



Appendix 3 – The CNP Proposed Keeyask Generating Station Community Consultation Report

The following report details the processes and results of the CNP Keeyask consultation process and provides further insight into our approval of the Keeyask Project.

CREE NATION PARTNERS



Proposed Keeyask Generating Station Community Consultation Report



May 2010

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1.0 ABSTRACT

This report details the consultation process used by Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Tataskweyak) and War Lake First Nation (War Lake) regarding the development of natural resources within their Traditional Territories – one of Canada’s most extensive consultations conducted by First Nations.

This report provides historical context for the business partnership between Tataskweyak, War Lake, two other First Nations and Manitoba Hydro (Hydro) to jointly own and operate the proposed Keeyask Generating Station, to be located at Gull Rapids on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba (Keeyask is the Cree word for Gull).

Leadership of both Tataskweyak and War Lake undertook an extensive consultation process which provided Members an opportunity to understand all aspects of the Keeyask Project. The consultation also provided an opportunity to shape the Project in a variety of meaningful ways. The invaluable contribution of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge and the Cree worldview in influencing Keeyask was facilitated by a consultation process designed and driven by the ideas and concerns of Tataskweyak and War Lake Members.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS

2.1 Introduction

Beginning in the fall of 1996 and over the next two years, Tataskweyak Cree Nation held informal discussions with Manitoba Hydro regarding future hydro-electric development at Gull Rapids in northern Manitoba.

After listening to Hydro's plans for future development and deliberating internally, Tataskweyak wrote a letter to Hydro on June 16, 1998 proposing a joint process to explore ways in which future hydro-electric development could be mutually beneficial and appointed a Council and Elders Planning Committee to manage the initial discussions and negotiations. After several meetings with Hydro, Chief and Council made a presentation to Members in Split Lake in June 1999, which provided a report on the discussions and sought authorization to proceed with negotiations on an Agreement in Principle (AIP). In July 1999, Tataskweyak advised Hydro they were ready to take the next steps to negotiate an AIP.

The Gull AIP was approved by Tataskweyak Members and signed in October 2000.

In developing the AIP, Hydro and Tataskweyak recognized the benefit of providing the opportunity for other affected First Nations to acquire an ownership interest in the development and operation of the Project. Before and after signing the AIP, Tataskweyak met with neighbouring Cree Nations, War Lake, Fox Lake Cree Nation (Fox Lake) and York Factory First Nation (York Factory), to explore their interest in sharing this investment opportunity in accordance with the principles outlined in the AIP, and on a basis roughly proportional to each Cree Nation's population.

War Lake and Tataskweyak signed a Memorandum of Co-operation and Understanding in May 2001 and began working together as Cree Nation Partners (CNP) in their negotiations with Hydro. Tataskweyak, War Lake and Hydro signed the War Lake Participation Agreement in July 2003 in which War Lake was made a party to the 2000 AIP.

Fox Lake and York Factory took the decision to participate in the negotiations as individual First Nations. The four First Nations collectively became known as the Keeyask Cree Nations (KCNs).

For eight years, beginning in 2001, the KCNs and Hydro proceeded to negotiate the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA), the agreement governing joint development of the proposed generating station.

From the outset of the discussions, it became clear one of Tataskweyak's primary focuses would be to make their own identification of the adverse effects the Project would have on their lands, waterways and people. In September 1999, the Planning Committee met to consider different ways of

looking at land and environmental planning and assessment issues. They decided to adopt a framework whereby the Cree worldview could best be explained by relating it to the ecosystem concept of western science. A working group was appointed to develop a system for applying the framework. The Keeyask Working Group held a series of workshops and meetings which resulted in the Overview of Water and Land (OWL) process designed to allow Members to come to their own conclusions regarding the potential development. Tataskweyak was determined that all foreseeable adverse effects from Keeyask development would be identified in advance.

Tataskweyak's experience was that conventional science-based environmental impact assessments had consistently underestimated the effects of hydro-electric development on Cree people because such assessments failed to consider the Cree worldview. Tataskweyak believed that a proper assessment of Keeyask development could only be done using the knowledge, wisdom and values of the Cree people in whose traditional area the development was taking place. Tataskweyak also believed that any assessment of the effects of Keeyask development must take place within the context of how the Split Lake Resource Area would be managed in the decades to come. The result of the OWL process was the development of the Tataskweyak Cree Mother Earth Ecosystem Model which combines aspects of how the Tataskweyak Cree view the environment along with science-based ecosystem concepts (Appendix A). War Lake adapted a similar approach to Keeyask development assessment.

When it became evident that each of the KCNs would experience different adverse effects, the parties determined that separate Adverse Effects Agreements (AEAs) would be required. Each Cree Nation could decide whether or not to participate in the Keeyask development, but would still need to be compensated for any adverse effects the Project would cause.

Both the JKDA and AEAs had been substantially negotiated by mid-summer 2008. The parties signed the Ratification Protocol on July 29th, 2008 and, thereby initiated the ratification process, which provided for extensive community consultation regarding the final negotiated draft content of the JKDA and AEAs, followed by a vote in which Members could choose to accept or reject the final draft Agreements.

Tataskweyak and War Lake Members voted on and approved the Agreements in February 2009. Hydro and Tataskweyak and War Lake signed its respective AEA on March 13, 2009 in Winnipeg. All parties signed the JKDA in a formal ceremony in Split Lake on May 29, 2009.

2.2 Community Consultation Process

In June 1998, Tataskweyak advised Hydro that it was essential to ensure Members were properly consulted in order to make informed decisions about future hydro-electric development.

Over the next two years, Tataskweyak undertook an intensive schedule of work to understand and define the nature of the Project and bring that understanding to the Community.

Chief and Council provided opportunities for Members to participate in Reference Group Meetings, Information and Planning Meetings, Negotiation Meetings, General Membership Meetings and Youth Meetings to learn about the proposed new business relationship and provide their own direction to the negotiating process.

In addition to Member participation, Tataskweyak Chief and Council directed that a program be developed to provide Members access to information about Keeyask throughout the process by using various forms of media including newsletters, the Tataskweyak Journal, websites, presentations, radio and informational DVDs. When War Lake became a partner in the process they shared the same philosophy regarding the provision of information to Members, even utilizing their own newspaper, The Moosecoot Times, first circulated in August 2004. Questionnaires and interviews with Elders were also used and proved invaluable as they informed CNP Chiefs and Councils' decision-making.

2.2.1 Reference Groups



In early 2001, Chief and Council appointed Elders and Members to participate in five (5) Reference Groups:

- Keeyask External Relations Committee (KERK);
- Keeyask Internal Relations Committee (KIRC);
- Community Employment and Training Program (CETP) and Keeyask Employment and Training Agency (KETA);
- Overview of Water and Land (OWL); and
- Business Contracting and Economic Strategy (BCES).

War Lake also appointed Members to participate in these Reference Groups when the First Nation became a partner.

Reference Groups were responsible for participating in the process of developing detailed negotiating positions and consulting with Members about the Keeyask process and Project. More specifically, they were responsible for:

- Ensuring that all questions raised by Members concerning the benefits and risks of the potential new business relationship were answered;
- Listening to the people in the community and presenting those issues to CNP Chiefs and Councils and the Core Negotiating Group; and,
- Taking information they received to the people so Members could make informed decisions about Keeyask.

Reference Groups met on an as required basis, often in Thompson, the nearest major town to the CNP communities, and Winnipeg. Thompson and Winnipeg have the largest concentrations of CNP Members not living at Split Lake or Ilford (War Lake), meaning that meetings at those locations served to bring the process to CNP's off-Reserve Members.

To ensure the exchange of Project information and provide a forum for discussion of issues and concerns being expressed by Members, Roundtable meetings, where the five Reference Groups met as a large group, were scheduled periodically in Thompson and Winnipeg. Chiefs and Councils, Elders and support staff joined the Reference Groups, along with outside expert technical and legal advisors. Presentations at these meetings typically involved each Reference Group's Subject Area but also served to inform those attending of the progress in negotiations and of the latest information.

2.2.2 Information and Planning Meetings

The purpose of the information and planning meetings was to brief the CNP leadership and Members on the progress of negotiations with Hydro and present issues that required discussion and decision. Typically, these were meetings between advisors and Chiefs and Councils, Elders, individual Reference Groups and Roundtables, support staff and interested Members that took place to plan for the negotiating meetings with Hydro, or following such meetings, to provide a briefing on the discussions. These meetings numbered in the hundreds as depicted in Table 4 of Appendix B.

2.2.3 Negotiation Meetings

Negotiation meetings with Hydro presented the venue for the CNP to negotiate all of the benefits available to them in order to create the most beneficial Agreements for the Members. The Core Negotiating Group (CNG), various Technical Committees and the Expert Committee on Adverse Effects conducted the negotiations.

The CNG consisted of representatives of CNP, Fox Lake, York Factory and Hydro. The CNG's mandate was to negotiate the broader issues and agree on the language in the JKDA. In the event negotiations reached an impasse on a particular issue, it was referred to the Principals, comprising

the President of Hydro and the four Chiefs, who gave direction regarding resolution to such issues.

The parties agreed to form technical committees on Project Description, Business Opportunities and Commercial Terms, which were charged with working out the detailed mechanics and logistics of generally stated principles. Technical Committees were able to carry out their work in parallel to the CNG while providing the CNG with detailed perspectives and advice specific to their area of expertise.

CNP and Hydro established the Expert Committee on Adverse Effects in December 2003. CNP had four Members on the Committee. The Committee was responsible for identifying socio-economic adverse effects on CNP Members, and making recommendations about mitigation and compensation.

