

CARIBOU RECOVERY PILOT PROJECT

Aboriginal Engagement Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Caribou Recovery Pilot Project (the Project) has been established to further develop the concept of a predator-free fenced area to support a small breeding subpopulation of woodland caribou (the Pilot). The Pilot is proposed as one conservation management tool in a suite of complementary recovery actions for boreal caribou and which may be endorsed and implemented by the Government of Alberta (GoA) as part of caribou action and range plans. Both habitat restoration and population management are likely required to ensure self-sustaining woodland caribou populations in northeast Alberta and the Pilot could provide immediate recovery benefits to complement longer-term habitat recovery efforts.

The primary objective of the Pilot is to establish and maintain a small breeding population of caribou in a fenced predator-free enclosure within their natural habitat in northeast Alberta. The intent of the Pilot is to improve caribou survival and reproductive success inside the fenced area and to translocate caribou born within the enclosure to reinforce extant local population(s). This management approach is important for supporting habitat protection and restoration measures that are aimed at addressing landscape-scale factors of caribou decline that are ultimately linked to human-caused habitat alteration, primary prey enrichment and changes in predator-prey dynamics (DeCesare et al. 2010, Boutin et al. 2012, Wittmer et al. 2013).

Because the Pilot concept is a new and untested management tool for Alberta, it has been, and will continue to be, important to develop the Pilot with the knowledge and experience that regional interested parties have to make the Pilot a success. This includes traditional knowledge from years of living on the land and being stewards of the environment as well as current knowledge from living and working within identified potential Pilot candidate areas. This Engagement Report (the Report) describes the engagement that took place with identified Aboriginal communities during 2016 and 2017 in support of the Pilot. The full scope of work that was conducted during this period is described in the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Summary Report (Harding et al. 2017).

If a decision to proceed with a Pilot is made, the GoA will be responsible for the land use decisions made in respect of the Pilot and will be responsible for conducting formal consultation with Aboriginal communities prior to Pilot implementation. The intent of the early engagement described in this Report was to provide insight and guidance for the GoA and the Pilot proponent and engagement actions taken or recommendations made do not replace the duty or need for formal consultation.

1.1 Regional Context

The landscape of northeast Alberta encompasses four caribou ranges, the Richardson, West Side Athabasca River, East Side Athabasca River and Cold Lake ranges. Caribou herds within each of these ranges are currently not self-sustaining, with the East Side Athabasca River and Cold Lake herds containing an estimated 150 animals or less. As the most critical of the ranges, the East Side Athabasca River and Cold Lake ranges were identified by the Project Team to be the focus for the candidate area selection.

The East Side Athabasca River and Cold Lake ranges are roughly bounded by Fort McMurray to the north, the Athabasca River to the west, Lac La Biche to the south and the Saskatchewan border to the east. This geographic area lies within the Lower Athabasca Regional Planning Area and provides for a number of land uses including for and by: settlements, Reserve Lands, parks and protected areas, First Nation and Métis traditional territories and industrial and commercial dispositions.

1.2 Project Team

ConocoPhillips Canada, Devon Energy, Nexen, Suncor and Athabasca Oil Corporation have provided funding for the Project through Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA). The Project Team is composed of:

- members of the funding companies; and
- contracted specialists from REDES Inc., EcoBorealis Consulting Inc. and Schaldemose and Associates.

GoA representatives also supported the Project by participating in:

- the Steering Committee (e.g., Project oversight, scope, scheduling);
- the Technical Advisory Committee (e.g., feedback and direction on technical aspects of the Project); and
- Aboriginal engagement (participated as an observer during multi-party workshops).

2 CARIBOU RECOVERY PILOT PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to advance the concept for building a large fenced area, safe from predators, that will provide a controlled environment to increase the productivity of caribou and establish a viable population as part of an integrated solution for caribou recovery. Key design assumptions for the Pilot include:

- the approximate size of the Pilot fenced area could be up to 100 km² (one township);
- the duration of the Pilot is proposed to be approximately 10 years with the potential to continue or expand if successful;
- the Pilot is expected to provide a source of surplus animals to supplement local woodland caribou populations;
- the caribou fence concept is being advanced by the Project Team, with input sought from Aboriginal communities; and
- upon completion of Project scope, the GoA will determine if, when and how to implement a Pilot.

Caribou Recovery Pilot

Project Goal: The desired outcome of a landscape-scale fenced area for caribou is to establish and maintain a small sub-population of woodland caribou. The fenced area also is expected to provide a source of surplus animals to supplement other local caribou populations.

Preliminary work conducted to advance the Pilot has been ongoing through the Oil Sands Leadership Initiative (OSLI) and COSIA since 2011. Work conducted to date has included: technical feasibility studies; investigation of potential fence designs and small scale field trials; analysis of cost effectiveness; assessment of population recovery tools; and the development of a preliminary fence design, regulatory roadmap and stakeholder engagement strategy. Previous work has provided an understanding of the technical and economic feasibility of the Pilot concept and this Project will further advance a predator fence design for GoA consideration as a component of the northeast Alberta woodland caribou range and action plans. Important to moving forward with the Pilot has been, and will continue to be, engagement and collaboration with Aboriginal communities.

If a decision is made by the GoA to proceed with a Pilot, implementation is expected to include **planning, construction, and operation** phases followed by a 10-year **review** where a decision would be made to decommission the Pilot or extend operation beyond 10 years if the Pilot is successful.

3 ADVANCING THE PILOT CONCEPT

The scope of this Project to advance the Pilot concept included:

- identifying a potential candidate area(s) within the East Side Athabasca or Cold Lake caribou range for up to a 100 km² fenced area for a breeding caribou population;
- developing a detailed fence design for the potential candidate area(s);
- developing supporting management planning guides and recommendations for the implementation of the Pilot, estimated to be in place for approximately 10 years with the potential to continue or expand if successful; and
- developing a package, based on the above, for submission to the GoA for consideration as part of their Northeast Caribou Range Plan.

Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Objective: to advance the fence Pilot concept, such that the GoA can consider implementation as part of their Northeast Caribou Range Plan.

4 IMPORTANCE OF ENGAGEMENT TO ADVANCE THE FENCE CONCEPT

Pilot work conducted to date identified that stakeholder engagement, particularly collaborative engagement with Aboriginal communities, would be essential to advancing the Pilot. Key to engagement was the ability of the Project Team to work with stakeholders to not only identify interests, issues and concerns but to actively work with stakeholders to fine tune the engagement methods that will best work for them to effectively participate and collaborate - a flexible approach was critical to managing and executing the engagement strategy.

Engagement with Aboriginal communities was important because these groups:

- represent important land users and rights-holders in the region;
- have deep understanding and long histories of living in the area and on the land identified as potential areas for Pilot siting;
- are culturally rooted as environmental stewards of the landscape;
- have long identified the need for the conservation of caribou including voluntarily refraining from Aboriginal harvesting of caribou over the last several decades; and
- offer a valuable and local resource in the deployment of the Pilot.

5 SCOPE OF ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

Engagement with Aboriginal communities, as both rights-holders and stakeholders, was the focus of the scope of work described in this Report. Aboriginal engagement played a key role in informing Project deliverables and this Report has been prepared to detail the engagement process and outcomes. Key aspects of Aboriginal engagement included the following:

- provide relevant information from the preliminary work that was conducted, including rationale for the Pilot;
- solicit initial feedback on the concept, including concerns and interests;
- progress work with a common understanding, informed both by western science and traditional and land use knowledge; and
- develop a forum to provide information, gather information, integrate shared information and ensure follow up occurred in a timely manner.

Aboriginal communities located in close proximity and whose important traditional use areas encompass potential candidate areas were identified as potentially having a keen interest in the design and planning of the Pilot, particularly as it may relate to Aboriginal and Treaty rights, caribou as a key cultural species, and opportunities in implementation. Traditional knowledge and community input will be important to identifying potential Pilot candidate areas, identifying concerns and sensitivities and developing management planning guides and recommendations for implementation.

This Project focused on early engagement with relevant Aboriginal communities and does not constitute consultation. It will be the responsibility of the GoA to formally consult on the Pilot with Aboriginal and stakeholder groups (noted below) prior to implementation.

Other potential stakeholders groups have been previously identified (Antoniuk et al. 2016) and include:

- industrial tenure holder (e.g., oil and gas, forestry, mining);
- environmental groups;
- recreational groups;
- municipal governments; and
- non-tenure holder industrial and commercial land users.

5.1 Determining Which Aboriginal Communities to Engage

Determining which Aboriginal communities to engage was based on two key factors:

- proximity of community and traditional territory to the East Side Athabasca River and Cold Lake caribou ranges¹; and
- guidance from the GoA Aboriginal Consultation Office.

Based on these criteria, the following 12 First Nation and Métis communities were contacted to determine potential level of interest in the Pilot (i.e., pre-engagement):

- Beaver Lake Cree First Nation;
- Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation;
- Cold Lake First Nation;
- Fort McMurray #468 First Nation;
- Whitefish Lake First Nation;
- Heart Lake First Nation;
- Métis Local 193 – Conklin;
- Métis Local 780 - Willow Lake/Anzac;
- Métis Local 1909 – Lakeland;
- Métis Local 1935 - Fort McMurray;
- Métis Local 1949 - Owl River; and
- Métis Local 2097 - Lac La Biche.

5.2 Engagement Goal and Objectives

Over the course of a year (October 2016 to October 2017) the Project Team engaged Aboriginal communities with the intent to:

- engage early, to benefit from community perspectives in fence concept development;
- take into account and be respectful of the interests of participants (e.g., Aboriginal and Treaty rights within and around proposed candidate areas);
- be informed by current and future Aboriginal community activities to identify siting constraints and sensitivities;
- be informed by the traditional knowledge of years of living on the land in potential candidate areas, thus providing enhanced site-specific information on the landscape and animals including such things as caribou habitat and use and animal movements;
- be designed in consideration of site-specific landscape and land user identified pros and cons (e.g., terrain constraints, seasonal animal movements);

1. It was identified that a degree of risk would be associated with limiting initial engagement based on Community locations and reserve lands alone. Therefore, an overlay of traditional territory maps on the ESAR and Cold Lake range maps helped determine which Aboriginal communities to engage. As traditional territories can be large, the scoping exercise also included community-identified preferred or high use traditional areas.

- be designed with supporting management plans and recommendations to ensure that Aboriginal community sensitivities, concerns and opportunities have been identified and/ or addressed, hence increasing the likelihood of successful implementation and operation of the Pilot if a decision to proceed is made by the GoA;
- develop best practices informed by both western science and traditional knowledge; and
- be operated in a manner that is respectful of, and supported by, interested and potentially affected Aboriginal communities.

5.2.1 Aboriginal Community Engagement Goal

The Project Team is committed to working with Aboriginal communities by keeping them informed and engaged during the Project. Building strong relationships with Aboriginal communities through collaboration and engagement is crucial for the success of this Pilot and will result in enhanced Pilot decisions. Recommendations to the GoA will also communicate a responsibility to, and the importance of, keeping Aboriginal communities informed and meaningfully involved throughout all Pilot phases.

5.2.2 Aboriginal Community Engagement Objectives

The following five objectives were defined for Aboriginal community engagement:

- providing accurate, consistent and timely information regarding the Pilot to Aboriginal communities;
- obtaining Aboriginal community feedback on the Pilot including candidate sites as well as potential concerns and sensitivities;
- working with Aboriginal communities to ensure potential concerns are fully understood and appropriately addressed or managed and that potential trade-offs are acknowledged;
- facilitating meaningful involvement with Aboriginal communities to identify common ground for action and innovative solutions; and
- working with Aboriginal communities to implement agreed upon decisions and approach.

5.3 Community- Specific Engagement Plans

An engagement plan for each community was developed to support of the scope, goal, and objectives as outlined above. A final draft plan was reviewed by communities during initial engagements and adjusted to be community-specific, reflecting each community's specific engagement protocols and preferences. The template that was used for community-specific engagement plans is included as Appendix A. This template was prepared early in Project development and is included as it was submitted to communities without reflecting changes that occurred as the Project evolved.

5.4 Components of Engagement

Engagement with Aboriginal communities was designed to be meaningful and meet the specific interests of the communities. The Project Team used an adaptive approach to engagement, which allowed the Project Team to be flexible and responsive to the interests of the communities. Engagement was initiated early in the Project, and Aboriginal communities were involved through the entire duration of Project work.

The engagement process included the following three components:

1. Pre-engagement to determine interest in the Pilot and appropriate level of engagement.
2. Initial one-on-one meetings to:
 - identify potential concerns and sensitivities;
 - gather Aboriginal community and stakeholder input for initial planning;
 - understand the level of interest in the Pilot; and
 - conduct traditional knowledge mapping.
3. Working collaboratively through a multi-party process consisting of three 2-day workshops to:
 - select potential Pilot candidate areas based on mapping layers and criteria informed by participating Aboriginal communities;
 - inform fence siting and design;
 - inform management planning guides;
 - develop a report of recommendations as identified by participating Aboriginal communities; and
 - review key project plans and decisions resulting from the engagement process, prior to submission of the Pilot to the GoA.

Multi-party engagement consisted of five modules to support each component of the Pilot definition and planning phases:

Module 1: Candidate Area Selection – Information and Definition

OBJECTIVE: Identify and define community-informed criteria (mapping layers) for potential site selection.

OUTCOME: Community-informed mapping layers to take forward to Module 2.

Module 2: Candidate Area Site Selection and Ranking

OBJECTIVE: Identify (using a constraints mapping approach) and rank (e.g., based on pros and cons) candidate sites.

OUTCOME: Community-identified preferred candidate area(s) to take forward to Module 3.

Module 3: Detailed Fence Siting and Design

OBJECTIVE: To seek input on fence layout and design for preferred candidate areas(s).

OUTCOME: Community-informed fence layout and design for preferred candidate areas(s).

Module 4: Management Plans & Recommendation Report Development

OBJECTIVE: To seek input into project-supporting management plans and recommendations to accompany a submission to the GoA.

OUTCOME: Community-informed management plans and draft community-developed Aboriginal community Recommendations Report to take forward to Module 5.

Module 5: Aboriginal community Recommendations Report Review

OBJECTIVE: To finalize an Aboriginal community Recommendations Report.

OUTCOME: Final community-developed Aboriginal community Recommendations Report.

5.4.1 Pre-engagement with Aboriginal Communities

Based on the scoping exercise described in Section 5.1, the Project Team contacted all 12 Aboriginal communities by phone. The first contact was brief and introductory and in most cases to set up a half hour to one hour call to introduce the Pilot concept and discuss community interest and capacity for further engagement.

Understanding that the degree of interest in the Pilot will vary amongst Aboriginal communities based on such criteria as proximity to potential candidate areas and potential traditional use and access interests, the pre-engagement phone call included the following elements:

- a brief Pilot overview describing the concept, its rationale and its development to date;
- a preliminary discussion to better understand if potential candidate areas overlap with high priority or intensive traditional land use areas;
- a discussion on the community's preliminary thoughts on, and interest in, the concept; and
- a description of the intent for early engagement to determine community interest in participation and engagement preferences.

Of the 12 communities identified, pre-engagement phone calls occurred with nine of the communities during the first week of October 2016. All nine communities expressed that they would be interested in an initial face-to-face meeting. Pre-engagement calls occurred in mid-November 2016 with Lac La Biche Métis Local 2097 and Owl River Métis Local 1949. Both of these communities also expressed interest in an initial face-to-face meeting. Lakeland Métis Local 1909 was unreachable after several phone and email attempts during October and November 2016.

In summary, the following 11 Aboriginal communities participated in a pre-engagement phone call and expressed interest in a follow-up face-to-face meeting:

- Beaver Lake Cree First Nation;
- Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation;
- Cold Lake First Nation;
- Fort McMurray #468 First Nation;

- Whitefish Lake First Nation;
- Heart Lake First Nation;
- Métis Local 193 – Conklin;
- Métis Local 780 - Willow Lake/Anzac;
- Métis Local 1935 - Fort McMurray;
- Métis Local 1949 - Owl River; and
- Métis Local 2097 - Lac La Biche.

During pre-engagement a final contact list was developed with the appropriate community engagement staff and/or representatives and community-specific databases to track engagements, information exchanges, concerns, real-time responses and follow-up items were prepared. Both were reviewed and validated by the participating Aboriginal communities. Any discrepancies, omissions or revisions were updated in the appropriate documents.

5.4.2 Initial Engagement with Aboriginal Communities

Initial engagement with Aboriginal communities was carried out at a community level with community representatives and members of the Project Team (Project Director and Engagement Lead) and included two specific elements:

- initial face-to-face meetings; and
- community traditional knowledge mapping sessions.

Initial engagement (described in the text below and summarized on Figure 1) included the following steps:

1. Contact was made by phone to set a date and time for a face-to-face meeting between community engagement representative(s) and Project Team members.
2. An information package containing a meeting agenda and Pilot overview document was sent electronically to each Aboriginal community/group contact.
3. A face-to-face meeting in the community, or location of the community representative's choice, was held to provide an overview presentation on the Pilot and proposed engagement process, discuss the information package, ask questions and share information about the Project including acknowledgement of the community/group's interests and interest in the Pilot.

Meeting objectives included:

- introduce the Pilot and preliminary work completed to date;
- answer preliminary questions with regard to the Pilot;
- confirm that the template engagement plan meets engagement needs for effective participation and collaboration (and if not, gather additional input to finalize the community-specific final engagement plan);

- gather initial input on concerns and advice related to the Pilot; and
 - discuss next steps including scheduling.
4. Based on step 3 above, if the community expressed interest in further engagement, the engagement plan was refined to be community-specific. The plan was then shared with the Aboriginal community to review, request revisions if necessary and validate the process.
 5. Preparation for a community mapping session including scheduling and provision of preliminary information from communities (e.g., traditional territories, traplines) and base map development.
 6. Half-day community mapping sessions were held to collect high-level baseline data to develop mapping layers for use in the selection of potential candidate areas including potential 'go' and 'no go' areas. The mapping session included presentations on the Pilot and was a working session with traditional knowledge holders, elders, trappers, land users, engagement staff and community technical support. Attendance and participants varied and was specific to the community's specific engagement plan.
 7. Community developed maps were provided to the Project Team to digitize. The maps were then provided back to each respective community to validate with the understanding that they would be consolidated with information from other communities into mapping layers for use in the multi-party workshops.
 8. Information exchanges, concerns, real-time responses and follow-up items were entered into each community-specific database for tracking and follow up purposes.
 9. Each community was provided the database for their review and verification on meeting outcomes, description of concerns or sensitivities, and need for follow-up and/or resolution.

Initial engagement with Aboriginal communities:

- allowed preliminary information about the Pilot, based on work done to date, to be shared;
- began the collaborative process with communities to understand preliminary interests and sensitivities; and
- informed baseline information with community land use and traditional knowledge to proceed into the multi-party process.

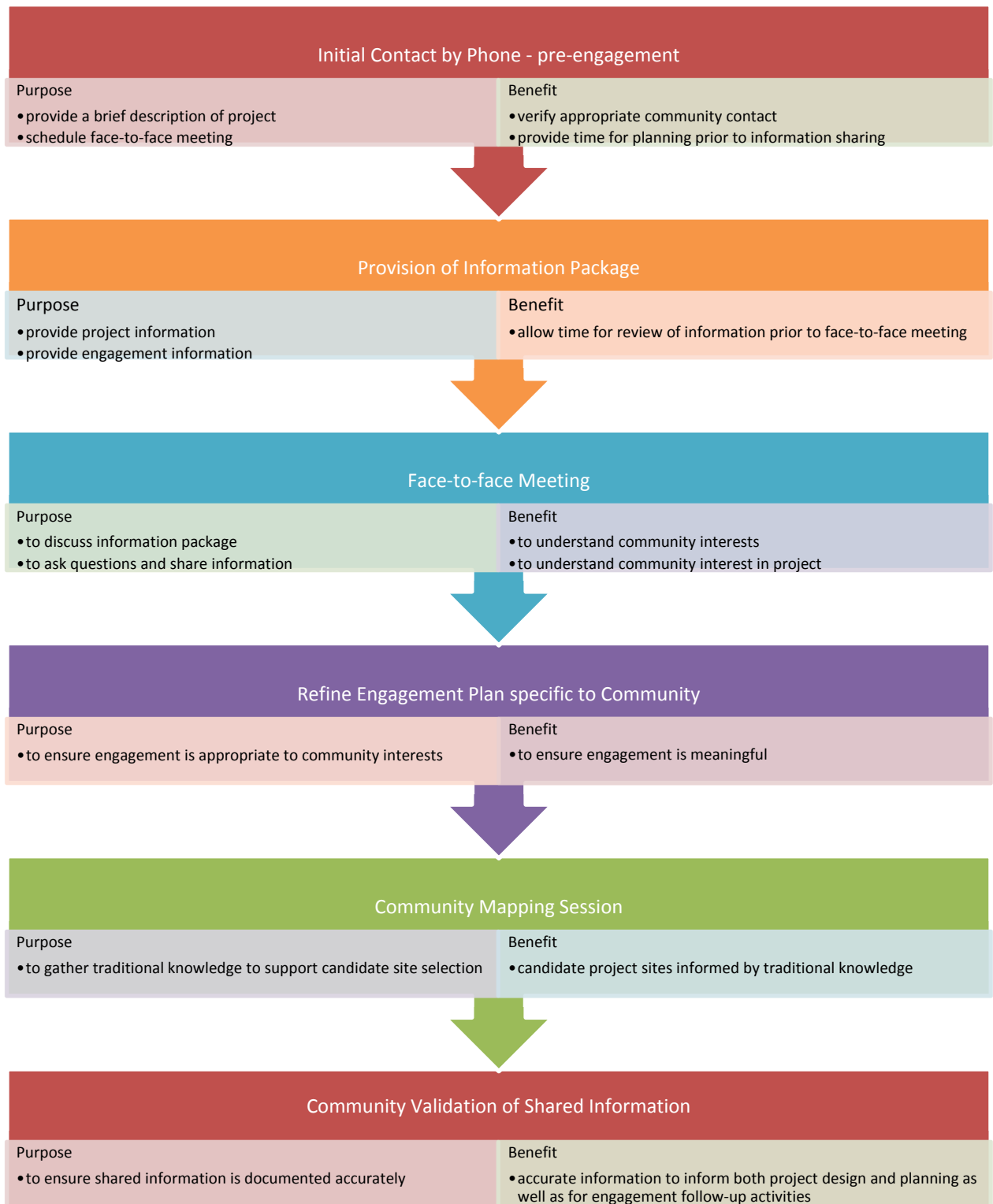


Figure 1 Summary of Initial Engagement Actions

Community Participation- Initial One-on-One Meetings

In total, 10 face-to-face meetings were held in or around community centres with engagement staff and/or community representatives from late October to mid-December 2016. These meetings served to introduce the Pilot concept, ask questions, discuss preliminary concerns, and gauge interest, including to follow up with a mapping session. The following is a breakdown of the number of participants per community:

- Beaver Lake Cree First Nation (1);
- Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation (1);
- Cold Lake First Nation (2);
- Fort McMurray #468 First Nation (2);
- Whitefish Lake First Nation (3);
- Heart Lake First Nation (2);
- Métis Local 193 – Conklin (1);
- Métis Local 780 - Willow Lake/Anzac (1);
- Métis Local 1935 - Fort McMurray (1); and
- Métis Local 2097 - Lac La Biche (ML2097 Board).

Community Traditional Knowledge Mapping Sessions

In total, seven community traditional knowledge mapping sessions were held in community centres from December 2017 to early February 2017 with engagement staff, community elders and land users as well as community technical support leads and leadership, based on community preferences. Mapping sessions served to collect high-level baseline data to develop mapping layers for use in the selection of potential candidate areas. Raw data was returned to the communities as their proprietary information with final mapping layers for use in the Project workshops validated prior to finalization. The following is a breakdown of the number of participants per community.

- Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation (9);
- Cold Lake First Nation (11);
- Fort McMurray #468 First Nation (11);
- Heart Lake First Nation (10);
- Métis Local 193 – Conklin (19);
- Métis Local 780 - Willow Lake/Anzac (9); and
- Métis Local 1935 - Fort McMurray (11).

5.4.3 Multi-party Engagement

A multi-party approach included two specific elements:

- multi-party process framework; and
- multi-party workshops.

Multi-party engagement (described in the text below and summarized on Figure 2) included the following steps:

1. Development of a draft multi-party process framework (Section 5.4.3.1) based on a collaborative, interest-based approach and best practices.
2. Provision of the multi-party process draft document to each participating Aboriginal community for review, feedback and approval.
3. Prior to each workshop, provision of all relevant preparatory materials, including agenda.
4. At each workshop, adherence to the following workshop content:
 - All workshops will communicate:
 - guiding principles related to the overall Pilot;
 - multi-party process related to how the workshop will be conducted;
 - key assumptions related to workshop content;
 - workshop goals, objectives and desired outcomes; and
 - next steps.
 - All workshops will start with a presentation on ‘what was heard’/‘outcomes’ from the previous workshop.
 - All workshops will end with a presentation of ‘next steps’ and how information/input will be integrated into the Project outcomes, including decisions.
 - All workshops will be interactive, allowing for information to be shared and input to be received – workshop elements will include presentations, breakout working groups, and working group reporting back to the larger group as appropriate to facilitate desired workshop objectives.
 - A ‘Parking Lot’ area will be included to record any out-of-scope questions, concerns or input for previous or future workshops.
5. Following each workshop, a package of materials was provided to all participants including agendas, a workshop summary and all presentations.

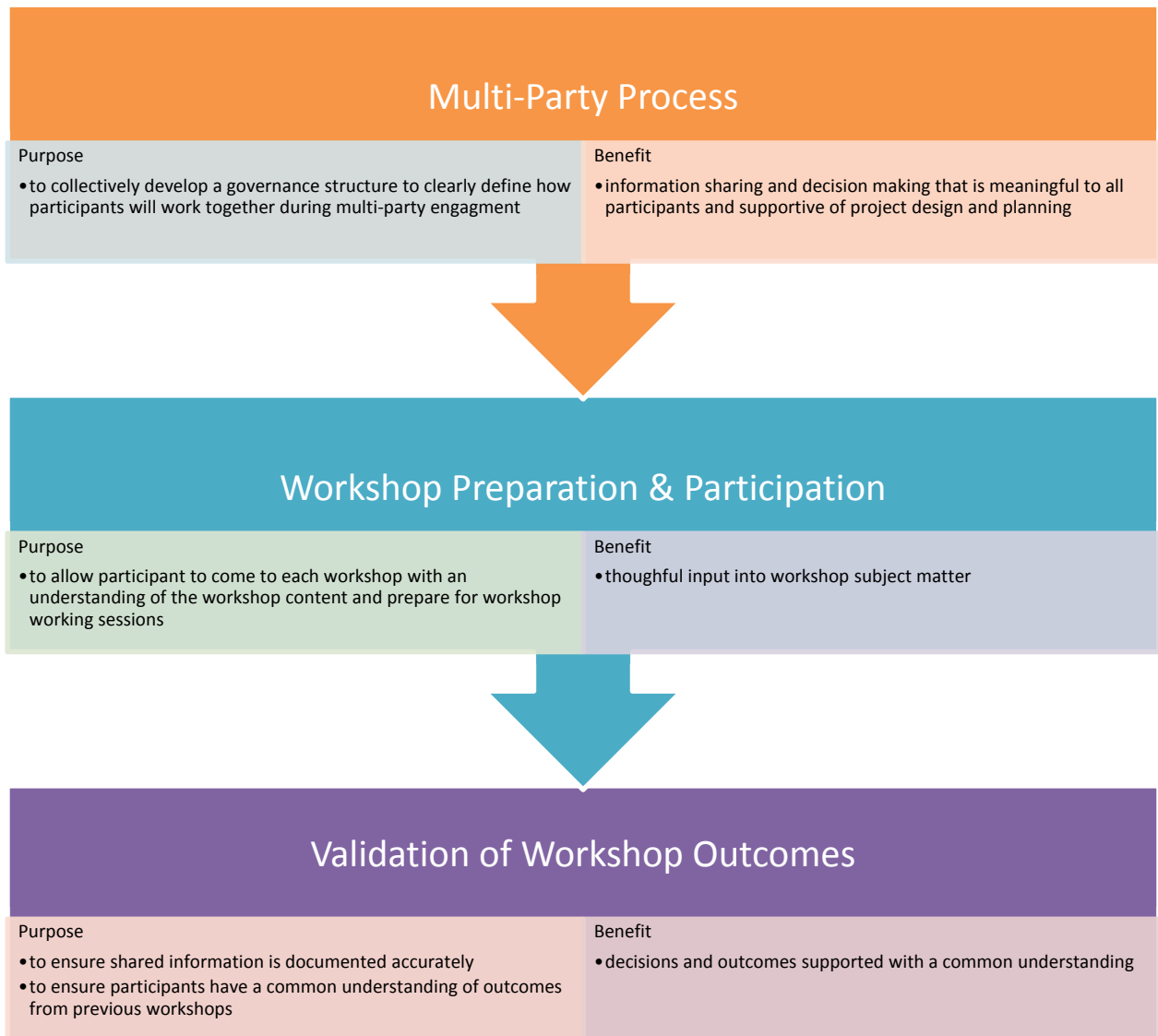


Figure 2 Summary of Multi-party Engagement Actions

The intent of this multi-party approach was to ensure that all parties shared a common understanding, to allow for the identification of common ground for action and to promote innovative, collaboratively developed solutions. The workshop process did not replace stakeholder-specific engagement where defined by Aboriginal community protocols or for topic-specific Project discussions that may not require all stakeholders to have input or to resolve a very stakeholder-specific concern or interest.

