring into whether July 26 would be an appropriate date for PLS presentation given that many Innu travel at this time due to the celebration of the Feast of St. Ann--agreed to reschedule
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Thanking Rick for forwarding requested information about Nalcor's Board composition to PLS presentation attendee
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Director of Environment); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Director of Environment); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details
29-Jun-10		Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Director of Environment); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Director of Environment); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details

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29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager) Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager); Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor); Basile Penashue (IN); Leonard Rich (IN); approximately 30 SIFN members; Todd Burlingame (Nalcor-Manager of Environment and Aboriginal Affairs); Mary Hatherly (Nalcor - Aboriginal Agreements Lead); Emma Sharkey (Nalcor - Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu--4 hour meeting with SIFN members including many Elders. Dinner provided. See Event Report for further details
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Basile Penashue, IN Staff	Thanking Basile for arranging translation services for PLS meeting with Ann Rich
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Rich Nuna (IN Operational Programs Manager), Nancy Kleer (IN Legal Council), Rick Hendricks (IN Advisor)	Discussed details of proposed Traditional Land Use Study Agreement
27-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Provision of PLS presentation with notes for oral translator
27-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Basile Penashue, IN Staff	Provision of names and titles of Nalcor representatives attending PLS meeting in Sheshatshiu
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Basile Penashue, IN Staff	Requesting further information about the problems with the Innu-aimun PLS document
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Basile Penashue, IN Staff	Thanking Basile Penashue for further information about the Innu-aimun translation

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Confirming logistics for PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu including transportation for Elders, translator, payment methods and public notification
23-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Requesting that PLS presentation be held in Sheshatshiu as opposed to Northwest River.
23-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Requesting further information about the problems with the Innu-aimun PLS document.
23-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Indicating no room in Sheshatshiu is available and so room in nearby Northwest River was booked.
23-Jun-10	Incoming	Letter	IN Grand Chief Mark Nui	Acknowledging letters of May 11 and June 3. Proposing June 29 as date for PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu. Indicating IN staff would assist in arrangements
22-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Logistics for PLS in Sheshatshiu. Innu Nation staff Basile and Leonard will help organize the event including advertisement, dinner, and transportation. Rick Hendricks will meet with Elders in the afternoon prior to Nalcor's presentation, around 6pm.
22-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Requesting availabilities for a phone call to discuss details of PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu.
18-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Confirming date and time of PLS and Executive Briefing on LCP
18-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Donna Paddon (IN Grand Chief's Executive Assistant); CC'd to Grand Chief Mark Nui and Deputy Grand Chief Peter Penashue	Relating of dates set for Natuashish and Sheshatshiu PLS presentations. Offering to provide further information at IN's request.
18-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Donna Paddon, IN Grand Chief's Executive Assistant	Providing information requested by Donna Paddon relating to community contacts and details determined to date.
18-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Confirming June 29 for PLS presentation. Offering to call today or next week in order to discuss logistics.
17-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Inquiring into whether Emmett has been able to discuss potential dates for a PLS presentation with the Chief. Seeking preference of dates for presentation
16-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Herman Montague proposes Monday July 26 from 10am-1pm for the PLS presentation, Executive briefing on LCP and lunch.
16-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Permission to undertake PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu and request for new date--Discussion with SIFN reception who indicated Emmett would be on holiday until June 28.
16-Jun-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	SIFN staff member on behalf of Chief Sebastien Benuen	Received the letter re: the Executive Briefing on the LCP
16-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	SIFN Chief Sebastien Benuen	Returning call. Chief indicated he would contact Nalcor if and when he would like to meet regarding the PLS presentation.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Set new date for Executive Briefing on LCP and community PLS event in Natuashish.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Request permission to undertake PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu and request for new date. No answer. No voicemail available.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	SIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	Seeking confirmation of permission and logistics for PLS in Sheshatshiu. No answer. No voicemail available.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rick Hendricks, IN Advisor	Confirming Nalcor would keep the dates of June 28-30 open for potential PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu.
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	Offering to provide the Chief with an Executive Briefing on the LCP either in Natuashish, Goose Bay or St. John's
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Proposed last week of June or first week of July for PLS presentation. Offered to email PLS documents should the Chief not wish to invite Nalcor into the community.
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	SIFN Chief Sebastien Benuen	Offering to provide the Chief with an Executive Briefing on the LCP either in Sheshatshiu, Goose Bay or St. John's
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	IN Advisor Rick Hendricks	Acknowledging Rick Hendricks' e-mail and awaiting his discussion re: the PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu with the Chief
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	IN Advisor Rick Hendricks	Suggesting date for PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu, responding to questions regarding logistics.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	IN Grand Chief Mark Nui	PLS hard copies in English and Innu-aimun and CD containing pdfs of English and Innu-aimun PLS and PLS powerpoint presentation. Also indicated that PLS presentation is Scheduled for June 15 in Natuashish and a Sheshatshiu presentation is being coordinated
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	IN Deputy Grand Chief Peter Penashue	PLS hard copies in English and Innu-aimun and CD containing pdfs of English and Innu-aimun PLS and PLS powerpoint presentation. Also indicated that PLS presentation is Scheduled for June 15 in Natuashish and a Sheshatshiu presentation is being coordinated
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Confirming arrangements for June 15 including translation services, A/V, catering (via General Store who will then invoice Nalcor). Contact for accommodation Max Clements 709-478-2112.
9-Jun-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Notification that the Chief wishes to cancel and reschedule the June 15 PLS event and Executive Briefing on the LCP due to other priorities. There is also a desire that Todd Burlingame attend
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Confirmation of Chief's request to cancel PLS event and Executive Briefing on the LCP. Suggest of rescheduling for week of June 28-July 2. Suggest splitting up Executive Briefing on LCP and PLS community event. Offered to provide Executive Briefing in Goose Bay or Sheshatshiu since the Chief and Council were spending a lot of time there.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Request permission to undertake PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu and request for new date. No answer. No voicemail available.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Confirming PLS presentation and Executive Briefing on LCP in Natuashish on June 15
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Permission to undertake PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu and request for new date
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Request permission to undertake PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu and request for new date. No answer. No voicemail available.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	IN Grand Chief Mark Nui's Executive Assistant Donna Paddon	Update on Sheshatshiu and Natuashish PLS presentations
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Logistics for PLS presentation and Executive Briefing on LCP in Natuashish on June 15
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Logistics for PLS presentation and Executive Briefing on LCP in Natuashish on June 15--MIFN offered to arrange venue, catering, and translater for meeting and invoice Nalcor for expenses.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	20 Innu-aimun-language copies of PLS. Indicating PLS presentation set for Natuashish.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	SIFN Chief Sebastien Benuen	20 Innu-aimun-language copies of PLS. Offering to post more copies to communities if requested
2-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Introductions and logistics arrangements for PLS presentation in Natuashish
2-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	PLS presentation in Natuashish--Call to MIFN office reception
2-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Call to SIFN office reception to confirm date of PLS presentation. No answer. No voicemail available
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Herman Montague, MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	PLS presentation in Natuashish--plan PLS meeting
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Following up on May 31 e-mail regarding confirmation of date for PLS presentation.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	MIFN Chief's Executive Assistant Herman Montague	PLS presentation in Natuashish
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	Requesting permission to present PLS in Natuashish
31-May-10	Incoming	Email	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	Nalcor would be welcome to present the PLS. Request that Nalcor suggest dates.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	Acknowledging response, indicating coordinator would begin planning.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Introductions and request for permission to undertake PLS presentation in Sheshatshiu on June 3 or alternate date
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Acknowledgement of reply e-mail stating that Chief will confirm.
31-May-10	Incoming	Email	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Raise date with the Chief and notify Nalcor of the response as soon as possible
31-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Emmett Nuna, SIFN Chief's Executive Assistant	Call to SIFN office reception to confirm date of PLS presentation. No answer. No voicemail available

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	20 English-language hardcopies of PLS and PLS pdf on CD. Offering to post more copies to communities if requested.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	SIFN Chief Sebastien Benuen	20 English-language copies of PLS and PLS pdf on CD. Offering to post more copies to communities if requested
13-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	IN Grand Chief Mark Nui	Seeking confirmation of permission and logistics for PLS in IN communities on June 1 and 3. Call made to IN office--no answer or voicemail available.
11-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	IN Deputy Grand Chief Peter Penashue	Seeking confirmation of receipt of May 10 letter
11-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	IN Grand Chief Mark Nui	Resent request for permission to present PLS in IN communities on June 1 and 3
11-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	MIFN Chief Simeon Tshakapesh	Request for permission to present PLS in Natuashish on June 1
10-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	IN Grand Chief Mark Nui	Request for permission to present PLS in IN communities on June 1 and June 3
10-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	IN Deputy Grand Chief Peter Penashue	Request for permission to present PLS in Natuashish on June 1
10-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	SIFN Chief Sebastien Benuen	Request for permission to present PLS in Sheshatshiu on June 3

Table 2 Record of Consultation, NunatuKavut

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
15-Sep-10	Incoming	E-mail	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Request for detailed work plan and weekly report information on Muskrat Falls
15-Sep-10	Outgoing	E-mail	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	In response to request for detailed work plan and weekly report information on Muskrat Falls indicated would look into what information was available
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chris Montague, NK President	Responding to letter of June 16, 2010 re: NK's interests in LCP area and Duty to Consult and accommodate.
6-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Replying to inquiry about NK's proposed Agreement. Indicating response was being prepared.
23-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Indicating fax of new Agreement proposal put forward by the NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC) had not been received and requesting that it be re-sent.
23-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Following up on fax sent previous week re: new Agreement proposal put forward by the NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC).
16-Jun-10	Incoming	Letter	Chris Montague, NK President	Commenting on Duty of the Crown to consult and accommodate and Nalcor's requirement to Document impact of LCP on NK's interests. Proposing a consultation program with attached budget.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Acknowledging e-mail from George Russell and indicating Nalcor would be happy to answer any questions about the PLS that an internal review may raise. Offering to mail out further PLS documents to NK regional offices, should NK request.
8-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	George Russell indicated he and President Chris Montague do not think current time is appropriate for PLS presentations in communities. They are reviewing PLS document internally.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Renewed offer to provide PLS presentation and emphasized ongoing willingness to meet with NK members in future, even in absence of an Agreement.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chris Montague, NK President	Requesting permission to undertake 2010 Summer Consultation Program. Inquiring into whether NK would like PLS presentation in its communities. Indicating openness to discussing renewal of Second Agreement negotiations.
25-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chris Montague, NK President	Indicating respect for NK's request to stay PLS presentations in its communities due to the tragedy of recent deaths on the River. Indicating deepest condolences for the loss.
21-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Glynes Penney, Human Resource Development Officer	Notification of cancellation of PLS presentation at the request of NK leadership.
21-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Glynes Penney, Human Resource Development Officer	Notification of cancellation of PLS presentation at the request of NK leadership.
21-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Billie Dyson, NK Human Resource Development Officer	Notification of cancellation of PLS presentation at the request of NK leadership.
21-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Billie Dyson, NK Human Resource Development Officer	Notification of cancellation of PLS presentation at the request of NK leadership.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
21-May-10	Incoming	Letter	Chris Montague, NK President	Commenting on request to stay PLS presentations in NK communities due to tragedy of recent deaths on the River.
20-May-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Need to cancel PLS events as NK is not comfortable going ahead with them. Chris Montague will write to Todd Burlingame to explain further. People in the communities have not yet given up on recovering the bodies of the youths who drowned recently in Goose Bay. People are still on the River, searching. There will be a funeral held in Cartwright on Monday or Tuesday.
20-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Confirming a briefing on the Transmission Project from Nalcor in NNK office in Goose Bay on May 25.
20-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Glynes Penney, Human Resource Development Officer	Confirmation of logistics for PLS meeting in Port Hope Simpson
20-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Glynes Penney, Human Resource Development Officer	Confirmation of logistics for PLS meeting in Port Hope Simpson
20-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Billie Dyson, NK Human Resource Development Officer	Confirmation of logistics for PLS meeting in Cartwright--No answer. Detailed voicemail left with call back information.
20-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Billie Dyson, NK Human Resource Development Officer	Confirmation of logistics for PLS meeting in Cartwright
19-May-10	Outgoing	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Inquiry into whether George Russell would be available next week for and interested in a briefing on the Transmission Project from EA Transmission Lead Steve Boneell. Also confirmed venue and catering arrangements for PLS presentations in NK communities.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chris Montague, NK President	20 English-language copies of PLS and PLS pdf on CD. Offering to post more copies to communities if requested.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chris Montague, NK President	Permission to present PLS in NK communities. Revised draft of Second Agreement. Second Agreement draft incorporating comments from Nalcor-NK meeting in Goose Bay on Apr. 20, 2010. Inviting comments on proposal.
18-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Hotel North 2	Goose Bay PLS logistics. Inquiries into availability of hotel meeting room
18-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Cartwright Hotel	Cartwright PLS logistics. Inquiries of availability of hotel meeting room
18-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Port Hope Simpson Council	Port Hope Simpson PLS logistics. Inquiries into suitability and availability of Community Hall
18-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Port Hope Simpson Council	Port Hope Simpson PLS logistics. Inquiries into availability of Alexis Hotel meeting room.
18-May-10	Incoming	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Final Report on Community Consultation Agreement Phase I
17-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Reverend Doreen Penney	Inquiries into availability and suitability of Cartwright Parish Hall for PLS presentation. Several calls were made and messages left.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Labrador Interpretation Centre	Goose Bay PLS logistics. Inquiries into availability of meeting room. Several calls were made, in the end no room was available
17-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Masonic Temple	Goose Bay PLS logistics. Inquiries into availability of meeting room. Several calls were made, in the end no room was available
17-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Goose Bay Legion	Goose Bay PLS logistics. Inquiries into availability of meeting room. Several calls were made, in the end no room was available
17-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Friendship Centre	Goose Bay PLS logistics. Inquiries into availability of meeting room
14-May-10	Outgoing	Email	George Russell, NK Environmental Projects Coordinator	Inquiry into whether further information about the PLS presentation was desired by either himself or other NK communities where PLS presentation was proposed