2.2.4 Membership Meetings

Membership meetings were held in the CNP communities, in Thompson and in Winnipeg, to provide the opportunity for all interested Members to hear presentations on various subjects and voice their opinions and concerns. The meetings were announced in advance and advertised through the radio, strategically located posters in the community, and by word of mouth. Attendance varied depending on the subjects under discussion.

2.2.5 Youth Meetings

The CNP leadership deemed it essential to hold separate meetings with the youth of their communities so their voices would not be lost in the larger public forum. Presenters at the meetings stressed the importance of hearing from the people who would be the leaders of tomorrow and the people charged with managing the consequences as well as the benefits of the development being contemplated. As Members, the youth were, of course, encouraged to attend the Membership meetings as well.

2.2.6 Communication Material

In addition to many regular opportunities for Member participation through direct involvement, Tataskweyak, and eventually the CNP, used various forms of communication material to disseminate as well as gather information from Members. These included the use of presentations, local newspapers, DVDs, radio, websites and feedback-oriented tools such as Elder interviews and Member questionnaires.

- a. Presentations—PowerPoint presentations were used to explain and facilitate discussions on the various aspects of Keeyask. Translation, from English into Cree, of the material being presented, was a regular feature of facilitated meetings, which preceded negotiating

sessions with Manitoba Hydro. Often, translators posed questions in English to the presenters in order to facilitate the Cree discussions. Members were provided an opportunity to obtain answers to their questions and provide direction to the CNP negotiators.

- b. Tataskweyak Journal and Mooseocoot Times—In Split Lake, the local newspaper, the Tataskweyak Journal, began as a newsletter in 1998 reporting to the community on the potential business relationship with Hydro. Seven newsletters were published between 1998 and 2000. Between 2001 and 2008 inclusive, the Tataskweyak Journal published twenty-seven issues and two special editions. The Journal reported on the progress of the main JKDA negotiating issues with Hydro in addition to announcing community meetings, publishing survey results and commenting on current issues under discussion in Split Lake. Typically, a thousand copies were printed and distributed to each home in Split Lake with additional copies being available in local public offices. Copies were also delivered to Manitoba Hydro, select members of the Provincial Legislature, Manitoba government departments and the federal Department of Indian Affairs. At War Lake, the Mooseocoot Times began publishing in 2004 serving the same purpose as the Tataskweyak Journal, although published and distributed on a more limited basis, given the much smaller population of War Lake.

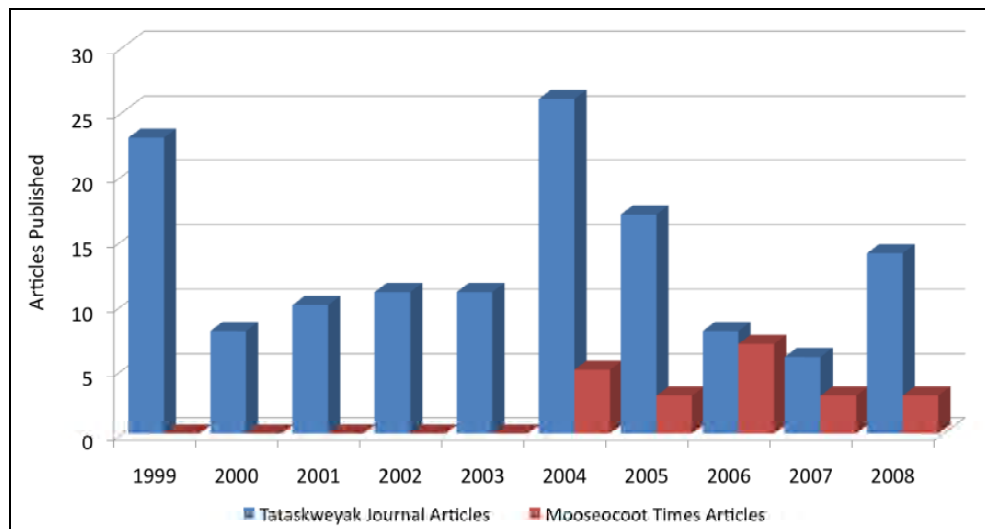


Figure 1 - Annual Newspaper Articles Published.

- c. Community Questionnaires—In May 1999, a community questionnaire regarding the potential Keeyask development was administered to ensure that the opinions of as many Tataskweyak Members as possible were heard and considered. Five hundred and thirty-five people completed and returned the questionnaire. Questions were formulated to elicit answers regarding Cree culture, the natural environment, resource development and traditional skills

and lifestyles. Others asked participants about their priorities, ranging from low to very high, regarding aspects of possible development in the areas of local business opportunities, ownership of the Generating Station, training and the opportunity to conduct a community environmental review. And finally, the questionnaire asked Members to respond to questions as if Tataskweyak was a part owner in the development. A Keeyask Project adverse effects questionnaire was distributed to the community in March 2003. The purpose of the questionnaire was to get feedback on how important adverse effects might be to Members, if Keeyask were built. The results of the questionnaire provided guidance to Chief and Council in negotiations with Manitoba Hydro. Seven hundred questionnaires were distributed and five hundred and fifty-five were completed and returned.

- d. Elders Interviews – CNP staff, who were hired for the duration of the Keeyask negotiations, interviewed Elders about their knowledge of the Split Lake Resource Area and the War Lake Traditional Area to gather information about where they and their families lived, trapped, fished and hunted. Interviews were taped in Cree and translated into English and contributed to the identification of adverse effects on the local environment.
- e. Interactive DVD – An interactive DVD entitled “The Keeyask Project” was developed for TCN in 2004 to facilitate discussions at the school in Split Lake. The DVD focused on the activities of the various Hydro field units doing preparatory work in the vicinity of the proposed Project, such as environmental baseline studies and engineering fieldwork.
- f. Local Radio Station – Tataskweyak used the local radio station to announce all General Membership Meetings during the JKDA community consultation phase, to stage call-in programs to answer Members’ questions on adverse effects and generally facilitate an understanding of the JKDA and AEA.
- g. CNP Websites – The CNP used the websites www.creenationpartners.ca and www.tataskweyak.ca while planning for the community consultation process leading to the Members’ referendums on the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA) and Adverse Effects Agreements (AEAs) by posting the main elements of the Agreements on the site. The website featured a section on frequently asked questions and displayed technical information on the proposed Keeyask Project, site maps and satellite images.

2.3 Subject Area Classification

During the process of reviewing all of the documented meetings held between June 1998 when JKDA negotiations effectively began and February 2009 when Tataskweyak and War Lake each conducted a Members' referendum on the JKDA and each Adverse Effects Agreement, CNP determined that it would be useful to classify the meetings by type as discussed in the previous section, as well as by the Subject Area. They identified ten Subject Areas. It was found that dividing materials into these Subject Areas was useful for communicating the various aspects of the Agreements. In the sections that follow, the main elements of the Agreements which resulted from the negotiations are described. Consultations centered on these elements throughout the community consultation process.

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Partnership Arrangements | • Project Description |
| • CNP Governance/Committees | • Environmental and Regulatory Matters |
| • Employment Objectives/ Opportunities | • Business Opportunities |
| • External Relations & Communication Strategy | • Construction and Operation Arrangements |
| • Adverse Effects Agreements | • JKDA and AEA Review |

2.4 Subject Area Abstracts

2.4.1 *Partnership Arrangements*

The Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership (Keeyask Partnership), comprised of the CNP, Fox Lake Cree Nation, York Factory First Nation and Manitoba Hydro, was formed to construct, own and operate Keeyask with the goal of producing profits by generating and selling electricity. A limited partnership was chosen as the legal entity after considering other models and various tax and other liability issues.

The proposed partners in the Keeyask Partnership are the General Partner, a corporation wholly owned by Hydro that is responsible for managing the business of the Keeyask Partnership; and the Limited Partners being Manitoba Hydro, the CNP Limited Partnership, the York Factory Limited Partnership and the Fox Lake Investment Corporation.

The Keeyask Partnership will have several agreements with Hydro, including:

- The Construction Agreement under which Hydro will act as Project Manager in constructing Keeyask;
- The Project Financing Agreement under which Hydro will loan money to the Keeyask Partnership;
- The Power Purchase Agreement under which Hydro will purchase all electricity from Keeyask; and
- The Interconnection and Operating Agreement between Hydro Power Supply and Hydro Transmission which deals with the interconnection of Keeyask to the power grid.

The General Partner will delegate to and pay Hydro for performing the following services on behalf of the Keeyask Partnership:

- Management Services including staffing, accounting, operating and maintaining an office for the Keeyask Partnership;
- Operating and Maintenance Services including the operation and maintenance of Keeyask; and
- System Operations Services including the operation, dispatch and control of Keeyask.

All such Hydro services will be provided at cost and delivered according to Hydro practices, policies and procedures, and within standards set out in the JKDA intended to protect the CNP.

2.4.2 CNP Governance/Committees

All decisions made by the Keeyask Partnership will be in the form of Resolutions:

- Ordinary Resolution – Hydro alone;
- Special Resolution – Hydro and CNP; and
- Unanimous Resolution – Hydro and all Keeyask Cree Nations (KCNs).

The General Partner, owned and controlled by Hydro, will manage the business of the Keeyask Partnership and will sign the agreements and contracts with Hydro on behalf of the Keeyask Partnership. The Board of Directors of the General Partner will make all significant decisions. Each

KCN will be entitled to have representatives appointed to the Board of Directors of the General Partner as follows: Tataskweyak (2), War Lake (1), York Factory (1) and Fox Lake (1).

