

**SUMMARY OF ISSUES – FIRST REGIONAL  
ISR/GSA TECHNICAL WORKSHOP**

**INUVIK, NWT – April 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003**

Submitted by:

**Mackenzie Project Environment Group**  
Calgary, Alberta

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The first technical workshop, held at the Midnight Sun Recreation Complex in Inuvik, NWT on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> April 2003, was a scoping workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to review and develop regional perspectives about the SEIA-EIA issues identified in the first round of community meetings in the ISR and GSA held during the months of November and December 2002, and any subsequent issues that arose during the February 2003 field development consultation tour.

### 1.1 Format of Workshop

The format of the workshop consisted of a combination of plenary sessions and small group discussions. The opening plenary session began with an overview of the project involving a discussion of the components of the project including the pipeline and the production areas as presented by representatives of the producers group. Following the plenary sessions, six discussion groups were created (see below) to review and discuss the possible effects of the Mackenzie Gas Project on the social and economic characteristics of the communities, and on the physical and biological environments associated with the project.



### 1.2 Participants of Discussion Groups

#### ***Black Group***

<b>Gord Rozon – MGP (Facilitator)</b>	Adam Inuktalik – Holman Community Corporation
John Brown – MGP (Recorder)	Kevin Bill – Fisheries Joint Management Committee
Peter Cott – Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Serge Metikosh – MGP
Rhoda Kayotuk – Aklavik Elders Committee	Jane Lancaster – MGP
Dennis Berry – GNWT Municipal and Community Affairs	
Richard Binder – Inuvialuit Game Council	Chuck Hobart – MGP
Tom Lie – Tuktoyaktuk Development Corp. Limited	Bruce Parent - MGP
James Gardlund – Gwichya Renewable Resource Council	

#### ***Red Group***

<b>Evan Birchard – MGP (Facilitator)</b>	Alestine Andre – Gwich'in Social & Cultural Institute
Jacqueline McArthur – MGP (Recorder)	Marie Mislán – MGP
Robin Fonger – Joint Secretariat	John Nagy – RWED
Emmanuel Adam – Tuktoyaktuk Hunters & Trappers Committee	
Evelyn Storr – Aklavik Hunters & Trappers Committee	Jane Lancaster – MGP
Bruce Parent – MGP	



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## **Orange Group**

**Terry Antoniuk – MGP (Facilitator)**  
Dave MacKay – MGP (Recorder)  
Chuck Hobart – MGP  
Jann Atkinson – Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency  
Roy Wilson – MGP  
Heidi Heder – Indian and Northern Affairs  
Jennifer Walker-Larson – Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board  
Deb Bisson – Gwich'in Tribal Council  
Sheila Nasogaluak – Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation

Billy Day – Inuvik Elders Committee  
William Francis – Gwich'in Interpreter  
Marie Mislán – MGP  
Leonard Dick – Aklavik Community Corporation

## **Green Group**

Michael Fabijan – MGP (Facilitator)  
Kim Johnson – MGP (Recorder)  
Bruce Ramsay – MGP  
Gordon Clark – Hamlet of Fort McPherson  
Ian Butters – RWED  
Barry Greenland – Nihtat Gwich'in Council  
Robert Alexie Jr. – Gwich'in Land and Water Board

Bonnie Gray – National Energy Board  
David Lucas Jr. – Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk  
Molly Nogasak – Tuktoyaktuk Elders Committee  
Jerry Veltman – Town of Inuvik  
Mardy Semmler – Inuvialuit Land Administration  
Stan Dalidowicz – MGP  
Ed McLean – Parks Canada

## **Yellow Group**

**Doug Meads – MGP (Facilitator)**  
Michelle LaPlante – MGP (Recorder)  
Linda Graf – Environmental Impact Screening Committee  
Brian Alexie – Hamlet of Fort McPherson  
Neil Firth – Nihtat Renewable Resource Council  
Sheila White – GNWT Education, Culture & Employment  
Jeff Green – MGP

Rosie Albert – Inuvialuit Interpreter  
Chris Always – Joint Secretariat  
Joe Benoit – Gwich'in Tribal Council  
Mike Preston – World Wildlife Fund (Canada)

## **Blue Group**

Bruce Vincent – MGP (Facilitator)  
Meghan Dalrymple – MGP (Recorder)  
Katherine Thiesenhausen – WMAC  
Corporation  
Darren Campbell – Gwich'in Land and Water Board  
Sharon Green – Hamlet of Paulatuk  
Georgie Blake – Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council