Table 3 Record of Consultation, Nunatsiavut

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
2-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Acknowledgement of provision of new e-mail address
1-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Provision of new e-mail address
30-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Provision of for meeting minutes from Sep. 16, 2008 and July 21, 2010 meetings in Rigolet
17-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Request for meeting minutes from Sep. 16, 2008 and July 21, 2010 meetings in Rigolet
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Provided alternate Nalcor contact in absence during holidays
28-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Darryl Shiwok (NG First Minister), Charlotte Wolfrey (Rigolet AngajukKak), Tom Sheldon (NG Director of Environment Division), Sarah Blake (Rigolet Town Manager)	Completing action item arising from LCP Executive Briefing re providing list to Briefing attendees for their comment of issues and concerns identified and actions committed to.
26-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rigolet Town Manager Sarah Blake	Thanking her for all her help surrounding the PLS presentation
26-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	NG Director of Environment Tom Sheldon	Thanking him for his participation in Rigolet Executive Briefing and PLS presentation
26-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Jim Lyall, NG President	Thanking Jim Lyall for inviting Nalcor into Rigolet in order to provide the PLS presentation to members of the community. Indicating Nalcor remains open to hearing the issues and concerns raised by NG and its constituents
26-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey	Thanking Charlotte Wolfrey for attending Nalcor's Executive Briefing on the LCP and its PLS presentation to members of the community in Rigolet. Indicating Nalcor remains open to hearing the issues and concerns raised by the community of Rigolet and its constituents
26-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	NG First Minister Darryl Shiwak	Thanking Darryl Shiwak for attending Nalcor's Executive Briefing on the LCP and its PLS presentation to members of the community in Rigolet. Indicating Nalcor remains open to hearing the issues and concerns raised by the community of Rigolet and its constituents
23-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	NG Rigolet Office	Inquiring into mailing address for First Minister Darryl Shiwok. Left message with call back information
21-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Confirming NG Environment Minister Barbour will not be attending Executive Briefing in Rigolet on July 21. Inviting Tom Sheldon to call back with any questions or concerns related to PLS meeting. No answer. Left voicemail with call back information in Goose Bay office.
21-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher, caterer	Confirming catering logistics. Linda Pellisher requested Nalcor purchase fruit and vegetables to bring to the community.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
21-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Darryl Shiwok (NG First Minister), Charlotte Wolfrey (Rigolet AngajukKak), Tom Sheldon (NG Director of Environment Division), Sarah Blake (Rigolet Town Manager), Stephen Pellerin (Nalcor EA Generation Lead), Ken Brophy (Nalcor Consultation Lead), Emma Sharkey (Nalcor Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	Executive Briefing on LCP at 3:30pm on July 21 in Rigolet Town Office.
21-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Darryl Shiwok (NG First Minister), Charlotte Wolfrey (Rigolet AngajukKak), Tom Sheldon (NG Director of Environment Division), Ann Shiwok, David Wolfrey, Stephen Pellerin (Nalcor EA Generation Lead), Ken Brophy (Nalcor Consultation Lead), Emma Sharkey (Nalcor Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator), Virginia Soehl (Aboriginal Consultation Lead)	Plain Language Summary Presentation on LCP at 7pm on July 21 in Rigolet Community Hall.
20-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Series of e-mails providing names and titles of Nalcor visitors to Rigolet. Confirming meeting details.
20-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Darryl Shiwok, NG First Minister	Inviting Darryl Shiwok to attend Executive Briefing on LCP in Rigolet on July 21. Left message providing meeting details and call-back information.
20-Jul-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Darryl Shiwok, NG First Minister	Confirming Darryl Shiwok will attend Executive Briefing on July 21. Inquiring into what material will be covered at this time.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Inviting Tom Sheldon to attend Executive Briefing on LCP at 3:30pm on Wed. July 21 in Rigolet. Indicating his Minister would be welcome if available. Inquiring into any other NG officials would be in Rigolet to invite to briefing. No answer. Left message.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Inquiring into whether there were any other NG officials in Rigolet Nalcor should invite to the Executive Briefing on the LCP. Sarah Blake indicated Nalcor could invite First Minister Darryl Shiwak and provided a phone number.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Darryl Shiwak, NG First Minister	Inviting Darryl Shiwak to attend Executive Briefing on LCP in Rigolet on July 21. Provided meeting details and call-back information.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Indicating time for Executive Briefing on LCP had been discussed with Charlotte Wolfrey.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Offering Executive Briefing on the LCP to Charlotte Wolfrey. Sarah Blake indicated the afternoon of July 21 would work well for this.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Inquiry into 3:30 pm time for Executive Briefing on LCP.
16-Jul-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey	Executive Briefing on LCP at 3:30 pm is fine
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Acknowledging samples of event posters and indicating that Sarah Blake had indicated the text provided for advertising was sufficient. Requesting Tom Sheldon phone Emma to discuss issues like this in order to prevent clogging up e-mail inboxes and to ensure utmost clarity.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Charlotte Wolfrey (Rigolet AngajukKak); Sarah Blake (Rigolet Town Manager); Tom Sheldon (Director of Environmental Division)	Clarifying intent of PLS public meeting notice. Information can be used for public notice as they see fit. Invitation to contact to discuss further if this doesn't meet their needs.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Clarifying intent of PLS public meeting notice. Information can be used for public notice as they see fit. Invitation to contact to discuss further if this doesn't meet their needs.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Contacting to clarify intent of PLS public meeting notice. Unavailable. Left message with reception.
15-Jul-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Clarifying intent of PLS public meeting notice. Information can be used for public notice as they see fit. Sarah Blake indicated this sounded fine. No further issues regarding the meeting had arisen; everything was a-go. Emma Sharkey requested an e-mail confirming cost of venue booking.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher (caterer)	Requesting catering services for July 21 PLS presentation. Linda Pellisher agreed to provide these.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rigolet Town Manager Sarah Blake	Requesting e-mail confirming venue booking and costs for July 21 PLS presentation. Requesting confirmation of costs Town covered for catering for cancelled meeting on June 30.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Requesting further information about how Tom Sheldon would like the public notice formatted. No answer. Left voicemail requesting Tom Sheldon call back to discuss.
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division CC'd Charlotte Wolfrey and Sarah Blake	Requesting Tom Sheldon call to discuss and provide further information about how he would like the public notice formatted.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Charlotte Wolfrey (Rigolet AngajukKak); Sarah Blake (Rigolet Town Manager); Tom Sheldon (Director of Environmental Division)	Clarifying intent of PLS public meeting notice: text provided to Sarah Blake intended to provide context, assumption that Town will advertise meeting. Nalcor offers to cover advertising expenses.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Clarifying intent of PLS public meeting notice: text provided to Sarah Blake intended to provide context, assumption that Town will advertise meeting. No answer. Left voicemail with call back information.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Clarifying intent of PLS public meeting notice. Unavailable. Left message with reception.
8-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Confirming proposed meeting date and details as discussed in July 7 phone call. Providing information for public notice.
8-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Acknowledging e-mail and indicating awaiting further information from Tom Sheldon.
7-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Confirming Town will send an invoice for catering costs for cancelled meeting. Identifying July 14 and 21 as potential meeting dates.
5-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Requesting proposed dates for rescheduling PLS event. Sarah Blake unavailable until July 6. Left message with call-back information at reception.
2-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey; Director of Environmental Division Tom Sheldon	Focus on continued dialogue and on rescheduling PLS meetings.
1-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher, caterer	Ensuring caterer was aware of meeting cancellation and that Nalcor would pay any expenses incurred while preparing for catering job.
30-Jun-10	Incoming	Meeting	Ordinary Member Max Blake	Chance meeting followed by discussion about concerns and interests re: the LCP.
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division CC'd Charlotte Wolfrey	Clarification of cancelled meeting due to inclement weather.
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey. CC'd Tom Sheldon	Acknowledging correction in details of earlier conversation.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher, caterer	Confirming catering logistics.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey. CC'd Tom Sheldon	Explaining difficulties Nalcor had in securing accommodation in Rigolet.
29-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Indicating preference for evening PLS meeting time.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Acknowledging Tom Sheldon's concerns regarding meeting timing.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Seeking assurance that PLS presentation is still on track
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey	Seeking assurance that PLS presentation is still on track. Charlotte Wolfrey was unavailable. Left message with call back information with reception
29-Jun-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey	Charlotte Wolfrey returning call. Querying whether Charlotte Wolfrey would like an Executive Briefing on the LCP prior to the PLS presentation. Charlotte Wolfrey indicated she would and that someone from the community would meet Nalcor team at the airport in Rigolet and take them to look at local crafts.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Acknowledging concerns about meaningful community engagement and assuring that Nalcor shares this interest.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher, caterer	Confirming catering logistics.
25-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Acknowledging concerns about the importance of meaningful community engagement. Explaining decision on PLS meeting time. Assuring Nalcor shares interest in meaningful consultation
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Discussion with reception indicating Sarah Blake would be away for the rest of the week. Requesting a recommendation for an alternate caterer. Linda Pellisher was recommended.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey	Requesting a change to the PLS meeting time from 7pm to 1pm. Spoke with reception. Queried into whether the AngajukKak would be available that afternoon. Spoke with AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey who indicated she would be available and recommended asking Sarah Blake to arrange for a radio announcement re: change of time Monday morning. Moved Hall booking to 1pm.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher, caterer	Calling to request catering arrangements.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Linda Pellisher, caterer	Calling to change time for catering services from 7pm to 1pm.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Notifying of change in meeting time and requesting Sarah Blake arrange for a radio announcement about this Monday.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Confirming date and notifying of meeting time.
24-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Requesting PLS meeting time details.
24-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Indicating preference for evening PLS meeting time.
22-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Requesting recommendation for meeting venue. Sarah Blake recommended and booked Rigolet Community Hall.
22-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Indicating recommended caterer was not available, requesting alternate recommendation.
18-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Logistics for PLS in Rigolet
17-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Logistics for PLS in Rigolet
14-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Advising Tom Sheldon of date set for PLS presentation in Rigolet
14-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Informing Tom Sheldon of date of PLS presentation in Rigolet
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Sarah Blake was not available. Message left with reception including call-back information.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Awaiting response from Sarah Blake
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Update on details for Rigolet PLS presentation
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Wed. June 30 proposed as a possible date for PLS in Rigolet.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Awaiting response from Sarah Blake
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Attempting to work out a PLS presentation date when Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey can be present.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Jim Lyall, NG President	Providing 20 Inuttit language copies of the PLS.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey	20 copies of English PLS and 20 copies of Inuttitut PLS. Indicating President Jim Lyall's consent for Nalcor to come to Rigolet. Acknowledging Rigolet and Nalcor are working together to find suitable date for presentation.
2-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Coordinating a PLS presentation date when Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey can be present.
2-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Attempting to work out a PLS presentation date when Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey can be present.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Sarah Blake, Rigolet Town Manager	Attempting to work out a PLS presentation date when Rigolet AngajukKak Charlotte Wolfrey can be present.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Discussed various dates for meetings.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Tom Sheldon, NG Director of Environmental Division	Tom Sheldon indicated NG did not require Nalcor to undertake the PLS presentation in Nain and that it would leave this up to Nalcor to decide. Tom Sheldon indicated Emma Sharkey should coordinate meeting logistics at the community level.
25-May-10	Incoming	Letter	Jim Lyall, NG President	Providing permission for Nalcor to present PLS in NG communities. Indicating ideal dates. Indicating Tom Sheldon will assist in coordination of PLS events.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Jim Lyall, NG President	20 English-language copies of PLS and PLS pdf on CD. Offering to post more copies to communities if requested
14-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	NG President's Executive Assistant	Seeking permission to present PLS in NG communities of Nain and Rigolet and advice on logistics coordination--No answer. Voicemail left with call-back information.

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Table 4 Record of Consultation, Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-Sep-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Grégoire	Letter to reiterate Nalcor's offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community and discuss community issues and concerns
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Grégoire	Nalcor providing an update on the Lower Churchill Project's 2010 Field Program Activities and reiterating the offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Gary Carot (Legal Advisor)	Response to Uashat's letter dating June 16.
16-Jun-10	Incoming	Letter	Lyne Morissette, Band Council General Secretary	Response to letters from Nalcor dating April 6 and 15, May 10 and June 4.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Mathilda Fontaine, Band Council Staff	Obtain an update on the decision of the Band Council in regards to the Plain Language Summary Presentation. It was confirmed that Rosario Pinette would be the person to contact on that matter.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rosario Pinette, Band Council Staff	Left a message regarding the possibility of delivering the Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Grégoire	Informing the Band Council about the 2010 Summer Consultation Program and asking permission to come into the community to initiate this program.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Grégoire	Providing 20 copies of the Innu-aimun version of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and asking for feedback on the proposed date for the Project presentation in the community.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Grégoire	Providing 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project in French as well as one electronic copy. Also reinstating interest to provide an oral presentation of the Plain Language Summary in the community.