5.4.3.1 Multi-party Process Framework

A clearly defined process framework was developed facilitate a collaborative, interest-based approach for bringing participating Aboriginal communities together. Elements of the framework included:

Participants

Multi-party participants included Aboriginal communities partaking in the multi-party process. Project Team members (including project funders) participated in support and facilitating roles and Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) participated as an observer.

Role and Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of participants including who will represent them, their accountability to communicate the concerns, discussions and decisions back to their respective organizations or constituents, and their commitment to come prepared to each workshop.

Work Plan

A work plan consisting of a series of workshops and supported by the community-specific engagement plans was outlined. The process document confirms and commits participants to the final work plan, including scheduling and making every reasonable effort to attend and participate.

Decision Making

A description of the consensus-based approach was provided to guide participating parties in striving to reach consensus in both smaller breakout group working sessions as well as larger group decisions, including commitment of participants to make best efforts to find common ground.

Outcomes and Reporting

Describes how the workshops are intended to take the participants through a natural progression of development in the design and planning of the Pilot.

The multi-party process framework is included in Appendix B. This framework was prepared early in Project development and is included as it was submitted to communities without reflecting changes that occurred as the Project evolved.

5.4.3.2 Multi-party Workshop Content

The intent of the multi-party process was to provide Aboriginal communities with an opportunity to hear and appreciate perspectives, identify areas of common ground, share ideas and come to consensus to promote ownership of, and support for, the eventual Project deliverables (e.g., management planning guides, Aboriginal recommendations).

A series of three workshops composed of five modules of work (described in the text below and summarized on Figure 3), was undertaken to:

- present Pilot information gathered to date and collaboratively develop additional potential stakeholder-informed criteria for Pilot planning;
- discuss considerations for candidate areas;

- seek input on potential fence layout(s);
- document site-specific concerns for consideration in management plan development;
- collaboratively develop mitigations, measures and monitoring for management plan elements to address identified concerns/sensitivities for candidate areas;
- consolidate recommendations provided by participating Aboriginal communities throughout the course of engagement; and
- present key outcomes of the management planning guides and recommendations.



Figure 3 Multi-party Workshops

Community Participation- Multi-party Workshops

The following 8 Aboriginal communities participated in the multi-party workshops held in Fort McMurray:

- Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation;
- Cold Lake First Nation;
- Fort McMurray #468 First Nation;
- Whitefish Lake First Nation;
- Heart Lake First Nation;
- Métis Local 193 – Conklin;
- Métis Local 780 - Willow Lake/Anzac; and
- Métis Local 1935 - Fort McMurray.

Three workshops were held with participating communities (including elders, land users and community technical support) and the Project Team. A representative of the GoA participated as an observer. The following is a breakdown of participant numbers per workshop:

- Workshop #1 (March 15 and 16, 2017) (38);
- Workshop #2 (May 24 and 25, 2017) (32); and
- Workshop #3 (October 4 and 5, 2017) (28)².

Workshop-specific databases were developed to track input received during working sessions and parking lot items as well as follow-up for each entry (Appendix D).

6 ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

6.1 Initial Engagement

During initial engagements, community traditional knowledge mapping sessions were held to develop community-based mapping layers for use in conjunction with other data layers (e.g., forest harvesting, bitumen reserves, caribou ranges, recent fires) to help identify potential candidate areas for the Pilot.

Objective:

- to engage with individual knowledge holders/land users in each participating Aboriginal community to identify key features on the land for the fenced area that may be (from their perspective):
 - included (Go Areas); or
 - excluded (No Go Areas).

2. Whitefish Lake was unable to attend Workshop #3.

Outcome:

- a series of consolidated maps that were used as additional community mapping layers, along with the Ecological, Economic and Logistical layers developed during preliminary work and assigned rankings of either an opportunity (+) or a constraint (-) (Nishi and Manuel 2017) as shown on Figures 4 to 6.

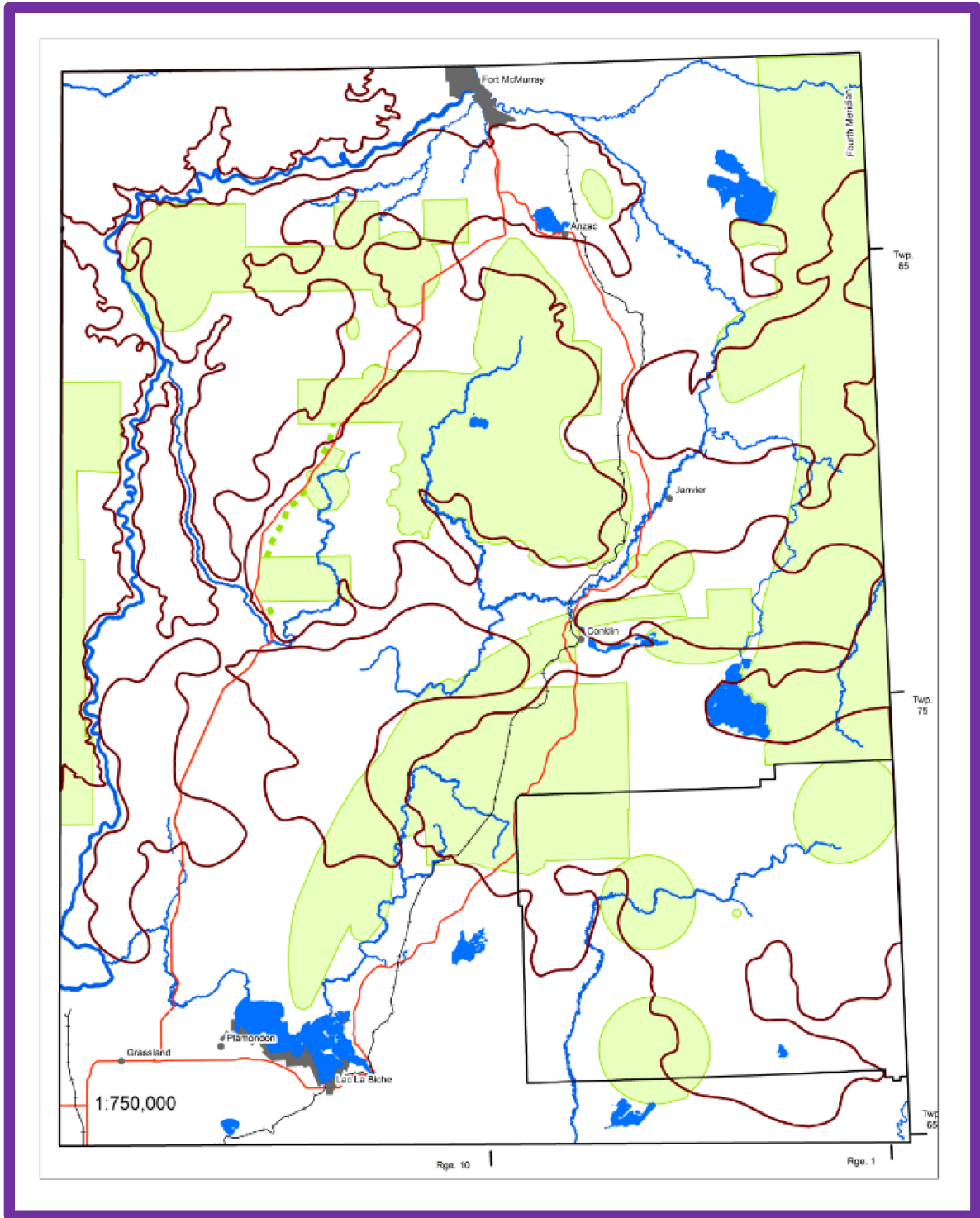


Figure 4 Suitable Areas for the Pilot (+) (green shaded areas)

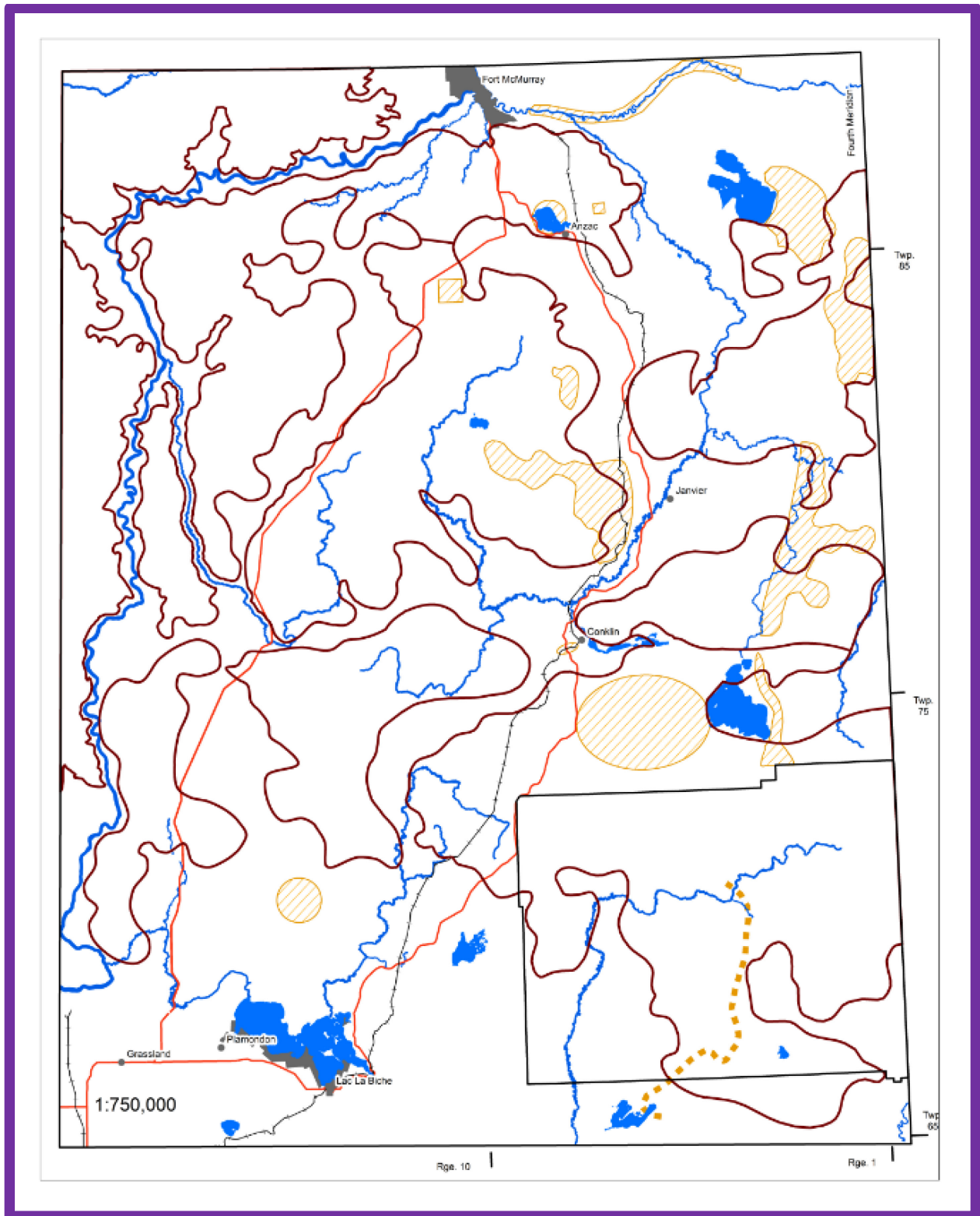


Figure 5 Potentially Suitable Areas for the Pilot (+) – Would Require Further Investigation (orange shaded areas)

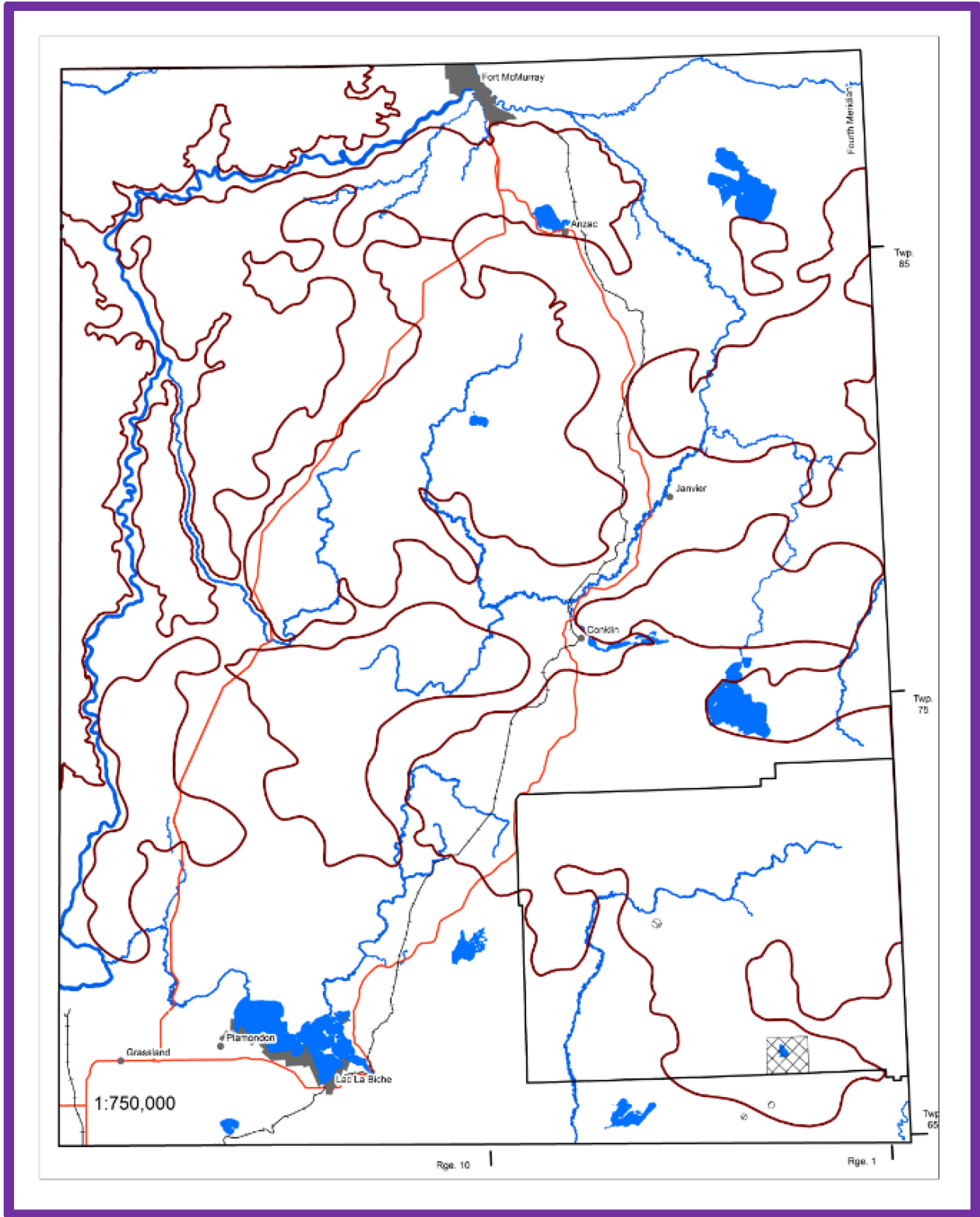


Figure 6 Unsuitable Areas for the Pilot (-) (thatched areas)

6.2 Multi-party Engagement

A series of multi-party workshops were planned based on five identified modules of work:

1. Site Definition and Validation;
2. Site Ranking and Selection;
3. Fence Layout and Design;
4. Informed Management Plans; and
5. Aboriginal community Recommendations Report Collaboration.

Each of these work modules produced outcomes that support Project deliverables.

6.2.1 Selection of Preferred Candidate Areas

Objectives:

- to identify and define community-informed criteria (map layers) for potential candidate area selection for the Pilot; and
- to rank and select preferred candidate areas (based on the results of Day 1) for future siting of the Pilot.

Workshop participants reviewed key elements of the Pilot as well as the technical and community information collected to date that informed the development of a series of mapping layers and definitions. Mapping layers were categorized under one of four categories:

1. Ecological (e.g., caribou habitat);
2. Economic (e.g., oil sands project footprints);
3. Logistical (e.g., transportation [roads and railways]); and
4. Community (e.g., suitable areas for fence [as identified through community mapping sessions in the initial engagement phase]).

Each layer was assigned a negative, positive or neutral value based on its effect on siting the Pilot (e.g., caribou habitat (+), project footprint (-), transportation (~), suitable areas identified by communities (+)).

Working sessions focused on reviewing and validating map layers and definitions (including making recommendation for additional mapping layers and making changes to values), working through divergent views identified during initial engagements (e.g., having no industry activity vs. some industry activity within the fence) and understanding the mapping process to use for selecting possible sites for the Pilot.

Eight possible candidate areas were generated once the map layering process was applied. Workshop participants then applied a number of ecological, economical, logistical and community considerations (e.g., Is there good habitat available?; Is there a community relatively close to support this Pilot?) to select three preferred candidate areas with an expansion of one candidate area to include an area surrounding Egg Lake.

Outcomes:

- a set of mapping layers informed by the communities as well as verification of the mapping process to use to identify potential sites for the fence; and
- identification of three preferred candidate areas (Figure 7) to progress for further Pilot development.

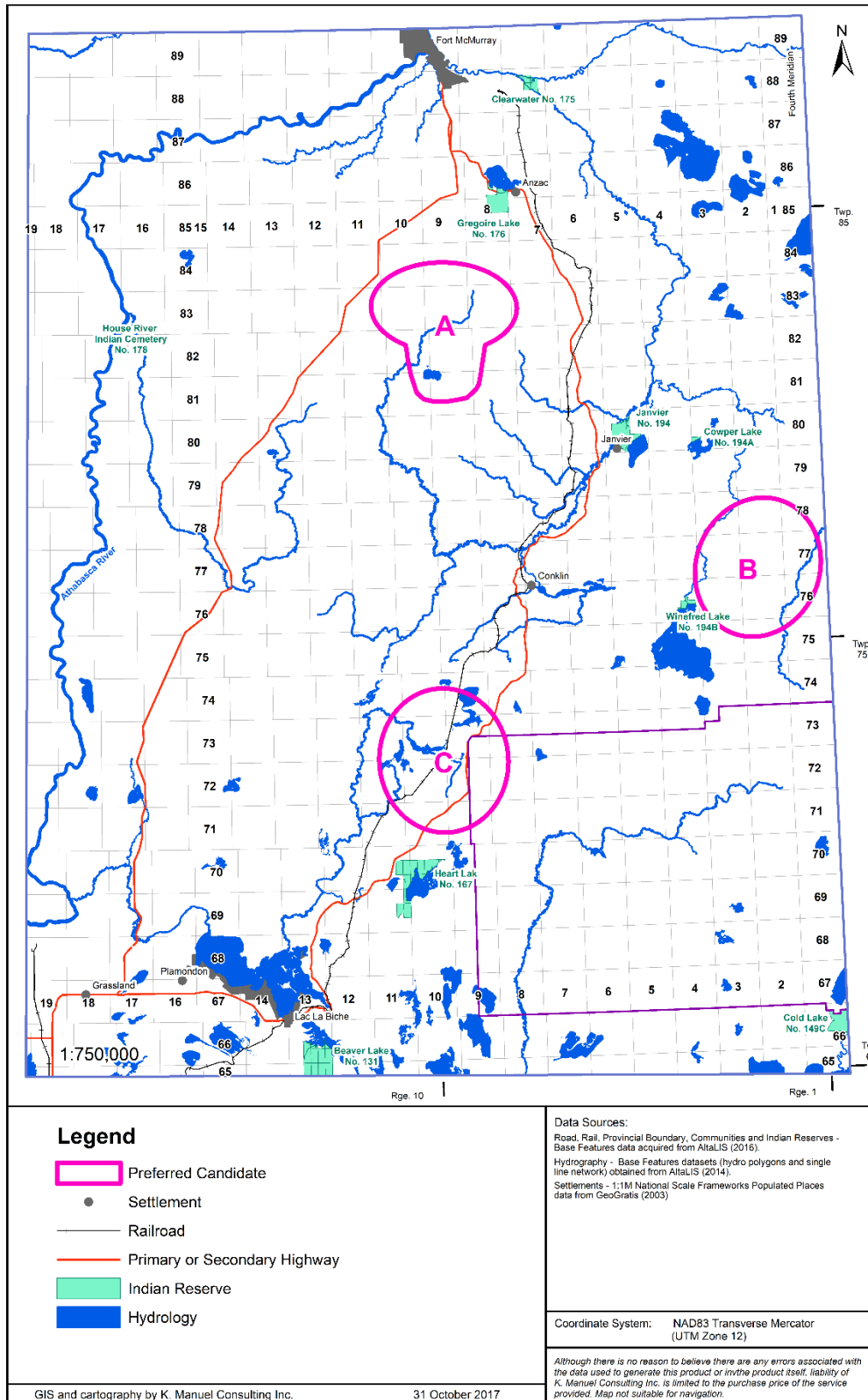


Figure 7 Preferred Candidate Areas

6.2.2 Fence Layout and Design

Objective:

- To share information, knowledge and considerations on:
 - potential fence layouts within the three preferred candidate areas; and
 - fence design.

Workshop participants reviewed the outcome of Workshop #1, including the preferred candidate areas, how we determined the three preferred areas, ‘what we heard’ about those three areas from communities and the criteria used to identify potential fence layouts. Criteria for identifying potential fence layouts included: avoiding oil sands project boundaries, aligning with existing roads and linear features (to reduce cost and need to create new disturbance), minimizing intersection with wet areas (to ensure fenceline integrity), and providing a diversity of habitats for caribou (summer and winter).

A first working session focused on reviewing maps of potential fence layout(s) and criteria used for each of the three candidate areas. For each candidate area, participants discussed fence layout options that were developed prior to the workshop based on the criteria, adjustments to the proposed potential fence layouts, other locations within the candidate area and the pros and cons of the fence layout options. The outcomes of this work were then reported back to the larger group.

A second working session included a group presentation, discussion and questions and answers on the design of the fence. Using Google Earth and a virtual flyover and examples of other facilities, participants discussed design considerations based on the following design principles:

- “Precautionary Principle” Design to:
 - be proactive vs. reactive;
 - enable husbandry and animal management as required;
 - allow for monitoring and evaluation; and
 - be responsive and allow for adaptive management;
- minimize animal handling (capture, release, monitoring, emergencies, etc.); and
- maximize calf survival and do no harm to caribou.

Outcome:

- community-informed possible fence layout(s) for each of the three candidate areas (Figure 8) as well as community verification and input into the potential design of the fence.

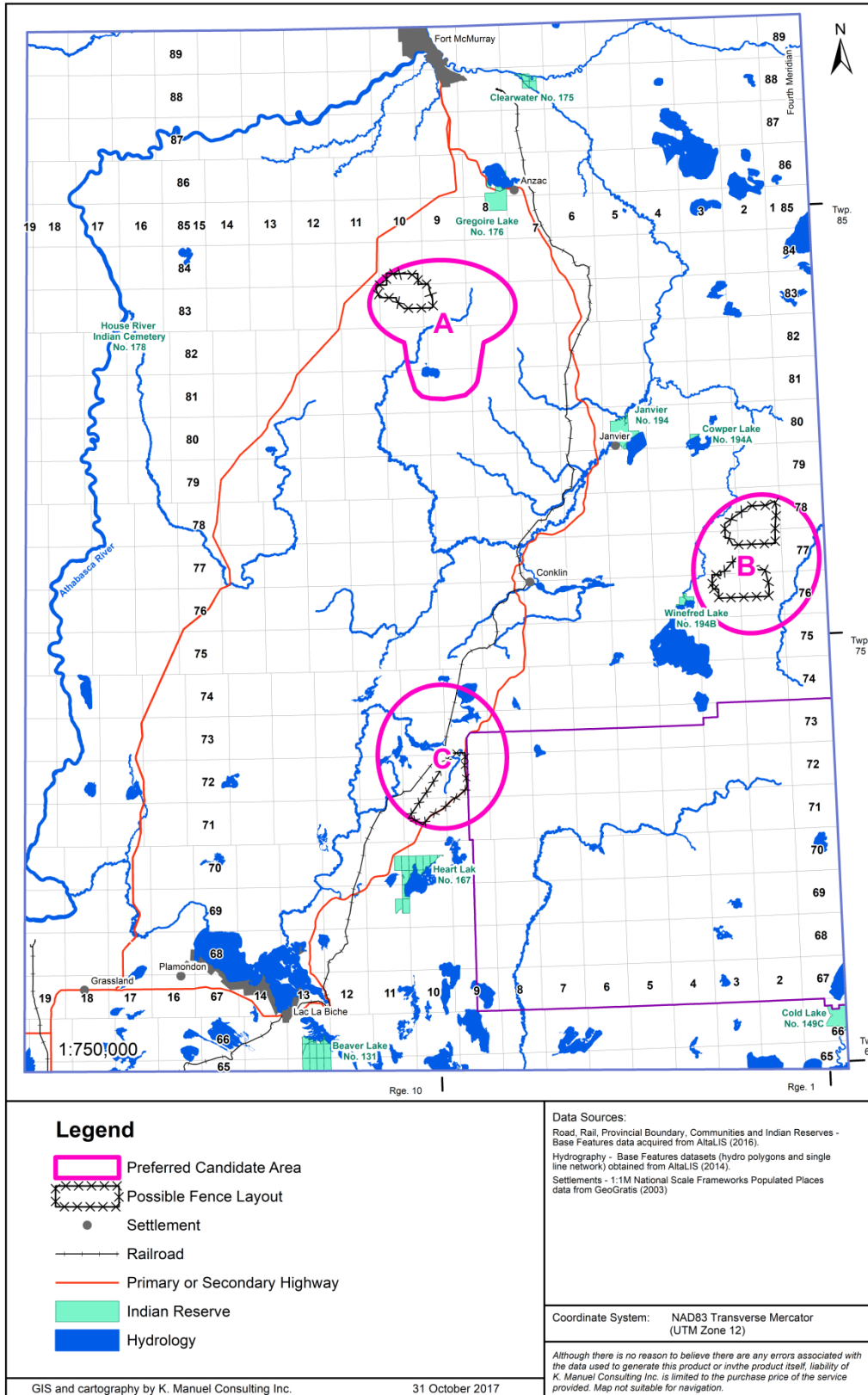


Figure 8 Example Fence Layouts

6.2.3 Informed Management Planning Guides

Objective:

- To collect information and knowledge on management planning guides.