Frank Pokiak – WMAC  
William Gruben – Inuvik Community  
Maureen Clark – Tsiigehtchic Metis Council  
Alex Kaglik – Inuvik Hunters & Trappers Committee

## 2.0 SUMMARY OF ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS

### 2.1 Format of the Issue Discussions

The SEIA-EIA issues discussed within the small groups were categorically arranged and consisted of groupings of issues that looked at the social and economic impacts of the project; and the effects of the project on the physical and biological environment. Cumulative Effects and Accidental Spills were also identified as “issue categories” with specific issues identified relative to each of these categories. In addition, any issues excluded from discussion by any one group in this report are not a reflection of the insignificance of the issue but rather are a result of the discussion groups being asked to identify and prioritize the issues associated with the assigned categories.

### 2.2 The Issues

#### 2.2.1 Biological Environment

**Issue: Disturbance of fish habitat during watercourse crossings by the pipeline.**



##### *Orange Group*

- Behind on fish research – should give fish research equal consideration as caribou and grizzly bear research.
- Issue identified was the timing of stream and river crossings with respect to silts and spawning – excess sediment will negatively affect spawning.

##### *Yellow Group*

- Biggest issue with water crossings is erosion and the sediment entering the streams – excess sediment will negatively affect spawning.

##### *Black Group*

- Issue identified has to do with sediment affecting spawning and the fact that sediment load drops in fall at freeze-up.
- Need some stabilization of crossing – to eliminate effects that may happen after the fact.
- Need contingency plans for major crossings (e.g., no directional drilling).
- The issue identified was that both smaller water bodies as well as larger bodies of water need to be considered relative to the sedimentation effect. Also – over wintering or spawning areas are critical areas that should not be disturbed.

**Issue: Effects of facilities and possible aboveground flow lines on the distribution, movements and local abundance of caribou and domestic reindeer.**

*Orange Group*

- The issue identified was that migration routes are changing possibly because of development, and the example given was that the geese are no longer in the same places.

*Yellow Group*

- The aboveground flow lines may impede the distribution and movements of the caribou herds.
- A “spider-web” effect destroying the natural aesthetics of the landscape may be the result of subsequent development and aboveground flow lines.
- With respect to migration routes – thought that baseline data is important, but there is a need to also evaluate the outside corridors of the migration routes for extended migration patterns.

*Black Group*

- Aboveground lines will create snowdrifts that will hamper the movement of migratory animals.
- Noise and light from facilities may cause behavioural changes (e.g., attraction of animals to facilities).
- Safety with respect to the issue of people skidoing around the aboveground lines – height of aboveground lines needs to be sufficient to permit people skidoing through the area to pass under the lines safely.

*Red Group*

- Infrastructure (such as facility size/location, aboveground flow lines) may impact the location chosen for dens of grizzly, wolves and fox. Need to adequately identify where the den sites are – once you disturb the dens, the animals move; they may come back but to a new den site in the area.
- Need to make the aboveground flow lines high enough so that any moose or caribou passing through the area can pass under the flow lines.

*Green Group*

- If lines are aboveground, they need to be high enough to be out of the way of hunters and of wildlife. Current design calls for height of 2.2 m (7 ft), however, 2.2 m is not high

enough as some caribou have very big antlers, therefore, may need to go higher and there may be a stability issue associated with this.

**Issue: Increased access along the pipeline right-of-way (RoW) and associated access roads and increased harvesting of fish and wildlife.**

*Orange Group*

- Increased access to hunting as well as illegal hunting may escalate with the development of the pipeline RoW and associated access roads.

*Yellow Group*

- Pipeline RoW and associated access roads will create additional traffic where people would not normally go thereby increasing the pressure on traditional hunting and fishing areas.
- The hunting and fishing resources may become depleted as workers in their “spare time” procure such resources through the convenience of the access roads.



*Black Group*

- Increased access to lakes/areas previously inaccessible will deplete natural resources – increased worker population may put pressure on wildlife and fish stocks.
- RoW and associated access roads may increase firewood collection (depletion of timber resources).
- RoW and associated access roads may disturb traditional use/camps – there is a right to quiet enjoyment of the land.

*Red Group*

- Increased access, increased disturbance, increased access to predators – there is the loss of the old growth habitat and fragmentation of old growth habitat.