Table 5 Record of Consultation, Ekuanitshit

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
13-Sep-10		Meeting	Chief Piétacho, councilors and Band Council staff	Executive briefing to Band Council.
13-Sep-10		Meeting	Community members	Plain Language Summary Presentation in Ekuanitshit.
9-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Liette Boudreau, Band Council Staff	Confirming that Nalcor will deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation in Ekuanitshit on September 13, 2010.
9-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	Liette Boudreau, Band Council Staff	Providing a template for the Project presentation announcement to be distributed in the community to announce the presentation to be held in Ekuanitshit on September 13, 2010.
8-Sep-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Liette Boudreau, Band Council Staff	Suggesting that Nalcor delivers the Plain Language Summary Presentation on September 13, 2010.
2-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Liette Boudreau, Band Council Staff	Calling to discuss possible dates for delivering the Plain Language Summary in Ekuanitshit. Nalcor suggested September 7 or 8, or during the week of October 4. Liette Boudreau will suggest these dates to the Band Council and contact Nalcor to confirm.
1-Sep-10	Outgoing	Letter	David Schulze, Legal Advisor	Confirming that Nalcor will deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community and pay for the costs of translation from French to Innu. Also suggesting that an expert meeting would be more productive to review documentation provided by Ekuanithist.
17-Aug-10	Incoming	Letter	David Schulze, Legal Advisor	Ekuanitshit inviting Nalcor to provide an oral presentation of the Project in the community during the week of September 13, 2010. Also suggesting a meeting with Ekuanitshit experts and Nalcor to discuss the data that Nalcor wants to collect in the community.
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Piétacho	Nalcor providing an update on the Lower Churchill Project's 2010 Field Program Activities and reiterating the offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Piétacho	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Ekuanitshit.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Piétacho	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Ekuanitshit.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Piétacho	Informing the Band Council about the 2010 Summer Consultation Program and asking permission to come into the community to initiate this program.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Piétacho	Providing 20 copies of the Innu-aimun version of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and asking for feedback on the proposed date for the Project presentation in the community.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Liette Boudreau, Band Council Staff	Follow-up on the status of the Plain Language Summary Presentation.

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Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Piétacho	Providing 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project in French as well as one electronic copy. Also reinstating interest to provide an oral presentation of the Plain Language Summary in the community.

Table 6 Record of Consultation, Nutaskuan

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-Sep-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bellefleur	Letter to reiterate Nalcor's offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community and discuss community issues and concerns
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bellefleur	Nalcor providing an update on the Lower Churchill Project's 2010 Field Program Activities and reiterating the offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bellefleur	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Nutashkuan.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bellefleur	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Nutashkuan.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bellefleur	Informing the Band Council about the 2010 Summer Consultation Program and asking permission to come into the community to initiate this program.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Bellefleur	Providing 20 copies of the Innu-aimun version of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and asking for feedback on the proposed date for the Project presentation in the community.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Jean Malec, Band Council Staff	Discuss the possibility of delivering the Plain Language Summary Presentation on June 7, 2010.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chef Bellefleur	Providing 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project in French as well as one electronic copy. Also reinstating interest to provide an oral presentation of the Plain Language Summary in the community.

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Table 7 Record of Consultation, Unamen Shipu

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
16-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Lionel Hervieux, Band Council Staff	Requesting an update on the status of the presentation to be delivered by Nalcor in the community.
16-Sep-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Lionel Hervieux, Band Council Staff	Asking Nalcor if the meeting on September 22 was canceled. Nalcor said that they will try to get in touch with the legal advisor to confirm.
15-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Asking for confirmation of available date. The Band Council will be consulted and they will come back with an alternate date.
15-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Informing Unamen Shipu that no directors are available on the 28, but suggesting that Nalcor comes in the community on September 29 or 30.
14-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Informing Nalcor that many elders will not be present for the presentation on September 22 and the Band Council would prefer if Nalcor came on September 28.
13-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Lalo, Councilor	Confirm logistics for Plain Language Summary Presentation to be delivered by Nalcor in Unamen Shipu on September 22, 2010. Discussing the possible time for Nalcor to provide an executive briefing to the Band Council.
25-Aug-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Alain Lalo, Councilor	Confirming the details of the Plain Language Summary Presentation to be held in Unamen Shipu on September 22, 2010 at 5pm. In the afternoon, Nalcor will deliver an executive briefing for the Band Council. The Band Council will take care of some of the logistics. Approximately 100 individuals are expected to come to the event.
25-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Lalo, Councilor	Providing a template for the Project presentation announcement to be distributed in the community to announce the presentation to be held in Unamen Shipu on September 22, 2010.
24-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Joshua Polson, SOCAM	Discuss the details for simultaneous translation during the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
23-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Lalo, Councilor	Requested information about the logistics of the Plain Language Summary Presentation. Alain Lalo said he would discuss this with the Band Council and get back with Nalcor later this week.
20-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Requesting if the date suggested by Nalcor for the Plain Language Summary has been approved by the Band Council. François Lévesque confirmed that the date is adequate and that Nalcor can go ahead with organizing the logistics of the event.
13-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Chief Bacon and François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Nalcor suggesting that the Plain Language Summary Presentation in Unamen Shipu be held on September 22, 2010. Also confirming that the offer for simultaneous translation is being considered.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
12-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Unamen Shipu providing the proposal for simultaneous translation and requesting that Nalcor suggests a date for the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Chief Bacon and François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Requesting Nalcor to provide a Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community at the end of September.
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bacon	Nalcor providing an update on the Lower Churchill Project's 2010 Field Program Activities and reiterating the offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bacon	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Unamen Shipu.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bacon	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Unamen Shipu.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Providing answers to the questions/issues raised in the May 31 email.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Bacon	Informing the Band Council about the 2010 Summer Consultation Program and asking permission to come into the community to initiate this program.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Bacon	Providing 20 copies of the Innu-aimun version of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and asking for feedback on the proposed date for the Project presentation in the community.
1-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Asking for a written answer.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Verifying if the May 17 email and the May 19 letter were received.
31-May-10	Incoming	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Asking some questions about the Community Engagement Agreement
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Nalcor suggesting to discuss these questions over the phone.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Letter	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Providing a response to the May 17 letter from Unamen Shipu.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Bacon	Providing 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project in French as well as one electronic copy. Also reinstating interest to provide an oral presentation of the Plain Language Summary in the community.
17-May-10	Incoming	Letter	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Confirming that Nalcor and Unamen might be close to a deal and asking questions about the Project and its Environmental Impact Assessment.
17-May-10	Outgoing	Email	François Lévesque, Legal Advisor	Thanking for the May 17 letter and stating that want to continue working collaboratively. A response to that letter will be sent shortly and Nalcor hopes to come to an agreement soon.

Table 8 Record of Consultation, Pakua Shipi

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
13-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor, Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Informing Nalcor that he will check with the Band Council for availabilities of doing the follow-up presentation in the community.
13-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor, Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Informing Alain Sachel that there had been communications with the Band Council and that they had suggested the presentation be delivered during the week of September 27.
13-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor, Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Forwarding the communication to Rachelle Malec to provide an update for Alain Sachel.
12-Sep-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator, Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau, Aboriginal Planning Coordinator	Discussion around the data validation exercise and presentation to be delivered in Pakua Shipi during the week of September 27.
7-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Louise, Band Council Staff	Inquiring about possibility to do a community presentation on September 20, 2010. She suggested to contact the Band Council General Director, who is currently travelling.
7-Sep-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Inquiring about the possibility to do a community presentation on September 20, 2010. She mentioned that the week of September 20 was not a possible. She suggested that the presentation could be held the following week.
7-Sep-10	Outgoing	Email	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director and Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirming that Nalcor is looking into its availabilities to deliver a summary of the land and resource use study in Pakua Shipi during the week of September 27, 2010. Also inquired about the status of the financial report to be submitted to Nalcor.
6-Sep-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirming her availabilities for the community presentation on September 20. Nalcor mentioned that the Band Council would need to approve.
4-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Providing her contact information.
25-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Left a message to call Nalcor back.
24-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Carole Mark, Band Council Staff	Nalcor requesting news from Alain Sachel and inquiring about contacting Denis Mestenapeo to discuss the validation and presentation of interview results into the community.
24-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Denis Mestenapeo, Councilor	No answer.
17-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor) and Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator)	Nalcor suggesting presenting the results from the interviews in Pakua Shipi on September 20, 2010.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-Aug-10	Outgoing	Package	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Nalcor providing a CD with a transcript of interview notes and interview audio files. Also providing a printed copy of the interview notes and the Pakua Shipi current land and resource use map generated from the data collected during the interviews.
13-Aug-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Requesting Alain Sachel's contact information. Nalcor suggested that the presentation in the community be held on September 20, 2010.
11-Aug-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Requesting an update on the status of the Community Presentation to be done in September. Britanny will discuss with the Band Council Advisor and community members to suggest dates for holding the event.
9-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Thanking for providing financial report and requesting for invoices. Providing details of the information that, as requested, will be mailed to him as soon as available.
4-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Providing the financial report as required in the Community Engagement Agreement. Thanking for the interview results and asking for hard copies of a few documents to be mailed to him.
3-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Providing the interview results: socioeconomic table, participant profile, final interview guide, draft land and resource use map for review and community coordinator's report.
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chef Lalo	Nalcor providing an update on the Lower Churchill Project's 2010 Field Program Activities.
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Thanking Britanny for all the work accomplished and providing edits to her report provided on July 29.
29-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Providing a first draft of the report summarizing the purpose of the interviews, the methodology and results.
29-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Providing an update on the progress of the work accomplished to date and discuss the next steps to complete the Workplan.
29-Jul-10	Incoming	Letter	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Thanking the Nalcor Team for welcoming her in St. John's and working with her.
21-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Virginia Soehl (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Lead) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Series of meetings from July 21 to July 29 to compile notes from interviews and begin to prepare a report presenting interview results to the community of Pakua Shipi.
20-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Informing Nalcor that she will arrive in St. John's during the afternoon.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Carole Mark, Band Council Staff	Inquire about Britanny's travel arrangements for meetings in St. John's.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Inquire about travel update. Britanny confirms that she will most likely leave Pakua Shipi on that day.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
19-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Informing Nalcor that she has arrived in Blanc Sablon and should be in St. John's the next day.
18-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Inquire about time of arrival in St. John's. Britanny confirms that due to weather, her flight is delayed.
17-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Inquire about time of arrival in St. John's.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Lalo	Informing the Chief about the progress in the execution of the Community Engagement Agreement Workplan that would not have been possible without the cooperation and excellent work of Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor).
15-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Follow-up on tasks accomplished to date and meetings to come in St. John's.
14-Jul-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Discuss progress of interviews and inquire about the details of the meetings in St. John's from July 18 to 30, 2010.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Discuss the logistics of travel for Britanny Mestokosho.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Discuss status of progress report to be submitted to Nalcor, update on interviews and meetings in St. John's with Britanny Mestokosho.
14-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Providing electronic copies of three weekly activity reports.
13-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Britanny performed interviews with 6 community members and received guidance from Elisabeth.
12-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Perform interviews with 4 community members.
9-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Perform interviews with 5 community members.
8-Jul-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Perform interviews with 2 community members.
6-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Informing Britanny of the delay in Nalcor's arrival in Pakua Shipi due to fog.
5-Jul-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Britanny wanted to clarify a few things related to the spreadsheets for compiling the interview notes. Also wanted to confirm when Nalcor would arrive in Pakua Shipi this week (July 6).