Prior to Workshop #2, communities were provided a list of 12 proposed Pilot management plans and were asked to identify the plans of most interest to them to focus on for Workshop #2. Five plans were identified: Access Management Plan, Operations and Maintenance Plan, Caribou Husbandry Plan, Predator and Wildlife Management Plan, and Research and Monitoring Plan. The remaining plans were covered in Workshop #3. A workbook was provided prior to the workshop for participants to begin documenting their thoughts to take into the workshop on each of the plans, or alternatively, to fill out with additional input and provide to the Project Team proceeding the workshop.

For the identified priority plans, a working session had participants moving through two groups, Group 1 focused on Access and Maintenance and Group 2 focused on Caribou Husbandry, Predator and Wildlife Management and Research and Monitoring. For each plan, ‘what we heard’ from previous engagements were discussed (including if it applied to more than one plan) and participants shared additional input and knowledge specific to each plan.

For the remaining plans, working sessions included participants working in one large group. The first grouping of plans included Risk Management and Emergency Response. The second grouping included Communications and Outreach, Stakeholder Engagement and Aboriginal Consultation. For each group of plans the Project Team provided a brief presentation summarizing the structure and draft elements. For the Risk Management and Emergency Response plans, participants worked through identifying key risks/hazards from a draft list as well as to share additional potential risks and hazards that may be important to the Pilot. For the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement plans, participants identified potential stakeholders in addition to a draft list provided and shared communications and engagement tools and methods for consideration into the plans. For the Aboriginal Consultation plan, participants identified key issues to consider and shared consultation best practices and community preferences.

The outcomes of each working session were reviewed and reported back on to ensure all information was recorded and accurate.

Outcome:

- Community information to further inform management planning guide development.

6.2.4 Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report

The Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report is a consolidation of recommendations provided by participating Aboriginal communities throughout the course of engagement.

Objective:

- To further develop Pilot recommendations from communities.

In preparation for Workshop #3, a draft of the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report was provided to participating communities. The draft included recommendations shared throughout engagement to date.

A series of presentations were provided that walked workshop participants through the structure and intent of the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report as well as the draft content including 'recommendations we heard' to date.

A first working session focused on providing additional recommendations as well as providing additional information and/or detail on the recommendations that we previously provided and consolidated into the draft. Participants tackled this in two working groups: one that focused on recommendations by Pilot phase (final site selection, construction, operation and ten-year review) and one that focused on opportunities (respecting Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests, supporting cultural relevance, integrating traditional knowledge, recognizing existing and future land use, building capacity, employing local Aboriginal communities and sharing responsibility). At the end of the working session participants validated new content and discussed information to be included in appendices to the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report. This was then followed with a report back to the larger group.

A second working session consisted of a round table to: reflect on outcomes of the group work and to verify alignment on the recommendations to provide in the Report; ask questions; provide additional input/comments on recommendations to be provided to the GoA/proponent; and confirm next steps to finalize the Report.

Outcome:

- Community-developed recommendations to finalize the development of the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report.

Following the workshop, participating Aboriginal communities were provided the updated draft for review, feedback and approval. The Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report is provided as Appendix C.

7 ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following summarizes the overall process and feedback received on the engagement process and approach. Throughout this summary are recommendations on how future Aboriginal engagement may proceed, given the experience from this Project Team. Summarized in Appendix C are recommendations from Aboriginal communities, mainly related to Pilot implementation, should it go forward.

7.1 Aboriginal Engagement Plan

As discussed in Section 5.3, a community-specific engagement plan was drafted for review by each Aboriginal community during initial engagements and community feedback was used to refine the engagement plan and engagement objectives.

In the analysis of meeting the intent and desired outcomes outlined by the engagement plans, there are two key elements that require discussion: (1) developing a traditional knowledge sharing agreement; and (2) final one-on-one engagement.

7.1.1 Traditional Knowledge Sharing Agreement

Over the period of October 2016 to January 2017 the Project Team worked with individual Aboriginal communities to put a traditional knowledge sharing agreement in place. Some communities had template agreements to share and other communities required an agreement to be developed by their legal or other representatives or did not use a sharing agreement to guide the collection and use of community member knowledge. Because the Project scope was unlike a regulated industrial project it was not clear what should or should not be included in the agreements. Both the Project Team and communities felt that it was necessary to be respectful of the knowledge shared and agreed that site-specific knowledge was proprietary to the holder and the community and could not be made publicly available. Ultimately, sharing agreements were not finalized or signed. Instead, the Project Team and each community agreed to the following terms to ensure that confidential information remained confidential and that the information needed to provide baseline information to aid in candidate area selection could be used in a public setting (i.e., multi-party Workshop #1):

- while site-specific information and knowledge was shared, this information was consolidated and digitized into 'Go' and 'No Go' area mapping layers;
- community-specific maps were provided back to each community to both ensure accuracy as well as to validate that the information depicted on the map was at a scale of resolution that it would be protective of community proprietary information; and
- final mapping layers used in the multi-party workshops were consolidated into larger 'Go' and 'Potential Go' and 'No Go' areas that were representative of all input from all communities and not attributed to any specific individual or community.

Communities placed a great deal of trust in the process and in the Project Team to be respectful of the use of community traditional knowledge. This is not typical nor does it represent a best practice and is not recommended should the Pilot go forward. Had the Project Team developed a draft sharing agreement for the Project scope, it is more likely that sharing agreements would have been in place prior to the community mapping sessions.

Project Team Recommendation - Should the Pilot advance, it is recommended that the GoA and/or proponent develop a draft traditional sharing agreement specific to the elements of the Pilot to be used for the collection and sharing of community traditional knowledge.

7.1.2 Final One-on-One Engagement

Originally, a final phase of engagement with Aboriginal communities to conduct further one-on-one engagements was planned to:

- ensure that community and stakeholder-specific concerns falling outside of the workshop process were addressed;

- ensure that engagement associated with the Project scope was complete; and
- confirm that communities and stakeholders have a shared understanding of engagement outcomes, Project deliverables and next steps.

Due to the nature of the multi-party workshops the Project Team was able to forego this final phase.

Contributing factors included:

- attendance of the multi-party workshops by a representative of AEP to address ‘out-of-scope’ responses (related to the larger range planning initiative);
- attendance of Project Team members to provide real-time responses;
- timely follow-up on workshop input and incorporation into planning and design plans; and
- structuring the multi-party workshop to include reporting on the previous engagement and how community input was considered, clearly providing a workshop-specific roadmap including intended outcomes and articulating next steps in the engagement process.

Project Team Recommendation - Should the Pilot advance, future engagements with Aboriginal communities should consider the following to support efficiency and effectiveness:

- *meetings with Aboriginal communities both individually or collectively include representatives with the expertise and authority to respond to questions and concerns in real time; and*
- *where feasible, follow up or action items are acted upon before the next engagement occurs and that this follow up is clearly articulated so that each engagement builds on the previous and can advance in a timely manner with a common understanding.*

7.2 Tracking Interests and Concerns

Monitoring the success and failures of engagement, and adapting as appropriate, contributes to the long-term success of the Pilot. For this reason, engagement activities were tracked in both community-specific databases as well as a workshop database to ensure that all input, interests and concerns were appropriately captured and responded to. Follow-up actions were recorded and tracked for timeliness and formed, in part, the ‘what we heard’ portion of the multi-party workshops.

Progress was measured through several indicators including:

- degree of stakeholder Involvement;
- responsiveness to stakeholder Interests and concerns; and
- stakeholder satisfaction.

7.2.1 Degree of Stakeholder Involvement

Aboriginal community involvement was measured by tracking participation on an engagement basis (pre-engagement call, face-to-face meeting, community mapping session, and for each workshop).

Number of Aboriginal Communities Identified for Engagement:

Based on the criteria outlined in Section 5.1, 12 Aboriginal communities were identified for engagement.

Pre-engagement:

In summary, the 11 Aboriginal communities participated in a pre-engagement phone call and expressed interest in a follow-up face-to-face meeting. This represents 92% of the communities identified for engagement.

Of the 12 communities, pre-engagement phone calls occurred with nine of the communities during the first week of October 2016. All nine communities expressed that they would be interested in an initial face-to-face meeting. Pre-engagement calls occurred in mid-November 2016 Lac La Biche Métis Local 2097 and Owl River Métis Local 1949. Both communities expressed interest in an initial face-to-face meeting. Lakeland Métis Local 1909 was unreachable after several phone and email attempts during October and November 2016.

Initial Engagement Face-to-Face Meeting:

In total, 10 face-to-face meetings were held in or around community centres over the period October to December 2016 with engagement staff and/or community representatives the Pilot Project Director and the Pilot Engagement Lead. This represents 83% of the communities identified for engagement and 91% of the communities that participated in the pre-engagement call.

These meetings served to introduce the Pilot concept, ask questions, discuss preliminary concerns, and gauge interest, including to follow up with a mapping session.

The following is a breakdown of participants per community:

- October 24, 2016: Métis Local 1935 (Fort McMurray) (1);
- October 24, 2016: Métis Local 780 (Willow Lake) (1);
- October 25, 2016: Fort McMurray First Nation #468 (2);
- October 27, 2016: Cold Lake First Nation (2);
- October 27, 2016: Beaver Lake Cree Nation (1);
- October 28, 2016: Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation (1);
- October 28, 2016: Heart Lake First Nation (2);
- November 9, 2016: Métis Local 193 (Conklin) (1);
- December 13, 2016: Whitefish Lake First Nation (3); and
- December 13, 2016: Métis Local 2097 (Lac La Biche) – ML2097 Board.

Initial engagement in the form of in-community face-to-face meetings with Aboriginal communities was a key first step to bring the concept for the Pilot to the communities. It was important to have the Pilot Director attend these meetings to both demonstrate the importance of community involvement for the Project Team as well as to answer, with authority, preliminary questions that were raised.

Project Team Recommendation - should the Pilot move forward, the proponent should initiate engagements with an in-community meeting to establish a foundation for a relationship moving forward.

Initial Engagement Community Traditional Knowledge Mapping Sessions:

In total, 7 community mapping sessions were held over the period December 2016 to February 2017 in community centres with engagement staff, community elders and land users as well as community technical support leads and leadership, based on community preferences. These sessions were also attended by the Project Director, Engagement Lead and in some cases, the Project Team mapping specialist. This represents 58% of the communities identified for engagement and 70% of the communities that participated in an initial face-to-face meeting.

Mapping sessions served to collect high-level baseline data, to develop mapping layers to use in the selection of potential candidate areas. Raw data was returned to the communities as their proprietary information with final mapping layers for use in the workshops validated prior to finalization.

The following is a breakdown of community participants per community:

- December 12, 2016: Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation (9);
- December 14, 2016: Métis Local 780 (Willow Lake) (9);
- December 15, 2016: Métis Local 1935 (Fort McMurray) (11);
- January 24, 2017: Fort McMurray First Nation #468 (11);
- January 18, 2017: Cold Lake First Nation (11);
- February 1, 2017: Métis Local 193 (Conklin) (19); and
- February 7, 2017: Heart Lake First Nation (10).

As identified in the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report (Appendix C), communities have identified the need to collect more site-specific traditional land use information at a finer scale of resolution to both confirm the 'Go' and 'No Go' areas identified during the mapping sessions as well as to identify further land based attributes.

Project Team Recommendation - should the Pilot advance, the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report should be referred to for timing of activities. It is also re-iterated that a traditional knowledge sharing agreement be in place in advance of collecting community traditional knowledge. Discussions for the sharing agreement and scope of work (including budget) for collecting traditional land use information and knowledge should begin at least 6 months in advance.

Multi-party Engagement Workshops:

Workshop #1

Eight Aboriginal communities, including community knowledge holders and/or land users, engagement staff and community technical support representatives participated in Workshop #1 hosted in Fort McMurray on March 14 and 15, 2017. This represents 67% of the communities identified for

engagement, 80% of the communities that participated in an initial face-to-face meeting and 114%³ of the communities that hosted mapping sessions.

Thirty-eight individuals participated in Workshop #1 with three individuals on average participating from each community.

Workshop #2

Eight Aboriginal communities, including community knowledge holders and/or land users, engagement staff and community technical support representatives participated in Workshop #2 hosted in Fort McMurray on May 24 and 25, 2017. This represents 67% of the communities identified for engagement, 80% of the communities that participated in an initial face-to-face meeting and 114%⁴ of the communities that hosted mapping sessions.

Thirty-two individuals participated in Workshop #2 with three individuals on average participating from each community.

Workshop #3

Seven⁵ Aboriginal communities, including community knowledge holders and/or land users, engagement staff and community technical support representatives, participated in Workshop #3 hosted in Fort McMurray on October 4 and 5, 2017. This represents 58% of the communities identified for engagement, 70% of the communities that participated in an initial face-to-face meeting and 100% of the communities that hosted mapping sessions.

Twenty-eight individuals participated in Workshop #3 with three individuals on average participating from each community.

The Project Team viewed the multi-party process as an effective venue to work through, and collaborate with, Aboriginal communities on various aspects of the Pilot definition and planning. Key to its success, as discussed in Section 5.4.3.1 and provided as Appendix B, was the development of a clearly defined process framework that was reviewed and agreed to by participating Aboriginal communities. The framework set forth a collaborative, interest-based approach to ensure a common understanding and allowed for the identification of common ground to progress the Pilot concept.

Project Team Recommendation - should the Pilot move forward, a process similar to that described in Appendix B should be established so that critical elements such as roles and responsibilities as well as decisions and outcomes are clearly understood and agreed to.

-
3. Whitefish Lake First Nation did not host a mapping session but did participate in the workshops resulting in 7 Communities participating in mapping sessions and 8 Communities participating in the workshops.
 4. Ibid.
 5. Whitefish Lake First Nation was unable to attend Workshop #3.

Overall, the degree of Aboriginal community involvement was good. From the original 12 communities identified:

- Contact was achievable with 11 communities through the pre-engagement call:
 - One community was unreachable by phone, text or email.
- Ten communities participated in face-to-face meetings:
 - Of the 11 communities for which contact was made, one became unreachable by phone, fax or email.
- Seven communities hosted community mapping sessions:
 - Of the ten communities that participated in the initial face-to-face meeting:
 - one was identified as a community to move from the face-to-face meeting to the workshops without the additional step of collecting mapping information;
 - one community did not have the human resources to host a mapping session in time for inclusion into Workshop #1; and
 - one community became unreachable by phone or email.
- Eight communities participated in the multi-party workshops:
 - Of the ten communities that participated in the initial face-to-face meeting:
 - two community became unreachable by phone or email.
 - Note that one community indicated availability for Workshop #3 but was unable to attend (hence there were only seven communities in attendance for Workshop #3).

For the eight communities that were involved throughout engagement, the Project Team found that they were highly engaged and made all efforts to attend all engagements.

As an overall observation, community involvement was dependant on the ability of the Project Team to make contact with any one particular community. This may reflect the internal capacity of the community to engage and/or fully participate in engagement activities and associated timelines. Understanding that community engagement and consultation representatives are responsible for responding to a number of regulatory and Crown initiatives, the inability for some communities to participate or participate fully would be expected.

7.2.2 Responsiveness to Community Interests and Concerns

Initial Engagement responsiveness by the Project Team was measured through:

- percentage of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database ‘responded to’ and/or ‘addressed’ in real time only;
- percentage of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database ‘responded to’ and/or ‘addressed’ via follow up only;
- percentage of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database ‘responded to’ and/or ‘addressed’ via both real time and follow up; and
- percentage of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database outstanding.

Multi-party Engagement responsiveness by the Project Team was measured through:

- percentage of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database ‘responded to’ and/or ‘addressed’ in real time or via follow up; and
- percentage of inputs in engagement database considered in decisions or incorporated into planning documents.

The above indicators of responsiveness were measured for both the community-specific databased developed as well as for each of the three workshops.

Initial Engagement Community-specific Data

As preliminary concerns and sensitivities were identified beginning with the initial face-to-face meetings, only those ten communities were tracked for these indicators.

Beaver Lake Cree First Nation			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	8		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	4	50%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	1	12.5%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	2	25%	
Outstanding	1	12.5%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	13		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	3	23%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	5	39%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	4	31%	
Outstanding	1	7%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Cold Lake First Nation			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	46		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	35	76%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	6	13%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	4	9%	
Outstanding	1	2%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Fort McMurray #468 First Nation			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	45		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	20	44.5%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	4	9%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	20	44.5%	
Outstanding	1	2%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Heart Lake First Nation			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	14		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	7	50%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	0	0%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	6	43%	
Outstanding	1	7%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Whitefish Lake First Nation			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	5		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	0	0%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	0	0%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	4	80%	
Outstanding	1	20%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Métis Local 193 – Conklin			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	31		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	17	55%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	0	0%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	13	42%	
Outstanding	1	3%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Métis Local 780 - Willow Lake/Anzac			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	35		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	10	29%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	4	11%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	20	57%	
Outstanding	1	3%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Métis Local 1935 - Fort McMurray			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	44		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	15	34%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	8	18%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	20	46%	
Outstanding	1	2%	finalized traditional knowledge sharing agreement
Total		100%	

Métis Local 2097 - Lac La Biche			
		Percent	Notes for outstanding items
Questions/concerns expressed	20		
Responded to/ addressed in real time only	7	35%	
Responded to/ addressed via follow up only	6	30%	
Responded to/ addressed in real time as well as additional follow up	7	35%	
Outstanding	0	0%	
Total		100%	

In general, questions raised during initial engagements focused on the Pilot, findings from earlier preliminary work, and the proposed engagement process. In general, concerns and sensitivities raised during initial engagement included impacts to Aboriginal rights and interests, impacts to wildlife, management of competing land uses on an already busy landscape, and the meaningfulness of the

engagement process. Included in discussions was the sharing of knowledge and observations about regional and resident caribou including their decline over the last several decades.

The ability to respond in real time allowed for follow up activities to focus on important information to carry-forward into the engagement process with respect to the work planned for the multi-party workshops and associated modules of work. Generally speaking, most questions were responded to and addressed in real time while concerns and sensitivities as well as the traditional, land use and technical information shared was followed up on. Follow up items were both shared with the Project Team for planning purposes as well as serving as the foundation for ‘what we heard’ on specific planning elements (e.g., site selection, management plans, etc.) that served as the basis for the collection of further input at the respective workshop.

As a result, for all communities, the percentage of outstanding concerns was solely related to the finalization of a traditional knowledge sharing agreement (see Section 8.2.1 for a discussion on, and a recommendation for, the traditional knowledge sharing agreements).

Multi-party Engagement Workshop-specific Data

As information shared in the workshops was not attributed to specific communities or individuals, provided in a multi-party forum, and shared to inform Pilot planning, the databases for each workshop are included as Appendix D as a Multi-party Workshop Database.

	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Workshop #3
Number of questions/concerns expressed	24	33	0
Percent questions/concerns responded to	100%	100%	N/A
Number of inputs expressed	7	201	131
Percent inputs incorporated	100%	100%	100%
Percentage outstanding	0%	0%	0%

In general, questions and concerns raised during the workshops engagements focused on Pilot concept (with more specificity in some cases than those that arose during initial engagements) and areas that had not yet been covered and discussed in detail during a workshop working session. These questions and concerns were captured on flipcharts (‘parking lots’) throughout the day or as part of large group discussions.

Having members of the Project Team in attendance at the workshops allowed responses to be provided in real time and allowed for both meaningful group discussions and timely follow up. The investment of time by the communities to prepare and participate also allowed the workshops to progress through the five modules of work. By Workshop #3, there were no items in the parking lot that needed further response or follow up.

Most input provided by Aboriginal communities to inform the various elements of the definition and planning phases was provided during working sessions. Input received was thoughtful and relevant to

the elements presented and hence all input was either considered in decisions (e.g., in candidate site selection, fence layout) or incorporated into planning documents (e.g., management planning guides, Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report).

As a result, for all workshops, the percentage of outstanding questions, concerns inputs was zero.

7.2.3 Stakeholder Satisfaction

Stakeholder satisfaction was tracked via questionnaires provided at the completion of each workshop. Each workshop had an associated questionnaire that could be filled out by workshop participants. These questionnaires were identical for Workshops #1 and #2 with some variation for Workshop #3 to reflect that it was the final workshop and wrap-up of engagement. All of the questionnaires had a number of questions with associated quantitative rankings on a scale of 1 to 5 as well as a number of open-ended questions to allow the participants to share their thoughts.

The results of the workshop are as follow:

Quantitative Survey Question	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Workshop #3	Total Average
On a Scale of 1 to 5:				
Did the workshop meet your expectations?	4	3.8	4.7	4.2
Did you learn anything from this workshop?	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6
Were you able to share your views and opinions?	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7
Did you like the format of the breakout sessions?	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4
Overall, were you satisfied with this workshop?	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.6
Total Average (on a scale of 1 to 5)	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5

The following provides the open-ended questions posed to participants along with an accounting of the responses received categorized under common themes:

Is there anything you did or did not like about this workshop? [WORKSHOPS #1, #2 AND #3]

Workshop participants responded that they liked the workshop format and delivery with regard to:

- topics were presented in an interesting and understandable format;
- participants learned a lot about caribou and the Pilot;
- there was plenty of opportunity to provide input into the various Pilot activities/plans;
- input/updates were incorporated promptly and presented/discussed at the following workshop; and
- delivery was very professional and friendly.

Workshop participant responses also included aspects that could have been different or improved:

- provision of more time to gather input and make decisions;
- provision of modelling results for the map layers used before Workshop #1;
- considerations of impacts to more than just caribou; and
- more streamlining of breakout group tasks.

Do you have any recommendations for the next workshop? [WORKSHOP #1 AND #2 ONLY]

Responses from workshop participants focused on two themes: provision of information and timing.

- provision of draft materials ahead of time (specifically draft management planning guides);
- provision of more information (defined steps) moving forward;
- cover less materials in each workshop and provide more time for questions;
- plan for a roundtable to give everyone an opportunity to speak; and
- increase the number of breaks to allow participants to share ideas amongst each other.

Based on your overall experience with these workshops, do you think this was an effective way to work together on important issues like caribou recovery? Why or why not? [WORKSHOP #3 ONLY]

All respondents viewed the workshops as an effective approach to work collaboratively:

- good/effective way to allow for participation;
- all participant views were documented and treated with respect; and
- multi-party [stakeholder] groups can be difficult to manage but there was interest and collaboration from all communities as well as with the Project Team and the AEP representative.

Has your experience with these workshops confirmed or changed how you view the fence Pilot? In what way? [WORKSHOP #3 ONLY]

Overall workshop participants responded that their views on the fence concept changed and that, because they had a better understanding of the Pilot and had an opportunity to collaborate in shaping the planning phase, it is a viable and good option to further explore.

Would you like to add anything else? [WORKSHOPS #1, #2 AND #3]

Responses to this last question ranged from re-iterating responses to the above questions to providing additional guidance for workshop format:

- workshops were well organized to allow participants to speak and share their views;
- the workshop atmosphere was encouraging and very participatory;
- the process was rushed and more time would have been preferable;
- important to ensure appropriate knowledge holders attend the workshop (not just technical representatives); and

- it is recommended that the Cumulative Environmental Management Association Traditional Knowledge Framework be used to work with Aboriginal communities.

Workshop #1: 3

Workshop #2: 19

Workshop #3: 6

The Project Team viewed the provision of workshop surveys to be very helpful in the planning of workshops as they progressed. For example, based on survey responses, time for roundtables was added to Workshops #2 and #3. As well, participant feedback provided insight on how to present certain information (e.g., more discussion on the status of management planning guides and how the workshops were helping inform content that was being developed as opposed to responding to an already developed draft). In general, the results of the surveys relayed to the Project Team whether they were on track and where adjustments were needed. Of note is the importance of timing. The Project Team engaged communities over the course of approximately one year, with workshops beginning in March of 2017 and with roughly 60 business days between workshops (accounting for July and August as non-business times when communities would be busy with holidays and traditional land use activities). Based on survey feedback, more time, both for each two half-day workshop and overall, was generally desired by participating communities. As the planning phase had a target completion date of the fourth quarter of 2017, allotting additional time was not feasible.

Project Team Recommendation - Should the Pilot advance, it is recommended that the GoA and/or proponent develop a process to regularly collect feedback on stakeholder satisfaction, such as a survey after each large engagement effort.

Project Team Recommendation - Should the Pilot advance, it is recommended that the GoA and/or proponent review the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report for suggestions relating to engagement timing/duration.

8 HAND-OFF AND CLOSING

Early Aboriginal community Engagement was conducted over the course of a year (October 2016 to October 2017) to identify interests, issues and concerns of Aboriginal communities about the Pilot and to improve Pilot design by incorporating both traditional and current knowledge from individuals living and working near potential candidate areas. Input from Aboriginal communities was used to inform the selection of candidate areas, improve fence and facility design and to inform Pilot management planning guides that will be used to create the management documents that will define Pilot implementation. In addition, an Aboriginal communities Recommendations Report (Appendix C) was prepared to consolidate recommendations provided by participating Aboriginal communities throughout the course of engagement. These recommendations related to Pilot governance, operational details specific to each phase of Pilot implementation; and areas of opportunity to enhance the Pilot.

Analysis of the overall engagement process and approach including meeting the intent of the Pilot's Aboriginal Engagement Plan and measuring progress through a number of indicators allowed the Project Team to adaptively manage content and delivery of engagement activities. While overall, early engagement successfully met its intended goal and objectives, recommendations are provided on how future Aboriginal engagement may proceed, given the Project Team's experience.

Provision of this report to the GoA is intended, together with other supporting management planning guides, to provide insight and guidance on future engagement with Aboriginal communities if a decision to proceed with the Pilot is made.

9 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions helped scope and guide the engagement with Aboriginal communities for the planning and design phase of the Pilot:

Aboriginal Community (Aboriginal Group, Community):

As defined by the Canadian *Constitution*, Aboriginal peoples include First Nations, Métis and Inuit, each with unique heritages, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs. Aboriginal people, as descendants of the original inhabitants of North America, hold rights and interests in relation to lands and natural resources beyond other 'stakeholder' interests.

Consensus Decision Making:

As defined by *The Basics of Consensus Decision Making*⁶, consensus decision making is a process used by groups seeking to generate widespread levels of participation and agreement. There are variations among different groups regarding the degree of agreement necessary to finalize a group decision. The process of group deliberation; however, has many common elements that are definitive of consensus decision making. These include:

- **Inclusive:** As many stakeholders as possible are involved in group discussions.
- **Participatory:** All participants are allowed a chance to contribute to the discussion.
- **Collaborative:** The group constructs proposals with input from all interested group members. Any individual authorship of a proposal is subsumed as the group modifies it to include the concerns of all group members.
- **Agreement Seeking:** The goal is to generate as much agreement as possible. Regardless of how much agreement is required to finalize a decision, a group using a consensus process makes a concerted attempt to reach full agreement.

6. Hartnett 2011

- **Cooperative:** Participants are encouraged to keep the good of the whole group in mind. Each individual's preferences should be voiced so that the group can incorporate all concerns into an emerging proposal. Individual preferences should not; however, obstructively impede the progress of the group.

Consultation:

Consultation by the Crown (Alberta) with stakeholders (meaning Albertans) varies and can be strictly mandated (such as in *the Land Stewardship Act*) or in the form of policy statements and guidelines (such as *Alberta Parks Consultation Framework*). In the case of Aboriginal people, the honour of the Crown imposes a duty to consult in mutual good faith if the Crown has knowledge that a proposed Crown action may adversely affect an Aboriginal right or Treaty right. Aboriginal consultation is currently guided by *The Government of Alberta's Guidelines on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management* (Aboriginal Relations 2014) and *The Government of Alberta's Guidelines on Consultation with Métis Settlements on Land and Natural Resource Management 2016* (Aboriginal Relations 2016).