*Blue Group*

- Pipeline RoW and associated access roads may lead to habitat loss resulting in a reduction of the size and quality of traditional harvests, which has a negative impact on both human health and local economies.



**Issue: Disturbance of wildlife and fish as a result of increased noise levels from construction and production facilities (e.g., compressors, pile driving, flaring, aircraft).**

## *Yellow Group*

- Noise associated with development activities may severely impact the rate of species depletion. Cited example of muskrats disappearing after seismic activities in local area.

## *Red Group*

- Loss of habitat and the corresponding loss of harvesting opportunities – will have to travel further. This is an economical issue and impacts RWED.
- Noise levels from development activities has a negative impact on herd size and may result in species depletion.

## *Green Group*

- Noise impacts on migratory birds at staging and nesting sites within the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary may result in certain species being unable to protect young, thereby causing the young to perish which has a direct impact on the quantity/quality of the resource for harvesters.

**Issue: Effects of human activities on grizzly bear and polar bear and increased risk of bear mortality.**

## *Red Group*

- Electric fencing, clean camps, garbage storage/handling, sprays, and noise bangers need to be available in all camps.
- Bear/human interaction may increase as a result of the increased human activity in bear areas leading to a nuisance bear problem.

## *Green Group*

- The number of nuisance bears killed as a result of increased bear/human interaction may result in the quota system for bears being depleted based on which community they are near.

**Issue: Effects of barge traffic and barge landing/stockpile sites on use of the Mackenzie River by migrating water birds.**

## *Orange Group*

- Critical habitat at barge areas and the approach – spawning of fish may be affected.
- Increase in development with the use of the barge sites may create scheduling conflicts between industry-needed barges and community-needed barges.



*Red Group*

- Increase in barge traffic will increase the size and number of waves/swells on the channels creating a potential safety concern.
- Increase in barge traffic may impede the safety of checking fishing nets. Because the nets are not generally placed in the middle of the river but on the side of the river in the eddies, the increased barge traffic may create swells that migrate out to the shorelines thereby endangering the checking of the nets.

**2.2.2 Cumulative Effects**

**Issue: Effects of all oil and gas development and other human activities on the natural environment.**

*Orange Group*

- Increased oil and gas development may increase the potential for sour gas presence.
- An increase in the amount of chemicals used in the project may pose a substantial health risk to humans because traditionally harvested animals higher up in the food chain (e.g., beluga whales) may be ingesting such chemicals.

*Yellow Group*

- Significant environmental/erosion problems may result if the pipeline needs to be re-excavated for repairs.
- Need to know what reclamation procedures are in place for both pipeline and facilities – re-vegetation with a native species?

*Black Group*

- The increase in activity in Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary will threaten Marine Protected Areas/beluga management zones.

*Red Group*

- Historically caribou disappeared in the Tuktoyaktuk area (with Husky Lakes) but they eventually came back. Cumulative effects – not only with the initial development but also with the ongoing exploration. Over the next 20 years, the potential disturbance is huge because of all the activity beyond the MGP.
- Vegetation has to be taken into account across all elements: emissions, permafrost, flaring, flooding, bank erosion, and spills.
- Caribou lichen is a sensitive area (where caribou graze).
- Moose habitat – usually around willowed area.

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- Waterfowl – feed on goose grass, grows on sandbars, Delta, and river way (all inclusive).
- Effects of non-native plants replacing indigenous plants.

**Issue: Effects of climate change and weather on the project design.**

### *Red Group*

- An increased risk of slumping (e.g., side slope slumping, lake edge slumping) because of climate change.

## **2.2.3 Physical Environment**

**Issue: Effects of emissions from the production facilities and compressor stations on the environment.**

### *Yellow Group*

- The distance covered by emissions and how the emissions will affect the lakes and caribou.
- Emissions through flaring – will birds be attracted to the flaring?

### *Orange Group*

- Local effects on health from nitrous-oxide emissions.
- Acid nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide emissions, and potential vegetative damage – property damages.
- Lake acidification.

### *Black Group*

- The transfer of emissions to the environment, and the potential health hazards as the emissions get transferred through the food chains.
- Ice fog due to increased water emissions and the concern with flying/safety: difficulty in getting flights into/out of communities.
- An increase in vehicular traffic will increase the amount of dust emissions in the summer, which may affect/aggravate respiratory problems.