The JKDA describes terms of reference for several committees and working groups on which the CNP will have representatives. These are:

- Advisory Group on Employment – Aboriginal employment issues;
- Construction Advisory Committee – construction activities;
- Monitoring Advisory Committee – environmental monitoring and regulatory matters;
- Working Group on Operational Jobs – exploring ways to achieve employment targets for operational jobs within Hydro;
- Letter of Agreement – CNP joining the Hydro Project Management Association, and attending negotiations with the Allied Hydro Council, bargaining agents for the unions identified in the Burntwood-Nelson Agreement; and
- Partners Regulatory and Licensing Committee (PRLC) – obtaining Closing Licences.

Throughout the JKDA, there are references to decisions that require a KCN majority. CNP constitute a KCN majority and, therefore, control these decisions in the event of disagreements.

2.4.3 *Employment Objectives/Opportunities*

A training initiative was put in place to provide CNP Members with training in advance of the commencement of Keeyask construction. Sixty-two million dollars (\$62M) were committed for pre-Project training by Canada, Manitoba, Hydro, and the participating First Nations (including the KCNs) and Aboriginal organizations.

The Burntwood-Nelson Agreement (BNA) is the agreement between Hydro and the unions that will govern employment preferences and conditions during the construction of the Keeyask Project. For work on contracts resulting from direct negotiation, qualified CNP Members have first preference through direct hire. For direct negotiated contracts, each KCN has agreed to give qualified Members of other KCNs preference, if their Members cannot fill the positions.

Hydro has contracted with the Province of Manitoba to be the main job placement and referral agency for workers on the Keeyask Project, but CNP will have their own referral agency. CNP trainees and apprentices who have been part of the pre-Project training initiative will have first

preference for any job orders for those positions on the Keeyask Project. For all other contracts on the Keeyask Project, KCN Members and other Northern Aboriginals who reside in the Churchill/Burntwood/Nelson Rivers area have a first employment preference.

A construction employment target of 630 person years has been established for KCN Members, of which CNP Members will have the opportunity to fill 60%, or 378. A twenty-year employment target of approximately one hundred TCN Members and ten War Lake Members has been established to increase the number of CNP Members employed in Hydro ongoing jobs.

For the twenty years following the JKDA signing, Hydro has agreed to pay CNP's reasonable costs, up to an annual amount of \$540,000, adjusted annually for inflation, to support activities designed to help achieve the ongoing job targets.

Hydro has agreed to contribute up to \$3 million of additional funds to support the activities designed to meet employment targets for ongoing jobs, if the Keeyask construction target of 630 person years is not achieved.

2.4.4 External Relations

Tataskweyak Chief and Council appointed Members to the Keeyask External Relations Committee (KERC) in 2000 to be responsible for managing the relationship and flow of information with other First Nations, environmental groups, Churches and various American interests. At a March 3, 2000 meeting with Hydro, Tataskweyak advised of its plans for a campaign in Minnesota to present its views to Tribes, State legislators, power utilities, regulatory bodies and environmental groups, about exporting power from Keeyask. KERC continued to play a critical role throughout the consultation process and oversaw the initial development of the Tataskweyak website. This website was primarily used to provide external interests access to information regarding Tataskweyak's history, people, culture and vision for the future. It also served as a means for Members to access important historical and cultural information to which few Members previously had access.

2.4.5 Adverse Effects Agreements

Keeyask has been designed to avoid and alleviate adverse effects to the greatest extent possible. Two programs designed to mitigate impacts during Keeyask operation are the clearing of timber and shrubs in the Forebay area before flooding, and waterway management.

All the adverse effects of the Keeyask project, including residual effects, are dealt with in separate Adverse Effects Agreements with Tataskweyak, War Lake, York Factory and Fox Lake.

The Tataskweyak Adverse Effects Agreement and the War Lake Adverse Effects Agreement were signed on March 13, 2009 by each respective Chief and Council and representatives from Manitoba Hydro.

2.4.6 Project Description

The Keeyask Project's principal structures will consist of the powerhouse built across the north side of Gull Rapids, the spillway built across the south side of Gull Rapids, dams across Gull Rapids and dykes.

The supporting infrastructure will include the north and south access roads, construction camps, construction power services, borrow areas and cofferdams.

2.4.7 Environmental and Regulatory Matters

The environmental and regulatory provisions of the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement are most easily understood by considering the Licensing Process and the Environmental & Regulatory Protocol.

The Keeyask Partnership, as Project proponent, has requested that all governmental approvals be issued to itself. This process includes the following steps:

- Filing the Environment Act Proposal Form;
- Completing the Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Finalizing and filing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) with the regulators;
- Participating in the public hearing process;
- Assisting Hydro in a review by the regulators of the need for and alternatives to Keeyask;
- Cooperating with Hydro in providing Canada and Manitoba with information to enable consultations required by the Canadian Constitution; and
- Proceeding with Keeyask, consistent with governmental approvals.

The Environmental and Regulatory Protocol provides for CNP to participate in the regulatory process with Hydro on the Partners Regulatory and Licensing Committee (PRLC) and the EIS Coordination Team. An unprecedented aspect of the Protocol is that Hydro and the CNP have agreed to jointly approve all regulatory filings.

The PRLC is co-chaired by Hydro and CNP and has representatives from Hydro, CNP, York Factory, and Fox Lake. The EIS Coordination Team, which has the lead role in preparing the Environmental Impact Assessment, has 2 representatives from each of Hydro and CNP, with 1 non-voting representative from each of York Factory and Fox Lake. The PRLC will consult with and make submissions to the governmental authorities on behalf of the Keeyask Partnership.

2.4.8 Business Opportunities

Hydro is responsible for managing the construction of Keeyask. Hydro will use a variety of methods, including direct negotiation and open competitive tenders, to determine which contractors are hired to build Keeyask. Hydro agrees to have direct negotiations with CNP businesses for a number of construction contracts. Managing risks during construction is essential for the Keeyask Partnership to be financially viable. Direct Negotiated Contracts will require the proposer to have capacity to deliver goods or services on time and to achieve costs and quality acceptable to Hydro in order to be awarded such contracts.

There are fifteen identified work packages with an estimated value of over \$203 Million that will be available for direct negotiation between Hydro and the KCNs. Twelve of the fifteen work packages have been identified as available to CNP businesses with an estimated value of \$120 Million in 2007 dollars.

Work packages will be negotiated between Hydro and CNP through a proposal review process. If a work package cannot be negotiated between Hydro and a CNP business, Hydro may issue a request for direct negotiation proposal to one of the other KCNs and the process for direct negotiation will apply. Hydro may go to open competitive tender where a work package cannot be negotiated with any of the KCNs.

The JKDA contains a process for addressing disputes that may arise between Hydro and a KCN during direct negotiations.

2.4.9 Construction and Operation Arrangements

The Keeyask Partnership (the Owner) and Hydro, acting as Project Manager, will construct the Keeyask Project according to the provisions of the Construction Agreement, a Schedule of the JKDA.

The scope of work includes the following:

- All required planning, engineering and designing;
- The purchase of insurance;
- Award of the construction contracts;

- Commissioning of each of the turbine / generators and associated works to be supplied and installed;
- Procurement, award and administration of related contracts; and
- Decommissioning of camps and the clean up of the construction site.

Hydro will provide all services related to the operation of the Keeyask Generating Station, including the operation of the spillway and the maintenance of the Keeyask Project.

2.4.10 JKDA and AEAs Review

The Ratification Protocol, signed in July 2008, required that a minimum number of four General Membership Meetings be held to explain the nature and significance of the JKDA and the AEAs to on-Reserve and off-Reserve CNP Members in attendance. One meeting was held in each of the following locations: Split Lake, War Lake, Thompson and Winnipeg.

From this point on, until the Members' referendums in February 2009, the nature of presentations changed from subject specific to the more general description of all JKDA and AEA provisions.

Prior to the General Membership Meetings required by the Ratification Protocol, and scheduled for early January 2009, the CNP held eleven additional meetings, including Youth Meetings and open houses, to provide an overview and explain the Agreements to Members.

3.0 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Reference Group Meetings

3.1.1 Meetings by Year

Figure 2 summarizes all CNP Reference Group Meetings held from the beginning of the formal consultation process in June of 1998 to the JKDA referendums in February of 2009. Note that the Reference Groups were formed in 2001.

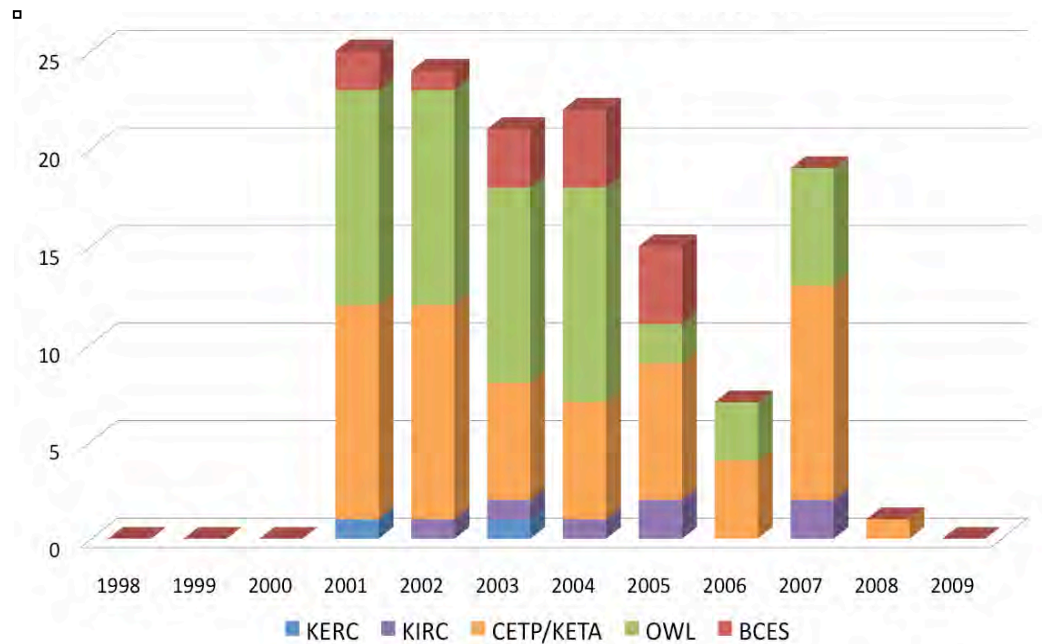


Figure 2 - Annual Reference Group Meetings.