Engagement:

Engagement is carried out to drive learning, innovation and performance through a two-way process between an organization and stakeholders in which communication, information and opinions flow in both directions and where stakeholders meaningfully contribute to decision making on matters that are important to them.

Stakeholder:

A stakeholder may be a person, group or organization that has interest or concern in an organization and can affect or be affected by the organization's decisions or actions.

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Appendix A: Aboriginal and Stakeholder Engagement Plan



Caribou Recovery Pilot Project



Aboriginal and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Canada's Oil Sands Innovation
Alliance – Joint Industry Project

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INTRODUCTION

Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA) Land Environmental Priority Area (Land EPA) has been progressing a suite of caribou recovery tools, one of which is the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project (the Pilot). The Pilot is a conservation approach that establishes and maintains a small breeding subpopulation of caribou in a large fenced area within its original range. The fence would be designed to exclude wolves and bears so that caribou reproductive success is improved, allowing surplus yearlings from within the fenced area to be moved outside to supplement the surrounding range population(s). Upon completion of Pilot design, approvals and planning phases, the Government of Alberta (GoA) will determine if, when and how the fenced area could be implemented.

The objective for the Pilot is to identify potential fenced area location(s), advance fence design and prepare a regulatory package, informed by interested Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders, to position the GoA to consider construction of a caribou fence in northeast Alberta. The caribou fence is a management tool that may be considered for the Northeast Alberta Woodland Caribou Range Plan.

Because a fenced area for caribou is a concept that has not been tried in Alberta, and is a potential new management tool foreseeable to the GoA's Range Plans in support of the Federal Caribou Recovery Strategy, it will be important to develop the Pilot with the knowledge and experience that regional interested parties have to make this project a success. This includes traditional knowledge (TK) from years of living on the land and being stewards of the environment as well as current knowledge from living and working within identified potential project locations. This document describes COSIA's plan to engage interested parties in general on this Pilot to hear about this knowledge and experience for inclusion on Pilot design and operation.

Understanding that the GoA is responsible for land use decisions for a project of this scope and size and that the fenced area may become part of the northeast range plan, it will be the GoA that will be responsible for formal consultation on the Pilot.

BACKGROUND

Caribou are one of Canada's most recognizable national symbols and their populations are under threat in many regions for a number of reasons. This includes the effects of industrial, recreational and urban development on habitat and increased predation by wolves and bears, which have increased in population and range in response to an increase in numbers of deer and moose, their primary prey.

Under the *Species at Risk Act* boreal woodland caribou are listed as 'threatened.' During federal consultations on the draft recovery strategy the comments and TK received from Aboriginal communities identified *that all animals are connected to each other and that boreal caribou are*

*essential to the balance of nature and for their role in the boreal ecosystem [and the] need for continued presence of self-sustaining local populations in all boreal caribou ranges across Canada.*¹

To this end, and supported by best available information, including both western science and TK, the overall recovery goal of the Federal Caribou Recovery Strategy is to achieve self-sustaining local populations in all boreal caribou ranges throughout their current distribution in Canada, to the extent possible. The Strategy recognizes that achievement of this goal for populations that are currently not self-sustaining, as is the case with all Alberta caribou populations, will require a combination of coordinated habitat restoration as well as population management actions.

Woodland Caribou in Northeast Alberta

Woodland caribou in northeast Alberta are currently not self-sustaining. Populations are declining rapidly and will likely disappear within the foreseeable future if an integrated approach that includes both habitat conservation and restoration (over the long term) as well as population recovery (in the immediate term) is not implemented quickly.

In 2011, the GoA established a Woodland Caribou Policy² that provides a framework for range level planning in Alberta. Two of the tools outlined in the policy (caribou habitat restoration and predator and prey management) are management levers for which industry could provide some expertise, research, and funding in support of Alberta's caribou recovery objectives.

In addition to already advancing some innovative approaches for habitat restoration efforts, the COSIA Land EPA is investigating approaches for supporting caribou recovery with more immediate effects, one of which is a caribou fenced area.

COSIA is proposing to advance the concept, through the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project, of a caribou fenced area to act as a bridge to enhance current caribou populations for the several decades required to restore and/or reclaim old forest and forested-peat caribou habitat.

Each of COSIA's caribou recovery projects are intended to be complementary, aimed recovering caribou to self-sustaining populations.

PILOT PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Caribou Recovery Pilot Project is a Joint Industry Project between ConocoPhillips Canada (Project Lead), Devon Energy, Nexen, Suncor and Statoil.

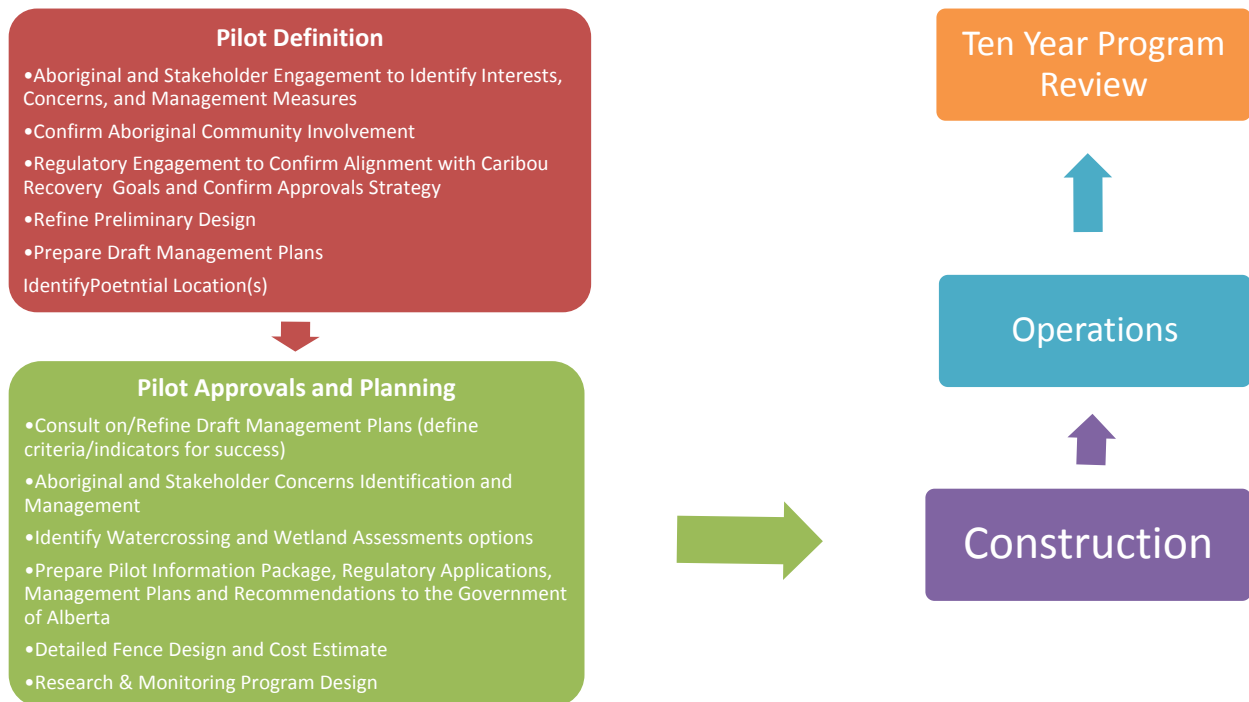
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1. Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou, Boreal population (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) in Canada (Environment Canada 2012)
 2. Alberta Caribou Policy (GoA 2011)

The Pilot proposes to advance the concept for building a large fenced area, safe from predators, that will provide a controlled environment to increase the productivity of caribou and establish a viable population as part of an integrated solution for caribou recovery.

- the approximate size of the Pilot fenced area could be up to 100 km² (one township);
- the duration of the Pilot is proposed to be approximately 10 years with the potential to continue or expand if successful;
- the Pilot is expected to provide a source of surplus animals to supplement local woodland caribou populations;
- the caribou fence concept is being advanced by the COSIA project team, with input sought from Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders; and
- upon completion of Pilot design, approvals and planning phases, the GoA will determine if, when and how to implement the fenced area.

Preliminary work conducted to advance the Pilot has been ongoing through COSIA since 2011. This work has provided an understanding of the technical and economic feasibility for COSIA to support and decide to move the Pilot forward. Important to moving forward with the Pilot is engagement with Aboriginal communities and key stakeholders to determine if there is interest in the project. If so, collaboration on the detailed planning of the project including project location and considerations is envisioned.

Formal consultation by the GoA is expected to occur once the Pilot planning and design outcomes are provided and prior to Pilot implementation.



Pilot Project Objectives

Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Objective: To advance the fence project concept, such that the GoA can consider implementation as part of their Northeast Caribou Range Plan.

The objectives of this definition and approval/planning phase are to complete the work necessary to:

- inform and gather input from interested Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders;
- identify potential Pilot location(s) and develop a final fence design that incorporates input from Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders and guidance provided by regulatory agencies;
- confirm regulatory requirements to support preparation of regulatory applications; and
- prepare management plans and recommendations for implementation.

Caribou Recovery Pilot

Project Goal: The desired outcome of a landscape-scale fenced area for caribou is to establish and maintain a viable boreal woodland caribou local population that is currently declining and facing a high risk of extirpation. Ideally, the fenced area will also provide a source of surplus animals to supplement other woodland caribou local populations.

Potential Pilot Project Benefits

COSIA has identified caribou fenced areas as an innovative, but untested option with great potential benefits to caribou as a population recovery management option.

Potential benefits of the Pilot include:

1. Provides a controlled environment to increase the productivity of caribou within the fenced area and establish a viable population in a region where one does not currently appear to exist.
2. Provides a secure source of boreal-ecotype caribou for regular translocation to augment declining populations. Therefore, a single fenced area could also increase caribou abundance outside the fenced area.
3. Provides a controlled environment to test the feasibility of habitat restoration and population management options and to undertake research on cause-effect relationships contributing to caribou decline in the absence of predation. If research becomes an important objective, replicate fenced areas with different treatments might be pursued.

The Pilot will be designed to achieve potential benefits, but no net harm to current caribou populations.

Through engagement, additional Pilot benefits may also be identified by Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders.

PILOT PROJECT ABORIGINAL AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Engagement Overview

While preliminary work suggests the Pilot is technically and ecologically feasible, the overall success of the Pilot will depend on engagement and collaboration with Aboriginal communities and stakeholders on the potential location(s), design and operation of the Pilot. For example:

- TK will inform site selection or routing of the fence within a given site;
- aboriginal community and stakeholder engagement will identify mitigations and recommendations that will be included in management plans including for access management, predator and alternate prey management, animal husbandry and emergency response;
- engagement with oil and gas tenure holders may identify areas likely to be developed; and
- engagement with regulators will help determine the types of permits required.

The above work products will be provided to the GoA. The GoA will determine if, when and how the fenced area could be implemented.

By engaging and collaborating with Aboriginal communities and other interested parties, the Project will:

- take into account and be respectful of the interests of participants (e.g., government plans, tenures in and around the proposed fenced area and Aboriginal and Treaty rights within and around the proposed fenced area);
- be informed by current and future Aboriginal community and stakeholder activities to identify siting constraints and sensitivities;
- be informed by the TK of years of living on the land in potential candidate areas; therefore, providing enhanced site-specific information on the landscape and animals including such things as caribou habitat and use and animal movements;
- be designed in consideration of site-specific landscape and land user identified pros and cons (e.g., terrain constraints, seasonal animal movements);
- be designed with supporting management plans and recommendations to ensure that both Aboriginal community and stakeholder sensitivities, concerns and opportunities have been identified and/ or addressed, hence increasing the likelihood of successful implementation and operation of the Project once handed off to the Province;
- develop best practices informed by both western science and TK; and
- be operated in a manner that is respectful of, and supported by, interested and potentially affected Aboriginal communities and stakeholders.

Engagement Goals and Objectives

The objectives of Aboriginal community and Stakeholder Engagement are to:

- provide accurate, consistent and timely information regarding the Pilot to Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders;
- obtain Aboriginal community and other key stakeholder feedback on the Pilot including candidate sites as well as potential concerns and sensitivities;
- work with Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders to ensure potential concerns are fully understood and appropriately managed and that potential project trade-offs are acknowledged;
- facilitate meaningful involvement with Aboriginal and other stakeholders that identifies common ground for action and innovative solutions; and
- work with Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders to implement agreed upon decisions and approach.

As engagement is initiated and progresses, this plan is intended to be flexible in its approach to ensure that it allows Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders to not only identify interests and concerns, but to be fine-tuned to best work for effective participation and collaboration.

Pilot Project Aboriginal Community and Stakeholder Engagement Goal:

COSIA JIP members are committed to working with Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders by keeping them informed and engaged during the first two phases of the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project. Building strong relationships with stakeholders through collaboration and engagement is crucial for the success of this Pilot and will result in enhanced project decisions. Recommendations to the GoA will also communicate their responsibility to, and the importance of, keeping stakeholders informed and meaningfully involved throughout all Pilot phases.

IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS

Key Stakeholders

Aboriginal Communities

Aboriginal communities located in close proximity and whose important traditional use areas encompass potential candidate areas have been identified as potentially having a keen interest in the design and planning of the Pilot, particularly as it may relate to Aboriginal and Treaty rights, caribou as a key cultural species, and opportunities in implementation. TK and community input will be important to identifying potential Pilot locations, identifying concerns and sensitivities and developing management plans and recommendations for implementation.

Tenure Holders

Tenure holders whose leases and/or activities are located in or in close proximity to the potential candidate Pilot sites are expected to have interest in the design and planning of the Pilot, particularly as it may relate to access to and within the fenced area and how Pilot activities and management plans may affect current and planned operations. Tenure holder engagement will be important to determine their development plans and willingness to participate in the Pilot. The nature of engagement with tenure holders is currently being developed.

Government Agencies

Engagement with government agencies has been identified as being important to confirm the Pilot's regulatory requirements, confirm the Pilot's contribution toward provincial and federal caribou recovery goals and objectives and to confirm alignment with current land use in potential candidate sites. The nature of engagement with government agencies is currently being developed, and is expected to include, at a minimum, direction on regulatory process and updates on general range planning initiatives.

Other Potential Stakeholders

Other potential stakeholders include environmental groups, recreational groups, municipal governments as well as non-tenure holder industrial and commercial land users.

As engagement proceeds other stakeholder groups may be engaged, or at a minimum, provided with Pilot project progress updates.

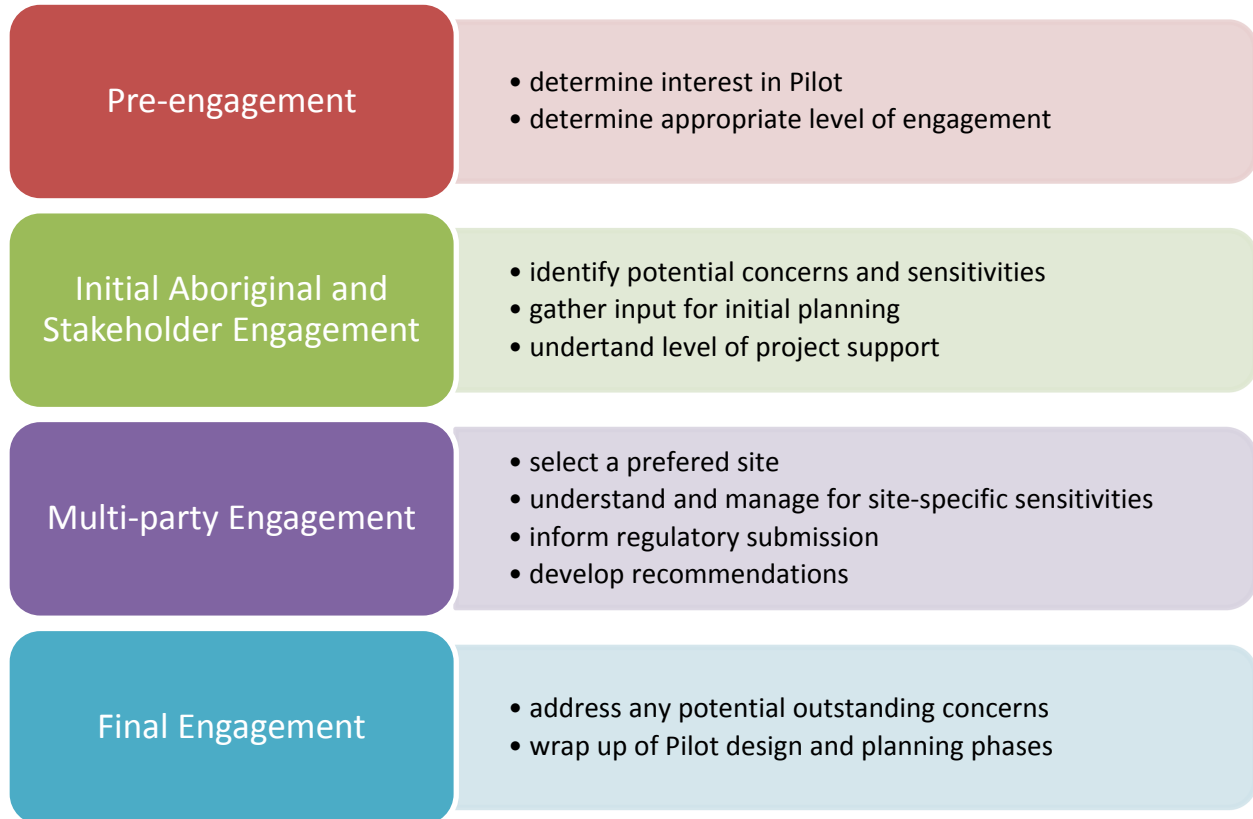
Ultimately, it will be the responsibility of the GoA to formally consult on the Pilot with all stakeholder groups prior to implementation.

ELEMENTS OF ENGAGEMENT

The Pilot Definition and Pilot Approvals and Planning phases are composed of the following elements for engagement:

1. Pre-engagement to determine interest in the Pilot and appropriate level of engagement.
2. Initial one-on-one stakeholder engagement to:
 - a. identify potential concerns and sensitivities;
 - b. gather Aboriginal community and stakeholder input for initial planning; and
 - c. understand the level of support for the Pilot.
3. Working collaboratively through a multi-party planning committee to:
 - a. select potential Pilot location(s) based on criteria developed by interested parties;
 - b. understand, and manage for, site-specific concerns or sensitivities; and
 - c. inform management plans and anticipated regulatory applications and documentation.

4. Completion of final Aboriginal community and stakeholder engagement to complete the Pilot Definition and Pilot Approvals and Planning phases to ensure Aboriginal communities and stakeholders are informed of project plans and key project decisions resulting from the engagement process prior to hand-off of the Pilot to the GoA.

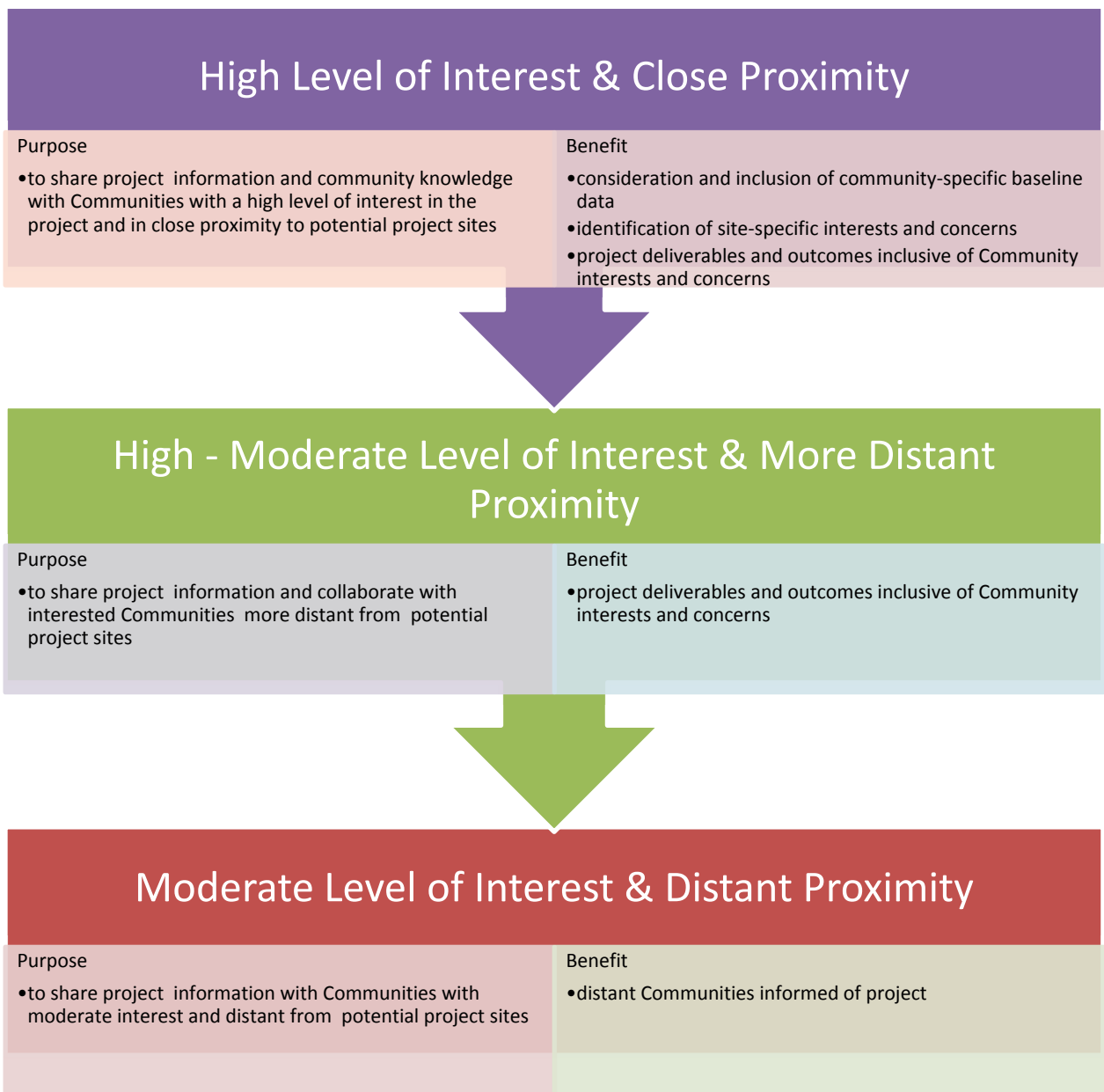


Pre-engagement with Aboriginal Communities

Pre-engagement with Aboriginal communities is intended to:

- determine interest in Pilot and capacity to engage; and
- determine appropriate level of engagement.

Understanding that the degree of interest in the Pilot will vary amongst Aboriginal communities based on such criteria as proximity to potential project sites and potential traditional use and access interests, the following approach to engagement has been employed.



For those Aboriginal communities identified as having a potentially high level of interest in close proximity to potential project sites, the following phases of engagement are proposed. Please also see Attachment A for an outline of engagement steps, timelines and budgets for Pilot engagement.

High Level of Interest & Close Proximity

Pre-engagement, Initial Engagement, Multi-party Engagement, Additional One-on-One Engagement

Includes:

- pre-engagement phone call to gauge interest in the project (October 2016);
- initial engagement face-to-face meetings (October 2016);
- initial engagement community sessions (Q4 2016);
- planning committee development (Q1 2017);
- multi-party workshops (March to September 2017);
- additional one-on-one engagement (wrap up for community-specific concerns as needed); and
- provide Pilot outcome documentation (Q4 2017).

Initial Aboriginal and Stakeholder Engagement

Initial engagement with Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders is intended to:

- introduce the Pilot and preliminary conceptual work completed to date;
- confirm that the Engagement Plan meets engagement needs for effective participation and collaboration;
- gather initial input on concerns and advice related to the Pilot; and
- gather preliminary input into potential candidate sites and sensitivities.

Initial Engagement – Aboriginal Communities



Initial engagement includes the above steps as follows:

1. Conduct initial contact is made by phone to Aboriginal community/group contacts to verify the appropriate contact, provide a brief verbal description of the Project, indicate that an information package will be provided and set up a time for a face-to-face meeting to discuss the information package, ask questions and share information about the Project.
2. Information Package is sent electronically to Aboriginal community/group contact.
3. Follow up face-to-face meeting in the Community to discuss the information package, ask questions and share information about the Project including acknowledgement of the community/group's interests and interest in the Pilot.
4. Based on step 3 above, refine community/group specific engagement plan, specific to each community. This plan will then be shared with Aboriginal community/group contact to validate the agreed to process.
5. Community Mapping Session to provide preliminary input and traditional and land use information on preliminary proposed or new candidate sites. It is envisioned that a TK and use mapping session for a half day would be delivered and would include a working session with up to eight TK holders/Elders/trappers/land users, one to two engagement staff and one technical support person if the community requests to have one attend.
6. Provide outcomes from step 5 above with engagement staff to validate findings (map, information); and revise outcomes based on community validation.
7. Track interest/concern/advice/input into engagement database.
8. Provide database (or summary of database) with steps 1 to 7 above to engagement staff for their review and input/verification on meeting outcomes, concerns/sensitivities, and follow-up and/or resolution.

Initial engagement with Aboriginal communities will allow preliminary information about the project, based on work done to date, to be shared and will begin the collaborative process with Communities to understand preliminary interests and sensitivities, inform baseline information with community land use and TK to proceed into the multi-party process and to do so in consideration of community engagement preferences.

Multi-party Engagement

Once initial engagement has been conducted, a multi-party process is proposed to be undertaken to:

- present project information gathered to date and collaboratively develop additional potential stakeholder-informed criteria for final site selection;
- discuss considerations for each site and collaboratively select potential site(s);
- document site-specific concerns (considerations) for consideration in management plan development;
- collaboratively develop mitigations, measures and monitoring management plan elements to address identified concerns/sensitivities for selected site(s);
- seek input and finalize fence layout; and
- present the outcomes of the collaboratively developed detailed management plans and recommendations to be provided to the GoA.

Up to five workshops are envisioned to occur:

1. Candidate Site and Project Considerations;
2. Site Criteria Definition, Site Selection and Site-specific Mitigations/Solutions;
3. Conceptual Management Plans development (defined by site-specific mitigations/ solutions/ input);
4. Interactive Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Mapping Session; and
5. Final Management Plans and Regulatory Applications.

Candidate Site(s) and Project Considerations

Purpose

- to present project information gathered to date and collaboratively develop additional potential stakeholder-informed criteria for final site selection

Benefit

- establish common understanding
- inform project planning for site selection

Site Criteria Definition, Site Selection & Mitigations/Solutions

Purpose

- to develop additional site selection criteria based on stakeholder input, and discuss considerations for each site

Benefit

- to collaboratively select potential site(s) as well as to document site-specific issues/concerns (considerations) for consideration in Management Plan development

Conceptual Management Plans

Purpose

- based on information gained from workshop #2, develop mitigations, measures and monitoring needs

Benefit

- stakeholder informed management plans and recommendations

LiDAR Mapping Session

Purpose

- to seek input and finalize fence layout

Benefit

- final fence layout informed by stakeholders

Final Management Plans & Regulatory Applications

Purpose

- present the outcomes of workshops 3 and 4 and the regulatory process as the next step

Benefit

- collaboratively developed Detailed Management Plans Recommendations to be provided to the Government of Alberta

This approach for post-initial engagement will bring participating interested parties together to ensure interests share a common understanding, allow for the identification of common ground for action and promote innovative, collaboratively developed solutions.

It is important to note that initial engagement, which precedes the multi-party process may be a dynamic process and affect the nature and number of workshops.

Planning Committee

As a first step to the multi-party process, a Planning Committee made up of interested parties will develop a clearly defined governance structure including Planning Committee membership, roles and responsibilities of the members, and how consensus-based decisions will be made.