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
5-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Mathias Mark, Band Council Hotel Manager	Confirmation of hotel reservation for July 6-7
5-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Asking a question concerning the spreadsheets that are used for compiling the information gathered during the interviews.
3-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Thanking Nalcor for sharing the spreadsheets.
1-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Asking to send the latest version of the interview guide.
1-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Providing latest version of interview guide and spreadsheets for compiling the information collected during the interviews (socioeconomic and land and resource use).
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Working session to modify the interview guide based on the interview sessions done on June 29.
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Perform interview with one individual in the community.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor), Virginia Soehl (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Lead) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Discuss land and resource use interview methodology and data analysis.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor), Virginia Soehl (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Lead) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Begin interviews and test interview guide with 3 individuals in the community.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief Lalo	Thanking the Chief for inviting us in her community to present the Plain Language Summary of the Project on June 15, 2010.
28-Jun-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Mathias Mark, Band Council Hotel Manager	Confirmation of hotel reservation and pick-up at the airport.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirmation of meeting time on June 29, in Pakua Shipi.
28-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Ken Rock, Legal Advisor	Providing expense report for trip to St. John's on April 29, 2010.
27-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirmation of Britanny's availabilities for meeting on June 29.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
25-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Mathias Mark, Band Council Hotel Manager	Reservation of hotel in Pakua Shipi for June 29.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Mailed 3 boxes containing materials to be distributed in the community following the Plain Language Summary Presentation: 50 copies of each the French and Innu-aimun Plain Language Summary, 50 Nalcor reusable bags, 50 Nalcor notepads, Nalcor pens, 50 Nalcor frisbees and prizes for participants.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Confirmation of arrival in Pakua Shipi on June 29 to begin land and resource use interviews.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirmation of arrival in Pakua Shipi on June 29 to begin land and resource use interviews
23-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Confirming that he might have found a solution for Britanny's office space and confirming that he will be in Pakua Shipi on June 29.
23-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Discuss possibility to begin land and resource use interviews on June 29.
23-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Following discussion with Alain Sachel, communication with Britanny to verify availability for meeting on June 29 and to begin trial interviews on that day.
22-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Providing clarification as well as an example of report for one event.
22-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Thanking for the example and explaining her understanding of the information that should go in the section of the monthly report.
22-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirming that Britanny's understanding of the content of the monthly report is right. Informing Britanny that the suitcases of Plain Language Summary documents and other Nalcor items that did not make it in time for the June 15th presentation finally returned to St. John's. Asking if Nalcor could send those items in boxes to Britanny.
22-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Britanny confirming her availability to pick up the boxes at the airport. She also inquired when will Nalcor be back in Pakua Shipi.
21-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Nalcor providing a template for the monthly report that has to be submitted by Pakua Shipi to Nalcor as part of the Community Engagement Agreement.
21-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Thanking for the template and asking for clarification concerning one section of the report.
16-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor), Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Serge Picard (Band Council Staff), Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Discuss land and resource use study methodology and interview guide.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
16-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor), Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Serge Picard (Band Council Staff), Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Discuss land and resource use study methodology and interview guide.
15-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor), Denis Mestokosho (Councilor), Serge Picard (Band Council Staff), Maurice Bellefleur (Councilor), Jean-Yves Courtois (Councilor), Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Todd Burlingame (Nalcor - Manager Environment and Aboriginal Affairs), Virginia Soehl (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Lead), Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator) and Viktoria Gimbe (Interpreter).	Present the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, the Community Engagement Agreement and the details of the land and resource use studies.
15-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	20 community members, Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor), Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator), Todd Burlingame (Nalcor - Manager Environment and Aboriginal Affairs), Virginia Soehl (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Lead), Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator) and Viktoria Gimbe (Interpreter).	Plain Language Summary Presentation by Nalcor to Pakua Shipi community members.
14-Jun-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirming meeting on Monday June 14 and discuss the details of the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
14-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Discuss roles and responsibilities of the Community Coordinator. Also discussed the logistics of the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
14-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Chef Lalo, Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Discuss land and resource use studies and interview guide.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
13-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirming meeting on Monday June 14, 2010.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Providing an electronic copy of the jointly developed interview guide for his review.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Denis Mestenapeo, Councilor	Arrange a meeting in Pakua Shipi on Monday June 14, which would include Nalcor representatives, Denis Mestenapeo and Britanny Mestokosho.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Mathias Mark, Band Council Hotel Manager	Left a message to make a reservation for the Band Council Hotel for the week of June 14, 2010.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	No answer.
11-Jun-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Mathias Mark, Band Council Hotel Manager	Confirming hotel reservation in Pakua Shipi.
11-Jun-10		Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Series of emails to discuss the details of the interview guide and confirm arrival in Pakua Shipi on Monday June 14, 2010.
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor) Virginia Soehl (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Lead) and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau (Nalcor - Aboriginal Planning Coordinator)	Joint development of the interview guide for the land and resource use study. Also discussed the execution of the Workplan.
10-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Confirming his arrival in Pakua Shipi planned for Monday June 14, 2010.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Inquiring about her availabilities for a telephone conversation.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Confirming the meeting in Quebec City on June 10, 2010
7-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	Confirming that she will arrange the logistics for the Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Lalo	Providing 20 copies of the Innu-aimun version of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and stating that Nalcor is looking forward to present the Plain Language Summary in the community on June 15, 2010.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Britanny Mestokosho (Community Coordinator) Rachelle Malec (Band Council General Director) and Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor)	Congratulating Britanny for her assignment as the Community Coordinator and providing the details of the logistics that Pakua Shipi could assist Nalcor for preparing the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Band Council	Obtain telephone number of Britanny Mestokosho.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Britanny Mestokosho, Community Coordinator	No answer.
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Confirm the details of the meeting to be held in Quebec City on June 10, 2010.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
2-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Nalcor suggests a meeting in Quebec City on June 10, 2010 to work on the interview guide and discuss the implementation of the Community Engagement Agreement.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Left a message to confirm date of Plain Language Summary Presentation.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rachelle Malec (Band Council General Director), Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor) and Ken Rock (Legal Advisor)	Suggesting that Plain Language Summary Presentation be delivered in Pakua Shipi on June 15 and the training of the community coordinator be done by Alain Sachel and Elisabeth Poirier-Garneau on June 14, 15 and, if necessary, 16.
1-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Confirming that the dates will be submitted to the Band Council.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Thanking Rachelle and asking her to provide a confirmation for the dates as the Band Council has considered the offer.
1-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Confirming that she will provide the confirmation as soon as possible.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Confirm if suggested dates for the Plain Language Summary Presentation and the training of the community coordinator are adequate for him. Alain Sachel confirms that he is available at the suggested dates.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Confirm cancellations for the Plain Language Summary on June 3 and verify availabilities of the Band Council in the next couple of weeks to reschedule the event.
31-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Rachelle Malec (Band Council General Director) and Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor)	Based on availabilities of Band Council, Nalcor suggest an alternate date for the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
31-May-10	Incoming	Email	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Discussing logistics of Plain Language Summary Presentation.
30-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Returned telephone call.
26-May-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Called Nalcor and left a message to call him back.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Rachelle Malec, Band Council General Director	Providing the announcement that should be circulated in the community for the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Lalo	Providing 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project in French as well as one electronic copy.
14-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Alain Sachel (Band Council Advisor) and Rachelle Malec (Band Council General Director)	Organize logistics of the Plain Language Summary Presentation.
13-May-10	Incoming	Telephone Call	Alain Sachel, Band Council Advisor	Discuss the implementation of the workplan and the date of the Plain Language Summary Presentation.

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Table 9 Record of Consultation, Matimekush-Lac-John

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-Sep-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief McKenzie	Letter to reiterate Nalcor's offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation in the community and discuss community issues and concerns
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief McKenzie	Nalcor providing an update on the Lower Churchill Project's 2010 Field Program Activities and reiterating the offer to deliver a Plain Language Summary Presentation.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief McKenzie	Congratulating Chief McKenzie for his reelection and reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Matimekush-Lac John.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief McKenzie	Reiterate the offer extended on June 4 to engage with the community of Matimekush-Lac John.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	Chief McKenzie	Informing the Band Council about the 2010 Summer Consultation Program and asking permission to come into the community to initiate this program.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief McKenzie	Providing 20 copies of the Innu-aimun version of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and asking for feedback on the proposed date for the Project presentation in the community.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief McKenzie	Providing 20 copies of the Plain Language Summary of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project in French as well as one electronic copy. Also reinstating interest to provide an oral presentation of the Plain Language Summary in the community.

Table 10 Record of Consultation, Naskapi of Kawawachikamach

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
17-Sep-10	Outgoing	Package	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Sent 50 colour copies of employment and business opportunity brochure to NNK
16-Sep-10	Outgoing	E-mail	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Completed action item arising from June 8 PLS presentation by providing Nalcor's brochure on employment and business opportunities.
16-Sep-10	Incoming	E-mail	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Requested further printed copies of brochure on employment and business opportunities
1-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Dispersion of printed copies of re-translated Naskapi plain language summary
1-Sep-10	Incoming	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Confirmation of receipt and indication of distribution to all households in community and at next public meeting.
31-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Philip Einish (Naskapi Development Corporation)	Inquiring into whether printed copy of re-translated Naskapi plain language summary had arrived.
31-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Inquiring into whether printed copies of re-translated Naskapi plain language summary had arrived
31-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Responding to whether printed copies of re-translated Naskapi plain language summary had arrived
31-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Dispersion of printed copies of re-translated Naskapi plain language summary
17-Aug-10	Outgoing	Package	Chief Louis Einish	Providing a copy of the revised Naskapi translation of the Plain Language Summary.
17-Aug-10	Outgoing	Package	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Providing 140 copies of the revised Naskapi translation of the Plain Language Summary to be distributed in the community.
17-Aug-10	Outgoing	Package	Philip Einish (Naskapi Development Corporation)	Providing a copy of the revised Naskapi translation of the Plain Language Summary.
5-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Thanking him for forwarding final version of re-translated Naskapi PLS converted into syllabics
5-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Thanking the translator for his work on the re-translation of the Naskapi PLS.
5-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Requesting copy of final printed re-translated Naskapi plain language summary
5-Aug-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating Nalcor would forward a copy of the final printed re-translated Naskapi plain language summary
4-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Forwarding final version of re-translated Naskapi PLS converted into syllabics
4-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Forwarding final version of re-translated Naskapi PLS
4-Aug-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Thanking Nalcor for the opportunity to work on the Naskapi re-translation of the PLS and highlighting the importance of the document as an educational tool for years to come

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Nottie Swappie, Manikin Centre Manager	Requesting an invoice for catering services provided during the PLS summary presentation in Kawawachikamach on June 8, 2010. Nottie indicated she thought they had not sent out the invoice and that she would fax it to Nalcor
2-Aug-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Inquiring into the number of Naskapi language PLS copies they would like to have sent to them. John Mameamskum indicated 130-150 would be a good number and that they would be used in the school.
29-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Inquiring into P.O. for proof reading Naskapi PLS document.
29-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Referring question on P.O. for proof reading of Naskapi PLS document to Colleen Simpson.
29-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating processing of P.O. for proof reading of Naskapi PLS document was almost complete.
29-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Suzanne Blaquiere	Processing P.O. for proof reading of Naskapi PLS document.
29-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	NNK Director General John Mameamskum	Inquiring into number of Naskapi PLS documents community would like Nalcor to send to them
28-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Thanking Bill Jancewicz for converting font of Naskapi PLS document.
27-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation, Bill Jancewicz	Thanking NDC for its work on the Naskapi PLS and requesting Bill Jancewicz send through a re-formatted version
27-Jul-10	Incoming		Naskapi Development Corporation	Providing proof-read Naskapi PLS. Indicating if characters didn't come through properly to request Bill Jancewicz to format them.
27-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating Nalcor is pleased the PLS document will likely be important for the NNK and thanking the NDC for its work on the document
23-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating more time could be taken for proof-reading of formatted Naskapi re-translation of the PLS document if desired
23-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating would complete proof-reading of formatted Naskapi re-translation of the PLS document Monday July 26 in the am
22-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Requesting proof-reading of formatted Naskapi re-translation of PLS document
22-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Agreeing to proof-read formatted Naskapi re-translation of PLS document. Committing to provide to Nalcor by morning next day.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Providing purchase order information.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Providing purchase order information.
19-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Providing purchase order information.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating awaiting NDC's acceptance of draft purchase order.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating will forward draft purchase order to Bill Jancewicz and Judy Ross, NNK Executive Director
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Requesting contact information and explaining payment process.
16-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Acknowledging receipt of Naskapi PLS translation and indicating payment is being processed.
16-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Providing purchase order information.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Following up on need for invoice for venue for June 8 meeting. Left message with call-back information.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Ruby Robinson, Administrative Director of the Naskapi Development Corporation	Following up on need for invoice for venue for June 8 meeting. Ruby Robinson indicated she had passed on previous requests to caterer but that caterer was now on vacation for at least the next 2 weeks. Ruby provided an alternate contact (Linda Poitras, Administrative Assistant, 418-871-5100 X 206) who might be able to assist.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Linda Poitras, NNK staff	Contacting Linda Poitras to inquire on the recommendation of Ruby about having a catering invoice sent to Nalcor for June 8 meeting Robinson.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Acknowledging receipt of invoice via fax and e-mail for venue rental on June 8.
14-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating deadline for translation was as soon as practically possible.
13-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Requesting confirmation of total order value
13-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Indicating successful candidate had begun translation work but had not heard from Bill Jancewicz re: whether it could be charged through NDC.
9-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Advising successful candidate of the awarding of the re-translation job.
8-Jul-10	Incoming	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Suggesting issuing a Purchase Order to NDC clearly stating that Phil Einish is solely responsible for the order. In this case payment would be made to NDC who would then pay out Phil.
7-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Naskapi Development Corporation	Inquiring into purchasing order.
6-Jul-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Updating Bill Jancewicz on status of work samples for re-translation of Naskapi PLS
30-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Tshiueten Vachon, Silas Nabinicaboo, George Guanish, Naskapi Development Corporation Translation Staff	Following up on Bill Jancewicz's original invitation to bid on Naskapi re-translation job. Re-iteration of invitation to apply, request for sample of written translation work and confirmation of interest by July 2
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Sampson Einish, Freelance Naskapi Translator	Clarifying Naskapi PLS re-translation job had not yet been awarded.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sampson Einish, Freelance Naskapi Translator c/o Mannie Maneanskum, NNK staff	Clarifying Naskapi PLS re-translation job had not yet been awarded and requesting sample of translation work. E-mail bounced back.
29-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Sampson Einish, Freelance Naskapi Translator c/o NNK office	Clarifying Naskapi PLS re-translation job had not yet been awarded, providing Colleen Simpson's contact information and requesting sample of translation work.
28-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	NNK Chief Louis Einish	Thanks for permission to present PLS in Kawawachikamach--Indicating Nalcor welcomes any information regarding interests, values, issues or concerns regarding the Project.
24-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Inquiring into qualifications of a candidate for Naskapi PLS translation.
23-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Bill Jancewicz, Naskapi Development Corporation	Inquiring into whether Bill would be available to work on Naskapi PLS translation.
11-Jun-10	Outgoing	Letter	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Confirming that 20 French language copies of the PLS were sent for distribution to community members.
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Provision of requested information for invoice submission.
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Provision of requested information for invoice submission.
10-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Ruby Robinson, Administrative Director of the Naskapi Development Corporation	Thanks for assistance with PLS event in Kawawachikamach.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Thanking Edward Shecanapish and his staff for their assistance with venue setup and AV. Inquiring into payment for services.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	20 French-language copies of PLS.
9-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Thanks for assistance with PLS event in Kawawachikamach--Provision of PLS document in French and electronic copy of attendees to June 8 meeting as requested by Chief Einish.
8-Jun-10	Outgoing	Meeting	NNK Chief Louis Einish; approximately 60 members of NNK; Stephen Pellerin (Environmental Assessment Generation Lead); Emma Sharkey (Aboriginal Consultation Coordinator)	PLS presentation in Kawawachikamach on June 8. Presenting PLS with simultaneous Naskapi oral translation in community of Kawawachikamach. See Event Report for further details
7-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	George Guanish, Freelance Naskapi Translator	Confirming that Naskapi PLS translation Nalcor has provided is not in the correct alphabet
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Nottie Swappie, Manikin Centre Manager	Confirming catering arrangements for June 8 PLS presentation even in Kawawachikamach.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Thanking John Mameamskum for assistance with PLS logistics and confirming meeting details.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Provision of PLS pdf to John Mameamskum so he could pass this onto the person providing oral translation into Naskapi during the presentation.
4-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Having detected a discrepancy in the alphabet used by the contractor who translated the Naskapi PLS and the alphabet used on the Naskapi website, inquiring into the adequacy of the Naskapi PLS translation.
4-Jun-10	Incoming	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Indicating alphabet used in Naskapi translation was Roman, whereas they use the syllabic symbols in their written language. Referred matter to freelance Naskapi translator George Guanish
3-Jun-10	Outgoing	Package	NNK Chief Louis Einish	Sending 20 copies of Naskapi language PLS.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Isabelle McKenzie, Naskapi Development Corporation	Provision of Nalcor's address to Isabelle McKenzie (at the request of Ruby Robinson) where catering invoice for Kawawachikamach PLS presentation could be sent.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Confirmation of PLS details.
1-Jun-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Naskapi Community Centre Manager	Confirming venue arrangements.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Thanking John Mameamskum for linking Nalcor to Ruby Robinson and Edward Shecanapish who will help with PLS presentation coordination. Asking whether the community would like a local artist to capture discussion at meeting via mural.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Indicating Ruby Robinson has indicated an earlier meeting start-time of 5:30pm would be preferable so supper could be served. Requesting John Mameamskum communicate start time and provision of dinner to community members.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Confirming venue rental time and price. Inquiring into available payment methods. Indicating AV requirements, preferred room set-up and number of attendees expected.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Request for recommendation or contact information for English-Naskapi translator who would be available for oral translation or PLS presentation in Kawawachikamach.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Paul Renzoni, NNK General Advisor	Acknowledging Paul's e-mail explaining John Mameamskum was out of the office and would respond to Emma Sharkey's e-mails the afternoon of May 28 at the earliest.
26-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	Ruby Robinson, Administrative Director of the Naskapi Development Corporation	Discussion of catering logistics.