### *Red Group*

- Black emission clouds over communities decreasing the aesthetic qualities of the community. Example given of Tuktoyaktuk having a black haze over the community for an extended period of time – thought possibly due to exploration activities just outside of the community.



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- Vehicular emissions in the communities resulting from vehicles left idling and the potential health risks associated with breathing in such emissions. Example given of the high rate of cancer in the region and the possible link to vehicular emissions.
- Ice fog due to increased water emissions and the concern with flying/safety – difficulty in getting flights into/out of communities.
- Fallout from emissions creating contamination of nearby water bodies.
- The need to be perceptive to the relationship of emissions in the atmosphere with respect to the food chain. Example given of the sensitivity of lichens and their ability to absorb sulphur oxide and nitrous oxide easily – lichens are a primary foodstuff of caribou and humans in turn consume caribou.
- Dust from gravel roads and the fallout from the dust affecting water bodies, which in turn will affect the birds and small fish.
- Dust may affect the taste and/or quantity/quality of berries thereby changing the location where people pick berries and/or look for medicinal plants.

## Green Group



- Incomplete combustion from flaring and the associated health risks.
- Water – ice fog and the concern with flying/safety; carbon dioxide – climate change and an increased risk of slumping because of the climate change; nitrous-oxide – acidifying emissions and the sensitivity of lichens in relation to the food chains.

**Issue: Disturbance of permafrost as a result of project construction and associated changes in slope stability.**

## Yellow Group

- Slope stability: pipeline construction/RoW and secondary uses of RoW (e.g., skidoos) increasing the slope degradation.
- The use of piles and any heat generated by the piles and the corresponding effect on the permafrost.
- Project construction and location of facilities inland to accommodate shore erosion.
- Ice jams putting pressure on the pipeline resulting in potential permafrost degradation as a result of upheavals from the pipeline.



## Orange Group

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- The possible heat reflective ness of steel pilings and the corresponding degradation of the permafrost.
- Natural slumping with respect to the impermanence of the permafrost should be considered during construction.

## *Black Group*

- Methodology for installing pilings – drilled versus pounded versus steamed in needs to be considered with respect to the sensitivity of the permafrost.

## *Red Group*

- Weight on the permafrost from pipe, compressor stations and all facility equipment, and the sensitive nature of the permafrost – degradation?
- Impacts of horizontal directional drilling in relation to the fragility of the permafrost.
- The need for a monitoring system to be in place during the construction phase to monitor permafrost conditions.

## *Blue Group*

- The sensitive nature of permafrost/susceptibility to slumping/topographic/habitat changes as a result of project construction.

**Issue: Localized flooding in the outer Delta due to land subsidence from gas extraction combined with effects from storm surges.**

## *Yellow Group*

- Natural flood patterns will increase with project construction thereby creating new fish habitat and directly affecting fish migration.

## *Orange Group*

- Storm surges driving ice up on land, and concern that facilities at Niglintgak and Taglu would be unable to withstand such storm surges – destruction of facilities – destruction to the environment.

## *Black Group*

- Localized flooding may increase because of subsidence from gas extraction combined with the effects from storm surges – final engineered design at Niglintgak and Taglu needs to address this issue.

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## Red Group

- Concern with flooding and all the facilities and products going directly into the water leading to damage to the environment.
- Possibility of a year of low water, prevents barges from getting in, can't get supplies. Then have to look at other options like airstrips – big concern because it is right on the banks of the water. Effects on fish?
- Compensation package? Concern with flooding compensation and insurance issues – not covered because of some communities being located in the flood zone.

**Issue: Increased bank erosion along the Mackenzie River due to barge traffic, as well as bank disturbance during pipeline crossings.**

## Yellow Group

- With respect to the staging areas – need to build-up the banks to prevent bank erosion.

## Orange Group

- Subsidence due to gas extraction will create topographic changes potentially affecting slope stability.

## Black Group

- Increased barge traffic may accelerate natural processes of bank erosion: landing locations (for barges) need to consider erosion/maintenance issues and effects.
- Increased traffic of small boats and large barges together in same water bodies create potential safety hazards.
- Gravel deposit extraction could cause slumping – slumping in uplands affects the quantity and quality of streams – changes in fish habitat may potentially lead to changes in fish migration.

**Issue: Noise generated by construction and production facilities (e.g., compressors, pile driving, flaring, aircraft).**

## Yellow Group

- Steady noise vs. intermittent noise – concern that steady noise may cause shifting of bird populations.
- Intermittent noise may motivate the bears to come out of their dens thereby increasing the bear-human interaction.