Member Parties

The Planning Committee will define member parties. For example, while interested parties may form the Planning Committee, other groups may be invited to participate in the workshops to share information, participate or attend as observes.

Role and Responsibilities

The Planning Committee will define their roles and responsibilities including who will represent them, their accountability to communicate the concerns, discussions and decisions back to their respective organizations or constituents, and their commitment to come prepared to each workshop.

Work Plan

The work plan will consist of a series of workshops. The Planning Committee will confirm and commit to the final work plan, including scheduling and will make every effort to attend and participate.

Decision Making

The Planning Committee will define how they wish to achieve consensus on project decisions and how they wish to document decisions that may not be supported with consensus of all members.

Consensus Decision Making:

As defined by *The Basics of Consensus Decision-Making* by Tim Hartnett, consensus decision making includes the following common elements:

Inclusive: As many stakeholders as possible are involved in group discussions.

Participatory: All participants are allowed a chance to contribute to the discussion.

Collaborative: The group constructs proposals with input from all interested group members. Any individual authorship of a proposal is subsumed as the group modifies it to include the concerns of all group members.

Agreement Seeking: The goal is to generate as much agreement as possible. Regardless of how much agreement is required to finalize a decision, a group using a consensus process makes a concerted attempt to reach full agreement.

Cooperative: Participants are encouraged to keep the good of the whole group in mind. Each individual's preferences should be voiced so that the group can incorporate all concerns into an emerging proposal. Individual preferences should not; however, obstructively impede the progress of the group.

Outcomes and Reporting

The workshops are envisioned to take the participants through a natural progression of development in the design and planning of the Pilot.

To support a common understanding, each workshop will begin with review of previous engagement outcomes “what we heard” and end with a description of upcoming engagement activities “next steps.” The outcomes of each workshop will provide the basis for moving forward and support the regulatory package that will be provided to the GoA.

Multi-party Engagement



Multi-party Engagement – Aboriginal Communities

Multi-party engagement with Aboriginal communities in general is envisioned to include the following:

- invite Aboriginal community to participate in the development of the Planning Committee governance structure;
- provide finalized Planning Committee document(s) to each participating Aboriginal community;
- for each workshop, provide all relevant preparatory materials, including agenda; and
- following each workshop, provide workshop-specific database to engagement staff for review and input/verification on meeting outcomes, concerns/sensitivities, and follow-up and/or resolution.

The workshop process will not replace stakeholder-specific engagement where defined by Aboriginal community/Group protocols or for topic-specific Project discussions that may not require all stakeholders to have input or to resolve a very stakeholder-specific concern or interest.

Additional One-on-One Engagement (Final Engagement)

Additional one-on-one engagement with Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders is intended to:

- ensure that community/stakeholder-specific concerns, falling outside of the workshop process are addressed;
- ensure that engagement associated with the definition and approval/planning phases is complete; and
- communities and stakeholders have a shared understanding of engagement outcomes, Project deliverables and next steps.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

To construct and operate a caribou fenced area, the Project must be designed to:

- meet known regulatory requirements;
- demonstrate to regulators and stakeholders that risks to wildlife and habitat will be appropriately managed;
- demonstrate that Aboriginal, industrial, commercial, and public use of lands and resources will be appropriately managed; and
- demonstrate that the Pilot supports federal and provincial caribou objectives by increasing scientific understanding of a novel management tool through research and monitoring.

Upon completion of the design and planning phases of the Pilot, a regulatory package will be compiled that includes applications for required permits, licences and authorizations, management plans to support best practices in operating the Pilot, and recommendations for implementation. The information provided in this package will be developed through, and be reflective of, engagement with Aboriginal communities and key stakeholders.

Regulatory Context – Caribou and Land Management

In a regulatory context, both the federal and provincial governments have vested interests in caribou recovery efforts under various pieces of species at risk and land management legislation and policy.

The federal government is the responsible authority for the protection and recovery of woodland caribou and the preservation of, and potential effects to, Aboriginal and Treaty rights including but not limited to the use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.

The provincial government is the responsible authority for the management of lands, natural resources and wildlife in Alberta. This includes implementing plans with respect to federal strategies when directed to do so by the federal government as it the case with woodland caribou recovery.

Both the federal and provincial governments have a duty to consider Aboriginal treaty rights and consult with Aboriginal communities and groups in circumstances where an activity may have a negative impact on potential or established rights.

Within this context, and in expectation that the Province will determine if, when, and how the Project may be implemented as part of the Northeast Woodland Caribou Range Plan, the provincial government, and to a lesser extent the federal government, have been identified as key stakeholders to engage in the planning and design phases. Included in the planning and design of the Pilot is to compile all applicable regulatory applications in accordance with federal and provincial legislation and policy and in collaboration with Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholder groups.

Management Plans and Recommendations

As part of the planning and design phase of the Pilot, a number of management plans will be developed in collaboration with Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders. These plans will detail the management approach to important aspects of the project including construction, operations and maintenance, animal husbandry, predator management, access management and emergency response. Additional plans important to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Pilot may also be identified and developed through engagement.

In addition to management plans, the final package provided to the GoA will also include recommendations developed collaboratively to either support the management plans or provide guidance for future project phases. Recommendations may, for example, include suggestions with respect to the governance model for fence construction, operation and maintenance that describe how Aboriginal communities wish to continue to be part of the Pilot once transitioned to the GoA.

TRACKING INTERESTS AND CONCERNS

Monitoring the success and failures of engagement, and adapting as appropriate will contribute to the long-term success of the Pilot. For this reason, engagement activities will be tracked in a database to ensure that all interests and concerns are appropriately captured and responded to. Follow-up actions will also be recorded and tracked for timeliness.

Following each engagement, Aboriginal community and stakeholder interests and concerns will be documented along with any necessary follow-up actions. To ensure that interests and concerns are documented correctly and completely, Aboriginal communities and stakeholders will be provided the opportunity to validate the information as well as indicate whether responses and follow up actions considered and/or addressed the information that was shared to inform the project.

Progress will be measured through a number of indicators including:

- Responsiveness to stakeholder interests and concerns:
 - Tracked on a monthly basis, per stakeholder group:
 - number of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database;
 - number of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database ‘addressed;’ and
 - number of concerns/sensitivities in engagement database outstanding.
- Degree of stakeholder involvement (interested [participating] stakeholders/stakeholders engaged [contacted]):
 - Tracked on a quarterly basis, per stakeholder group.
- Stakeholder satisfaction:
 - Tracked via questionnaire at the completion of each workshop.

ENGAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

Ultimately, the outcomes of the design and the planning and approvals phases of the Pilot will be provided to the GoA for potential inclusion into the Northeast Woodland Caribou Range Plan. Engagement documentation, including the reporting of outcomes such as proposed location(s), management plans and implementation recommendations, will be provided as part of the regulatory package.

REFERENCES

Environment Canada. 2012. *Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou), Boreal Population, in Canada*. Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series Environment Canada Ottawa, Ontario.

Government of Alberta (GoA). 2011. *A Woodland Caribou Policy for Alberta*. Pub No. I/524. June 2011. <http://aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife-management/caribou-management/documents/WoodlandCaribouPolicy-Alberta-Jun2011.pdf>

Attachment A: Aboriginal Community Engagement

Table 1: Total Engagement Budget		
Activity	Timing	Budget*
PHASE 1: PRE-ENGAGEMENT		
Pre-engagement Phone Call	Early October	
Pre-engagement Budget		\$0.00
PHASE 2: INITIAL ENGAGEMENT		
Face-to-Face Meetings (staff)	Late October	
TK sharing agreement	Early November	
Community Information	Early November	
Community Mapping Session	Early-mid December	\$6,450
Community Validation of Information	January 2017	
Initial Engagement Budget		\$6,450
PHASE 3: WORKSHOP ENGAGEMENT		
Development of Planning Committee Structure and Governance	Q1 2017	
Workshops (up to 5)	Q1 – Q3 2017	\$16,400
Validation of Workshop Outcomes	Q1 – Q3 2017	
Workshop Engagement Budget		\$16,400
PHASE 4: ADDITIONAL ONE-ON-ONE ENGAGEMENT		
Additional in community meetings with staff	As needed	
Additional Engagement Budget		\$0.00
TOTAL ENGAGEMENT BUDGET		\$22,850

* The budget for each step of engagement is based on out-of-pocket expenses and includes:

- honoraria for knowledge holders/Elders/land users \$300;
- mileage for each community participant/staff \$300 (up to 600 km return at \$.050 km);
- hotel for each community participant/staff \$200;
- consultant fees (8 hours, including prep time, + travel time) for attending mapping sessions \$1,750;
- consultant fees (12 hours, including prep time, + travel time) for attending workshops \$2,100 (x up to 3 workshops);
- consultation fees (4 hours) for reviewing mapping session results \$700; and
- consultant travel and hotel costs and any misc. costs such as meals/parking (including airfare) \$1,200 (x up to 3 workshops)

1. Initial Engagement Budgeted Costs

* Note that should the Community choose to have a technical representative at the mapping session and for validation of mapping results, provisions have been included in the budget.

Table 2: Detailed Budget for Phase 2: Initial Engagement			
Activity	Hours/Cost	Disbursements	Total Cost
TK Mapping Session – Honoraria (8 TK holders)	\$2,400	0	\$2,400
Mapping Session Lunch		\$400	\$400
Mapping Session Community Technical Report (4 hours preparation, 4 hours attendance, hotel and travel)	\$1,750	\$1,200	\$2,950
Mapping Session Validation (community technical support)	\$700		\$700
Total Initial Engagement Budget	\$4,850	\$1,600	\$6,450

2. Workshop Engagement Budgeted Costs

* Note that the first three workshops are envisioned to present some technical information; therefore, provisions have been made for a community technical representative for Workshops 1 to 3, should the Community choose to have such representation.

Table 3: Detailed Budget for Phase 3: Workshop Engagement			
Activity	Hours/Cost	Disbursements	Total Cost
Workshop #1: Consultation staff (1) mileage and hotel costs	0	\$500	\$500
Workshop #1: Community member (1) – honoraria, mileage and hotel	\$300	\$500	\$800
Workshop #1: Community technical report (1) – 4 hours preparation, 4 hours attendance, hotel and travel	\$2,100	\$1,200	\$3,300
Workshop #2: Consultation staff (1) mileage	0	\$500	\$500
Workshop #2: Community member (1) – honoraria and mileage	\$300	\$500	\$800
Workshop #2: Community technical report (1) – 4 hours preparation, 4 hours attendance, hotel and travel	\$2,100	\$1,200	\$3,300
Workshop #3: Consultation staff (1) mileage and hotel costs	0	\$500	\$500

Table 3: Detailed Budget for Phase 3: Workshop Engagement			
Activity	Hours/Cost	Disbursements	Total Cost
Workshop #3: Community member (1) – honoraria, mileage and hotel	\$300	\$500	\$800
Workshop #3: Community technical report (1) – 4 hours preparation, 4 hours attendance, hotel and travel	\$2,100	\$1,200	\$3,300
Workshop #4: Consultation staff (1) mileage and hotel costs	0	\$500	\$500
Workshop #4: Community member (1) – honoraria, mileage and hotel	\$300	\$500	\$800
Workshop #5: Consultation staff (1) mileage and hotel costs	0	\$500	\$500
Workshop #5: Community member (1) – honoraria, mileage and hotel	\$300	\$500	\$800
Total Workshop Engagement Budget	\$7,800	\$8,600	\$16,400

Appendix B: Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Multi-party Process

Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Multi-party Process

Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Scope

The Caribou Recovery Pilot Project is a Joint Industry Project between ConocoPhillips Canada (Project Lead), Devon, Nexen, Suncor and Statoil Canada.

The Pilot proposes to advance the concept for building a large fenced area, safe from predators, that will provide a controlled environment to increase the productivity of caribou and establish a viable population.

The scope of this initiative includes:

- identifying a potential location(s) within the East Side Athabasca River or Cold Lake caribou range for up to a 100 km² fenced area for a breeding caribou population;
- developing a detailed fence design for the potential location(s); and
- developing supporting management plans and recommendations for the implementation of the Pilot, estimated to be in place for approximately 10 years with the potential to continue or expand if successful.

The Pilot concept is being advanced by the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project industry partners and developed collaboratively with Aboriginal communities. Ultimately, the Government of Alberta (GoA) will decide if, when and how the Pilot will be implemented.

Pilot Project Objective

The objective for the Pilot is to identify potential fenced area location(s), advance fence design and prepare a regulatory package, informed by interested Aboriginal communities and other key stakeholders, to position the GoA to consider construction of a caribou fence in northeast Alberta. The caribou fence is a management tool that may be considered for the Northeast Alberta Woodland Caribou Range Plan.

Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Objective: To advance the fence project concept, such that the GoA can consider implementation as part of their North-east Caribou Range Plan.

Because a large fenced area for caribou is a concept that has not been tried in Alberta, and is a potential new management tool foreseeable to the GoA's Range Plans in support of the Federal Caribou Recovery Strategy, it will be important to develop the Pilot with the knowledge and experience that regional interested parties have to make this Project a success.

Background

In addition to already advancing some innovative approaches for habitat restoration efforts, the Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA) Land Environmental Priority Area is investigating approaches for supporting caribou recovery with more immediate effects, one of which is a caribou fenced area.

COSIA is advancing the concept, through the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project, of a caribou fenced area to act as a bridge to enhance current caribou populations for the several decades required to restore and/or reclaim caribou habitat. Each of COSIA's caribou recovery projects are intended to be complementary and aimed at recovering caribou to self-sustaining populations.

Preliminary work conducted to advance the Pilot has been ongoing through COSIA since 2011. This work provided an understanding of the technical and economic feasibility to move the Pilot forward.

Important to moving forward with the Pilot has and continues to be engagement with Aboriginal communities and key stakeholders to determine if there is interest in the Project. In October 2016, Aboriginal communities were engaged based on proximity to potential project siting in the East Side Athabasca River or Cold Lake caribou ranges and interest in the Project. Engagement was also guided by the Aboriginal Consultation Office and current regional best practices. In all, twenty First Nation and Métis groups were identified; nine groups were in close proximity with a potentially high level of interest and three additional groups identified in more distant proximity but potentially having high to moderate interest in the Project. Initial engagement resulted in nine of these twelve groups moving forward into the multi-party engagement process to collaborate on the detailed planning of the Project including project location, design and planning¹.

Multi-party Process Framework

A multi-party process is proposed to provide Aboriginal communities an opportunity to hear and appreciate perspectives for the identification of common ground, sharing of ideas and come to consensus, promoting ownership of, and support for, the eventual Project products. Specifically, the process is proposed to:

- present project information gathered to date and collaboratively develop and validate stakeholder-informed criteria for potential site selection;
- discuss considerations for each site (e.g., pros and cons) and rank potential site(s);
- seek input on fence design and layout for the preferred potential site(s);
- present draft management plans for input;
- collaboratively develop a Recommendations Report for Pilot implementation; and
- provide the outcomes to the GoA for consideration.

1. Understanding that the GoA is responsible for land use decisions for a project of this scope and size and that the fenced area may become part of the northeast range plan, it will be the GoA that will be responsible for any formal consultation on the pilot.

Framework Objective

To facilitate a collaborative, interest-based approach for post-initial engagement, bringing participating Aboriginal communities, and potentially other interested parties, together to ensure interests share a common understanding and allow for the identification of common ground for action and promote innovative, collaboratively developed solutions with regard to the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project.

Participants

The following nine Aboriginal groups expressed interest in the Project during pre- and initial engagement and have indicated interest in participating in the multi-party workshops:

- Fort McMurray First Nation #468;
- Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation;
- Heart Lake First Nation;
- Cold Lake First Nation;
- Whitefish Lake First Nation;
- Métis Local 1935 (Fort McMurray);
- Métis Local 780 (Willow Lake);
- Métis Local 193 (Conklin); and
- Métis Local 2097 (Lac La Biche).

The following Project partners are also expected to participate in the multi-party process:

- ConocoPhillips Canada Resources Corp.;
- Devon Canada Corporation;
- Nexen Energy ULC; and
- Suncor Energy Oil Sands Limited Partnership.

The following GoA representatives have also been invited to the multi-party process:

- Alberta Environment and Parks

In addition, there will be four representatives from ConocoPhillips Canada, two project team representatives and one project team facilitator.

Role and Responsibilities

Workshop participants interested, both individually on behalf of their constituents and collectively as a group, in progressing the caribou fencing concept as a potential management tool will commit to taking a collaborative, interest-based approach for the siting, design and planning of the fence. To this end, the following roles and responsibilities will be adopted to support collaboration and a constructive dialogue:

- participating parties will have participated in initial project engagement and have a good understanding of the Project and engagement process;
- representatives will make every effort to attend all workshops, understanding that each workshop builds on the work from the previous workshop, including decisions that have been made;
- participating parties will make every effort to ensure consistency in the representatives that attend the workshops and if an alternate is attending, that alternate will be informed of progress to date and be prepared to move forward;
- participating parties will be accountable to communicate the concerns, discussions and decisions back to their respective organizations or constituents;
- representatives will come prepared to each workshop and will review preparatory materials in advance of each workshop;
- representatives will respect the contributions of others, openly listen and be prepared to work on options or alternatives that meet the interests of all participating parties as opposed to taking a positional approach; and
- participating parties will make every effort to collectively ensure that the Project is moving forward, understanding that the success of the Project is a shared responsibility.

With respect to technical expertise:

- technical experts on behalf of the Project will be in attendance to provide technical information and answer questions of a technical nature based on information collected to date on the Project and/or based on professional opinion; and
- technical experts on behalf of participating parties will be in attendance to support the understanding of their party representatives and offer their professional opinion to further the understanding of their party or for the participating parties as a group.

A commitment to work collaboratively involves (adapted from Clean Air Strategic Alliance. Jan 2012 (draft). *Managing Collaborative Processes Guide.*):

- *seeking to understand the interests of other parties;*
- *clearly articulating the interests of the stakeholders you represent;*
- *asking lots of questions rather than making statements in an effort to persuade others that your point of view is the correct one;*
- *working constructively with other team members even if you do not agree with them or share their perspective;*
- *striving to find solutions that address the interests of all parties not just your own; and*
- *where it is not possible to agree to a proposal providing an explanation and offering an alternative that would address the deficiency while also addressing the other interests at stake.*

Decision Making

In the spirit of collaboration, decision making will be consensus based.

Participating parties will strive to reach consensus in both smaller break-out group working sessions as well as larger group project decisions.

In an effort to reach consensus, all participants will make best efforts to find common ground and if common ground does not exist, alternatives that are supportive of all interests.

If consensus cannot be reached in a break-out group:

- the non-consenting participant can abstain; or
- the non-consensus position can be brought forward to the larger group for discussion.

If consensus cannot be reached by the larger, all-participant group:

- the non-consenting participant can abstain; or
- the non-consensus position can be brought forward for inclusion into the final Recommendations Report, as a non-consensus decision.

Consensus Decision Making

As defined by The Basics of Consensus Decision-Making by Tim Hartnett, consensus decision making includes the following common elements:

Inclusive: As many stakeholders as possible are involved in group discussions.

Participatory: All participants are allowed a chance to contribute to the discussion.

Collaborative: The group constructs proposals with input from all interested group members. Any individual authorship of a proposal is subsumed as the group modifies it to include the concerns of all group members.

Agreement Seeking: The goal is to generate as much agreement as possible. Regardless of how much agreement is required to finalize a decision, a group using a consensus process makes a concerted attempt to reach full agreement.

Cooperative: Participants are encouraged to keep the good of the whole group in mind. Each individual's preferences should be voiced so that the group can incorporate all concerns into an emerging proposal. Individual preferences should not; however, obstructively impede the progress of the group.

Work Plan

The work plan will consist of a series of workshops, covering five modules.

Module 1: Site Selection – Information and Definition

OBJECTIVE: Identify and define stakeholder-informed criteria (mapping layers) for potential site selection.

OUTCOME: Stakeholder-informed mapping layers to take forward to Module 2.

Module 2: Candidate Site Selection and Ranking

OBJECTIVE: Identify (using a constraints mapping approach) and rank (e.g., based on pros and cons) candidate sites.

OUTCOME: Stakeholder-identified preferred project site(s) to take forward to Module 3.

Module 3: Detailed Fence Siting and Design

OBJECTIVE: To seek input on fence layout and design for preferred project site(s).

OUTCOME: Stakeholder-informed fence layout and design for preferred project site(s).

Module 4: Management Plans and Recommendation Report Development

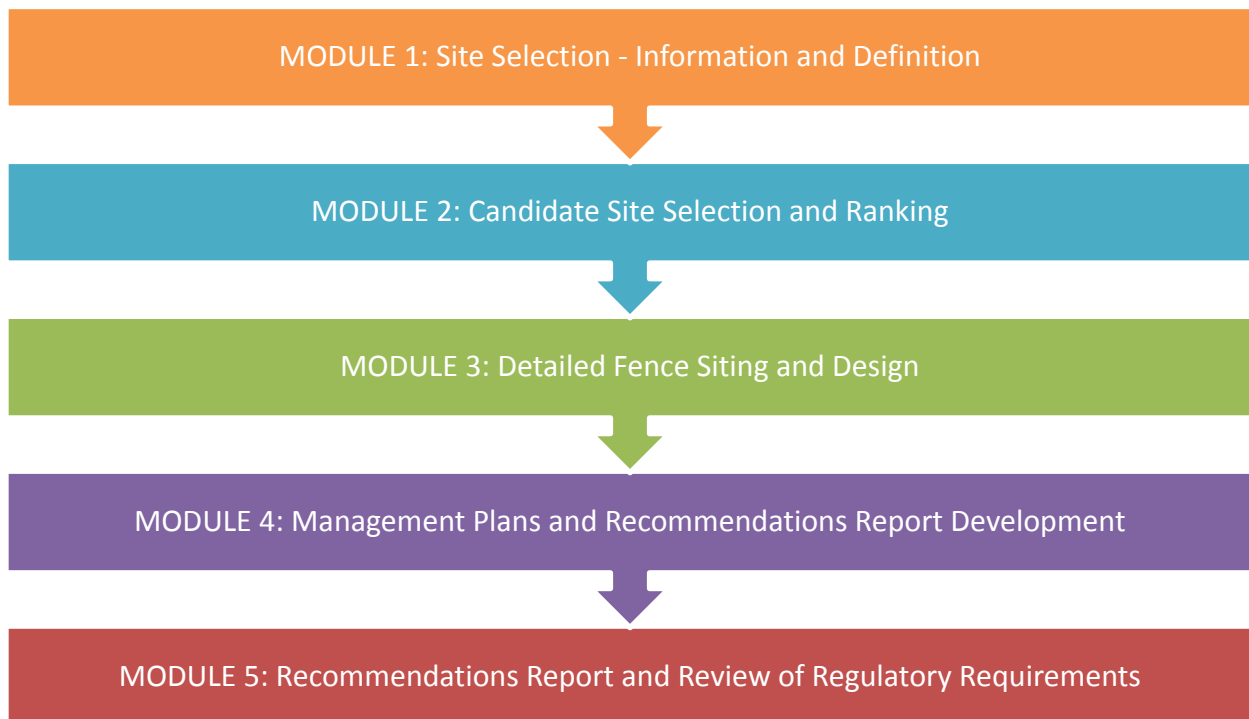
OBJECTIVE: To seek input into project-supporting management plans and recommendations to accompany submission to the GoA.

OUTCOME: Stakeholder-informed management plans and draft stakeholder developed Recommendations Report to take forward to Module 5.

Module 5: Recommendations Report and Review of Regulatory Requirements

OBJECTIVE: To finalize Recommendations Report to be provided to the GoA and presentation of the Regulatory Process as the next step.

OUTCOME: Final stakeholder developed Recommendations Report to be provided as part of the submission to the GoA.



Workshop materials will be provided at least one week in advance and will include, at a minimum:

- agenda;
- workshop Description (modules covered); and
- supporting Materials (materials that would support workshop preparation).

Outcomes and Reporting

The modules are structured to take workshop participants through a natural progression of development in the siting, design and planning of the Pilot, the outcomes of which will be:

- stakeholder-identified preferred project site(s);
- stakeholder-informed fence layout and design;
- stakeholder-informed management plans; and
- stakeholder developed Recommendations Report.

To support a common understanding, each workshop will begin with review of previous engagement outcomes (i.e., “what we heard”) and end with a description of upcoming engagement activities (i.e., “next steps”). The outcomes of each workshop will provide the basis for moving forward and support the submission to the GoA.

Appendix C: Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT



Caribou Recovery Pilot Project

December 2017

Prepared by Lisa Schaldemose on behalf of Contributing Aboriginal Communities:

Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation

Cold Lake First Nation

Conklin Métis Local 193

Fort McMurray First Nation #468

Heart Lake First Nation

McMurray Métis Local 1935

Whitefish Lake First Nation

Willow Lake Métis Local 780

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INTRODUCTION

The Caribou Recovery Pilot Project (the Project) has been established to further develop the concept of a predator free fenced area to support a small breeding population of woodland caribou within their natural habitat in northeast Alberta (the Pilot)¹.

Work conducted since 2011 by the Oil Sands Leadership Initiative and Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance has demonstrated that the Pilot concept is both technically and economically feasible. A Project Team, including funders ConocoPhillips Canada, Devon Energy, Nexen, Suncor and Athabasca Oil along with contracted specialists and external advisors, was established to undertake a scope of work to further advance the Pilot concept in 2016 and 2017 as described in the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Summary Report (Harding et al. 2017). The Project Team identified that engagement with Aboriginal communities was a key step in advancing the Pilot concept.

Important to moving forward with the Pilot has been, and will continue to be, engagement and collaboration with Aboriginal communities. Over the course of a year, October 2016 to October 2017, the Project Team worked with Aboriginal communities on the Pilot design and planning phase to move the fence concept forward for consideration by the Government of Alberta (GoA) in their caribou recovery plans.

Initial one-on-one meetings with engagement staff and community representatives took place in the fall of 2016. Initial meetings served to introduce the Pilot concept, ask questions, discuss preliminary concerns, and gauge interest in the Project. After initial one-on-one meetings, community mapping sessions were hosted by interested communities in the winter of 2016/2017 to collect high-level baseline data to develop mapping layers for use in the selection of potential candidate areas. Following the mapping sessions, a series of multi-party workshops were held in 2017 to collect community input on various aspects of the Project scope (e.g., selection of potential candidate areas, fence siting and design, and the development of management planning guides). This multi-party approach was focused on bringing interested parties together to develop a common understanding of the Pilot, to identify areas of common ground and to promote innovative, collaboratively developed input into the planning of a potential Pilot. Participants included Aboriginal communities in close proximity to the potential Pilot location who expressed a high level of interest in the Pilot and an observer from the GoA.

Throughout the course of engagement, Aboriginal communities provided a number of observations and recommendations in relation to:

- the definition and design of the Pilot that informed the components of the Project submission (e.g., candidate area selection, management planning guides);
- governance or administration of a proposed Pilot; and
- 'tactical,' operational details specific to the implementation of a proposed Pilot.

1. Additional detail regarding the Project and the Pilot concept is provided in the Caribou Recovery Pilot Project Summary Report (Harding et al. 2017) and related appendices.

This Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report (the Report) has been developed with the intent of clearly and transparently reflecting the perspectives provided by Aboriginal communities during this engagement exercise. The Project Team acted as facilitators through this initiative, striving to accurately capture and consolidate recommendations from the Aboriginal communities. The Project Team are extremely grateful to the Aboriginal communities that have committed their time and expertise to informing the various elements of the Project, including this Report. Building strong relationships with Aboriginal communities through collaboration and engagement has been instrumental to the refinement of the caribou fence concept and, should the Pilot advance further, be invaluable to successful implementation.