Date	Incoming/ Outgoing	Type	Who	Subject
25-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Ruby Robinson, Administrative Director of the Naskapi Development Corporation	Acknowledging receipt of Ruby Robinson's e-mail re: catering arrangements for PLS presentation on June 8 in Kawawachikamach and requesting discussion of details be held on May 26.
25-May-10	Outgoing	Email	Edward Shecanapish, Manager of Naskapi Community Centre	Acknowledging receipt of Edward Shecanapish's e-mail re: community hall rental for PLS presentation on June 8 in Kawawachikamach and requesting discussion of details be held on May 26.
21-May-10	Outgoing	Telephone Call	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Received permission to undertake PLS presentation in Kawawachikamach on June 8 and began discussions regarding meeting logistics.
19-May-10	Outgoing	Package	NNK Chief Louis Einish	20 English-language copies of PLS and PLS pdf on CD. Indicating Naskapi language would be available in future.
17-May-10	Incoming	Letter	NNK Chief Louis Einish	Providing permission for Nalcor to present PLS in Kawawachikamach. Inviting Nalcor to coordinate arrangements with Director General John Mameamskum.
14-May-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Invitation to contact Nalcor to coordinate PLS meeting logistics
14-May-10	Outgoing	Email	John Mameamskum, NNK Director General	Expressing appreciation for John Mameamskum's attention to the matter of coordinating the PLS and indicating Nalcor would await further direction from NNK, as requested.

APPENDIX 3

Report on Lower Churchill Consulting; Phase I

Submitted by NunatuKavut:
April 30, 2010

NunatuKavut

We've always been here...
This is our home!

Report on Lower Churchill Consulting; Phase I

Submitted:
April 30, 2010

Natural Resources Department
Labrador Metis Nation
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1 Executive Summary

The Environmental Impact Statements Guidelines for the environmental assessment of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project requires the proponent to Consult with named Aboriginal groups and communities, including NunatuKavut (Formerly LMN), to familiarize the group and communities with the Generation Project and its potential environmental effects, identify any issues or concerns regarding the environmental effects of the Generation project and to identify what actions the proponent proposes to make to address issues and concerns.

NunatuKavut formerly The Labrador Metis Nation (LMN) has entered into an agreement with Nalcor to conduct consultations to NunatuKavut members in respect to the Lower Churchill Generation project and the Transmission Link. The agreement is essentially a four month agreement developed to begin the consultation process between Nalcor and NunatuKavut on the Lower Churchill Project.

The purpose of these consultations was to enable and facilitate effective communication between NunatuKavut and Nalcor with respect to the Generation Project and the Transmission Link, disseminate information and updates related to both projects to NunatuKavut members, gather questions, comments and the concerns of the NunatuKavut as it relates to both projects and to prepare comments on the Lower Churchill Project. The comments gathered through these community visits are presented in report form, see Appendix I.

Through consulting with our members NunatuKavut found that many of our members are extremely concerned about developing these projects. Members feel that the LMN is not in position to allow these developments to continue without further involvement and consultation from our members.

2 Activity Highlights

2.1 Administration

The Phase I Consultation agreement was administered though the Research & Natural Resources Department of NunatuKavut. The Environmental Coordinator for NunatuKavut took the lead on the Consultations, but the work was complemented by various members of NunatuKavut staff.

Several existing staff members were involved with the Phase I Consultation agreement. The Natural Resource Manager assisted in design of the agreement and worked in cooperation with Nalcor through negotiations and signing off on the final agreement. NunatuKavut's Natural Resource Technician also assisted in consultation's with members.

The Research & Natural Resources Department then assumed responsibility for the project and employed a full-time Coordinator to assist in meeting the project deliverables.

2.2 Capacity Building

Capacity Building can be used by government to transform community and industry approaches to social and environmental problems. Capacity building is defined as the "process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in the fast-changing world. Environmental Auditing and Negotiation's training for NunatuKavut's staff was conducted as part of Capacity Building under this agreement.

2.2.1 Negotiation and Conflict Resolution Training

Negotiation and Conflict resolution training was conducted for the NunatuKavut staff by The Stitt Feld Handy Group. The Stitt Feld Handy Group is a Canadian based Alternative Dispute Resolution firm specializing in professional development training and dispute resolution services. The customized training for NunatuKavut consisted of a 3 day training program specializing in conflict resolution and facilitating meetings.

2.2.2 Environmental Assessments and Audit Training

Environmental Assessment and Audit Training was conducted for NunatuKavut's Natural Resource Staff by Atlantic Environmental Training & On-Site Services Incorporated (AET). The training was designed to provide NunatuKavut's staff with superior environmental support training, prevention of accidents and promotion of ethical work practices. The training also consisted of and introduction to ISO 14001 application.

2.3 Deliverables

2.3.1 Coordination

For this agreement NunatuKavut hired a full-time Project Coordinator to oversee, implement, and manage new and ongoing research. The Project Coordinator was responsible for the Agreement's consultation and coordination and also acted as a primary point of contact, liaised between Nalcor and NunatuKavut and implemented the various elements outlined in the agreement. The Project Coordinator also acted as a reference source for NunatuKavut members concerned with the Project and to assist Nalcor in conducting meetings in NunatuKavut communities.

A professional advisor was called upon periodically for advice on project design, research direction, and creating a strategy for meetings with various individuals. His advice was complemented by legal advice provided by a legal advisor at Burchells Law Offices located in Nova Scotia. He was called upon for legal advice regarding NunatuKavut rights, directional advice on research, and strategic advice for the President's consultations with various government representatives.

Expenses for this area included wages for the Project Coordinator and Support Staff, travel and accommodations, office equipment rentals, office supplies and communication costs.

2.3.2 Consultation

NunatuKavut formerly The Labrador Metis Nation (LMN) entered into an agreement with Nalcor to conduct consultations to NunatuKavut members in respect to the Lower Churchill Generation project and the Transmission Link. The purpose of these consultations was to enable and facilitate effective communication between NunatuKavut and Nalcor with respect to the Generation Project and the Transmission Link, disseminate information and updates related to both projects to NunatuKavut members, gather questions, comments and the concerns of the NunatuKavut as it relates to both projects and to prepare comments on the Lower Churchill Project.

The Project Coordinator with assistance from other members of the Natural Resource department of NunatuKavut constructed a presentation on the project and presented the information throughout NunatuKavut communities. The concerns and issues raised by NunatuKavut members during these consultations have been complied by Project Coordinator and presented to Nalcor and NunatuKavut Council in a report form (See Appendix A).

2.3.3 Workplan

A workplan (See Appendix II) was developed for this agreement by NunatuKavut and accepted by Nalcor, The work plan was set up with a start and completion chart for each individual job along with the individual(s) who are to complete it. A Timeline was incorporated to allow for meetings to evaluate the progress of the project and make adjustments as needed. The workplan encompassed at objectives which both parties wanted to achieve from this agreement. While the majority of the major items on the workplan were achieved, the action item of developing a new agreement and workplan for a Phase II work with stronger more meaningful consultation was not met through this agreement.

3 Closing

Although not a deliberate item in this agreement, it is the position of NunatuKavut's staff that we were successful in strengthening and developing a relationship of trust and openness with some Nalcor's Environmental consulting team. The relationship between Nalcor and NunatuKavut has been somewhat strained in the past, this agreement was a positive step in developing a working relationship with both parties. The relationship developed in our Phase I agreement will hopefully continue to grow as consultation and accommodation of NunatuKavut progresses further on this project. While the majority of the major items outlined in this agreement were achieved, developing a new agreement and workplan for a Phase II work with stronger more meaningful consultation was not met through this agreement. It is significant and disappointing for NunatuKavut staff and our membership that this could not be achieved.

One on the prime objective of this agreement was to inform members of NunatuKavut about information as it related to the Lower Churchill Generation Project. Through consulting with our members the LMN found that many of our members are extremely concerned about developing these projects. Members feel that the LMN is not in position to allow these developments to continue without further involvement and consultation from our members.

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Appendix I

LMN Comments on the Lower Churchill Generating Project & Transmission Link

Submitted:
March 8, 2010

Research & Natural Resources Department
Labrador Metis Nation
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1 Executive Summary

The Labrador Metis Nation (LMN) has entered into an agreement with Nalcor to conduct consultations to the LMN members in respect to the Lower Churchill Generation project and the Transmission Link.

The purpose of these consultations was to enable and facilitate effective communication between the LMN and Nalcor with respect to the Generation Project and the Transmission Link, disseminate information and updates related to both projects to LMN members, gather questions, comments and the concerns of the LMN as it relates to both projects and to prepare comments on the Lower Churchill Project. In the following text, you will find comments organized not by importance. The comments gathered through these community visits are presented in their raw form and in the chronological order in which they were collected. The LMN staff prepared and developed a community consultation package that has been delivered throughout the following communities.

- Mary's Harbour
- Port Hope Simpson
- Charlottetown
- Happy Valley-Goose Bay
- Black Tickle

In addition to the community consultation sessions interviews were designed and conducted with Labrador Metis Nation Elders. These were developed as one on one interviews and the question design was geared toward obtaining culturally and historically relevant information on the Environmental Impact Statement.

Through consulting with our members the LMN found that many of our members are extremely concerned about developing these projects. Members feel that the LMN is not in position to allow these developments to continue without further involvement and consultation from our members.

2 Introduction and Background The Communities of the Labrador Metis Nation

The communities of the Labrador Metis Nation ("LMN") are well known to the federal and provincial governments. The LMN is Labrador's largest Aboriginal organization and was formed by and represents the interests of approximately six thousand individuals of primarily mixed Inuit and European ancestry living in communities in south and central Labrador, many of which will be drastically impacted by this Project. The LMN communities assert Aboriginal rights, titles and other interests over the lands, waters and other natural resources impacted by the Project. The LMN is the entity that individuals of mixed Inuit and European ancestry in central and southern Labrador have created to represent their communities with respect to the protection of their communal Aboriginal rights, titles and interests as a collective, thus providing them with a unified voice in dealings and negotiations with the Crown. The objects upon which the LMN was established include the protection, maintenance and development of hunting, fishing, trapping and land rights and the provision of guidance and protection for the legal, constitutional and Aboriginal Rights of its members and communities. Under LMN bylaws, the only persons entitled to full membership in the LMN must be either Inuk or Inuit-Metis who are ordinarily resident in Labrador.

"Inuit" means the Aboriginal people of Labrador that have traditionally used and occupied and whose descendants currently use and occupy the lands, air, surface and sub-surface, fresh and salt waters, sea ice and sea bed of Labrador.

"Inuk" means a person with Inuit ancestry who self-identifies as Inuit and whose ancestors were, and who is, a member of an Inuit descendent community in Labrador.

"Inuit-Metis" means a person with Inuit ancestry who self-identifies as Inuit-Metis and whose ancestors were, and who is, a member of an Inuit descendent community in Labrador.