Figure 2 also provides an annual representation of each Reference Group as it relates to the overall number of meetings held. It indicates that the majority of Reference Group Meetings were divided almost equally between Community Employment and Training Program/Keeyask Employment and Training Agency (CETP/KETA) and Overview of Water and Land (OWL). The numbers reflect the importance of CNP Members' involvement in the management of the Pre-Project Training program and the identification and consideration of Project adverse effects and related Environmental and Regulatory Matters.

3.1.2 Meetings by Location

Figure 3 provides an analysis of the location of Reference Group Meetings. Over half of the Reference Group Meetings took place in Thompson. The remaining Meetings took place mostly in Winnipeg and Split Lake. The Thompson location allowed for focused attention on specific topics by appointed Reference Group Members. “Other” refers mostly to Ilford and Gillam, but a number of other locations were the venue for a single meeting.

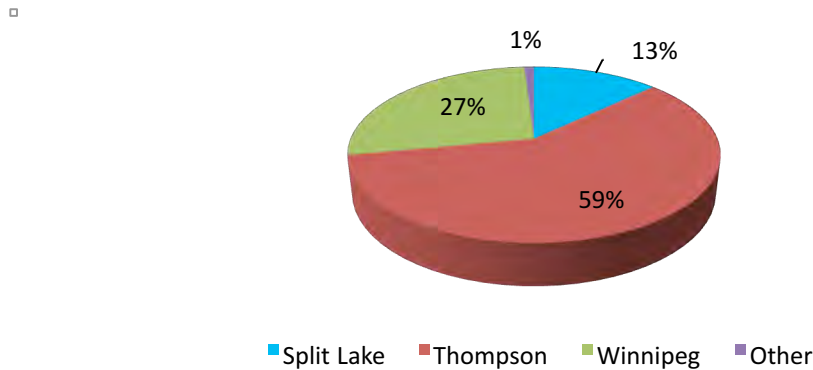


Figure 3 - Reference Group Meetings by Location.

3.1.3 Meeting Participation by Location

Figure 4 provides an analysis of Member participation by location. The highest Member participation in Thompson was due to the majority of Meetings being held there.

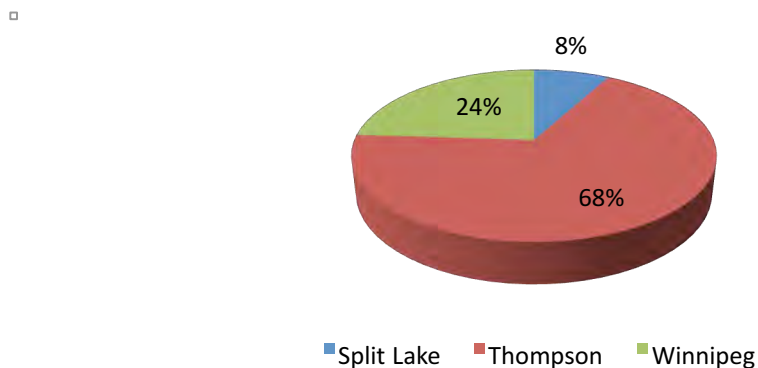


Figure 4 - Reference Group Meeting Participation by Location.

For a detailed annual breakdown of Reference Group Meetings data, refer to Table 1, Table 3 and Figure 17 in Appendix B.

3.2 Information and Planning Meetings

3.2.1 Meetings by Subject Area and Year

Figure 5 summarizes all CNP Information and Planning Meetings from the beginning of the formal consultation process in June of 1998 to the JKDA ratification vote in February of 2009. It depicts the number of Information and Planning Meetings by Subject Area.

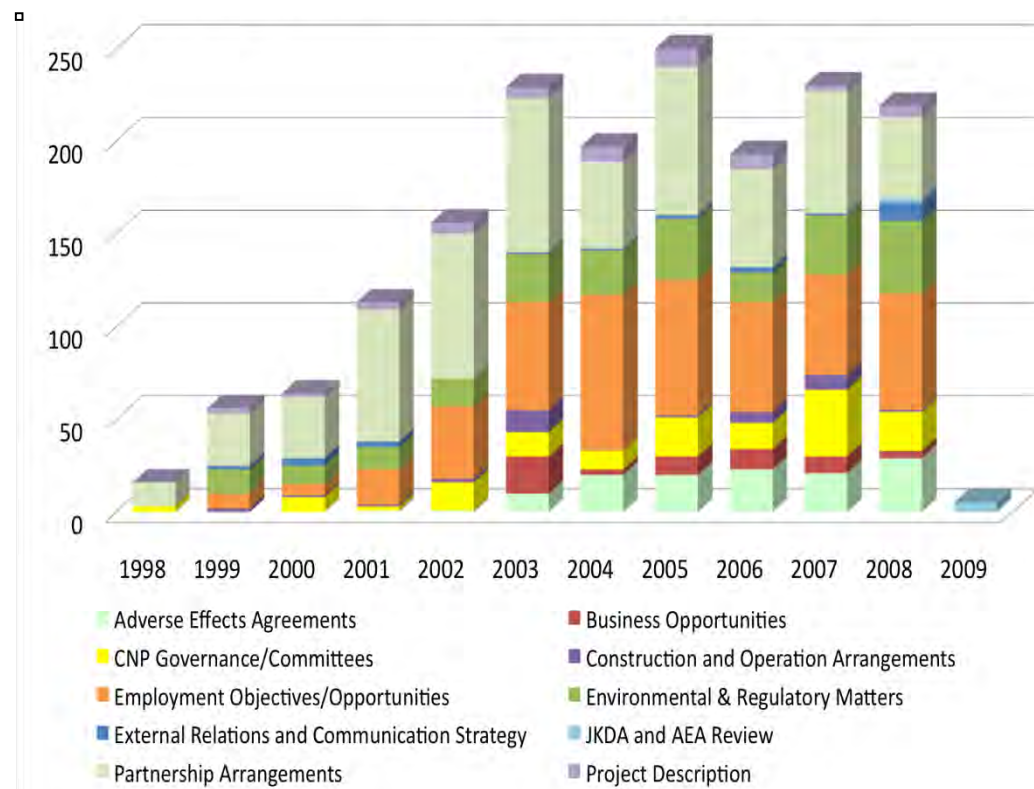


Figure 5 - Annual Information and Planning Meetings by Subject Area.

Figure 5 also provides an annual representation of each Subject Area as it relates to the overall number of Information and Planning Meetings held.

3.2.2 Meetings by Location

Figure 6 provides an analysis of the location of Information and Planning Meetings from 1998 to 2009. The majority of Meetings were held in Winnipeg where negotiations with Hydro were conducted, with some held in Thompson.

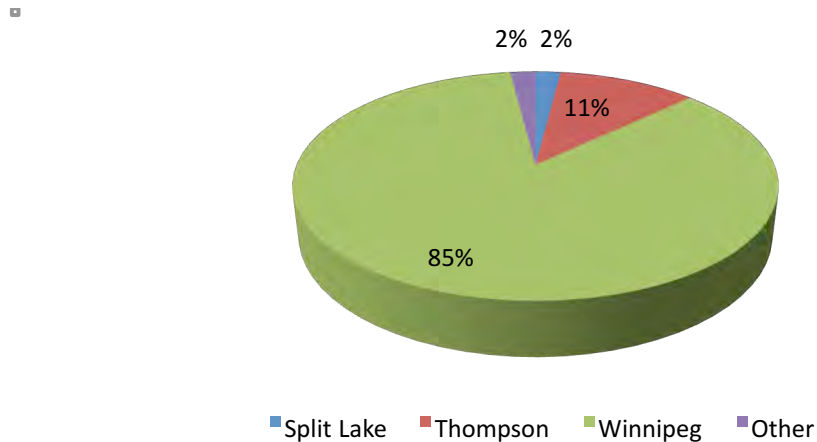


Figure 6 - Information and Planning Meetings by Location.

3.2.3 Meeting Participation by Location

Figure 7 provides an analysis of Member participation by location.

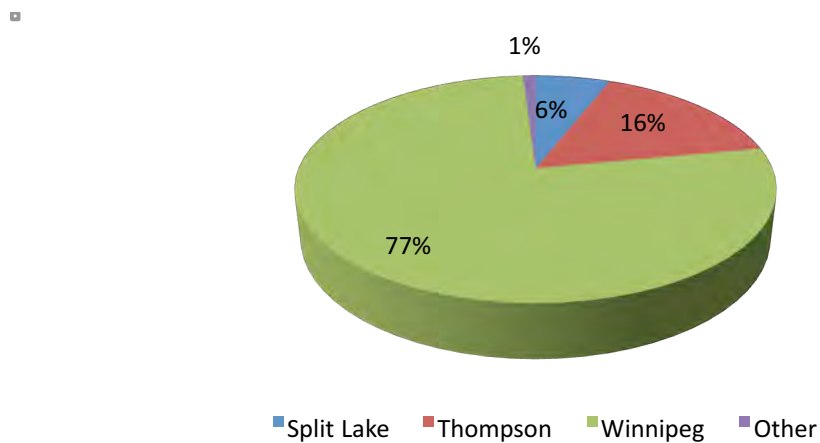


Figure 7 - Information and Planning Meeting Participation by Location.