Key Aboriginal Recommendations

As described in greater detail throughout this Report, key recommendations provided by participating Aboriginal communities were related to ‘if, when and how’ the Pilot may advance beyond the concept stage. Overall, participating communities acknowledged a need, and expressed a desire, for the GoA to move forward in a timely manner with evaluating the Pilot for potential implementation. Of priority was the importance of continued involvement in the Pilot by the Aboriginal communities. Timing of engagement is key to meaningful participation and as such, careful consideration should be given to allow adequate time to engage, respond and collaborate throughout all Pilot phases.

At a governance level, the communities recommend that the Pilot be integrated with other plans at every level: caribou recovery, regional initiatives and plans (including those led by industry and other groups) and provincially.

Communities also recommended that, if implemented, the Pilot be able to withstand changes in political bodies, government policy, competing interests and/or budgeting cycles. A landscape-scale fenced area for caribou is an innovative but untested option with great potential benefits to caribou as a population recovery management option. For this reason, communities strongly recommend that the Pilot takes a scientific, humane and ethical approach in its implementation (i.e., ethics board approval). Communities also repeatedly recommended that the Pilot have clearly identified outcomes and meaningful metrics, including both caribou and non-caribou metrics both inside and surrounding the fence, upon which to measure against. Best practices coupled with continuous improvement and adaptive management were viewed as both foundational and necessary.

To ensure that future planning and delivery is well thought through, appropriate and timely, participating Aboriginal communities have put forth a number of recommendations related to Pilot implementation in chronological order of the envisioned Pilot phases, starting with final site selection and concluding with a ten-year Pilot review.

Three preferred candidate areas were identified during the multi-party workshops as potentially suitable for the Pilot. One contributing factor to not attempting to narrow down the candidate areas to one preferred site was the need to collect additional land-based data at a finer scale of resolution to ensure that the Pilot siting is environmentally, culturally, socially and economically aligned with Pilot goals and objectives.

A number of considerations and recommendations specific to the construction and operation of the Pilot have been provided by participating Aboriginal communities. Recommendations reflect the need to: minimize disturbance to caribou; minimize Pilot footprint; respect the Pilot, the fenced area and the importance of the area to both species and land users; and provide benefits to caribou while promoting best practices and the cultural importance of the land to traditional users.

Once the Pilot is constructed, it is envisioned to operate for ten years, understanding that ongoing effort will be required during the operation phase to monitor and measure success, address issues, and refine management plans so that an informed decision can be made following the operation phase on whether to stop, continue or expand the Pilot fence. Participating Aboriginal communities regard their role in this respect as essential to Pilot success.

Finally, participating Aboriginal communities identified a number of opportunities that both enhance the Pilot and support addressing potential negative Pilot effects and/or concerns. Recommendations include respecting Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests, supporting cultural relevance, integrating traditional knowledge, recognizing existing and future land use, building capacity, employing local Aboriginal communities, and sharing responsibility for the Pilot and its outcomes. These recommendations are founded in the assumption that the Pilot will be collaborative in nature, take into account the rights and interests of other land users and support the recovery of caribou in an environmentally, culturally, socially and economically responsible manner.

COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Throughout the course of engagement, Aboriginal communities provided a number of recommendations. While several of the recommendations related to the definition and design of the Pilot that could be considered in the advancement of the fence concept, many others were tactical and related to the implementation of the Pilot should it go forward. The following recommendations apply to the latter should the fence concept be included in the GoA Northeast Caribou Range Plan.

Community recommendations provided herein have been consolidated from information gathered throughout engagement on Pilot design and planning. Recommendations have not been attributed to specific communities or individuals and reflect areas of general agreement or consensus but not necessarily unanimity.

Community Context

During the development of this Report, participating communities felt that it was important to stress the context upon which their interest in, and supporting recommendations for, the Pilot rests.

Over the last number of decades, the communities in northeastern Alberta have witnessed, and continued their traditional use in, a rapidly changing landscape. As caribou habitat began to disappear and caribou populations began to decline, these communities called for action to better manage the landscape and to sustain important biological and cultural resources, including caribou. On their part,

these communities voluntarily discontinued their constitutionally protected right to harvest caribou to help maintain the existing herds.

Within the Indigenous worldview, restoring populations of valued resources would be left to nature and human interference would be minimal, if needed at all. Intensive management as is now warranted due to the critical condition of woodland caribou populations in northeastern Alberta is hard to conceive to people who believe that action should have occurred much earlier. In the communities' view, land use management should support stewardship and federal or provincial intervention should not be required.

Implementation of Fence Concept

The package of materials, informed by and including input and recommendations from engagement with Aboriginal communities on the Pilot, will be provided to the GoA, who will determine if, when, and how this type of population management tool could be used as part of broader range planning initiatives and caribou recovery actions.

Communities provided both tactical recommendations for the various phases of implementation and recommendations in relation to the 'if, when and how' that relate more to the governance aspects of implementing the Pilot. These recommendations are described in more detail below.

Governance

Overall, participating communities acknowledged a need, and expressed a desire, for the GoA to **move forward in a timely manner with evaluating the Pilot for potential implementation** with the understanding that this evaluation would require a regulatory process, examination of potential Pilot effects and an engagement process necessary to identify the impacts of the potential Pilot. Communities also recommended that, if implemented, the Pilot be able to withstand changes in political bodies, government policy, competing interests and/or budgeting cycles. Reference was given to the effects on stakeholder collaboration on important regional issues with the change in government direction in the case of the Cumulative Effects Management Association.

A landscape-scale fenced area for caribou is an innovative but untested option with great potential benefits to caribou as a population recovery management tool. It is in essence; however, a 'big experiment' and for this reason communities strongly recommend that the Pilot takes a scientific, humane and ethical approach in its implementation (i.e., ethics board approval). Throughout engagement the concepts of 'do no harm' and 'stewardship' were raised not only in relation to caribou but in respect of all species - *don't kill if you don't need to*. Communities also repeatedly recommended that the Pilot have clearly identified outcomes and meaningful metrics, including non-caribou metrics both inside and surrounding the fence, upon which to measure against. Best practices coupled with continuous improvement and adaptive management were viewed as both foundational and necessary.

Integration with Other Plans

At a governance level, the communities recommend that the **Pilot be integrated with other plans** at every level: caribou recovery, regional initiatives and plans (including those led by industry and other groups) and provincially. For example, one observation shared during engagement was that a combination of the Pilot and a change in hunting habits will help caribou. As well, integration with other plans, initiatives and land use activities will help to support the goal of establishing and maintaining a viable boreal woodland caribou local population. As pointed out by one participant during engagement “Is it reasonable to release into an area that will have high future cumulative effects?”

Continued Involvement

Of priority was the **importance of continued involvement in the Pilot by the Aboriginal communities**. In this respect, the following is offered by the communities:

- There is a need for a clear process on how Aboriginal communities can be involved in the implementation of the Pilot, including understanding of selection and management processes moving forward.
- The integration of traditional knowledge into all aspects of the Pilot, including in associated regulatory applications, is key to Pilot success.
- Involvement should include a Community [over-sight] Committee for the duration of the Pilot.
- A consistent update process back to the communities over the life of the Pilot is recommended.
- Involvement needs to be collaborative and it is recommended that a regional approach for community involvement be taken. Reference to providing each community ‘a piece of the pie’ was suggested to promote collaboration and avoid fighting/conflict.

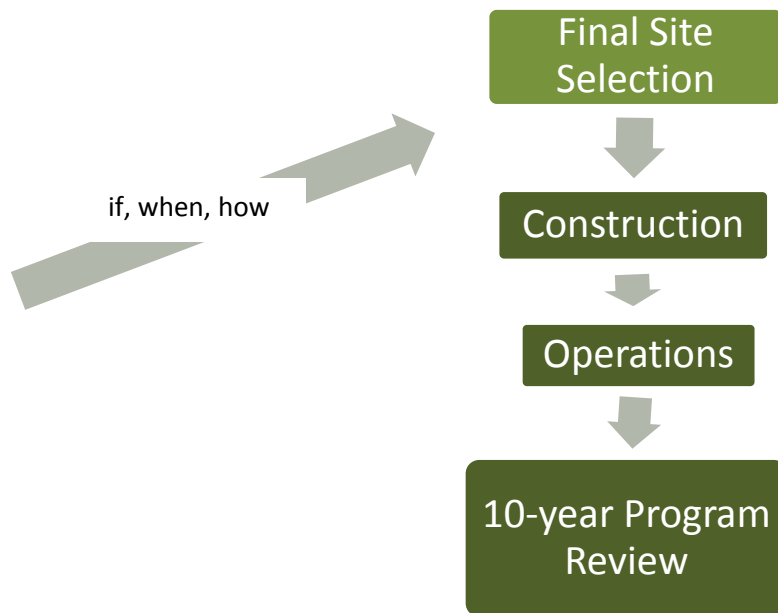
Timing

Finally, timing of engagement is key to meaningful participation. Careful consideration should be given to allow adequate time to engage, respond and collaborate throughout all Pilot phases. Participating communities also identified that regulatory uncertainty often affects the timing of consultation and recommends that the GoA make best efforts to ensure appropriate timeframes for meaningful consultation to occur.

Fence Concept



Pilot Implementation



Community Recommendations by Project Phase

Participating Aboriginal communities offered a number of considerations and recommendations at a more tactical, operational level should the Pilot advance beyond the conceptual phase to implementation. The following is put forward in chronological order to ensure that future planning and delivery is well thought-through, appropriate and timely.

Final Site Selection

As discussed in the Aboriginal Community Engagement Report, three preferred candidate areas were identified during Workshop #1.

One contributing factor to not attempting to narrow down the candidate areas to one preferred area was the need to collect additional land-based data at a finer scale of resolution to ensure that the Pilot siting is environmentally, culturally, socially and economically aligned with Pilot goals and objectives.

Recommendations include:

- A timeframe of 1 to 2 years for final site selection. This would include time to collect additional data at a finer resolution and to carry out meaningful engagement and consultation.
- Verifying site attributes such as adequate food and water as well terrain features (e.g., caribou habitat should include both adequate uplands and lowlands available throughout the year) within each of the candidate areas. Validation should include: the use of detailed Alberta

Vegetation Inventory (AVI) data; aerial wildlife surveys and field validation; and additional data collection with Aboriginal community land users/trappers, traditional knowledge holders and traditional land use (TLU) scientists.

- As Aboriginal community input is critically important, traditional land use studies (TLUS) by potentially affected communities of the preferred site should occur prior to final site selection. Such studies require 8 to 12 months to complete with timing dependant on other TLUS/input required for other projects in the regulatory system at the time. A typical TLUS plan starts in late winter (January) and runs through to summer/fall. In the case of Cold Lake First Nation, should the preferred site be located in the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (CLAWR), a TLUS would need to be identified by Cold Lake First Nation to the Department of National Defence in their bi-annual activity plan (submitted April and October of each year) so that access and logistics can be arranged.
- TLUS should be coordinated with regulatory requirements, for example, if an assessment is required.
- As the goal of the Pilot is to provide conditions to recover caribou, there should be no further planned land use within the fenced area. Alternatively, considerations may need to include abandoning non-compatible land uses or, if there is existing or new activity within the fenced area and monitoring indicates that it is having significant negative effects, then moving the fence should be considered and be feasible/achievable.
- Consultation and/or engagement with Registered Fur Management Area (RFMA) holders [and hunters] in all three candidate areas should occur to help determine the final site.
- If the fence is sited in a RFMA, then the regional (community-developed, industry-endorsed) Trappers Consultation and Compensation Guidelines should be applied.
- Engagement/consultation also occur with Environment and Climate Change Canada.
- When consultation starts, recognize engagement to date is preliminary and does not constrain future requirements such as further exploration of potential sites.

Construction

Throughout engagement, and in particular during discussions about fence design and access management planning, participating Aboriginal communities proposed a number of considerations and recommendations specific to the construction of the fence.

Recommendations include:

- A timeframe of 1 to 2 years for construction. This would include planning for 1 to 2 winter seasons, recognizing timing constraints due to environmental conditions (frozen ground) and contingencies for construction keeping in mind that the goal is to minimize disturbance to caribou.
- Make every effort to minimize Pilot footprint.
- Using Heritage Resource Values (HRVs) to screen fence placement.

- At the start of the Pilot (e.g., before breaking ground), have an Elder ceremony to bless the Pilot and then have an annual blessing to bless the birthing (each community to participate, have a meal and bring youth).
- Use traditional names for fenced area and features through engagement with communities.
- Include educational signage about the need to respect the area.
- Construct a cabin in the enclosure for community cultural use and have a community ‘gate keeper’ who would use and manage the cabin.
- Include setting out remote cameras surrounding the fenced area.
- Ensure that there is adequate space around the fence perimeter for a fire buffer.
- Plan and sequence fence construction so wildlife can be removed (e.g., erect three sides to allow wildlife to be swept or flushed out) and use knowledgeable local hunters to remove wildlife.
- Have zoned electrification for the fence: zoned electrification for the fence was based on the concept of using switches to be able to isolate portions of the electrified fence in order to diagnose where it may have been grounded out (due to contact with vegetation or tree fall). Discussions included placing monitors in the electric fence to pinpoint which monitored zones in the fence are energized or not and having the ability to remotely turn the energizer off and on to allow for repairs.
- Provide ‘Caribou 101’ and Cultural Awareness education and training to those working on the Pilot including construction employees and contractors and ensure continuity from construction through to operation.
- Consider the number of access points to manage control of entry/exit. It was suggested that there be a main gate and then one other gate for additional access.
- Consider flexibility in the construction of access points to have the ability to move their location to correspond to land use changes (e.g., seasonal land use activities).
- Include access point signage to include Cree and Déné names for caribou.
- Include a swipe pass system at all access points that records and monitors site usage.
- Plan for accommodation of current access for trappers and traditional land users. Timing of construction should not interfere with TLU activities in and around the fenced area.
- Develop a communications plan/strategy for local communities that includes communicating key construction-related information on such things as location, timing, and presence of workforce/material movement/traffic in addition to key Pilot-related messages.
- Fence construction should:
 - provide employment opportunities for Aboriginal community members;
 - involve local and Aboriginal contractors where possible; and
 - be a shared community initiative including construction and Pilot management.
- Source construction materials locally (e.g., fence posts).
- Ensure continuity from construction through to operation. This would include such things as education and awareness training, communications, access management objectives and community involvement.

Operations

Once the Pilot is constructed, it is envisioned to operate for ten years; understanding that ongoing effort will be required during the operation phase to monitor success, address evolving issues, and refine management plans so that an informed decision can be made following the operations phase on whether to stop, continue or expand the Pilot fence.

Recommendations include:

- A 10-year Pilot phase seems appropriate understanding that monitoring may indicate that the Pilot phase may need to be discontinued earlier, or likewise extended.
- Operation must be respectful of Aboriginal rights and interests, including but not limited to:
 - Involving communities and trappers in operation.
 - Seeking community input on and involvement in management of the Pilot.
 - Allowing TLU to be practiced inside of the fenced area and plans on how this may be accomplished. For example, one participant asked if a permit would be required to access the area for traditional use.
 - Making provisions for needed TLU access understanding that it may be seasonal (e.g., to harvest fiddleheads, muskeg tea, mint, rabbits) and users may change with the seasons.
 - Designing a communications system/strategy to coordinate TLU among harvesters [repeat and refresh]. This should be included as part of regular Pilot communications and updates.
- Minimize human involvement/activity inside of the fenced area and limit human group size. Consideration should also be given to life-stages and seasons (e.g., during calving).
- Minimize the need for additional footprint (e.g., roads) in and around the fenced area.
- Use manual methods for tree and vegetation removal to minimize footprint and disturbance in and around the fenced area.
- Erect signage around and outside of the fence (suggested distance of ~1/4 mile) to alert land users and stakeholders that they are approaching the Pilot area.
- Communicate Pilot location to hunters through hunting regulations, guides and signage.
- Enter into a co-management arrangement to, among other things, demonstrate the collaborative nature of the Pilot.
- Operation, including management and monitoring, of the Pilot should:
 - provide employment opportunities for Aboriginal community members;
 - involve local and Aboriginal contractors where possible; and
 - be a shared community initiative including management, maintenance, research and monitoring.
- With respect to maintenance:
 - Use a zoned electrical fence to support timely maintenance (see also zoned electrical fence under construction recommendations above).

- As part of ongoing maintenance, operation will also need a predator removal plan (e.g., as part of the risk management/emergency response plans).
- Develop a robust, structured and rigorous research and monitoring program involving local communities and integrate science with traditional knowledge with emphasis on a collaborative relationship as the foundation of the program.
- With respect to monitoring:
 - Monitor for potential Pilot effects outside of the fenced area (e.g., changes in predator-prey relationships).
 - Consider employing a local registered trapper on the outside perimeter for monitoring predators, fence integrity, etc.
 - As part of the research and monitoring for the Pilot, establish a research program for comparison purposes (e.g., where the fence design is already split into two).
 - Monitor for domestication of individuals inside the fenced area. If monitoring indications that domestication is occurring, develop mitigation (e.g., hazing using dogs).
 - Have the capacity to conduct remote monitoring.
 - Do not allow recreational use of drones over the area. Use of drones would be restricted to Pilot monitoring only and if necessary.
 - Assess access as the Pilot evolves – monitor and adjust as needed for access control.
 - Monitor heavily for the first couple of years, then can adjust if needed.
 - Adaptively manage based on monitoring results.
- Have success metrics for the Pilot.

Project Review

An understanding of the success and failures of the Pilot will be critical to its long-term viability.

Recommendations from participating Aboriginal communities on the ten-year program review included:

- Aboriginal community involvement in the review (this could be through the Community [oversight] Committee which is envisioned to be in place for the duration of the Pilot).
- Including the update process back to the communities which is envisioned to be in place over the life of the Pilot.
- Measurement against the Pilot success metrics including non-caribou metrics both inside and surrounding the fence.
- Review components should include, but not be limited to:
 - reviewing if there is adequate habitat outside of the fence to support caribou release and survival success.
 - reviewing released caribou survival rate as well as success with integrating with wild populations.

OPPORTUNITIES

Community Recommendations by Opportunity

Throughout engagement, participating Aboriginal communities identified a number of opportunities that both enhance the Pilot and support addressing potential negative effects and/or concerns.

The recommendations below are founded in the assumption that the Pilot will be collaborative in nature, take into account the rights and interests of other land users and support the recovery of caribou in an environmentally, culturally, socially and economically responsible manner.

Respecting Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests

- Implementation of the Pilot must take care not to hinder on Treaty and Aboriginal rights. The Pilot will need local buy-in to ensure the Pilot doesn't hinder Treaty and Aboriginal rights.
- Maintain and respect trappers' rights and consider compensation for affected trappers and traditional land users.
- Differentiate rights (long-term, legal) from livelihood (daily, lifestyle, worldview) and ensure that 'interests' are not lost in the 'rights' discussion.
- The communities would be giving up a lot to have this site nearby and therefore communities must be meaningfully involved in trade-off discussions.
 - Trade-off discussions should be meaningful and impactful.
 - Consider studies/reports on population and the conditions needed for meaningful rights (trade-off) discussions.
 - Understand that communities and individuals have other interests besides caribou (e.g., moose, furbearers).
 - Recognize that some traditional activities (e.g., hunting) may not be compatible with the management of the Pilot.

Supporting Cultural Relevance

- It would be beneficial to have a cultural ceremony prior to constructing the fence. At the start of the Pilot, have an Elder ceremony to bless the Pilot and then have an annual blessing for the birthing (each community to participate, have a meal and bring youth).
- Construction and operation of the Pilot should respect each community's protocols (engagement, cultural).
- Access into the fenced area for TLU will depend on each community's spiritual/cultural values inside the fence. These values should be accounted and accommodated for.
- Needed access for TLU may be seasonal (e.g., to harvest fiddleheads, muskeg tea, mint, rabbits) and users may change with the seasons. This access should be accounted and accommodated for.
- The fenced area can serve as a safe place for TLU mentoring (mentoring ground for TLU).

- Support workshops on traditional protocols in the communities (e.g., awareness workshop about the effects of overhunting to grades 4 and 5).
- Provide for teaching and learning opportunities as well as Pilot update events for the communities.
- The Pilot should be viewed as a partnership with communities and should, where feasible, be complimentary and collaborative (e.g., ask communities if there is a traditional need when a predator is sighted/take into account the option of a community harvest to management wildlife).

Integrating Traditional Knowledge

- The Pilot should make use of local traditional knowledge.
- There is an identified need to put more time into collecting knowledge once the final fenced area site is selected.
 - A minimum of 4 months and up to a year will be required for any TLUS to collect data in the spring through fall.
- It is recommended that archaeology and heritage studies/TLUs are conducted for the fence area.
- Specific to monitoring:
 - An additional, different monitoring focus is needed – work with the communities on that.
 - The Pilot offers opportunity for on the ground community monitoring (this will increase the power/influence of the Pilot).
 - Consider integration of Pilot monitoring with existing community monitoring efforts.
 - Include and develop a system for ‘incidental monitoring’ (e.g., from land users when they are in the fenced area).
 - Include cultural monitoring with surveyors and to support wildlife management.
- It will be important to demonstrate how traditional knowledge has influenced the Pilot and traditional knowledge collection should be ongoing throughout life of the Pilot.
- Use traditional knowledge as springboard for wolf, moose and other wildlife management.
- Use traditional knowledge to understand and work on the interrelationship between species, declining populations and habitat.
- Communities are not subject to the tag system so effort will be needed to increase awareness of the impacts from hunting.

Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use

- Recommendations related to understanding existing land use, including by caribou:
 - The best way to identify potential areas and select a site for the Pilot would be to go out on the land and conduct site visits of preferred areas with community members.
 - Consider conducting aerial surveys to locate current caribou herds and their relative size (particularly in north east part of the East Side Athabasca River [ESAR] Caribou Range). These surveys should be done with community participation.
 - Keep caribou welfare a priority and recognize that we currently don't know enough.
 - Consider and include habitat use by other animals.
- Recommendations with regard to future land use:
 - A larger land use management effort is required beyond the fence (a broader caribou management strategy is needed).
 - Cultural or community opportunities to do traditional teachings should not interfere with the primary objective of the Pilot (land use). Caribou need to come first.
 - Develop a plan to include youth in all phases of the Pilot.
 - Opportunity to change/improve traditional trapping ideologies - making trapping a respectful and respected activity again-the Pilot could be a catalyst for this opportunity to teach the right way.
 - Limit human use as much as possible (limit to Pilot staff, authorized personnel if industrial activity is occurring within the fence, trappers and for TLU).
 - Manage for recreational hunting around the fence, including consideration for a moratorium while the Pilot is operating.
 - Provide access in the fenced area for TLU activities, understanding that there may be some constraints, for example, hunting (access for trappers for smaller animals, harvesters for traditional plant and medicine collection, for cultural purposes).
 - If animals are killed, communities should be offered the animals for traditional use (consider including parameters to manage distribution of carcasses in management plans).
 - Design a communications system/strategy to coordinate TLU among harvesters.

Building Capacity

- Identify educational benefits from the fenced area (technical, traditional, cultural).
- Capacity building should be two-way that includes scientific research and traditional knowledge views and learnings.
- Develop a plan for identifying and acting on opportunities – as the Pilot progresses, test those opportunities and revisit the plan using adaptive management.
- Provide capacity development opportunities for Aboriginal communities that could include:
 - Stable funding for consultation departments.
 - Ability to engage in the decisions about the Pilot.
 - Development of a guardianship program.

- Capacity for communities to manage the whole Pilot by themselves eventually.
- Development of a cultural awareness program and ‘caribou 101’ program (understanding that these opportunities are not just a one-way street).
- Building relationships with schools, contractors, proponent, etc. including developing apprenticeship programs.
- Provide opportunities for community land users to teach youth cultural and TLU inside of the fence.
- Provide opportunities for community student involvement (can be included in school curriculum).
- Have students and youth on the ground from the beginning (every step of the Pilot)
- Develop educational programs about Pilot progress, etc.
- Provide training opportunities for Aboriginal communities.

Employing Local Aboriginal Communities

- Provide opportunities for local training and employment and contract work.
- To the extent possible, hire local for construction, operation (including security) and monitoring.
- Develop a policy that gives preference to Aboriginal companies for contract work.
- Bring all communities together to discuss sharing work opportunities for the Pilot.
- Source materials locally (e.g., fence posts).
- Traditional knowledge should be compensated, like other expertise, and should be part of an ongoing relationship.

Sharing Responsibility

- Participating Aboriginal communities would like to see the Pilot be an equal partnership with the GoA.
- It is recommended that the Pilot be a shared community project with shared outcomes.
 - Promote shared respect – flows back to meaningful involvement.
- Ultimately, the goal for communities is to be more involved in big picture resource management.
- Consider a co-management structure and ensure that it is clearly defined and understood.
 - Consider options for communities to have ownership through participation in the Pilot.
 - Within the co-management structure, consideration should be given to community ownership of some kind.

CLOSING

In closing, Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation, Cold Lake First Nation, Conklin Métis Local 193, Fort McMurray First Nation #468, Heart Lake First Nation, McMurray Métis Local 1935, Whitefish Lake First Nation and Willow Lake Métis Local 780 as contributors to this Report, trust that the GoA and any subsequent proponent of the Pilot, give due consideration for the recommendations provided in this Report. These recommendations do not replace the duty or need for formal consultation; however, they are intended to provide insight and guidance should the Pilot advance beyond the concept stage.

The communities would like to re-emphasize that engagement and collaboration with Aboriginal communities has been and will continue to be important for moving forward with the Pilot. Continued involvement and meaningful participation in the Pilot is a priority to the communities.

Within the Indigenous worldview, restoring populations of valued resources would be left to nature and human interference would be minimal, if needed at all. Intensive management as is now warranted due to the critical condition of woodland caribou populations in northeastern Alberta, is hard to conceive to people who believe that action should have occurred much earlier. In the communities' view land use management should support stewardship and federal or provincial intervention should not be required. Nonetheless, the communities are keenly interested in supporting recovery efforts that are environmentally, culturally, socially and economically aligned with the Pilot goal to support recovery efforts. The communities feel that they can play an important and key role in the implementation of the Pilot and look forward to working with the GoA and the Pilot proponent in this recovery effort.

REFERENCES

Harding R. et al. 2017. *Caribou Recovery Pilot Project, Summary Report*. Report prepared for ConocoPhillips Canada Resources Corp. Calgary, Alberta. December 2017.

Schaldemose. 2017. *Aboriginal Engagement Report*.