The LMN is both a registered society and, at the same time, the self-governing organization of the communities of Inuit-descendants living in south and central Labrador. The LMN communities have chosen the LMN as their representative, including with respect to the management, protection and promotion of Aboriginal rights, titles and interests.

Figure 2.1 Map of LMN Communities

3 Comments From LMN Membership

Included here in short form are the concerns, questions and comments raised by the Labrador Metis Nation membership during our February 2010 Community Consultation process.

Membership Concerns:

Mary's Harbour, Feb 16, 2010
Riverview Motel Conference Room

- Will the construction roads and quarries be permanent?
- Will the river banks in the reservoir be steeper than they currently are?
- Will the water be controlled at the dams? Or using control structures?
- If we let this project go ahead the way it looks now, we will be selling out. No hope for us after this is gone, we got to take a stand on this.
- One gentlemen believed the map (in presentation slide Labrador components) maybe wrong it seemed that the large pond in the map was in an incorrect place.
- There is a concern of the marshy/boggy land inland in the transmission link wouldn't support structures for the power lines.
- Why not follow the TLH with the transmission line, instead of building a new road to service/build the lines
- Concerns of heavy equipment and herbicide use in the construction and maintenance of the transmission link… the marshes supply the freshwater supply in some of the southern Labrador communities.
- How much infrastructure is associated with the transmission line?
- What is the LMN's position on the project?

Port Hope Simpson, Feb 17, 2010
Gap Center Conference Room

- There is a concern of why the transmission line and dams are in separate projects… are they trying to take upper Churchill power in case the lower Churchill Falls through…
- People & business's want a lower electricity rate… there is little available power… even the sawmill in PHS creates a drain on power… local business's pay upwards of $4000-$5000 to run a simple store/ shop, extreme overhead for a small business. (A concern in almost every community on the south coast). No power available for new industries as well.

- Word on street is that businesses pay 4 times as much as local people for electricity… none available for new industries. Makes it hard to run a small business.
- Will the Labrador Metis get royalties from these projects?
- Does the transmission link cross woodland caribou habitat.
- The LMN should take a stand on the transmission link to follow the TLH to reduce the ecological footprint.
- LMN should protest more & be more vocal on the issue.
- If this project goes ahead like this the South Coast will die, we needs something from this.
- We got to stick together.
- Don't hold meetings in PHS during dart night (Wednesdays)
- Face book/community councils is a good way to advertise. Labrador morning
- Rebates to electricity should also be available to business's
- Will there be guaranteed jobs for metis people?
- Would like to know more about LATP and hope they also present in schools.
- A concern that Nalcor doesn't know enough about the land.
- Nalcor thinks all of Labrador belongs to the Innu ?
- All benefits are short term.. rebates and subsidies can disappear in future governments.
- When land claim is submitted it will improve the lmn's bargaining position.
- A concern that there aren't enough tangible benefits.
- Compared to the total project cost little is spent in training and other things.
- One resident felt the electricity rates should be the same across the province

Charlottetown, Feb 18, 2010
William Gillette School

- LMN trappers spent a lot of time in the now Smallwood reservoir will we get retroactive agreements on upper Churchill similar to the Innu?

- The LMN should also be looking into money from nalcor for schools hospitals clinics, airports etc…

- One man made a comment that the TLH phase II had a section of fish habitat damaged at southwest feeder brook and they created new habitat to replace it… will that be the case in the reservoir?

- How close is the transmission link to the TLH?

- Comment: not one benefit for southern Labrador.

- They don't care about the south coast, just look at the way they are treating us compared to the Innu.

- Electricity bills are really expensive $ for a small home with 3-4 people living in it.

- Power availability is an issue for businesses because no power/ or it's too expensive. Noting that the shrimp plant has issues using their high pressure hoses because there isn't enough power.

- We should press for power in Labrador… there isn't enough to go around, with lots going to be travelling really close by.

- A comment: we don't really want to hold up work… people need it, but there are no long term benefits to the transmission link or the dams.

- Where do the mercury come from (explained during the meeting), and wonders why there isn't a push to remove as much vegetation and soil from the flood zones.

- An issue with communication to get people informed of upcoming meetings

- It would be good to have a gas station halfway up between phases III of the TLH. A very dangerous road, and a long stretch without a fueling stop (mentioned where the transmission link & road is closest together)

- Need to have long term benefits… subsidies / rebates can disappear.
- A lot of negative aspects of the project are with little positive aspects of the projects.
- Any compensation should be enough to compensate losses (noting cod moratorium compensation was quick, but never lasted long enough.

Goose Bay, Feb 23, 2010
Hotel North Conference Room

- Discussion (Mr. Davis) about the HV-DC line with converter station on the Island – should be in Labrador.
- Should be a stipulation that the converter should be in Labrador, otherwise the power should not go ahead.
- Concern about the number of permanent jobs (18 for Labrador, after construction)
- Concern about the lack of power for Industry
- Why is the line being run before the project?
- Without power, no industry and no jobs.
- We need to take care of the South Coast, we can't leave them out in the cold like this.
- Hard to trust the Environmental Studies when Nalcor is the one paying for them.
- What about the hospital, the emergency room is full all the time now and the housing situation all this needs to be addressed before this project goes ahead.
- If the project has no appeal to the LMN now, what will be left after 10 years?
- We need something on paper, not just a handful of promises.

- Voisey's Bay / Lab City fly people in from the Island; adjacency is out the window.
- Unless preference is given to the LMN for jobs it will like JETA; LMN trained but not hired.
- We are gonna have to stick together, stronger in numbers.
- Nobody from Labrador working at Bloom Lake.
- We need to get something in writing, sounds good..but we can't trust them.
- Now is the time to rally and act, if we don't want to project to go ahead.
- Need to get tough
- What will happen when the river is essentially turned off to flood the reservoir?
- We have to ensure that there is a future for LMN with this project.
- People just accept because they feel like it will just go ahead anyway.
- Want to have a large meeting, bring everyone in to meet with Nalcor in a central location.

Black Tickle, Feb 23, 2010
Black Tickle School

- Can't get a job here. Apprentice program should be in a place so that people have trained journeymen that can be in the Union.
- Chris should be on open-line every day. He should be the biggest nuisance around.
- We need to let people know what the reality is here and run a comparison of Voisey's Bay; how many LMN are working there now.
- We need to protest this Project.

- How do we know this Project isn't going to destroy the Grand River ?
- Need to come out in numbers, otherwise 5 or 6 people will just be ignored.
- Need to know how to become a Union member. Get apprentice program set up.

4 Closing Remarks

These comments and concerns were collected from LMN members throughout LMN communities. LMN members were presented with current and relevant information in relation to the projects through public meetings, information sessions, talking to elders and community presentations. It is the position of the Labrador Metis Nation that this project is not in the best interest of its members, or for the majority of Labradorian's as a whole as it is submitted. Further study is needed within the Assessment Area, in particular in the concerns we have listed above, and the surrounding waters in particular past the mouth of the Churchill River. Nalcor needs to have further and meaningful consultation and participation with the LMN if this project is to progress, not just with one Aboriginal group. We urge the Nalcor to consider the concerns of our members and make the appropriate decisions in protecting our environment and people. Our ancestors have used this land for hundreds of years. It is our home, our land, our legacy and our future.

Please feel free to contact the office if more clarification is needed on any aspect of this report, as we are available for further discussion. It is the asserted view of the LMN that this environmental assessment process may impact on our asserted Aboriginal rights, titles and interests of the LMN communities. The LMN therefore urges that the Nalcor fulfill its duties of consultation and accommodation in responding to the concerns of our members. That will require, among other things, providing substantive replies to each point raised, a review of the options and considerations taken into account by the Crown, amendments as reasonably necessary to meet Aboriginal first preferences, and funding to the LMN to engage meaningfully and with equality in the process.

Appendix II

Month	Week	Tasks
Nov-09	1	Face-to-face meetings and negotiations with NALCOR in St. John's
	2	Preapre for Council Briefing
	3	Face-to-face LMN Council meeting (NALCOR & Lower Churchill as a key agenda item)
	4	Draft concerns organize working group for the project
Dec-09	1	Review of Information Responses from panal
	2	Begin to design presentation for Community Consultations, Meeting With Nalcor to establish workplan
	3	Holidays
	4	
Jan-10	1	Presentation design, meetings with Graphics consultatnt
	2	Review of Transmission Link Material
	3	Meet with Nalcor in St. John's, Finalize workplan
	4	Lab West Consultations, Draft decisions and general outcomes from Council Lower Churchill Session
Feb-10	1	Coastal Consultations, Safety Training (ie first aid), Report for outcome of council meetings
	2	Compile all feedback, consultant and legal advice into briefing notes to be used at meetings with NALCOR
	3	Coastal Consultations and Consultations in Upper Lake Melville
	4	LMN Annual General Assembly - to hold discussion forum on Lower Churchill during the AGA
Mar-10	1	Assist in preparation of new workplan (in cooperation with NALCOR)
	2	Finalize workplan, Assist Nalcor in Community consultations
	3	Communiations Environmental Management Training
	4	Year end project reporting, Trraining
Ongoing		Legal review and advice throughout the duration of the project
		Training - Ongoing throughout this period and it becomes avaialble (most to be carried out after Christmas)

APPENDIX 4

Land and Resource Use Interviews Report – Pakua Shipi

Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project

August 2010

Land and Resource Use Interviews Report – Pakua Shipi

Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project

August 2010

CIMFP Exhibit P-00271 - Appendix L

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6. CONCLUSION

APPENDIX A. INTERVIEW GUIDE
APPENDIX B. INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT PROFILE

CIMFP Exhibit P-00271 - Appendix L

Land and Resource Use Interviews Report – Pakua Shipi

1. INTRODUCTION

Nalcor and Pakua Shipi signed a Community Engagement Agreement (Agreement) on April 23, 2010. This Agreement was put in place to facilitate consultation between Nalcor and the Innu of Pakua Shipi regarding the Lower Churchill Project (Project). The objectives of this Agreement are to familiarize the Innu of Pakua Shipi with the Project, to collect information on the land and resource use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi in the Project Area and to identify issues and concerns regarding the potential effects of the Project.

To meet the objectives of the Agreement, a Project Coordinator and a Community Coordinator were named by the Conseil des Innus de Pakua Shipi. The Coordinators from Pakua Shipi along with representatives from Nalcor jointly developed and implemented a community engagement process and associated workplan which details the main steps required to fulfill the objectives of the Agreement. This workplan involves leading a series of interviews with community members to collect information related to the land and resource use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi. The interview also allows community members to express their concerns and raise issues with respect to the Project.

This report provides a description of the interview process developed to collect land and resource use information in the Project area. The results of the interviews are presented through a current land and resource use map and a description of the issues and concerns of the interview participants as to the potential effects of the Project.

2. INTERVIEWS

The objectives of the interviews were to collect and document information on the land and resource use by residents of Pakua Shipi in the Project area and to gain a better understanding of the potential socioeconomic effects of the generation project on the community of Pakua Shipi. The information was collected through a series of participant interviews, which included a mapping exercise.

The information collected and documented in the Land and Resource Use Study has been given to both Pakua Shipi and Nalcor Energy and is being used by Nalcor Energy in the preparation of an assessment report, including maps, for submission to the Joint Review Panel as part of the environmental assessment of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project . This information builds an understanding of land and resource use in the area in general.

CIMFP Exhibit P-00271 - Appendix L

2.1 Interview Guide

The interview guide was jointly developed by Pakua Shipi and the Nalcor Project Coordinator. The collaboration in developing the final interview guide ensured that Pakua Shipi's and Nalcor's needs as to the type of information collected during the interviews were addressed.

The interview questionnaire was tested with three respondents to verify clarity of the questions and the length of the interview session. After testing, the interview guide was slightly modified and shortened. This modified version became the final interview guide, which was used in all of the subsequent interviews (Appendix A).

The interview guide is composed of three sections:

- participant profile;
- land and resource use; and
- potential socioeconomic effects.

2.2 Methodology

A series of semi-structured interviews with key informants were performed to collect information on the perceived effects of the Project on the Innu of Pakua Shipi. The Community Coordinator, with the participation of the Nalcor Coordinator, conducted the interviews with the Innu respondents. The interview guide was used, but interviewers would try to create a conversation with the participants so that the session flowed as naturally as possible. The Coordinators were able to steer the interview to cover the main themes for which information was needed, while being able to stray from the guide to follow the speaker's lead.

Both individual and group interviews were performed. Between two and four family members would take part in the group interviews. As suggested by Pakua Shipi, family interviews were the preferred format as individuals who share a common experience on the land can validate the information provided. It has also been expressed that family interviews are a great opportunity for young adults and adults to learn more about where they are from and about their culture by listening and sharing stories with the elders.

At the beginning of each interview, the participants were informed of the objectives of the interview. The interviewers also informed the participants that the interview is voluntary and that each of them has the right not to answer any question and to stop the interview at any time, or for any reason. Some of the interviews were recorded when permission from the participants was granted.

Interviews were conducted in French and Innu-aimun. When Innu-aimun was spoken, the Community Coordinator would translate the information to the Nalcor Coordinator.

CIMFP Exhibit P-00271 - Appendix L

The Community Coordinator led the interview and the Nalcor Coordinator asked questions as necessary. Both interviewers took notes and the Nalcor Coordinator circled and coded the areas designed on the maps by the respondents.

For the mapping exercise, four maps at a scale of 1:250,000, covering the Project and territorial areas, were used. The maps covered a region including Pakua Shipi, the Churchill River as well as the proposed transmission corridor. The interviewers familiarized the participants with the maps at the beginning of the interview.