## *Red Group*

- Specific animals becoming accustomed/tame to specific noises creating more human-animal interactions and the potential for disease. Example given of a tame fox carrying rabies and the potential for human-fox interaction.
- Noise on caribou can lead to displacement/loss of habitat and the corresponding loss of harvesting opportunities/economic costs.
- Noise affects the aesthetics of the land – people go out to listen for birds and geese – to enjoy the silence.

## *Green Group*

- Concern about continuous noise coming from aboveground piping and heating power, and that such noise will impact the migration routes of caribou, predators, wolves and foxes.

## *Blue Group*

- The number of compressor stations/the amount of noise generated, and the negative visual aesthetics on the landscape.

## 2.2.4 **Accidental Spills**

**Issue:** **Effects of accidental releases of natural gas and gas liquids on soil and vegetation.**

## *Yellow Group*

- Leaking trucks and increased garbage on the ice roads, and the environmental and safety hazard associated with these issues.
- Spills and the association with the prevailing winds in relation to cabin locations and smells.

## *Orange Group*

- Transportation of Dangerous Goods legislation covers handling and transport – concern if this will be checked and enforced.
- Local capacity for waste reduction? Need to have garbage compacting availability on site.

## *Black Group*

- Every spill is a serious spill – chronic spills increase the cleanup cost.

#### *Red Group*

- The need to recognize the variances in the quality of spills – gas rapidly disseminates to the atmosphere, but flammable liquids will burn quite readily and lead to other environmental/safety concerns.
- All runoff would go into the lakes during the spring (e.g., Husky Lakes). How would you find an accidental spill in the winter when the ground is covered by snow and ice?
- Concern that use of an airstrip in winter at Parsons Lake will result in the odd dripping of engine oil and as the season draws to a close and the snow melts, the oil will go into the lake – need to consider small leaks/spills not just big spills.

#### *Green Group*

- The reaction to a spill – would there be an immediate response, or would it be left for a few days and allowed to spread?
- Concern about long-term pinhole liquid leak under the ice – leak detection system may not be able to detect a pinhole leak.
- Gasification in water from a natural gas leak and the effect on fish.
- Potential contamination/spill if transporting of concentrate (e.g., sludge) and the environmental/safety hazards associated with such transportation.

#### *Blue Group*

- The deposition of oil based drilling muds and the negative effects on the environment.

### 2.2.5 Social Effects

#### *Yellow Group*

- Loss of culture and language with respect to the retention of traditional culture.
- Recognize the importance of scheduling work around traditional harvest times so people can provide for their families.
- Communities expect that “someone” is dealing with issues through Joint Management Committees, but this may not be the case depending on mandates of the committees.
- School dropouts during the boom and nothing is there for them after the boom is over.
- No one is available to work in the service industry (restaurants, retail services) because of the higher rates offered through industry employment.
- Important to have ‘standards’ and controls around who will be hired to prevent dropouts.
- Healthy Baby Programs are needed for healthy communities. Poor funding for programs of this nature at this time.

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## Orange Group

- Oil employment draws young people out of school. Short-term versus long-term benefit of education needs to be specifically discussed in the schools.
  - Both parents employed with the project do not encourage children to stay in school.
  - Literacy levels are low for the 30 – 35 age group. May be related to parents working as evidenced in last “boom”. Parents went to work and children were unable to get to school.
  - Financial counselling and management: budgeting with increased salaries.
  - Boom and bust wage.
  - Time off during important harvest periods to preserve traditional life ways.
  - Transient population does not have a good impact as they do not have the investment in the community.
  - Access to liquor and drugs created a problem that lasted much longer than the jobs.
  - Peer pressure can encourage people to engage in activities that are unhealthy.

## Black Group

- Concern with how town services (fire, rescue) respond to project demands – how will infrastructure upgrades be dealt with (funding, manpower, etc.). Costs are sometimes borne by parties who do not always directly benefit from the results.
- Increased water demands to meet population increases – problem for shallow lakes. Consumables will be in short supply.
- Important to purchase local products, but also important to ensure that supply remains sufficient to support the local population.
- Problem with youth leaving school for the high-paying, short-term jobs.
- Need to develop some way to identify the necessary skills/experience and/or equivalency – the demand is short but problematic for both local and regional issues.
- The needs for money management training and services to better handle the increase in wages.
- Royalties versus transfer payments are always late and are never enough. The people who bear the brunt of the impacts are not necessarily the recipients of the benefits.
- The need to recognize seasonal cultural activities/harvest times for preservation of traditional life ways.
- The issues surrounding a dual economy/dual lifestyle: cash income from working versus traditional pursuits – peer pressure/pressure to conform.