Attachment A: Table of Community Recommendations

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
GOVERNANCE	
1	It is recommended that the GoA to move forward in a timely manner with evaluating the Pilot for potential implementation.
2	If implemented, it is recommended that the Pilot be able to withstand changes in political bodies, government policy, competing interests and/or budgeting cycles.
3	The Pilot, is in essence a ‘big experiment’ and for this reason communities strongly recommend that the Pilot takes a scientific, humane and ethical approach in its implementation (i.e., ethics board approval). Adopt the concepts of ‘do no harm’ and ‘stewardship’ in relation to caribou and in respect of all species - don’t kill if you don’t need to.
4	It is recommended that the Pilot have clearly identified outcomes and meaningful metrics, including non-caribou metrics both inside and surrounding the fence, upon which to measure against.
5	It is recommended that best practices coupled with continuous improvement and adaptive management are adopted as both foundational and necessary.
INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANS	
6	It is recommended that the Pilot be integrated with other plans at every level: caribou recovery, regional initiatives and plans (including those led by industry and other groups) and provincially.
CONTINUED INVOLVEMENT	
7	There is a need for a clear process on how Aboriginal communities can be involved in the implementation of the Pilot, including understanding of selection and management processes moving forward.
8	The integration of traditional knowledge into all aspects of the Pilot, including in associated regulatory applications, is key to the Pilot’s success.
9	It is recommended that involvement by Aboriginal communities include a Community [over-sight] Committee for the duration of the Pilot.
10	A consistent update process back to the communities over the life of the Pilot is recommended.
11	Involvement needs to be collaborative and it is recommended that a regional approach for community involvement be taken. Reference to providing each community ‘a piece of the pie’ was suggested to promote collaboration and avoid fighting/conflict.
TIMING	
12	As timing of engagement is key to meaningful participation it is recommended that careful consideration be given to allow adequate time to engage, respond and collaborate throughout all Pilot phases.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
13	As regulatory uncertainty often affects the timing of consultation, it is recommended that the GoA make best efforts to ensure appropriate timeframes for meaningful consultation to occur.
PROJECT PHASE – FINAL SITE SELECTION	
14	A timeframe of 1 to 2 years for final site selection is recommended. This would include time to collect additional data at a finer resolution and to carryout meaningful engagement and consultation.
15	Verifying site attributes such as adequate food and water as well terrain features (e.g., caribou habitat should include both adequate uplands and lowlands available throughout the year) within each of the candidate areas is recommended. Validation should include both through the use of detailed AVI data, aerial wildlife surveys and field validation and additional data collection with Aboriginal community land users/trappers, traditional knowledge holders and TLU scientists.
16	As Aboriginal community input is critically important, it is recommended that TLUS by potentially affected communities of the preferred site should occur prior to final site selection. Such studies require 8 to 12 months to complete with timing dependant on other TLUS/input required for other projects in the regulatory system at the time. A typical TLU plan starts in late winter (January) and runs through to summer/fall. In the case of Cold Lake First Nation, should the preferred site be located in the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (CLAWR), a TLUS would need to be identified by Cold Lake First Nation to the Department of National Defence in their bi-annual activity plan (submitted April and October of each year) so that access and logistics can be arranged.
17	It is recommended that TLUS be coordinated with regulatory requirements, for example, if an assessment is required.
18	As the goal of the Pilot is to provide conditions to recover caribou, it is recommended that there be no further planned land use within the fenced area. Alternatively, considerations may need to include abandoning non-compatible land uses or, if there is existing or new activity within the fenced area and monitoring indicates that it is having significant negative effects, then moving the fence should be considered and be feasible/achievable.
19	It is recommended that consultation and/or engagement with RFMA holders [and hunters] in all three candidate areas occur to help determine the final site.
20	If the fence is sited in a RFMA, it is recommended that the regional (community-developed, industry-endorsed) Trappers Consultation and Compensation Guidelines be applied.
21	It is recommended that engagement/consultation also occur with Environment and Climate Change Canada.
22	When consultation starts, recognize engagement to date is preliminary and does not constrain future requirements such as further exploration of potential sites.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
PROJECT PHASE – CONSTRUCTION	
23	A timeframe of 1 to 2 years for construction is recommended. This would include planning for 1 to 2 winter seasons, recognizing timing constraints due to environmental conditions (frozen ground) and contingencies for construction keeping in mind that the goal is to minimize disturbance to caribou.
24	It is recommended that every effort is made to minimize Pilot footprint.
25	It is recommended that HRVs be used to screen fence placement.
26	At the start of the Pilot (e.g., before breaking ground), an Elder ceremony to bless the Pilot with annual blessings to bless the birthing (each community to participate, have a meal and bring youth) is recommended.
27	It is recommended to include educational signage about the need to respect the area.
28	Construction of a cabin in the enclosure for community cultural use with a community ‘gate keeper’ who would use and manage the cabin is recommended.
29	It is recommended to include setting out remote cameras surrounding the fenced area.
30	Ensuring that there is adequate space around the fence perimeter for a fire buffer is recommended.
31	It is recommended to plan and sequence fence construction so wildlife can be removed (e.g., erect three sides to allow wildlife to be swept or flushed out) and use knowledgeable local hunters to remove wildlife.
32	It is recommended to have zoned electrification for the fence: zoned electrification for the fence was based on the concept of using switches to be able to isolate portions of the electrified fence in order to diagnose where it may have been grounded out (due to contact with vegetation or tree fall). Discussions included placing monitors in the electric fence to pinpoint which monitored zones in the fence are energized or not and having the ability to remotely turn the energizer off and on to allow for repairs.
33	It is recommended to provide ‘Caribou 101’ and Cultural Awareness education and training to those working on the Pilot including construction employees and contractors and ensure continuity from construction through to operations.
34	Consideration of the number of access points to manage control of entry/exit is recommended. It was suggested that there be a main gate and then one other gate for additional access.
35	Consideration to provide flexibility in the construction of access points to have the ability to move their location to correspond to land use changes (e.g., seasonal land use activities) is recommended.
36	Including access point signage to include Cree and Déné names for caribou is recommended.
37	Including a swipe pass system at all access points that records and monitors site usage is recommended.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
38	It is recommended to plan for accommodation of current access for trappers and traditional land users. Timing of construction should not interfere with TLU activities in and around the fenced area.
39	Development of a communications plan/strategy for local communities that includes communicating key construction-related information on such things as location, timing, and presence of workforce/material movement/traffic in addition to key Pilot-related messages is recommended.
40	It is recommended that fence construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment opportunities for Aboriginal community members. • Involve local and Aboriginal contractors where possible. • Be a shared community initiative including construction and Pilot management.
41	It is recommended that construction materials be sourced locally (e.g., fence posts).
42	Ensuring continuity from construction through to operations is recommended. This would include such things as education and awareness training, communications, access management objectives and community involvement.
PROJECT PHASE – OPERATIONS	
43	A 10-year Pilot phase seems appropriate understanding that monitoring may indicate that the Pilot phase may need to be discontinued earlier, or likewise extended.
44	It is recommended that operations be respectful of Aboriginal rights and interests, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving communities and trappers in the operations. • Seeking community input on and involvement in management of the Pilot. • Allowing TLU to be practiced inside of the fenced area and plans on how this may be accomplished. For example, one participant asked if a permit would be required to access the area for traditional use. • Making provisions for needed TLU access understanding that it may be seasonal (e.g., to harvest fiddleheads, muskeg tea, mint, rabbits) and users may change with the seasons. • Designing a communications system/strategy to coordinate TLU among harvesters [repeat and refresh]. This should be included as part of regular Pilot communications and updates.
45	It is recommended to minimize human involvement/activity inside of the fenced area and limit human group size. Consideration should also be given to life-stages and seasons (e.g., during calving).
46	It is recommended to minimize the need for additional footprint (e.g., roads) in and around the fenced area.
47	The use of manual methods for tree and vegetation removal to minimize footprint and disturbance in and around the fenced area is recommended.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
48	It is recommended that signage is erected around and outside of the fence (suggested distance of ~1/4 mile) to alert land users and stakeholders that they are approaching the Pilot area.
49	Communication of the Pilot location to hunters through hunting regulations, guides and signage is recommended.
50	Entering into a co-management arrangement to, among other things, demonstrate the collaborative nature of the Pilot is recommended.
51	<p>It is recommended that operations, including management and monitoring, of the Pilot should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment opportunities for Aboriginal community members. • Involve local and Aboriginal contractors where possible. • Be a shared community initiative including management, maintenance, research and monitoring.
52	<p>With respect to maintenance, it is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A zoned electrical fence is used to support timely maintenance (see also zoned electrical fence under construction recommendations above). • As part of ongoing maintenance, operations have a predator removal plan (e.g., as part of the risk management/emergency response plans).
53	It is recommended that a robust, structured and rigorous research and monitoring program is developed involving local communities and integrate science with traditional knowledge with emphasis on a collaborative relationship as the foundation of the program.
54	<p>With respect to monitoring, it is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring is conducted for potential Pilot effects outside of the fenced area (e.g., changes in predator-prey relationships). • Consideration be given to employing a local registered trapper on the outside perimeter for monitoring predators, fence integrity, etc. • As part of the research and monitoring for the Pilot, a research program for comparison purposes (e.g., where the fence design is already split into two), is established. • Monitoring is conducted for domestication of individuals inside the fenced area. If monitoring indications that domestication is occurring, develop mitigation (e.g., hazing using dogs). • There is capacity to conduct remote monitoring. • Recreational use of drones over the area is not allowed. Use of drones would be restricted to Pilot monitoring only and if necessary. • Access is assessed as the Pilot evolves – monitor and adjust as needed for access control. • Monitoring is conducted heavily for the first couple of years, then can adjust if needed. • Adaptive management is applied based on monitoring results.
55	Developing success metrics, including non-caribou metrics both inside and surrounding the fence, for the Pilot is recommended.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
PROJECT PHASE – PILOT REVIEW	
56	It is recommended that Aboriginal communities are involved in the review (this could be through a Community [over-sight] Committee which is envisioned to be in place for the duration of the Pilot).
57	It is recommended that an update process back to the communities is developed which is envisioned to be in place over the life of the Pilot.
58	Measurement against the Pilot success metrics is recommended.
59	<p>It is recommended that review components should include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing if there is adequate habitat outside of the fence to support caribou release and survival success. • Reviewing released caribou survival rate as well as success with integrating with wild populations.
OPPORTUNITY – RESPECTING ABORIGINAL AND TREATY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS	
60	It is recommended that implementation of the Pilot must take care not to hinder on Treaty and Aboriginal rights. The Pilot will need local buy-in to ensure that it doesn't hinder Treaty and Aboriginal rights.
61	It is recommended that the Pilot maintain and respect trappers' rights and consider compensation for affected trappers and traditional land users.
62	Differentiation of rights (long-term, legal) from livelihood (daily, lifestyle, worldview) is recommended and ensure that 'interests' are not lost in the 'rights' discussion.
63	<p>The communities would be giving up a lot to have this site nearby and therefore it is recommended that communities be meaningfully involved in trade-off discussions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade-off discussions should be meaningful and impactful. • Consider studies/reports on population and the conditions needed for meaningful rights (trade-off) discussions. • Understand that communities and individuals have other interests besides caribou (e.g., moose, furbearers). • Recognize that some traditional activities (e.g., hunting) may not be compatible with the management of the Pilot.
OPPORTUNITY – SUPPORTING CULTURAL RELEVANCE	
64	It would be beneficial to have a cultural ceremony prior to constructing the fence. At the start of the Pilot (e.g., before breaking ground), an Elder ceremony to bless the Pilot with annual blessings to bless the birthing (each community to participate, have a meal and bring youth) is recommended. (see also recommendation #26 under Construction)
65	It is recommended that construction and operation of the Pilot respect each community's protocols (engagement, cultural).
66	Access into the fenced area for TLU will depend on each Community's spiritual/cultural values inside the fence. It is recommended that these values be accounted and accommodated for.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
67	Needed access for TLU may be seasonal (e.g., to harvest fiddleheads, muskeg tea, mint, rabbits) and users may change with the seasons. It is recommended that this access should be accounted and accommodated for.
68	It is recommended that the fenced area be considered as serving as a safe place for TLU mentoring (mentoring ground for TLU).
69	Support workshops on traditional protocols in the communities (e.g., awareness workshop about the effects of overhunting to grades 4 and 5), is recommended.
70	Providing for teaching and learning opportunities as well as Pilot update events for the communities is recommended.
71	It is recommended that the Pilot be viewed as a partnership with communities and should, where feasible, be complimentary and collaborative (e.g., ask communities if there is a traditional need when a predator is sighted/take into account the option of a community harvest to management wildlife).
OPPORTUNITY – INTEGRATING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE	
72	It is recommended that the Pilot make use of local traditional knowledge.
73	It is recommended that more time be put into collecting knowledge once the final fenced area site is selected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="492 947 1414 1016">• A minimum of 4 months and up to a year will be required for any TLUS to collect data in the spring through fall.
74	It is recommended that archaeology and heritage studies/TLUs are conducted for the fence area.
75	Specific to monitoring, it is recommended that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="492 1129 1317 1199">• An additional, different monitoring focus is needed – work on the communities with that. <li data-bbox="492 1203 1427 1272">• The Pilot offers opportunity for on the ground community monitoring (this will increase the power/influence of Pilot). <li data-bbox="492 1276 1360 1346">• Consideration is given to integration of Pilot monitoring with existing community monitoring efforts. <li data-bbox="492 1350 1409 1419">• The Pilot includes and develops a system for ‘incidental monitoring’ (e.g., from land users when they are in the fenced area). <li data-bbox="492 1423 1352 1493">• The Pilot includes cultural monitoring with surveyors and to support wildlife management.
76	It is recommended that the Pilot demonstrates how traditional knowledge has influenced the Pilot. Traditional knowledge collection should be ongoing throughout Pilot life.
77	It is recommended that traditional knowledge be used as springboard for wolf, moose and other wildlife management.
78	It is recommended that traditional knowledge be utilized to understand and work on the interrelationship between species, declining populations and habitat.
79	Communities are not subject to the tag system so it is recommended that effort be directed at increasing awareness of the impacts from hunting.
OPPORTUNITY – RECOGNIZING EXISTING AND FUTURE LAND USE	

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
80	<p>Recommendations related to understanding existing land use, including by caribou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The best way to identify potential areas and select a site for the Pilot would be to go out on the land and conduct site visits of preferred areas with community members. • Consider conducting aerial surveys to locate current caribou herds and their relative size (particularly in north east part of the ESAR). These surveys should be done with community participation. • Keep caribou welfare a priority and recognize that we currently don't know enough. • Consider and include habitat use by other animals.
81	<p>Recommendations with regard to future land use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A larger land use management effort is required beyond the fence (a broader caribou management strategy is needed). • Develop a plan to include youth in all phases of the Pilot. • Cultural or community opportunities to do traditional teachings should not interfere with the primary objective of the Pilot (land use). Caribou need to come first. • Opportunity to change/improve traditional trapping ideologies - making trapping a respectful and respected activity again-the fence Pilot could be a catalyst for this opportunity to teach the right way. • Limit human use as much as possible (limit to Pilot staff, authorized personnel if industrial activity is occurring within the fence, trappers and for TLU). • Manage for recreational hunting around the fence, including consideration for a moratorium while the Pilot is operating. • Provide access in the fenced area for TLU activities, understanding that there may be some constraints, for example, hunting (access for trappers for smaller animals, harvesters for traditional plant and medicine collection, for cultural purposes). • If animals are killed communities should be offered the animals for traditional use (consider including parameters to manage distribution of carcasses in management plans). • Design a communications system/strategy to coordinate TLU among harvesters.
OPPORTUNITY – BUILDING CAPACITY	
82	It is recommended that educational benefits from the fenced area (technical, traditional, cultural) are identified.
83	It is recommended that capacity building be two-way that includes scientific research and traditional knowledge views and learnings.
84	Developing a plan for identifying and acting on opportunities – as the Pilot progresses, test those opportunities and revisit the plan using adaptive management is recommended.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
85	<p>It is recommended that capacity development opportunities for Aboriginal communities be provided, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable funding for consultation departments. • Ability to engage in the decisions about the Pilot. • Development of a guardianship program. • Capacity for communities to manage the whole Pilot by themselves eventually. • Development of a cultural awareness program and ‘caribou 101’ program (understanding that these opportunities are not just a one-way street). • Building relationships with schools, contractors, proponent, etc. including developing apprenticeship programs.
86	Providing opportunities for community land users to teach youth cultural and TLU inside of the fence is recommended.
87	Providing opportunities for community student involvement (can be included in school curriculum) is recommended.
88	Having students and youth on the ground from the beginning (every step of the Pilot) is recommended.
89	Developing educational programs about Pilot progress, etc. is recommended.
90	Providing training opportunities for Aboriginal communities is recommended.
OPPORTUNITY – EMPLOYING LOCAL ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES	
91	It is recommended that opportunities for local training and employment and contract work is provided.
92	To the extent possible, hiring local for construction, operation (including security) and monitoring is recommended.
93	Developing a policy that gives preference to Aboriginal companies for contract work is recommended.
94	Bringing all communities together to discuss sharing work opportunities for the Pilot is recommended.
95	It is recommended to source materials locally (e.g., fence posts). (see also recommendation 41 under Construction).
96	It is recommended that traditional knowledge be compensated, like other expertise, and should be part of an ongoing relationship.
OPPORTUNITY – SHARING RESPONSIBILITY	
97	Participating Aboriginal communities would like to see the Pilot be an equal partnership with the GoA.
98	<p>It is recommended that the Pilot be a shared community project with shared outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote shared respect – flows back to meaningful involvement.
99	Ultimately, the goal for communities is to be more involved in big picture resource management.

Recommendation Number	Recommendation
100	<p>It is recommended that consideration be given to a co-management structure that is clearly defined and understood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider options for communities to have ownership through participation in the Pilot. • Within the co-management structure, consideration should be given to Community ownership of some kind.

Attachment B: Community Contact List

Chipewyan Prairie Déné First Nation

Chipewyan Prairie Industry Relations Corporation
P.O. Box 1020
Suite #204, 10115 - 101 Ave
Lac La Biche, AB T0A 2C0
Office: 780-623-3830
Fax: 780-623-2505

Cold Lake First Nation

Access Committee
P.O. Box 389
Cold Lake, AB T9M 1P1
Office: 780-594-7183

Conklin Métis Local 193

P.O. Box 38
Conklin, AB T0P 1H0
Office: 780-559-2268
Fax: 780-559-2277

Fort McMurray First Nation #468

Fort McMurray #468 First Nation IRC
P.O. Box 6130
Fort McMurray, AB T9H 4W1
Office: 780-334-2400
Fax: 780-334-2015

Heart Lake First Nation

Consultation Office
P.O. Box 447
Lac La Biche, AB T0A 2C0
Office: 780-623-2130
Fax: 780-756-2866

McMurray Métis Local 1935

441 Sakitawaw Trail
Fort McMurray AB T9H 4P3
Office: 780-743-2659
Fax: 780-742-3655

Whitefish Lake First Nation

Consultation Office
P.O. Box 271
Goodfish Lake, AB T0A 1R0
Office: 780-636-7023
Fax: 780-636-3534

Willow Lake Métis Local 780

P.O. Box 30580, Clearwater PO
Fort McMurray ,AB T9H 0C4
Office: 780-381-7457

*please also see <http://indigenous.alberta.ca/576.cfm> For First Nations contacts
http://region1metis.ca/?page_id=11 for Métis Locals contacts

Appendix D: Multi-party Workshop – Community Input

Table 1 March 15 and 16 CRPP Workshop - Community Input

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
MANAGEMENT PLANS		
WKSP1-1	Is one year long enough for calves (under fenced conditions) before being separated from their mothers?	Yes - one year is long enough for calves to be separated from their mothers. Caribou calves generally suckle off their mother for up to 4-5 months of age. Calves in the wild are weaned off their mothers by fall and prior to the breeding season.
WKSP1-2	There should be a burn buffer around the fence (if it is sited in old growth forest habitat).	An objective of the Pilot is to minimize any additional physical disturbance to the landscape. For the perimeter fence, we have suggested that existing cleared right-of-ways (RoWs) be used, and that width should about 2X maximum tree height to reduce potential of trees blowing down on top of the fence. Reported fuel break widths in the literature are quite variable with widths range from 65 m to 300 m. We have suggested that the perimeter fence be constructed with alternating wood and steel posts, so that in the event of a fire, the fence would be still standing.
WKSP1-3	How will alternate prey be managed outside the fence?	The scope and focus of the management planning guides (Predator and Wildlife Management and Monitoring and Research) is on management inside the fence. We have not made any recommendations on alternate prey management outside the fence.
WKSP1-4	How will predator populations be managed outside the fence?	The scope and focus of the management planning guides (Predator and Wildlife Management and Monitoring and Research) is on management inside the fence. We have not made any recommendations on predator management outside the fence.
WKSP1-5	What is the method for releasing yearlings?	This will be determined in the final plan. A soft-release approach is suggested; however, locations for release are yet to be determined.
WKSP1-6	Will temporary fences be considered?	Yes, all options for fence design for a soft-release should be considered. If a release site will be used over multiple years, it would make sense to use a permanent fence design, but remove it once the release site is no longer needed.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP1-7	Use Heritage Resource Values to screen fence placement.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction'.
WKSP1-8	Four or five yearlings (1 year olds) should be released with an older animal and then keep back some calves for breeding stock.	The current assumption is that juveniles will be released on their own, because the breeding animals are important to maintain behind the fence. The Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide does explore the rationale for releasing mature animals with juveniles.
WKSP1-9	Based on traditional knowledge (TK) moss in a 10 km × 10 km area will be gone within 3 years.	Yes, it will be important to monitor how caribou impact the food resources inside the fence. Ground lichens, which are typically eaten mostly in winter, have very slow growth rates so could be depleted in a few years. This will need to be tracked and management will need to adjust accordingly (i.e., moving caribou in to different parts of the fence, and/or supplemental feed).
WKSP1-10	Will not putting the fence in habitat decrease the available habitat for wild herds?	The potential loss of habitat for wild caribou is negligible, and will be offset by the production of caribou inside the fence.
WKSP1-11	When the fence is put up it will take away space (habitat) from other animals (e.g., predators).	The potential loss of habitat for other wildlife is negligible.
WKSP1-12	Central location of enclosure to improve successful dispersion of the "enclosure-raised-release-animals" throughout the broader impacted caribou range.	Site location of the Pilot is yet to be determined. It does make sense to locate it centrally within the area that caribou would be released in, but we did not explicitly consider this. The Caribou Recovery Plan for northeast Alberta should help define criteria for which herds would have priority for recovery actions such as translocations from the Pilot.
WKSP1-13	Should have more than one site - learn from the first one.	We have to start somewhere, and it makes sense to start with one site to not dilute resources.
WKSP1-14	Incorporate predator management in area adjoining caribou enclosure to improve released animals' success.	Yes, this will need to be considered by Government of Alberta (GoA) in its range plan.
WKSP1-15	Is it reasonable to release into an area that will have high future cumulative effects?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP1-16	Have we thought about how the fence could block animal movement such as moose?	The proposed size of the fence would displace some moose which would have used the area previously, and it will block moose and other animals from getting inside.
WKSP1-17	Practicing traditional land use (TLU) inside the fence (e.g., accessing a rare plant) - can this be allowed? Would we have to apply for a permit?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
FENCE SITING		
WKSP1-18	Can we add a map layer that shows wildlife corridors?	We did not have specific data on species-specific corridors. But we did map other layers that we did have data on including community-based layers, which were developed specifically for this Project.
WKSP1-19	Can we add a map layer with recreational trails (ATV and snowmobile)?	Layers can be added if the data are available. Recreational trails would need to be defined. And it would make sense to define them as smaller candidate areas for fence siting are identified and confirmed.
WKSP1-20	Egg Lake is prime caribou real estate and traditional use area. Forestry does not log bog areas!	Egg Lake area is included in Candidate Area A as identified by communities.
WKSP1-21	Need a bitumen resource layer - to ensure enclosure placement is a success - long term.	The Oil Sands Project layer (where projects were defined by the Alberta Energy Regulator as operating, approved, applied, and announced) was used as a surrogate to where current and future oil sands development would occur in the focal area of interest.
WKSP1-22	I first encountered a collared caribou in 1989. With 28 years of information there should be a very good understanding of caribou movement. Has this information been utilized in the mapping?	Caribou movement has been included in the mapping layers using telemetry data as one layer for caribou.
WKSP1-23	Concern that community input is not going to be considered and Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA) already knows where they want to put the fence.	Within the East Side Athabasca River (ESAR) and Cold Lake (CL) ranges, Workshop #1 participants selected eight potential candidate areas and then ranked the top three areas to move forward into Workshop #2.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
FENCE DESIGN		
WKSP1-24	If we had a fence that was not a 10 x 10km square, there may be more green opportunities in the grey squares.	Considered in candidate area selection during Workshop #1 and in potential fence layout in Workshop #2.
ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT		
WKSP1-25	Use regional (community-developed) Trappers Consultation and Compensation Guidelines if the fence is sited in an RFMA.	In Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
GOA RANGE PLANNING		
WKSP1-26	How many wolves have been killed as part of GoA's recent cull?	We do not have access to that information. A report on the GoA's wolf management efforts on the Little Smoky treatment area indicated that a total of 841 wolves were removed (2005/06 - 2011/12).
WKSP1-27	COSIA needs to tell GoA that priority restoration of muskeg is not plausible - there is no known reclamation strategy for muskeg.	COSIA continues to work with GoA on different restoration techniques. It is acknowledged that restoration in muskeg environments presents a challenge for overall success of caribou habitat recovery.
ACTION ITEMS & OTHER QUESTIONS		
WKSP1-28	Make presentations available to participants.	Summary Package including agendas, presentations and a summary of workshop outcomes provided to all workshop participants after each workshop.
WKSP1-29	Why are Cenovus and Canadian Natural absent?	Workshop participants included the Project partners only - ConocoPhillips, Devon and Suncor. Other partners, Nexen and Statoil (transferred to Athabasca Oil) did not attend. Cenovus and Canadian Natural are part of COSIA but not partners for this project.
WKSP1-30	Which communities are not involved (e.g., BLCN, La Loche, Dillion)?	The communities that are involved expressed interest during initial engagement. Determining which Aboriginal communities to engage was based: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proximity of community and traditional territory to potential candidate areas within the ESAR and CL caribou ranges; and • guidance from the GoA Aboriginal Consultation Office.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP1-31	How will First Nation input for "priority restoration areas" be considered?	Currently, COSIA has mapped very coarse scale (i.e., township scale) resolution priority areas for restoration. More detailed restoration planning will need to be done, and we expect that the GoA would need to engage with Aboriginal communities as part of implementation of caribou range plans.