For a detailed annual breakdown of Information and Planning Meetings data, refer to Table 1, Table 4 and Figure 17 in Appendix B.

3.3 Negotiation Meetings

3.3.1 Meetings by Subject Area and Year

Figure 8 summarizes all CNP Negotiation Meetings with Hydro from the beginning of the formal negotiation process in June of 1998 to the JKDA ratification vote in February of 2009. It depicts the overall number of Negotiation Meetings, with most Meetings occurring after the 2000 Gull AIP. Fewer negotiation meetings were held in 2005 due to extremely high water levels in the community and the need to address this with Manitoba Hydro.

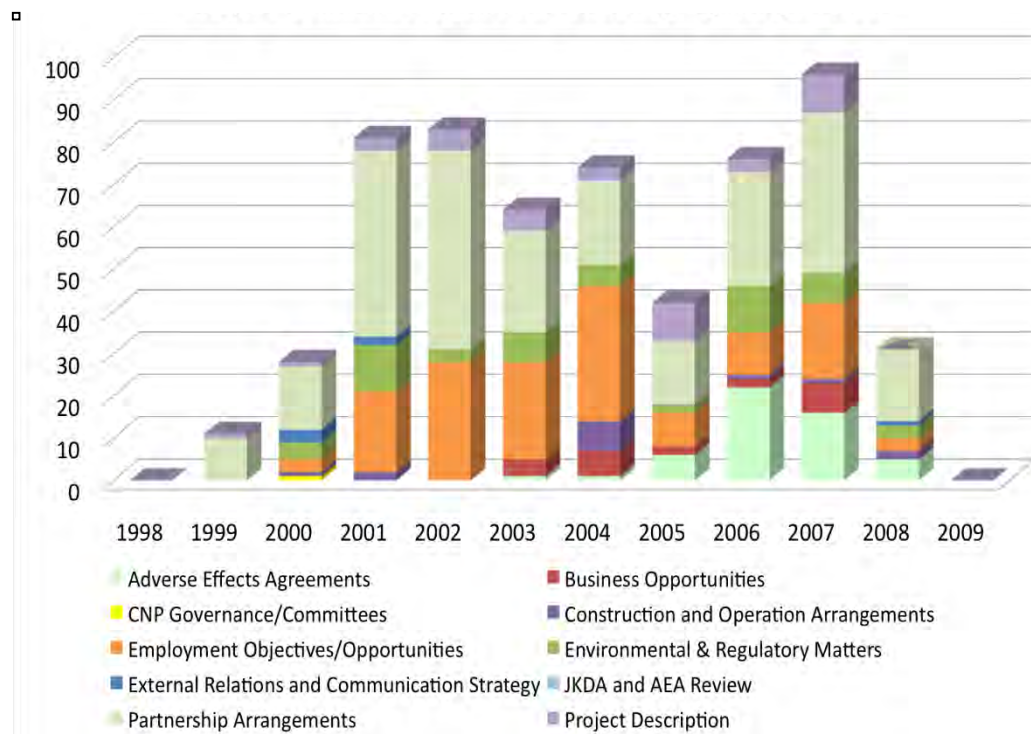


Figure 8 - Annual Negotiation Meetings by Subject Area.

Figure 8 provides an annual representation of each Subject Area as it relates to the overall number of Negotiation Meetings held.

3.3.2 Meetings by Location

Figure 9 provides an analysis of the location of Negotiation Meetings from 1998 to 2009. The large majority of Meetings were held in Winnipeg, the most convenient location to assemble the CNP leadership and advisors and Hydro negotiators.

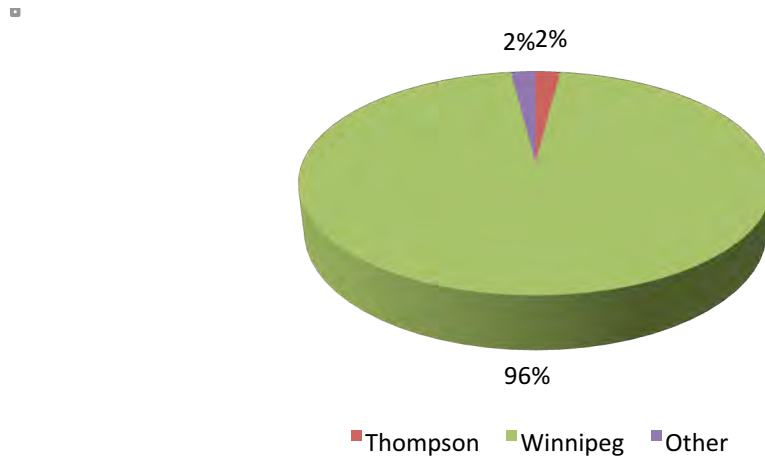


Figure 9 - Negotiation Meetings by Location.

3.3.3 Meeting Participation by Location

Figure 10 provides an analysis of Member participation by location. This chart reflects the fact that the vast majority of Negotiation Meetings were held in Winnipeg.

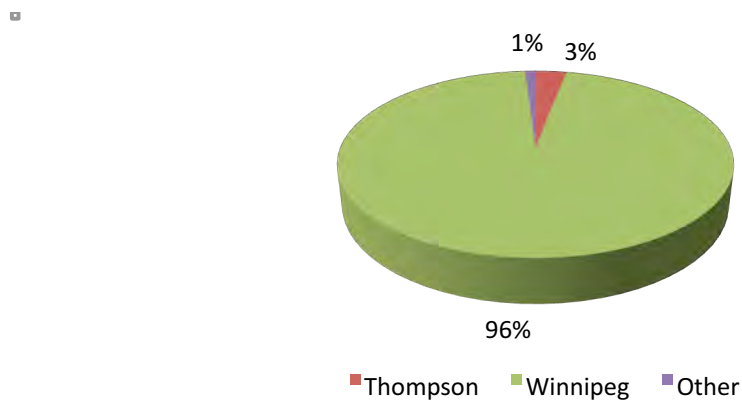


Figure 10 - Negotiation Meeting Participation by Location.

For a detailed annual breakdown of Negotiation Meetings data, refer to Table 1, Table 5 and Figure 17 in Appendix B.

3.4 General Membership Meetings

3.4.1 Meetings by Year

Figure 11 summarizes all General Membership Meetings from the beginning of the formal consultation process in June of 1998 to the JKDA ratification vote in February of 2009. It depicts the overall number of General Membership Meetings and the diversity of discussions by Subject Area.

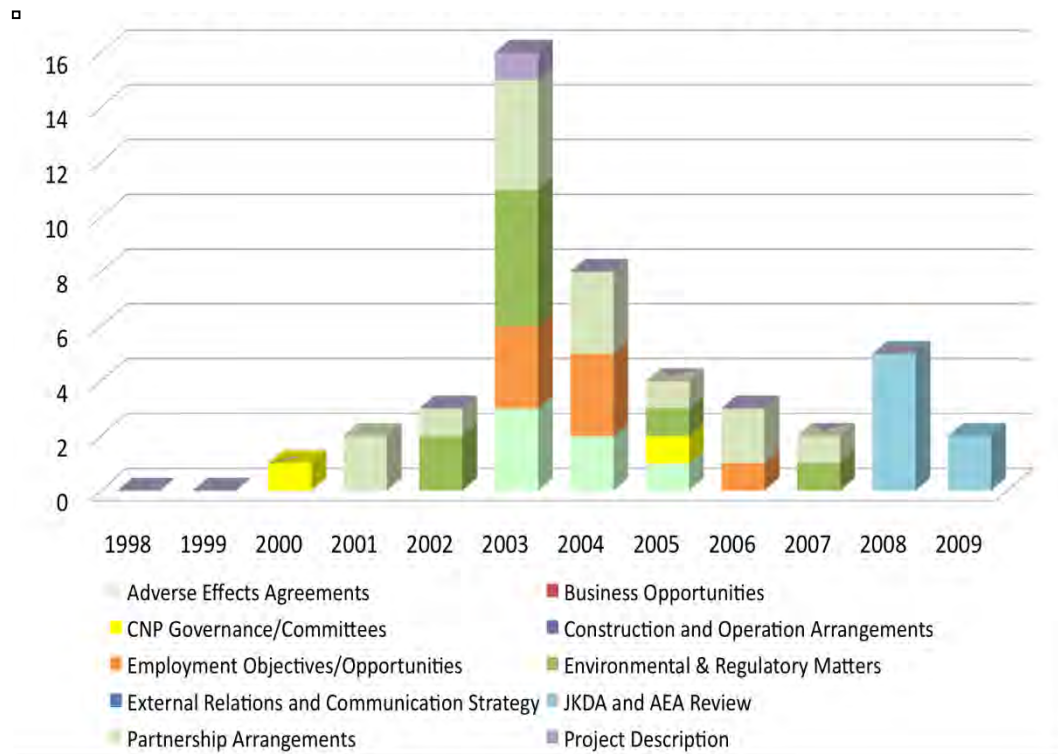


Figure 11 - Annual General Membership Meetings by Subject Area.

Figure 11 provides an annual representation of each Subject Area as it relates to the overall number of General Membership Meetings held.

3.4.2 Meetings by Location

Figure 12 provides an analysis of the location of General Membership Meetings.