Interviews were led in a comfortable space, with couches, chairs and two large tables where the maps were laid. Snacks and tea were provided to the participants.

An interview schedule was prepared at the beginning of the field work to ensure that a sufficient number of interviews (target of 20 participants) could be conducted within timelines laid out in the workplan. Interviews were performed in the morning, afternoon or evening, based on the preference of each individual. One of the main challenges to overcome was that Innu respondents had many other higher priorities. In various instances, it was difficult to respect the original interview schedule due to many external factors that cannot be controlled, like community events. In those situations, the interviewers demonstrated openness, patience, adaptability and creativity to attempt to meet the objectives within the given timelines, despite those unexpected changes.

2.3 Participant Profile

A total of 11 interviews with 22 participants were performed between June 29 and July 14, 2010. The sample of community members which were interviewed represents seven percent of the overall population (based on INAC 2009 census data), the ratio of male and female respondents being 1:1. Participants of all ages were interviewed, including nine elders, six adults and seven young adults. Interviewees from various socioeconomic backgrounds participated in this study: four individuals were unemployed at the time of the interview, four were students and nine were retired. There were three individuals working in the field of business, finance and administration, one in education and one in trades (Appendix B).

The question of where the participants feel is “home” was asked. The majority of the participants (14) said that “home” for them was on the land. Seven individuals said that they considered Pakua Shipi as their “home” and one person said that “home” is considered to be on the St. Augustin River.

Of all the interview participants, eight individuals had previously received Project information from documentation obtained at the Band Council office; from the Plain Language Summary Presentation and Plain Language Summary; or from the news. Five

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people heard rumours about the Project and nine individuals had not received any information about the Project before the interview.

Overall, a variety of people of various ages, gender and socioeconomic background participated in the study.

3. LAND AND RESOURCE USE

The following areas were identified by the Pakua Shipi interviewees as the areas where they harvest resources (e.g., hunting, fishing, trapping, plant and berry picking); camp and travel; and recognize cultural sites (e.g., birth places, burial grounds, spiritual sites and meeting places) (Figure 1).

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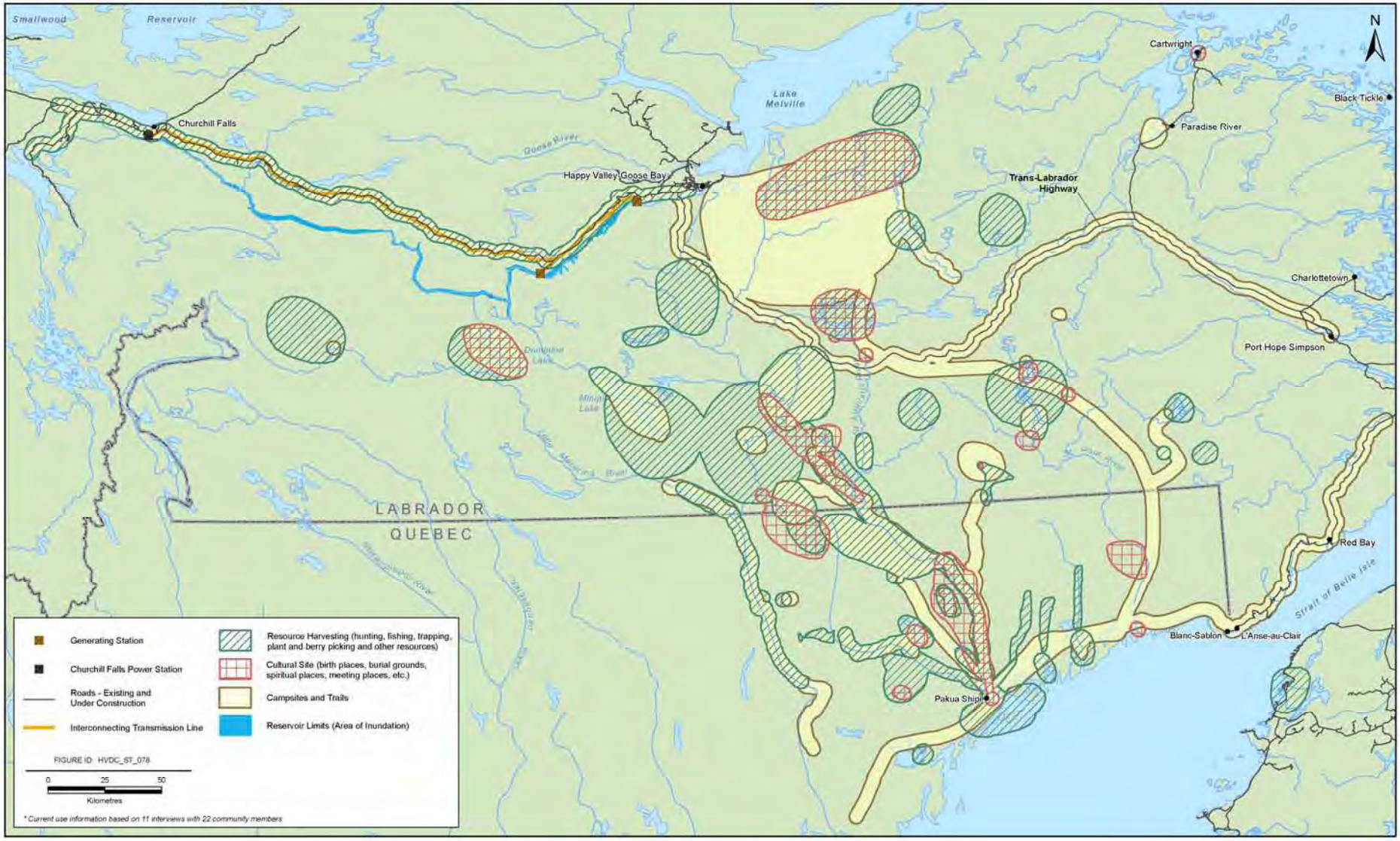

FIGURE NO.		DRAFT DATE
1	**Current Land and Resource Use - Pakua Shipi***	29/07/2010
		REVISION DATE 22/09/2010

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Current land and resource use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi is more frequent along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer and inland, along the St. Augustin River, Little Mecatina River and in some areas of Labrador, mostly South of Lake Melville, in winter. The areas of use that are closest to the Project are the ones around Lake Dominion and the one along the Trans-Labrador Highway (Figure 1).

Use of that Lake Dominion area was identified by 12 participants during five of the 11 interviews. Some interview participants identified that they go hunting and camping in this region every winter, with groups involving a few families. Others have identified it as a traditional meeting place where the Innu of various communities including Sheshatshiu, Unamen Shipu, Ekuanitshit, Nutashkuan and Pakua Shipi would meet during the winter months.

Land and resource use along the Trans-Labrador Highway has only been identified by one interviewee, who stated that her husband goes hunting there during the winter.

The land and resource use data presented on the final map will be validated with the key informants. The validation exercise is planned to be held in September 2010.

4. POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The interviewees articulated issues and concerns regarding the Project. The potential effects, which were grouped under several topics, are presented in Table 4.1 below. For each potential effect, the type of effect is identified as being positive, neutral or negative. Then, the number of respondents who provided a certain type of answer is calculated. Finally, the main comments and issues expressed during the interviews are compiled in the last column. Several respondents chose not to answer these questions resulting in the total response for each potential effect being less than 22. Nalcor has considered these issues and concerns in the assessment process.

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Table 4.1 Potential effects of the Project raised by interview participants

Potential Effect	Type (Positive, Neutral or Negative)	Number of Respondents	Main Comments
Environment	Neutral	1	The Project is not expected to have a direct impact on livelihood.
	Negative	18	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on the environment for the following reasons: Will destroy the Churchill River; Will affect fish, animals and plants; and Will change the Innu traditional way of life and resource harvesting patterns.
Employment	Positive	4	The Project is expected to have a positive effect on employment due to: Increased employment; and Increased possibilities for contracts. Hiring of young people was stressed as being important to reduce unemployment in the community.
	Neutral	3	No change in employment is expected because of the following: Distance between the community and Project; and Language barrier.
	Negative	4	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on employment. The following barriers to employment were identified: Language; Discrimination and racism towards Innu workers; and Alcoholism that might disadvantage Innu candidates.
Eating Habits	Neutral	1	The Project is not expected to have an effect on eating habits.
	Negative	13	The Project is expected to affect: Resource harvesting habits; Disappearance of fish and other animals such as beaver, porcupine, duck and hare; Reduction in quality of drinking water; and Innu need the food from the land to survive and food from the grocery store is not as healthy.
Violence	Neutral	2	The Project is not expected to have an effect on violence in families or in the community.
	Negative	11	The Project is expected to lead to an increase in violence in the community. As observed for La Romaine Project, the Project could create conflict between Innu communities as some will receive more money than others. It might create conflict within the community as the population will be divided: some community members will be for the Project whereas others, mainly land users and elders, will not want to see the Project being developed.

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Substance Abuse	Negative	15	The Project is expected to lead to an increase in substance abuse because of reduced practice of traditional activities. Based on the experience on La Romaine construction site, community members affirm that there is a high alcohol and drug consumption on the construction site.
Depression	Neutral	2	The Project is not expected to have an effect on depression.
	Negative	15	The Project is expected to increase depression because of the following: Isolation of workers; Increased drug and alcohol consumption; and Traditional way of life will be destroyed and it will affect the population, particularly elders.
Pregnancy, Separation and Divorce	Negative	12	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on pregnancy, separation and divorce because of the distance between partners that may lead to increased separation and divorce.
Crime and Delinquency	Neutral	4	The Project is not expected to have an effect on crime as interviewees mentioned that there is already crime in the community and the Project should not directly influence the crime rate
	Negative	8	The Project is expected to increase crime and delinquency: Reduced opportunity to take youth out on the land; and Youth will feel abandoned by their parents if they are working away.
Familial Relations	Neutral	1	The Project is not expected to have an effect on familial relation if communication is ongoing while some family members are working away.
	Negative	12	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on familial relations because of the following: Distance; and Lack of communication. These might make the children feel abandoned and affect family relations.
Communication	Neutral	1	The Project is not expected to have an effect on communication.
	Negative	8	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on communication because of : Distance between workers and their families; and Increased alcohol consumption.
Status of Elders	Positive	1	The Project is expected to have a positive effect on the status of elders as they would be happy to see that youth is employed.
	Negative	15	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on the status of elders by destroying the traditional territory and its resources. Some elders are also worried that youth will no longer be able to go on the land.
Communal	Neutral	2	The Project is not expected to affect communal sharing as

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Sharing			community members would continue sharing their food with the elders.
	Negative	12	The Project is expected to have a negative effect on communal sharing, which will be reduced if there are no more animals such as caribou on the land. It was mentioned that companies giving out money to communities was not enough and might make people greedy.
Conflict	Neutral	3	The Project is not expected to have an effect on conflict as there is already conflict and this should not change because of the Project.
	Negative	12	The Project is expected to create more conflict: Between communities and band councils, as agreements are signed with the company; If there is not a fair distribution of money by the company (this happened for La Romaine Project); and Between community members as some will get work and others will be jealous.
Rumours	Neutral	4	The Project is not expected to have an effect on rumors.
	Negative	7	The Project is expected to increase the spread of rumors concerning people working on the Project. For La Romaine Project, rumors were going around about the fact that only Innu from certain communities could get hired and this affected the willingness and confidence of people from Pakua Shipi to apply for jobs on the Project.
Recreational and Leisure Activities	Neutral	6	The Project is not expected to have an effect on those types of activities.
	Negative	4	The Project is expected to reduce the number of opportunities available to practice recreational and leisure activities.
Traditional Activities	Negative	18	The Project is expected to reduce the practice of traditional activities, including fishing, trapping, hunting, camping and plant harvesting, due to: Environmental disturbance and contamination; Mercury in fish; and Work schedule.

5. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

A series of comments and suggestions were identified by interview participants. These have been assessed by Nalcor.

5.1 Expectations about the Project

Some participants noted that it was great to do interviews with community members before the Project goes ahead in order to determine the effects of the Project on the land. It was suggested that Nalcor provides money to the community to build

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infrastructure that will help preserve the Innu culture. There is also a willingness from some community members to have the opportunity to participate in training that would allow them to work on the Project. However, six individuals mentioned that they would like to stop the dam from being built.

5.2 Health and Social Services

In the context of health and social services, many respondents would like to see nurses, psychologists and social workers that would be available every day on the work camp. Traditional healing resources such as a sweat lodge and Innu medicine should also be present on site to allow Innu workers to maximize their health. The availability of a daycare and a school on the work site has also been identified as ideal to keep families together.

Recreational activities have also been suggested to be part of the work camp, including a gym, a pool and an arena.

5.3 Prevention and Familiarization Programs

Interview participants suggested that the following prevention and familiarization programs be offered for workers:

- Alcoholism
- Drug Use
- Drug Dealing
- Health and Safety
- Isolation
- Racism
- Suicide
- Nutrition
- Gaming
- Motivation and Good Work
- Sharing Circles
- Sports

5.4 Comments

Some expressed their concern about Nalcor not asking the Innu before building a dam. In addition, many re-emphasized the fact that dams disturb their traditional livelihoods and destroy many natural resources such as fish, animals and plants. They would not want all the caribou to drown similar to their understanding of what happened at James Bay where thousands of caribou perished.

5.5 Questions

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Some individuals requested more information about the Transmission Project.

A few people inquired why the dam was being built. They stressed that there seems to be enough dams and wondered when it would be enough.

Some were curious about when the dam would be built. Also, wondering who would make the most profit, Nalcor or the Innu who receive money.