Red Group

- Population will decrease in communities because most of the workforce will be in camps leaving less people to draw on for community affairs, as most people are drawn to the project for money. Two-week rotations will draw people away and days off will bring people back.
- Use of day care facilities for extended periods of time – parents are gone for extended periods for project employment, but can't leave the kids at day care.
- Break-ups in the family will be going to foster care – single moms in a difficult position if the children are in foster care for six months. If there is no foster home in the community, then the children have to go to the nearest community. Number of children in foster homes in the region is very high. Trauma and psychological effects will be carried forward to future generations.
- Transients moving into communities increase the pressure on housing and grocery prices/product availability.
- With so many people staying in hotels, the price of rooms has gone up. Makes it expensive for community residents to come and stay in the hotels.
- Increase in money income of not just soft drugs, but hard drugs as well. Expensive drugs. Those who can afford it buy them, but others will turn to what they can afford like Scope or Listerine mouthwash.
- If people move into the communities on impulse, they are likely to move in with family members and extend family leading to tension in the extended family unit.
- Concerns with an increasing number of family break-ups – parents are gone away from the home for too long, resulting in children getting into trouble with alcohol and drugs. In addition, if only one parent is at home for extended periods of time, there is the potential for another relationship starting.
- Concern that Elders are changing their diet through no access to traditional foods; instead they buy their chicken and beef at the Northern – possible link to change in diet and high rate of cancer in communities amongst the Elder population.
- More need for spiritual support with family breakdowns.
- There is a need to help caregivers – high burnout rate amongst the community wellness members. High turnover – inconsistency in faces of the health care professionals in the communities.
- Need for cross-cultural understanding amongst workers on the MGP – to be more accepting of the variances in the sites.
- Need for scholarships that are specific to anthropology (Inuvialuit/Gwich'in culture) and linguistics (Inuvialuit language retention) at the college, undergraduate and

graduate levels to encourage students to return to their home communities after graduation.

## *Green Group*

- Rules and regulations need to be followed as some things have not been enforced, such as drugs and alcohol, and this poses safety issues.
- Need to be aware that short-term jobs may lure high school kids into jobs that are not careers and lose a generation of kids from high school.
- Ensure that students/young adults have options at the end of construction and consider returning to high school.
- Youth should be encouraged to stay in school – perhaps hiring high school grads only would encourage them to finish high school.
- Safety is critical, but who will enforce it?
- Increased money may lead to increased drug abuse and community issues with broken families and new people coming to the communities.
- Concern that winter work might distract people from winter hunting (traditional harvest activities).
- Archaeological/National Historical Sites need to be respected (for their social/cultural contribution to the communities).
- Day care becomes an issue when one half of the parenting is lost to a job:
  - May be a lack of qualified daycare and may need the assistance of the Child Development Centre.
- Concern about the results of people having more money:
  - More parties tapping the resources of the RCMP and health centre.
  - Increased abuse, violence, drugs and alcohol addictions. Centres lack the funding to deal with this and government passes the responsibility to Land Claim.

## *Blue Group*

- Access to phones/communications for camp workers to contact families.
- Need for more housing and the qualification for housing needs to be stipulated.
- Flexible employment around harvest periods to preserve traditional life ways.

- How can training be upgraded and be transferable to more work in the region?
- Lenders are wary of boom and bust cycle. Concern as to how much risk people are willing to take on.
- Money management – there is no banking in some communities:
  - Option of credit unions
- Need accessibility to money management tools.
- Frustration and/or resentment related to incomes – workers schedules (2 + 2 weeks for example) mean they have money, but may feel that they are missing opportunities and/or had a sense of being discouraged to go out and harvest by peers. They may feel resentful because they had to go out on to the land versus those who have the wages and did not have to go out on the land.
  - Increased cost of housing.
  - Increased cost of fuel.
  - Sewage from camps.
  - Garbage from camps.
  - Infrastructure could remain after the project creating environmental and aesthetic problems.
  - Chipped windshields from heavy traffic and the aesthetics and economics of repairing/replacing these windshields.
  - Harder to get air reservations because of increase in population.