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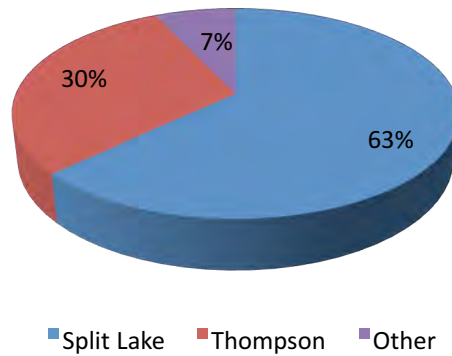


Figure 12 - General Membership Meetings by Location.

3.4.3 Meeting Participation by Location

Figure 13 provides an analysis of Member participation by location. This chart reflects the fact that most of the General Membership Meetings were held in Split Lake and as a result, participation by Members was at its highest.

■

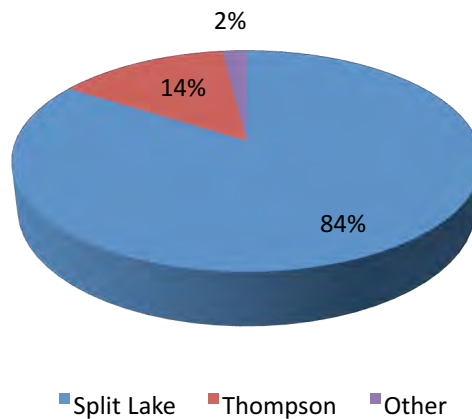


Figure 13 - General Membership Meeting Participation by Location.

For a detailed annual breakdown of General Membership Meeting data, refer to Table 1, Table 6 and Figure 17 in Appendix B.

3.5 Youth Meetings

3.5.1 Meetings by Year and Subject Area

Figure 14 summarizes all Youth Meetings from the beginning of the formal consultation process in June of 1998 to the JKDA ratification vote in February of 2009. It depicts the overall number of Youth Meetings held and the subjects addressed at those meetings. It is worth noting that the most interest seemed to be in the areas of construction arrangements and environmental and regulatory matters as well as the overall partnership structure.

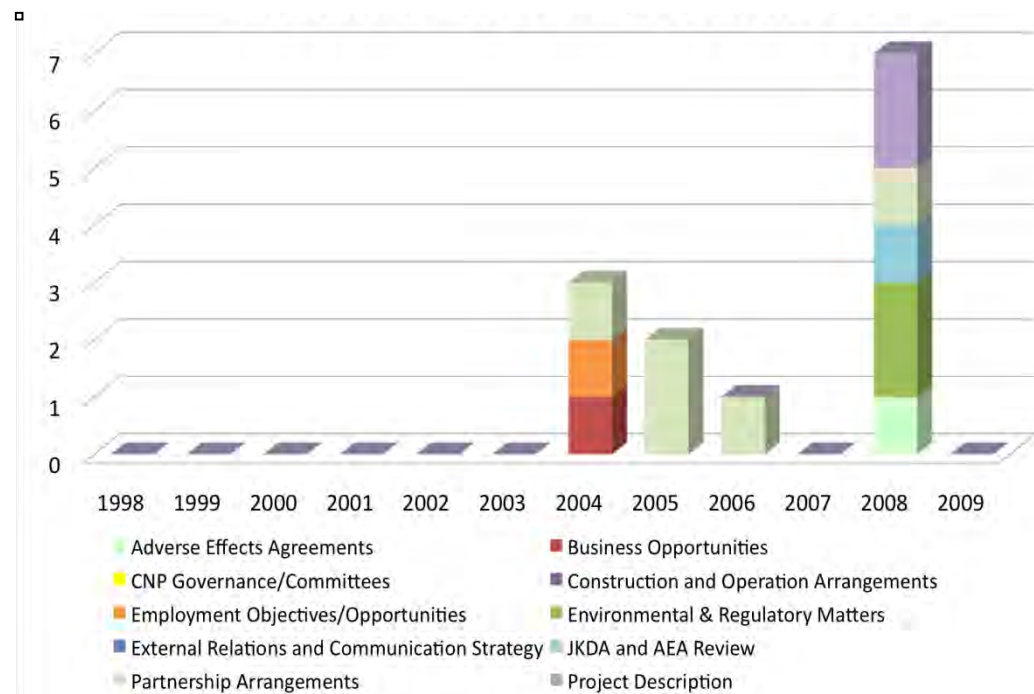


Figure 14 - Annual Youth Meetings by Subject Area.

Figure 14 also provides an annual representation of each Subject Area as it relates to the overall number of Youth Meetings held.

3.5.2 Meetings by Location

Figure 15 provides an analysis of the location of Youth Meetings over the full breadth of consultation. The Youth Meetings were distributed evenly between Winnipeg, Thompson and Split Lake to accommodate CNP youth living in these areas. A small percentage of Meetings were held in other locations, including Ilford.

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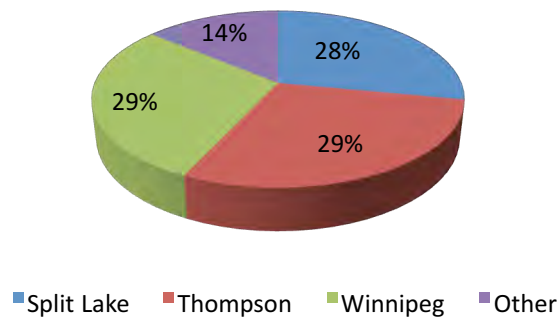


Figure 15 - Youth Meetings by Location.

3.5.3 Meeting Participation by Location

Figure 16 provides an analysis of Member participation by location. This chart reflects the fact that although meetings were held equally in Winnipeg, Thompson and Split Lake, participation rates were the highest in both Split Lake and Thompson, where the majority of CNP youth are located.

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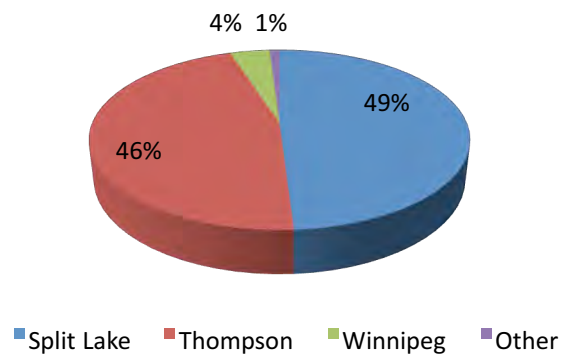


Figure 16 - Youth Meeting Participation by Location.

For a detailed annual breakdown of Youth Meetings data, refer to Table 1, Table 7 and Figure 17 in Appendix B.

4.0 INFLUENCING KEEYASK

Tataskweyak significantly influenced the Keeyask Project including, among other things, the size, operation, location, environmental assessment and mitigation, and the name of the generating station. Many “firsts” with Hydro were established including:

- The process of involving the potentially affected First Nation early in the planning process — From the outset of discussions in 1998, Tataskweyak made it clear that they were seeking a new business relationship with Hydro. As a result of six (6) months of negotiations, Hydro developed a policy statement which articulated the following goals:
 - Maximum Cree Nation advocacy of Gull Rapids development;
 - Practical financial benefits for affected Cree Nations;
 - Appropriate sharing of financial risks; and
 - Wider public and customer support for the new Project.
- The establishment of Project fundamental features that could not be changed unilaterally by Hydro — Tataskweyak rejected Hydro’s original design proposal because of concerns about increased water levels on Split Lake and settled with Hydro on a modified “low-head” option described in the 2000 AIP, which included the following Project requirements:
 - That the “*construction and operation of the Gull Project will not aggravate flooding on Split Lake...*”;
 - The Forebay “full-supply” levels would be limited to 521.7 ft., some 26 ft. below the average annual level of Split Lake; and
 - That there be no changes to existing waterpower licences.
- The arrangements for clearing the Forebay of trees — Based on Tataskweyak’s past experience with four (4) Forebays in its Resource Area, and concern about the consequences of flooding, including deadheads, flooded standing trees, and branches and sediment affecting water quality and fouling fishing nets, the 2000 AIP provides for the Forebay to be cleared prior to impoundment.
- The location of the powerhouse — On April 19, 2000, Hydro wrote to Tataskweyak indicating that, for technical and cost reasons, the powerhouse could not be moved to the north side of the Nelson River, despite Tataskweyak’s “...*clear preference for the generating station and construction camp to be on the north side of the river because of ready access to the site from PR 280.*” At the time, Hydro gave Tataskweyak assurances there would be transportation of workers available to the south side of the river. In 2001, after more detailed engineering studies, Hydro indicated it wanted to move the location of the Gull powerhouse to the north side of the river. Tataskweyak’s preference for the north side made the move easier.
- The provision of Hydro funds for worker training and improved Cree worker preferences — Throughout AIP negotiations, Tataskweyak lobbied

Hydro to provide training, employment and business opportunities for its Members who wanted to work and do business on Keeyask, and requested funding for the needed training programs.

The 2000 AIP included several principles providing arrangements for establishing and meeting job targets both during construction (100) and in ongoing Hydro jobs (100), although Hydro continued to take the position that training was the responsibility of Manitoba and Canada.

However, by early 2001, Tataskweyak convinced Hydro to change its corporate policy regarding training. This led to the three-party funding, by Canada, Manitoba and Hydro, of \$62M for pre-Project training over five (5) years. It also led to the formation of the Wuskwatim Keeyask Training Consortium, which involved a number of stakeholders including the four (4) KCNs, Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation, other First Nation and Métis groups, as well as the funding partners.