6.0 CONCLUSION

As part of the Community Engagement Agreement signed between Nalcor and Pakua Shipi, interviews with 22 community members were performed during the summer 2010. These interviews allowed the collection of current land and resource use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi, as well as their concerns as to the potential effects of the Project on their livelihoods.

Land and resource use by the Innu of Pakua Shipi has been identified in some areas that are in proximity to the Project.

Many questions and concerns have been raised by the community. Nalcor will continue to assess the issues and deliver the responses as well as appropriate mitigation measures to the community through a presentation. This presentation will be conducted in collaboration with the Community Coordinator and Project Coordinators from Pakua Shipi and Nalcor.

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APPENDIX A
INTERVIEW GUIDE

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INTERVIEW GUIDE

Lower Churchill Project 2010 Consultation Program

LAND AND RESOURCE USE MAPPING

During this interview, we will map the most important ways that each of you use this area. We are going to ask about places where you have stayed and camped, place names and trails that you use. We are also going to ask you about cultural and spiritual use of the land, which includes among others, sacred places and burial sites. We are also interested in knowing where you hunt, trap, fish, gather berries and plants, and harvest other resources.

In this interview, we are also interested in your impressions concerning the potential impacts of the Project on your community in social, economic and psychological areas.

Part I: General Information

Start off by orienting the participant with the map.

Biographical

1. What is your job?

2. Where do you call home?

3. Where were you born?
    a. When were you born?
    b. Did your mother and father come from there as well? If not, where did they come from?

Project Information

1. Have you received any information about the Project?
    a. If yes: how did you receive that information?
    b. If no: what would be the best way for you to learn about the Project?
    c. What kind of information would you like to receive and how would you like to receive it?
    d. How frequently would you like to receive information?

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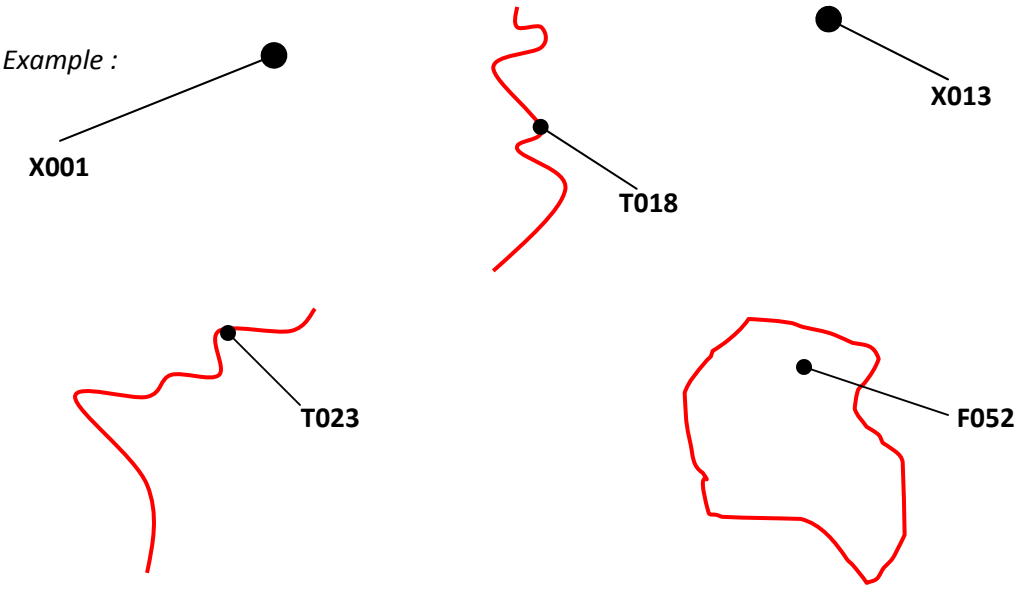
Part II: Land and Resource Use

Mapping note : *Identify the places referred to during the interview with a dot, a line or a polygon. Associate each dot, line or polygon with a code (see below) followed by a three-digit numeral. For example,* ***X001*** *should be the first dwelling site mentioned by the participant,* ***X002*** *the second, etc. The numbers will be continuous for each interview; the first site identified will have the number 001. If 153 sites are identified during the interview, that is the number that the last one will have.*

Example :



In a notebook, write down the details relating to every item identified on the map. For example,
X001 : Camp, canvas tents, stayed there practically every summer from 1990 to 2000.
X013 : Wooden cabin, built in ±1950, stayed there as a family from 1975-1985
S018 : Skidoo trail, used between 1995-2010 to access hunting camps
S023 : Forest trail, used from 2000-2010 for hunting
P052 : Trout or pike fishing around 1995

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

In this section, we are interested in knowing where you have camped or stayed overnight. We are also interested in the trails that you use for travelling and the names of these places.

1. Have you ever camped or stayed overnight on the land?
    a. Was it in a house, cabin or tent?
    b. When did you live/stay there and for how long?
    c. When was it built?

X - Dwelling site

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d. Who built it?
e. What did you do there?
f. Is the cabin or camp still being used?

2. Do you use the trails? If so, where are they located?
   a. When was the last time you used them?
   b. Do people still have access to them now? If so, how?

S - Trails

3. Do you think that your use of the land and resources is going to change with the development of new roads? If so, how do you propose to use the land?

4. What is your impression of the potential effects of the Project on the future use and frequentation of the land by non-Aboriginals?

5. Do you know some of the traditional names for the lakes, rivers, creeks or special places?

NT – Traditional names

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

In this section, we are interested in knowing the location of places that you have used for ceremonies, meetings and other spiritual uses.

1. Where are the birth, death and burial sites?
   a. When was he/she born there? When was he/she buried there?
   b. What was his/her name?

LN – Place of birth
LF – Burial site

2. Where do people hold ceremonies and where are the special meeting places (healings, feasts, marriages, coming of age, other spiritual/religious events)?
   a. What type of ceremony or meeting is it?
   b. Who attends this type of ceremony or meeting?
   c. What time of year is this ceremony or meeting held?
   d. When was the last time this ceremony or meeting was held?

LC – Ceremonial site
LR – Meeting site
LS – Spiritual site

3. Where are the important places that are mentioned in traditional stories or legends?
   a. What are the stories?

HL – Stories and legends

Birds

In this section, we will mark down the areas where you have hunted or trapped birds or collected their eggs for food.

1. Do you hunt or trap birds for food or collect their eggs?

CO – Hunting birds

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2. Where have you hunted birds and collected their eggs?
    a. What kind of birds do you hunt in this location?
    b. When do you hunt them (frequency, year, season)?
    c. When was the last time you hunted them?

Fish

In this section, we will mark down the areas where you have caught fish. We are also interested in the locations where you have prepared fish.

P - Fishing

1. Do you fish for food?

2. Where do you fish?
    a. What kind of fish do you catch?
    b. How do you fish?
    c. When was the last time you caught fish?
    d. How often and when do you fish over the course of a year?

3. Have you ever been a fishing guide?

Trapping

In this section, we are interested in knowing about the places where you run traplines.

LT - Trapline

1. Do you have a trapline? If so, where is it?

2. Is it still being operated?

3. What kinds of animals do you trap?

4. Is trapping your primary source of income?

Hunting

In this section, we are interested in knowing about the places where you have hunted and killed animals for food.

CA – Hunting animals

1. Do you hunt animals for food? If so, where do you hunt? What kind of animals do you hunt in the places mentioned?

2. When was the last time you hunted? How often do you hunt over the course of a year?

3. How many people hunt with you?

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4. Do you hunt for pelts?

5. Have you been a hunting guide?

Food Plants and Berries

In this section, we want to know about the places that you have used for harvesting plants and berries for food.

PF – Plants and berries

1. Do you harvest plants or berries for food? If so, where?

2. What kinds of plants and berries do you harvest in these locations? When was the last time you harvested plants or berries? How often and when do you harvest plants or berries over the course of a year?

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

In this section, we are interested in knowing where you harvest plants that are used for medicinal or ceremonial purposes.

PM – Medicinal plants
PC – Ceremonial Plants

1. Do you harvest plants for medicinal or ceremonial purposes? If so, where?

2. What kinds of plants do you harvest in these locations? When was the last time you harvested medicinal plants? How often and when over the course of a year would you harvest medicinal plants?

Other Resource Use

In this section, we are interested in knowing where you collect wood, water and other special materials such as minerals.

AR – Other resources

1. Do you collect wood? If so, where?

   a. What do you use this wood for (wood for heating, tents, boats, sleds, commercial, etc.)?
   b. What type of wood do you collect in these locations?
   c. Do you often collect it? (frequency)? When was the last time you collected it (year, season)?

1. Are there any special water sources you use (i.e., springs)? If so, where do you go?
   a. What is special about that location?
   b. Do you often go there (frequency)? When was the last time you got water there (year, season)?

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2. Do you collect special materials (i.e., bones, minerals to make tools or paint or other uses)? If so, where do you collect them?
    a. What is the special material?
    b. Do you often collect it (frequency)? When was the last time you collected the special material there (year, season)?
3. Is there anything else you would like to tell us or show us on the map?

Part III: Socioeconomic Information

1. Do you have any concerns regarding potential impacts of the Project?
    a. What actions do you think Nalcor could take to address these issues?

2. **Employment:** In your opinion, what will be the effects of this Project on the number of jobs available to people in the community?

3. **Expectations:** What are your expectations with regard to the Project?

4. **Dietary habits:** How do you think the Project could affect your dietary habits?

5. **Violence:** In your experience, what impacts do hydro projects have on violence in the family and in the community?

6. **Substance Abuse:** What impacts do you think this Project will have on substance abuse, such as alcohol, illegal and prescription drugs?

7. **Depressive behaviour:** In your view, what impacts will the Project have on emotional depression in the community?

   In your view, what impacts will this Project have on emotional depression at the construction site?

8. **Health care and social services:** What kind of health services - including alternative health services – would you like to see available at the Project construction site?
   How do you think that construction site health care services and infrastructure should be organized?

9. **Prevention and awareness programs:**
   What kind of prevention and awareness programs regarding health problems (for example, diabetes, hypertension and depression) or social problems (for example, alcoholism, drug use, violence and isolation) would you like to see available on the Project's construction sites? And in the community?

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10. **Pregnancies, separations and divorces:** What, in your view, are the potential effects of the Project on out-of-wedlock pregnancies, separations and divorces?

11. **Delinquency and crime:** What impacts do you think the Project will have on delinquency and crime in the community?

12. **Family relationships:** What impacts do you think the Project will have on the relationship between parents, children and grandparents?

13. **Communication:** What effect do you think the Project will have on communication among families and friends?

14. **Position of elders:** How do you think the project will affect the position of elders in the community?

15. **Mutual help:** What are the potential effects of the Project on mutual aid and sharing in the community?

16. **Conflicts:** How do you think this Project will affect conflicts in the community (jealousy, differences of opinion, etc.)?

17. **Rumours:** Do you think the Project will lead people to spread rumours about the hydroelectric dam project itself and the people from the community who are going to work for it?

18. **Recreational and leisure activities:** How do you think the Project will affect recreational and leisure activities in the community?

19. **Traditional activities:** How do you think the Project will affect the traditional activities of members of the community?

20. **Other:** Do you have any other questions about this Project?

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Table of codes

AR	Other resources
CA	Hunting animals
CO	Hunting birds
HL	Stories and legends
LC	Ceremonial site
LF	Burial site
LN	Place of birth
LR	Meeting site
LS	Spiritual site
LT	Trapline
NT	Traditional names
P	Fishing
PC	Ceremonial plants
PF	Plants and berries
PM	Medicinal plants
S	Trails
X	Dwelling site

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APPENDIX B.
INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT PROFILE

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Table 1. Interview Participant Profile

Interviewee	Gender	Age	Employment	"Home"	Project information
1	Female	Young Adult	Student	Pakua Shipi	Received through PLS documents and presentation
2	Male	Adult	Trades	On the land	Received through PLS presentation and on TV and in the newspaper
3	Female	Adult	Education	On the St-Augustin River	Received through PLS presentation and through people in Sheshatshiu
4	Male	Adult	Business, Finance and Administration	Pakua Shipi	Documents available in Band Council office
5	Male	Elder	Retired	On the land	They have been talking about damming the river for a very long time.
6	Female	Elder	Retired	On the land	Did not get any information before day of interview.
7	Male	Elder	Retired	On the land	
8	Male	Adult	Business, Finance and Administration		Received through PLS presentation and documentation.
9	Female	Young Adult	Student	Pakua Shipi	Did not get any information before day of interview.
10	Male	Young Adult	Student	Pakua Shipi	Did not get any information before day of interview.
11	Male	Young Adult	Student	Pakua Shipi	Did not get any information before day of interview.
12	Male	Adult	Unemployed	On the land	Heard rumours
13	Male	Elder	Retired	On the land	Heard rumours
14	Female	Elder	Retired	On the land	Heard rumours
15	Female	Adult	Unemployed	On the land	Heard rumours
16	Male	Elder	Retired	On the land	Did not get any information before day of interview.
17	Female	Elder	Retired	On the land	Did not get any information before day of interview.
18	Female	Elder	Retired	On the land	Did not get any information before day of interview.
19	Male	Elder	Retired	On the land	Did not get any information before day of interview.
20	Female	Young Adult	Unemployed	Pakua Shipi	Did not get any information before day of interview.
21	Female	Young Adult	Unemployed	Pakua Shipi	Heard rumours

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22	Female	Young Adult	Business, Finance and Administration	On the land and in Pakua Shipi	Got information at the Band Council office, in PLS presentation and through documents.