- The setting aside of an unprecedented number of infrastructure contracts for direct negotiation — During Keeyask Cree Nation (KCN) business contract negotiations with Hydro in fall 2001, Tataskweyak suggested to Hydro that it would “joint venture” the General Civil Contract for Keeyask. This resulted in Hydro saying “*there would be so much work available for Cree participants that Hydro could fulfill existing and potential Cree construction capacities without there having to be joint ventures on the major contracts*”. This led to Hydro awarding to the KCNs an unprecedented opportunity for direct negotiated contracts on Keeyask in the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA), amounting to more than \$203 M in 2008 dollars.
- The opportunity for a First Nation as a co-proponent to make its own assessment of a major Project — In February 2001, with agreement by Hydro on the Environmental and Regulatory Protocol, Tataskweyak acquired the unprecedented opportunity, as a potential partner with Hydro, to conduct its own assessment of the adverse effects of the Keeyask Project on itself. This included the opportunity for its Specialist Team to conduct a review and approval of Hydro’s work plans for the analysis of physical and biophysical impacts of the Project.
- The re-naming of the Project — A Tataskweyak letter to Hydro, dated December 6, 2000, formally requested a change in the name of the Project from Gull to Keeyask, “keeyask” being the Cree word for “gull”. The request was granted and the Project became known as the Keeyask Generating Station, although the formal place names for Gull Lake and Gull Rapids remain the same.

5.0 THE REFERENDUM

5.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Referendum was to determine if TCN and WLFN Members supported the signing of the JKDA and the AEAs by our Chiefs and Councils.

5.2 Process

The Referendum was conducted on February 5th, 2009. It was conducted in accordance with the Ratification Protocol Schedule 20-1 of the JKDA. TCN and WLFN undertook the following procedures leading up to the Referendum vote:

- In late 2008, held 4 General Membership meetings in Split Lake, Ilford, Thompson and Winnipeg in late 2008, before the Notice of Referendum was posted, to explain to Members the nature and significance of the JKDA and AEAs.
- Held 7 General Membership meetings in Split Lake, Ilford, Thompson and Winnipeg in late 2008, after the Notice of Referendum was posted, to explain to Members the nature and significance of the JKDA and AEAs.
- Appointed a separate Process Officer by Council Resolution to manage each Referendum;
- Posted the Notice of Referendum in 3 prominent places in each community;
- Posted the Notice of Referendum in the Winnipeg Free Press and Winnipeg Sun;
- Approved a transcript of a radio announcement that was read in Cree and English on NCI; and

The respective Process Officers sent a Mail-in Ballot package of information to off-Reserve Members with a covering letter, which explained voter eligibility and the contents of the package, which included the Notice of Referendum describing:

- The time, date and place of upcoming public information meetings;
- The time, date and polling station for the Referendum poll;
- Where the JKDA and Keeyask AEAs, and related information could be reviewed or obtained, including information on how to access copies of the Agreements via the Internet;
- A letter from Chief and Council;
- Voting Instructions regarding the procedure for voting by mail-in ballot;

- An information package about the JKDA called the JKDA Briefing Book, November 2008; and
- Voting material, including the mail-in ballot.

The Process Officers attended in their respective communities on February 5th, 2009 to supervise the polls, ensure voter eligibility, count ballots and report on the results.

5.3 Results

Tataskweyak Cree Nation:

Question 1 – Do you support the Chief and Council of Tataskweyak Cree Nation signing the proposed Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA)?

- 421 Yes 273 No

Question 2 – Do you support the Chief and Council of Tataskweyak Cree Nation signing the proposed Keeyask Adverse Effects Agreement?

- 427 Yes 267 No

War Lake First Nation:

Question 1 – Do you support the Chief and Council of War Lake First Nation signing the proposed Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA)?

- 65 Yes 4 No

Question 2 – Do you support the Chief and Council of War Lake First Nation signing the proposed Keeyask Adverse Effects Agreement?

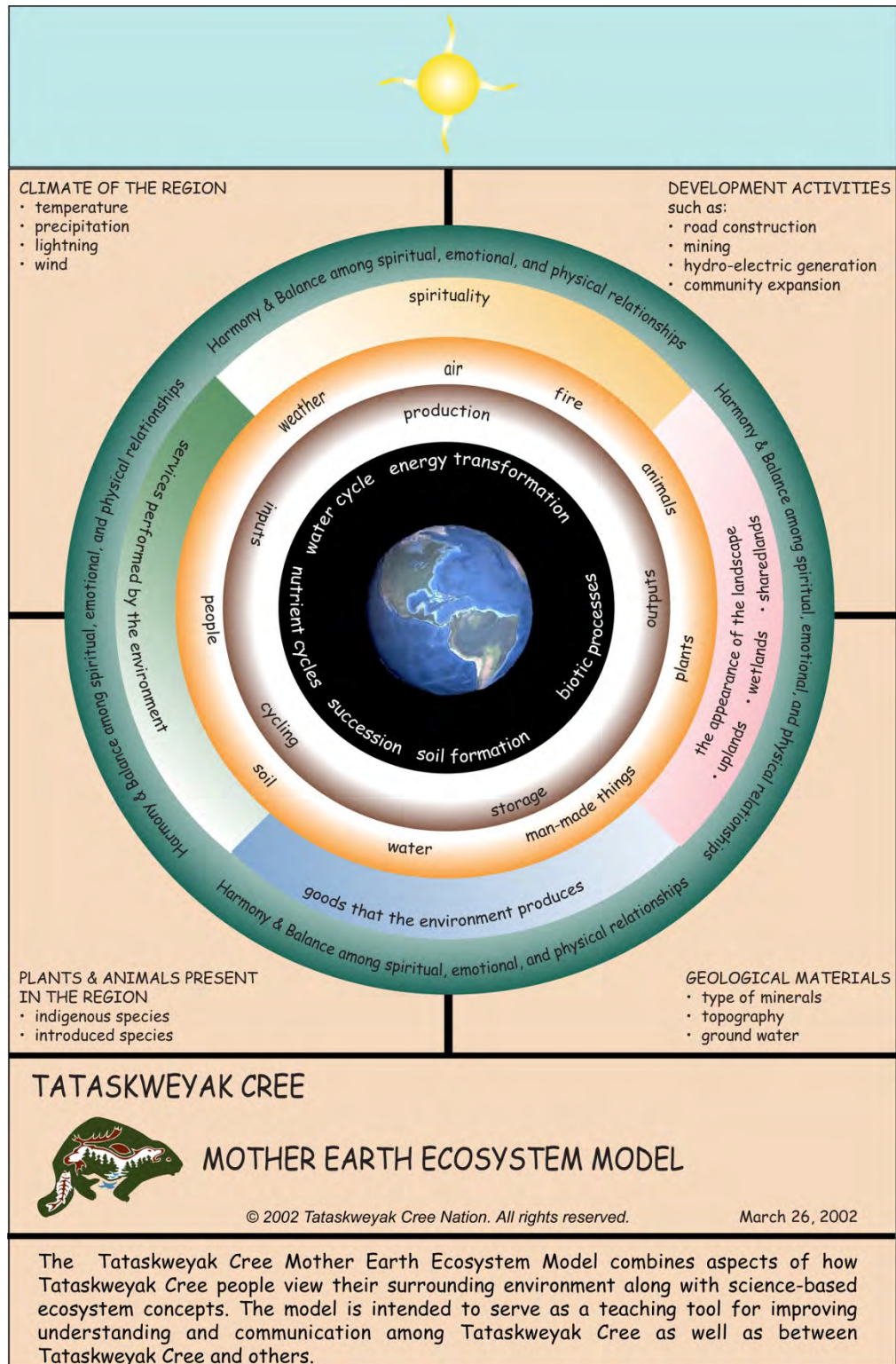
- 61 Yes 8 No

6.0 SUMMARY

The CNP Community Consultation process provided the opportunity for Members to contribute to the Keeyask Project in a meaningful way and allowed Members to make informed decisions when voting to ratify the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement and Adverse Effects Agreements.

From June of 1998 until the ratification of the JKDA in 2009, CNP and Hydro negotiated a mutually beneficial business partnership, through a consultation process that was unprecedented in its extent. This process, funded entirely by Hydro, ensured that all adverse effects resulting from the Project were properly addressed and mitigated. The incorporation of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge and the Cree Worldview into the western science-based approach, typical of hydro development, ensured that the ideas and concerns of CNP Members were significant in shaping the Project.

APPENDIX A – MOTHER EARTH ECOSYSTEM MODEL



APPENDIX B – SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS

Introductory Statistics

- 1299 individual CNP Members attended meetings at all five forums during the consultation process.
- CNP Members attended a total of 2082 meetings.

Annual Meetings by Forum

Table 1 displays the number of meetings held annually for all five forums during consultation.

Table 1 - Annual Meetings by Forum.

Year	Information	Negotiation	General Membership	Youth	Reference Group
1998	16	0	0	0	0
1999	41	10	0	0	0
2000	39	19	1	0	0
2001	90	48	2	0	25
2002	132	62	2	0	24
2003	172	39	9	0	21
2004	157	54	4	1	22
2005	221	40	2	2	15
2006	164	69	2	1	7
2007	206	85	1	0	19
2008	212	30	5	3	1
2009	5	0	2	0	0
Total	1455	456	30	7	134

Figure 17 displays the proportionate annual distribution of meetings by forum.

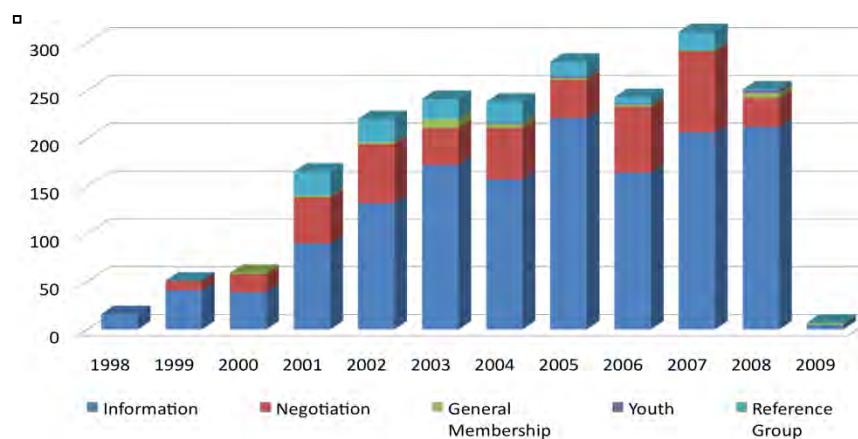


Figure 17 - Annual Meeting Distribution by Forum.

Annual Meetings by Subject Area

Table 2 displays the annual number of meetings and participants across all Subject Areas and forums.

Table 2 - Annual Meetings by Subject Area*.

Year	Total Meetings	Total Participants	Adverse Effects Agreements	Business Opportunities	CNP Governance/Committees	Construction and Operation Arrangements	Employment Objectives/Opportunities	Environmental & Regulatory Matters	External Relations and Communication Strategy	JKDA and AEA Review	Partnership Arrangements	Project Description	Total by Year
1998	16	88	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	16
1999	51	289	0	0	0	2	8	13	2	0	38	4	67
2000	59	510	0	0	10	2	9	14	7	0	48	3	93
2001	140	1994	1	0	2	3	38	23	5	0	117	7	196
2002	196	2449	1	0	15	2	67	20	0	0	126	11	242
2003	220	3311	14	24	13	12	84	38	1	0	111	12	309
2004	216	2429	23	10	10	7	120	29	1	0	71	11	282
2005	265	2461	27	12	22	1	81	36	2	0	98	23	302
2006	236	2476	45	13	14	7	70	27	3	0	83	11	273
2007	292	2545	37	16	36	9	72	40	1	0	105	12	328
2008	250	6146	35	4	21	3	66	44	11	8	62	8	262
2009	7	1107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Total	1948	25805	183	79	146	48	615	284	33	15	872	102	2377

**The above table excludes Reference Group Meetings because they are not classified by Subject Area*

Figure 18 displays the proportionate annual distribution of meetings by Subject Area.



Figure 18 - Annual Meeting Distribution by Subject Area.

Reference Group Meetings

Table 3 displays the annual number of meetings and participants by Reference Group and location.

Table 3 - Annual Reference Group Meetings by Location.

	KERC		KIRC		CETP/KETA		OWL		BCES	
Year	Meetings	Participants	Meetings	Participants	Meetings	Participants	Meetings	Participants	Meetings	Participants
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	14	0	0	11	163	11	114	2	70
2002	0	0	1	20	11	202	11	84	1	20
2003	1	35	1	35	6	142	10	171	3	36
2004	0	0	1	21	6	141	11	176	4	55
2005	0	0	2	34	7	144	2	18	4	64
2006	0	0	0	0	4	111	3	63	0	0
2007	0	0	2	34	11	158	6	64	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	49	7	144	57	1094	54	690	14	245
By Location										
Split Lake	0	0	0	0	6	79	12	104	0	0
Thompson	2	49	4	90	37	767	25	421	11	183
Winnipeg	0	0	3	54	14	248	16	160	3	62
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0

- CNP Members attended 134 Reference Group Meetings.
- The CETP/KETA Reference Group represents 43% of the total meetings.
- The OWL Reference Group represents 40% of the total meetings.
- The BCES Reference Group represents 10% of the total meetings.
- The KIRC Reference Group represents 6% of the total meetings.
- The KERC Reference Group represents 1% of the total meetings.

Information and Planning Meetings

Table 4 summarizes all Information and Planning Meetings. Many of the meetings included more than one Subject Area; therefore, the total of the individual meetings differs from the total meetings by year. It also shows participation by location.

Table 4 - Annual Information and Planning Meetings by Subject Area and Location.

Year	Total Meetings	Total Participants	Adverse Effects Agreements	Business Opportunities	CNP Governance/Committees	Construction and Operation Arrangements	Employment Objectives/Opportunities	Environmental & Regulatory Matters	External Relations and Communication Strategy	IKDA and AEA Review	Partnership Arrangements	Project Description
1998	16	88	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
1999	41	257	0	0	0	2	8	13	2	0	28	3
2000	39	334	0	0	8	1	6	10	4	0	33	2
2001	90	1216	1	0	2	1	19	12	3	0	71	4
2002	132	1648	1	0	15	2	39	15	0	0	78	6
2003	172	1430	10	20	13	12	58	26	1	0	83	6
2004	157	1570	20	3	10	0	84	24	1	0	47	8
2005	221	1863	20	10	21	1	73	33	2	0	80	14
2006	164	1374	23	11	14	6	59	16	3	0	53	8
2007	206	1574	21	9	36	8	54	32	1	0	66	3
2008	212	3901	29	4	21	1	63	39	10	2	44	6
2009	5	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Total	1455	15717										
By Location												
Split Lake	23	887										
Thompson	155	2502										
Winnipeg	1241	12102										
Other	36	226										

- CNP Members attended 1455 Information and Planning Meetings.
- Partnership Arrangements represents 34% of the total meetings.
- Employment Objectives/Opportunities represents 27% of the total meetings.
- Environmental and Regulatory Matters represents 13% of the total meetings.
- CNP Governance/Committee represents 8% of the total meetings.
- Adverse Effects Agreements represents 7% of the total meetings.
- All other Subject Areas represent 11% of the total meetings.

Negotiation Meetings

Table 5 summarizes all Negotiation Meetings. Many of the meetings involved more than one Subject Area, therefore, the total of the individual meetings differs from the total meetings by year. It also shows participation by location.

Table 5 - Annual Negotiation Meetings by Subject Area and Location.

Year	Total Meetings	Total Participants	Adverse Effects Agreements	Business Opportunities	CNP Governance/Committees	Construction and Operation Arrangements	Employment Objectives/Opportunities	Environmental & Regulatory Matters	External Relations and Communication Strategy	Partnership Arrangements	Project Description
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	10	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
2000	19	153	0	0	1	1	3	4	3	15	1
2001	48	714	0	0	0	2	19	11	2	44	3
2002	62	654	0	0	0	0	28	3	0	47	5
2003	39	261	1	4	0	0	23	7	0	24	5
2004	54	394	1	6	0	7	32	5	0	20	3
2005	40	340	6	2	0	0	8	2	0	15	9
2006	69	731	22	2	0	1	10	11	0	27	3
2007	85	756	16	7	0	1	18	7	0	38	9
2008	30	473	5	0	0	2	3	3	1	17	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	456	4508									
By Location											
Split Lake	0	0									
Thompson	10	132									
Winnipeg	438	4348									
Other	8	28									

- CNP Members attended 456 Negotiation Meetings.
- Partnership Arrangements represents 44% of the total meetings.
- Employment Objectives/Opportunities represents 25% of the total meetings.
- Adverse Effects Agreements represents 9% of the total meetings.
- Environmental and Regulatory Matters represents 9% of the total meetings.
- Project Description represents 7% of the total meetings.
- All other Subject Areas represent 6% of the total meetings.

General Membership Meetings

Table 6 summarizes all General Membership Meetings. Many of the meetings involved more than one Subject Area, therefore, the total of the individual meetings differs from the total meetings by year. It also shows participation by location.

Table 6 - Annual General Membership Meetings by Subject Area and Location.

Year	Total Meetings	Total Participants	Adverse Effects Agreements	CNP Governance/Committees	Employment Objectives/Opportunities	Environmental & Regulatory Matters	JKDA and AEA Review	Partnership Arrangements	Project Description
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2002	2	147	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
2003	9	1620	3	0	3	5	0	4	1
2004	4	330	2	0	3	0	0	3	0
2005	2	244	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
2006	2	316	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
2007	1	215	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2008	5	1562	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
2009	2	645	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	30	5166							
By Location									
Split Lake	19	4358							
Thompson	9	726							
Winnipeg	0	0							
Other	2	82							

- CNP Members attended 30 General Membership Meetings.
- Partnership Arrangements represents 31% of the total meetings.
- Environmental and Regulatory Matters represents 20% of the total meetings.
- Employment Objectives/Opportunities represents 16% of the total meetings.
- JKDA and AEA Reviews represents 16% of the total meetings.
- Adverse Effects Agreements represents 13% of the total meetings.
- CNP Governance/Committees represents 4% of the total meetings.
- Project Description represents 2% of the total meetings.

Youth Meetings

Table 7 summarizes all Youth Meetings. Many of the meetings involved more than one Subject Area, therefore, the total of the individual meetings differs from the total meetings by year. It also shows participation by location.

Table 7 - Annual Youth Meetings by Subject Area and Location.

Year	Total Meetings	Total Participants	Adverse Effects Agreements	Business Opportunities	Employment Objectives/Opportunities	Environmental & Regulatory	JKDA and AEA Review	Partnership Arrangements	Project Description
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	1	135	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
2005	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2006	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	3	210	1	0	0	2	1	1	2
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	414							
By Location									
Split Lake	2	201							
Thompson	2	190							
Winnipeg	2	18							
Other	1	5							

- CNP youth attended 7 Youth Meetings.
- Partnership Arrangements represents 38% of the total meetings.
- Environmental and Regulatory Matters and Project Description each represent 15% of the total meetings.
- Adverse Effects Agreements, Business Opportunities, Employment Objectives/Opportunities and JKDA and AEA Reviews each represent 8% of the total Meetings.