Table 2 May 24 and 25 CRPP Workshop - Discussion and Parking Lot Items

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
FENCE LAYOUT AND DESIGN		
WKSP2-1	Can we move the fence north if LARP is an issue?	We do not know what, if any, restrictions there may be but land use planning is included in the Regulatory Engagement Plan.
WKSP2-2	Candidate Area B seems to be the best of the three options.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-3	How will fences stop predators at watercourses?	Fence design options will be customized to site-specific conditions at watercourses.
WKSP2-4	Caribou travel north to south to regenerate - will a fence prevent this migration?	As the location of the fence is yet to be confirmed, its potential impact to migrating caribou is unknown.
WKSP2-5	Any thought about taking TLU scientists to the candidate sites?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-6	Are the financial constraints limiting looking at some really good areas?	We did not attempt to directly incorporate financial costs into the mapping criteria; however, it is generally incorporated in to logistic criteria such as road access.
WKSP2-7	In the fenced areas did we look at Alberta Vegetation Inventory data to see if there is adequate food without having to supplement feeding (i.e., carrying capacity)?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-8	On some creeks there are very high banks.	Site-specific conditions will determine fence layout and construction.
WKSP2-9	Is there going to be enough water in each are for caribou?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-10	Can we use recycled materials for fence construction (e.g., used drill stem)? Industry could donate the drill stem.	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need to be careful to make sure the materials (e.g., drill stem) have not been exposed to H₂S, etc.; and • we did look at what was 'tried and tested' for the fence materials.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-11	What is the construction time?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the fence could be constructed within one year and possibly in one season; and could use multiple teams in the field for construction.
WKSP2-12	What is the cost of the project?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3 to \$5 million to construct; and about \$1M/year for operating and monitoring.
MANAGEMENT PLANS		
WKSP2-13	Will oil companies have more development inside of the fence after the fences are built?	We used Oil Sands Project Boundaries as a criteria in the map layering exercise to identify candidate areas. Since Oil Sands Project Boundaries were excluded, it would be unlikely for development to occur inside the fence based on these criteria.
WKSP2-14	Caribou will begin to have habitat confusions.	Additional analyses would be required by GoA to define habitat preferences based on previously collected caribou collar data. Habitat use by caribou inside the fence and animals release back to the wild will be monitored using radio-collars (Monitoring and Research).
WKSP2-15	When will we have more information on habitat?	Additional analyses would be required by GoA to define habitat preferences based on caribou collar data. Need for habitat information is identify in planning guides (i.e., Fence and Handling Facility, and Monitoring and Research).
WKSP2-16	Need to get out onto the land to see further attributes.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection'
WKSP2-17	Caribou will not cross under transmission lines.	We have included this perspective in the Candidate Area report, and adopted the suggested fence layout for CA-C.
WKSP2-18	Risk that we do not know traits of caribou behaviour inside of the fence.	This has been identified in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-19	Have we thought about putting a registered trapper on the outside perimeter to monitor for predators?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-20	Any thought about taking TLU scientists to the candidate sites?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-21	Can the project vary the number of animals to suit carrying capacity? Can project length also change?	Yes, this is part of the adaptive management approach which has been identified in planning guides (Caribou Husbandry Management).
WKSP2-22	How do we know if we are succeeding or failing?	Management goals will need to be confirmed and reflected in key indicators that are tracked through monitoring. This issue is identified in planning guides.
WKSP2-23	Will released animals not be scared and easily killed?	Survival rate of released caribou is a key indicator for monitoring and evaluation.
WKSP2-24	How will/do caribou handle stress?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • somewhere between elk (big, strong animals) and deer (faster, lighter and stress more easily than elk); and • there is some experience with reindeer (under human care) that demonstrates what we can expect for stress.
WKSP2-25	How will animals be moved in/out/throughout the fenced area?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • darting and other handling (e.g., chasing) would increase stress and is more challenging as it requires more handling; and • may lure with food to move the caribou (Calgary example).
WKSP2-26	It is important that caribou have uplands and lowlands available throughout the year.	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this is important and will be site-specific; and • included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-27	What is the capture technique in the wild?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • netting using a mild sedative.
WKSP2-28	Has there been any consideration for smaller areas in A and B for doing research (i.e., for comparison purposes)? - already have split the area in 2.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-29	Want a community committee for the duration of the project.	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include this recommendation in our session today; and include in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report. <p>Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'</p>
WKSP2-30	Want a consistent update process back to the communities over the life of the project.	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for the engagement we are doing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> two page summary on Workshop #1; provided a one page overview during early engagement; and can also provide a three page project overview. <p>Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'</p>
WKSP2-31	Is the Aboriginal Consultation Plan what we are doing or is it for the proponent?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is for the proponent.
WKSP2-32	If an animal is diseased will they be released or put down?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> depends on the disease; recommending a veterinary risk assessment such as for TB (tuberculosis); and will release old, thin and non-pregnant cows back to the wild.
WKSP2-33	Is there a park where large predators have been removed?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elk Island National Park is one example.
WKSP2-34	Could we rotate females out in <10 years (e.g., every 3 years)?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> we are figuring this out now in planning.
WKSP2-35	Could we release caribou to wherever they are needed?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> they would be released back to the same populations.
WKSP2-36	Is the monitoring and research component included in the overall \$20 M budget?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-37	How many numbers need to be released for the project to be successful?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approximately 25 yearlings/year; and • need to explore if this is enough to restore natural populations.
WKSP2-38	How can we prevent released animals from coming back to the fence once they are released?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the young will stick with the moms; and • moms could come back to the fenced though.
WKSP2-39	How can community members continue to be involved - what is the selection and management process?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government or third party could/would implement the project. <p>Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'</p>
GOA RANGE PLANNING		
WKSP2-40	When do we have to submit our information from our sessions to the government?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by fall to the government for their range planning; and • we do not know when the government will make their decision about including the fence in the range plan.
WKSP2-41	Are we spinning our wheels if there is no budget or the government changes (e.g., like what happened at CEMA)?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
WKSP2-42	Has the government given any indication that they will go ahead with the fence?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE (GoA Representative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the government is considering fencing; • minimum of 100 caribou/range must be maintained (federal government requirement); • a fence is a good idea for the CL herd and any other populations that are reaching critical levels; and • caribou recovery plans get approved by the provincial government and then go to the federal government.
WKSP2-43	How is this not consultation?	<p>WORKSHOP RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industry does not have the authority.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-44	Hope the government [proponent] hires local for construction, operation and monitoring.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Employing Local Aboriginal Communities.'
ACTION ITEMS & OTHER QUESTIONS		
WKSP2-45	How will fenced caribou survive long term. Do not want kids and grandkids to see caribou not free.	Survival rate of released caribou is a key indicator for monitoring and evaluation. Additional management actions could be undertaken to improve survival (i.e., release tactics, and predator management in release area).
WKSP2-46	Natural way of life has been taken away by white men but can they eat the money?	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-47	What do caribou eat?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lichens in the winter; and • birch, alder, willow in the summer.
WKSP2-48	Why are we not doing a maternity pen?	This Pilot is being considered because it has greater potential for producing a larger number of animals for release to the wild.
WKSP2-49	Is this the only large-fence project worldwide for any species?	No there is experience with large fenced projects in Africa, and Australia. This would be the first large-fence project for caribou in North America.
WKSP2-50	What permitting is required?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is fairly simple for a fence.
WKSP2-51	Is this presentation being made to the companies?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in our current work, we will not give this presentation to companies; • the government will decide on whether to do it if they decide to proceed; and • Devon, CPC, Suncor and Nexen have seen this information as they are Project funders.
WKSP2-52	Need more than 1 week for management plan workbook review.	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if it takes longer, that is OK, just let us know; and • 1 week given for initial input to allow the Project Team to start work soon.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-53	Mary (CLFN): Lived and raised on traditional ways. Every animal has a spirit and power. Grandma said Mary would see this one day and here it is. She said the land would look like a spider web, like today. The animals will suffer, water will be bottled, etc. This is upsetting for Mary to see today - all for the mighty dollar for oil (lubricant to Mother Earth). It is creating poisoning water throughout. Older people where the scientists. It is heartbreaking but we must try to help the grandchildren have what she had. Children and Elders are suffering. Now Mother Earth is fighting back. Masi.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-54	What are the success metrics [for the Pilot]? Are they public?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes, they are on the COSIA website; • we are now making these metrics more detailed through these workshops; • we can provide them; and • included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-55	What is a caribou life-span?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 to 20 years.
CLOSING REMARKS		
WKSP2-56	A lot of positives in the last 2 days and two workshops - hope the GoA moves forward with this project (would be a shame if they do not).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
WKSP2-57	Combination of this project and a change in hunting habits will help caribou.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
WKSP2-58	How long before the fence is built?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
WKSP2-59	Have we picked an area for the fence?	WORKSHOP RESPONSE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no, we will take all three areas forward.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-60	Ideas today are great, process is good, hope there is follow-through.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
WKSP2-61	Stress the importance of keeping the communities involved.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
WKSP2-62	Building a good understanding here, feel better.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-63	Should keep the same people involved.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Continued Involvement.'
WKSP2-64	Want to hear more about re-introduction plans and where we are putting them.	The specifics of release sites and re-introduction plans, will be developed as recommended by management planning guides, and if a decision to proceed with the Pilot is made by the GoA.
WKSP2-65	Optimistic.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-66	Looking forward to more detail and more TK.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Implementation.'
FENCE LAYOUT: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON CANDIDATE AREA A		
WKSP2-67	Should check Jacos site data (cameras) for siting records.	Suggestion, relevant for implementation.
WKSP2-68	No other layout options were identified.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-69	AREA A PRO: the area has water.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-70	AREA A PRO: the northern perimeter looks good (less footprint).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-71	AREA A PRO: not a lot of existing access.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-72	AREA A PRO: an all-weather road provides access on the north side (there is a bridge on the north side that has banks that have been eroded - approximately 5 ft. wide and shallow).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-73	AREA A PRO: there is (was) power available at the proposed fenceline.	No follow up action required.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-74	AREA A PRO: It looks like there is a good mix of habitats - need to know if there is enough forage.	Habitat conditions and forage abundance will need to be developed if a decision to proceed with a Pilot is made by GoA and a site is selected.
WKSP2-75	AREA A PRO: would be easier to build the staging area for monitoring, etc. in this candidate area.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-76	AREA A PRO: includes Forestry Deferral Area (no forestry for 20 years).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-77	AREA A PRO: proximity to Stony Mountain Wildland Park may be used for released animals.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-78	AREA A PRO: has good caribou habitat.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-79	AREA A PRO: area has a lot of lichens and shrubs.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-80	AREA A PRO: historically would see hundreds of caribou in this area (the decline has been drastic).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-81	AREA A PRO: would have old growth in the area.	This will be determined as part of as part of final site selection.
WKSP2-82	AREA A PRO: there is still some breeding caribou in the area.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-83	AREA A PRO: area is very good for caribou with some high ground and lots of bog.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-84	AREA A PRO: not blocking good current use (TLU).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-85	AREA A CON: the fence can disrupt way of life for traditional land users.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: Hangingstone River has deep banks.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: lots of shrubs in the area could result in competition with deer.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: Surmont Wildwood has applied for a project and is proposing an east-west access road through the area.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: is close to Jacos' area of operations which could result in sensory disturbance to caribou.	No follow up action required.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: Jacos camera data have shown only one caribou siting in the past 2 years.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: Jacos may expand across the highway (but just pads).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: Suncor will have construction noise if their proposed project goes ahead.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-86	AREA A CON: would have to drill 30 feet deep to put the fence up in wet areas.	No follow up action required.
FENCE LAYOUT: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON CANDIDATE AREA B		
WKSP2-87	AREA B -NORTH PRO: good for caribou - access from road is good but there is no motorized access.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-88	AREA B -NORTH PRO: minimal auditory disturbances as the area is in the park.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-89	AREA B -NORTH PRO: seems like it would offer more protection from non-Aboriginal use (e.g., poachers).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-90	AREA B -NORTH PRO: little to no industry (and hence noise).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-91	AREA B -NORTH PRO: good habitat for caribou.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-92	AREA B -NORTH PRO: better mix of habitat (food) than other areas.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-93	AREA B -NORTH PRO: habitat restoration has already started (provides potential for research).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-94	AREA B -NORTH PRO: the area is through an existing identified caribou migration route.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-95	AREA B -NORTH PRO: can release yearlings into nearby herd during migration.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-96	AREA B -NORTH PRO: Area B (north/south) seems to be the best overall option for a fence.	No follow up action required.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-97	AREA B -NORTH CON: area would impact traditional use (e.g., this is a good hunting area used by CPDFN) - would need to consult the land users first before selecting this site.	This information in mentioned in the Candidate Area Selection Report.
WKSP2-98	AREA B -NORTH CON: there are houses/cabins along Winefred River so a buffer would be required (>1.5 km).	This information in mentioned in the Candidate Area Selection Report.
WKSP2-99	AREA B -NORTH CON: First Nations have plans for roads from north, east to Dillon.	This information in mentioned in the Candidate Area Selection Report.
WKSP2-100	AREA B -NORTH CON: with good road access it could become noisy.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-101	AREA B -NORTH CON: access is only on one side.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-102	AREA B -NORTH CON: is there a power supply?	This will need to be considered as part of final site selection.
WKSP2-103	AREA B -NORTH CON: may be restrictions due to LARP (not sure of restrictions on fence and intent coincide).	We do not know what, if any, restrictions there may be but land use planning is included in the Regulatory Engagement Plan.
WKSP2-104	AREA B -NORTH CON: would need to ground truth to ensure adequate habitat and food.	Ground truthing will be done as part of final site selection.
WKSP2-105	AREA B -NORTH CON: what is the density of intact forest vs logged areas?.	Ground truthing will be done as part of final site selection.
WKSP2-106	AREA B -NORTH CON: if the area intersects an existing caribou migration route we may not want to interfere with it.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-107	AREA B -NORTH CON: migration interference (may place stress on caribou within the fence if they cannot join the herd outside of the fence, when they see them).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-108	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: good caribou habitat.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-109	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: good quality bog habitat but no jackpine	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-110	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: 100% habitat value as per ALT (bogs/fen for winter and mixed forest for summer).	No follow up action required.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-111	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: minimal disturbances as the area is in a park.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-112	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: seems like it would offer more protection from non-Aboriginal use (e.g., poachers).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-113	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: little to no industry (and hence noise).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-114	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: habitat restoration has already started.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-115	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: area offers more bog (winter food).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-116	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: access is okay.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-117	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: there is migration of caribou in this area.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-118	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: can release yearling into a nearby herd.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-119	AREA B -SOUTH PRO: Area B (north/south) seems to be the best overall option for a fence.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-120	AREA B -SOUTH CON: area would impact traditional use (e.g., less so than north option for CPDFN) - does not mean a 'no-go' but would need to consult the land users first before selecting this site.	This information in mentioned in the Candidate Area Selection Report.
WKSP2-121	AREA B -SOUTH CON: there are houses/cabins along Winefred River so a buffer would be required (>1.5 km).	This information in mentioned in the Candidate Area Selection Report.
WKSP2-122	AREA B -SOUTH CON: area lacks water.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-123	AREA B -SOUTH CON: only access is in the northwest corner.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-124	AREA B -SOUTH CON: may have limited power in this area.	This information in mentioned in the siting report.
WKSP2-125	AREA B -SOUTH CON: may be restrictions due to LARP (not sure of restrictions on fence and intent coincide).	We do not know what, if any, restrictions there may be but land use planning is included in the Regulatory Engagement Plan.
WKSP2-126	AREA B -SOUTH CON: constructability in this area is more difficult due to wetness/bog.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-127	AREA B -SOUTH CON: would need to ground truth to ensure adequate habitat and food.	Ground truthing will be done as part of final site selection.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-128	AREA B -SOUTH CON: if the area intersects an existing caribou migration route we may not want to interfere with it.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-129	AREA B -SOUTH CON: migration interference (may place stress on caribou within the fence if they cannot join the herd outside of the fence, when they see them).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-130	AREA B -NORTH OF NORTHERN BORDER PRO: area identified as suitable through community mapping sessions.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-131	AREA B -NORTH OF NORTHERN BORDER CON: is it outside of the range - need to investigate.	Northern boundary of CA-B North extends outside of GoA-defined range for ESAR.
FENCE LAYOUT: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON CANDIDATE AREA C		
WKSP2-132	Recommendation to use traditional names for fenced area and features.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-133	AREA C -NORTH PRO: good location for caribou habitat.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-134	AREA C -NORTH PRO: caribou already occupy this area (caribou collar data, TK).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-135	AREA C -NORTH PRO: less cut would be needed for the fenceline (could use road/railway RoW).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-136	AREA C -NORTH PRO: access for the utility corridor (for maintenance).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-137	AREA C -NORTH CON: there is highway/railway/gas plant noise that could disturb caribou.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-138	AREA C -NORTH CON: future development in the utility corridor.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-139	AREA C -NORTH CON: already a lot of human use of area (gas plants, highway, roads, transmission line) and therefore will be the most difficult of all three areas to minimize (effects of) human disturbance.	No follow up action required.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-140	AREA C -NORTH CON: recreationists will get into the area via the transmission line.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-141	AREA C -NORTH CON: already used by caribou - are we closing off use by caribou not in the fence?	This is listed as a risk in the Risk Management Planning Guide. CA-C North occurs within GoA-defined range for CL herd. Area inside a fence would be inaccessible to wild caribou.
WKSP2-142	AREA C -NORTH CON: less fen/bog than in other candidate areas.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-143	AREA C -NORTH CON: will further restrict already restricted TLU in the area.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-144	AREA C -SOUTH PRO: area offers more diverse habitat types (especially for summer).	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-145	AREA C -SOUTH CON: existence of gas plants and access roads.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-146	AREA C -EXTENSION TO THE NORTH PRO: good caribou habitat.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-147	AREA C -EXTENSION TO THE NORTH PRO: increases area (fence) size for Area C.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-148	AREA C -EAST SIDE OF UTILITY CORRIDOR PRO: avoids the utility corridor intersecting the fenced area.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-149	AREA C -EAST SIDE OF UTILITY CORRIDOR PRO: combination of the above possible layouts for Area C.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-150	AREA C -EAST SIDE OF UTILITY CORRIDOR PRO: increases available habitat types by combining North and South layouts for Area C.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-151	AREA C -NORTH OF CLYDE LAKE PRA CON: no access in this area.	No follow up action required.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN		
WKSP2-152	The Pilot should be a shared community project with shared outcomes and shared construction and management.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-153	The Pilot should provide local opportunities for [local] work/jobs/training.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-154	The Pilot should engage local and First Nation [Aboriginal] contractors where possible.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-155	The Pilot should provide employment opportunities to First Nations [Aboriginal communities].	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-156	The Pilot should provide capacity development opportunities for First Nations [Aboriginal communities].	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP2-157	All communities should be brought together to discuss sharing jobs for the project.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Employing Local Aboriginal Communities.'
WKSP2-158	Build a cabin in the enclosure for community cultural use and have a community 'gate keeper' who would use the cabin.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-159	Monitoring should be quiet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fat tire bikes; • maintenance; • snow loads; • wire energized; and • o bull damage. 	Maintenance, electrified fence wires, bull damage and snow load are covered Operation and Maintenance Planning Guide. Environmental conditions would likely be incorporated in to a final Monitoring and Research Plan developed by the proponent.
WKSP2-160	The Pilot should monitor heavily for the first couple of years, then can adjust if needed.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-161	Set out remote cameras surrounding the fenced area.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-162	The fenced area can serve as a safe place for TLU mentoring (mentoring ground for TLU).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-163	could have educational signage about the need to respect the area.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction' and under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-164	The Pilot should have a policy that gives preference to Indigenous companies for contract work.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Employing Local Aboriginal Communities.'
WKSP2-165	If the Project submission includes a formal presentation to government (or anyone), have an Aboriginal participant co-present on the importance of being involved.	December hand-off presentation to GoA to include a First Nation and Métis co-presenter.
WKSP2-166	Aboriginal people want the Pilot project to be an equal partnership with government.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Sharing Responsibility.'
WKSP2-167	At the start of the Pilot, have an Elder ceremony to bless the project and then have an annual blessing to bless the birthing (each community to participate, have a meal and bring youth).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction' and under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN		
WKSP2-168	Idea: provide opportunity for roadside viewing (negative side: may habituate animals).	The final Pilot site, may have opportunities for viewing but it depends on location.
WKSP2-169	Restrict access during calving season (and/or other key times).	This is covered in the Access Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-170	Consider current and future TLU in access management planning.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction' This is covered in the Access Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-171	Limit human use as much as possible (limit to staff, trappers and for TLU).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations' and under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP2-172	Will there be constraints on traditional use (or suspended use)?	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP2-173	Will First Nations [Aboriginal hunters] be allowed to hunt inside the fence?	This will be covered in the Consultation that needs to be done and is also included in the Access Management Planning Guide.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-174	Access for TLU to depend on spiritual/cultural values inside the fence.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'
WKSP2-175	Needed TLU access may be seasonal (e.g., to harvest fiddleheads, muskeg tea, mint, rabbits) and users may change with the seasons.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction' and under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-176	Should have access for traditional plant collection.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP2-177	Should have access for trappers for smaller animals.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction' and under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP2-178	The Access Management Plan should be trapper-friendly and accommodate current access.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-179	No recreational use, no aggregates, no petroleum and natural gas development should be allowed in order to meet Pilot objectives.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP2-180	No outfitters should be allowed in the fenced area (overhead fly-overs).	Engagement with recreational users is included in the Access Management Planning Guide and is unlikely to be allowed.
WKSP2-181	If asking for collective community access agreement then have meaningful co-management as respect for willingness for a collaborative approach.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations' and under 'Sharing Responsibility.'
WKSP2-182	Could have a main gate and then one other gate for additional access.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-183	Gate(s) could have a swipe pass that records use.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-184	Limit the number of people who control access – this could be shared among communities.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-185	Assess access as project evolves – monitor and adjust need for access control.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-186	There should be no other [new] land use in the fence or abandon existing land use (e.g., oil and gas).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-187	There should be no new commercial use for 10 years (seismic, aggregate, petroleum and natural gas development); if there is existing activity see if it has an impact and if the impact is significant move the fence.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-188	Could move location of access points to correspond to land use changes.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-189	Limit the number of access points (e.g., only one).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-190	Access point signage should include Cree and Déné names for caribou.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-191	Need to have an emergency release protocol for fire (could be remotely controlled to save the caribou while ensuring human safety).	Included in the Emergency Response and Risk Management Planning Guides.
WKSP2-192	Design a communications system/strategy to coordinate TLU among harvesters [repeat and refresh] – could include this in regular project communications and updates.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations' as well as in the Aboriginal Consultation Plan.
WKSP2-193	The Communities would be giving up a lot to have this site near by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> communities must be meaningfully involved in trade-off discussions. 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and Interests.'
WKSP2-194	Plans should respect each community's protocols.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON CARIBOU HUSBANDRY PLAN (note that there is also application to the RESEARCH AND MONITORING PLAN)		
WKSP2-195	Stagger the ages of captured cows (replace cows yearly to maintain a mixture).	This is considered generally in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide. The idea is to maintain adult female breeders for multiple years and replace as needed.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-196	Focus on right age of cows to maximize breeding success (aged 2-6 years) and release after 5 to 10 years.	This is considered generally in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide, through suggestion of checking tooth wear of captured animals.
WKSP2-197	Keep cows behind fence for a 3 year period.	This is considered generally in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide. The idea is to maintain adult female breeders for multiple years and replace as needed.
WKSP2-198	Limit human interaction with caribou.	This is considered generally in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-199	Do not want caribou to be dependent on humans.	This is considered generally in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide, as limiting disturbance to caribou. Once caribou are put behind the fence, it is the responsibility of the Pilot to make sure they are healthy so the caribou rely on good management.
WKSP2-200	Caribou should only be fed natural food (shrubs, caribou moss, etc.); no other feed of any source, no salts).	This is considered generally in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide and the Fence and Handling Facility Construction Planning Guide, which emphasizes a large enough area to allow caribou to feed naturally. However, once caribou are put behind the fence it is the responsibility of the Pilot to make sure they are healthy and so good management is needed. This may require supplemental feed and minerals.
WKSP2-201	Using feeding to lure caribou into pens makes sense now (less stress to move them), I feel better about that now.	No follow up action required.
WKSP2-202	Minimize the manipulation of caribou (e.g., using needles/tranquilizers).	This is addressed in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide. Handling of caribou will be minimized/reduced to what is required to sort, capture, and translocation yearlings.
WKSP2-203	Release into the right habitat at the right time of the year.	Details for release locations and timing will be determined, but will be based on maximizing success.
WKSP2-204	Release into herds that are migrating in the spring/fall (e.g., Area B migration next to fence).	Details for release locations and timing will be determined, but will be based on maximizing success.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-205	Will just yearlings be released or will they be released with adult(s)?	Options for release are described in the husbandry plan.
WKSP2-206	How will yearlings integrate into the wild outside of their family (if no mature females)?	Options for releasing juveniles with mature females are highlighted in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide. Actual release will likely be monitored and adapted accordingly.
WKSP2-207	Can we track common migration trails and avoid them? (e.g., there is an E-W migration trails above Area B and have heard of a N-S trail next to Area B but have not seen it).	We do not have any specific data on migration trails.
WKSP2-208	Have a 'practice pen' to expose yearlings to predators.	The husbandry plan recognizes the potential value and use of pre-release training. These details will need to be set up as adaptive management trials.
WKSP2-209	Need ideas to show yearlings risk of predators.	This is highlighted in the Caribou Husbandry Management Planning Guide. Handling of caribou will be minimal.
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON WILDLIFE AND PREDATOR MANAGEMENT PLAN (note that there is also application to the RESEARCH AND MONITORING PLAN)		
WKSP2-210	Who takes the predators out of the fenced area?	Options are identified in the Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-211	Do not kill any animals if you do not need to.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Governance'
WKSP2-212	Chase wolves out of fenced area (flush).	Options are identified in the Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-213	For bears it depends on the season (need to find dens – do pre-monitoring of den sites) and then flush out.	Options are identified in the Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-214	Would need to do a few sweeps to flush predators – work with communities on the plan.	Options are identified in the Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-215	Hunting inside the fence would be too easy, not fair to the animals.	Options for humane control of wildlife inside the fence are identified in the Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide.
WKSP2-216	Cannot have zero deer or moose but OK to take some out of the fenced area.	The Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide identifies a management objective of zero deer and moose inside the fence.
WKSP2-217	Build three sides of the fence and then sweep for moose/deer/predators.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP2-218	The key is to monitor if moose are good or bad inside of the fence to determine whether or not to eliminate them – first monitor how moose left inside are impacting caribou (habitat) – may be OK to kill some moose if they are having an impact on caribou habitat.	The Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide identifies a management objective of zero deer and moose inside the fence. This would minimize risk of adverse effects on habitat and to internal fences.
WKSP2-219	Consider density of each wildlife population to decide on removal from the fenced area.	The Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide identifies objectives (and supporting rationale) for wildlife densities inside the fence.
WKSP2-220	Involve communities and trappers in the plan.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.' The Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guide identifies Aboriginal hunters/trappers as potential partners in wildlife management inside fence.
WKSP2-221	Focus should be on caribou inside the fence (if it is a small area then can eliminate other animals).	The primary objective of the Husbandry and Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guides is to maintain healthy caribou inside fence.
WKSP2-222	View as a partnership with communities and work on all aspects of management (e.g., ask communities if there is a traditional need when a predator is sighted).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-223	<p>If animals are killed, communities should be given the animals for traditional use. First Nations [Aboriginal communities] will make use of the whole animal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include in management plan parameters to manage distribution of carcasses; and consider regulatory conflicts (AEP). 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: BREAKOUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON RESEARCH AND MONITORING PLAN		
WKSP2-224	A different monitoring focus needed – work on the communities with that.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP2-225	How will caribou respond to feeling trapped/stressed?	The primary objective of the Caribou Husbandry Management and Predator and Wildlife Management Planning Guides is to maintain healthy caribou inside fence.
WKSP2-226	Use Calgary Zoo as a resource for behavioural studies or re-introduction advice.	Calgary Zoo experts have been identified as important sources of information (husbandry guidelines).
WKSP2-227	Include 'incidental monitoring' (e.g., from land users when they are in the fenced area).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP2-228	Need to put more time into collecting knowledge once the fence area is selected.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP2-229	Need a baseline regional study for restoration and reclamation.	We expect that the GoA, as part of their implementation plans for caribou range plans, will need to develop this. COSIA has also been advancing these ideas, with course scale (i.e., township scale) mapping of where to prioritize restoration efforts.
WKSP2-230	There is an opportunity for on the ground community monitoring (will increase power/influence of project).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP2-231	Must do archaeology and heritage studies/TLUs for the fence area.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP2-232	Make use of local TK in research and monitoring.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP2-233	Include cultural monitoring with surveyors and wildlife management.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP2-234	Integrate monitoring for the Pilot into existing community monitoring efforts.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP2-235	There is an opportunity for local training.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-236	There are opportunities for community student involvement (can be included in school curriculum).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP2-237	The Pilot could have community land users teach youth hunting/land use inside of the fence.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP2-238	Need to monitor what is going on with other animals outside of the fence (e.g., migration impediment, etc.).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP2-239	Need to integrate plans (with COSIA/other).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integration with Other Plans.'
WKSP2-240	Should use a regional approach for community involvement, each has a 'piece of the pie' so there's no fighting, want collaboration.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Continued Involvement.'

Table 3 October 4 and 5 CRPP Workshop - Community Input

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: GROUP SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS		
WKSP3-1	PRIORITY RISK: adequate egress for caribou to escape in an emergency situation (failed gate design); in case of emergency need adequate egress points for caribou to escape (in all four corners).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-2	PRIORITY RISK: predator incursion; have a plan to remove.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-3	PRIORITY RISK: poachers.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-4	<p>PRIORITY RISK: inadequate onsite communications (inadequate communications strategy/plan for public, Communities, hunters and other land users).</p> <p>Include local and general public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop support for the project through effective communication; • focus on local trappers; and • risk of Statements of Concern during regulatory process. 	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-5	Air Quality Risk – set up air quality monitoring around the fenced area.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-6	Water Quality Risk – monitor for contaminants in water.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-7	Sink Hole Risk – sink holes may occur inside of the fence.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-8	Risk – underground fires.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-9	Risk – unintended changes in species assemblages inside of the fenced area (e.g., furbearers).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-10	Caribou-specific Risk/Hazard - impact of fence on behaviour and stress.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-11	Caribou-specific Risk/Hazard -effect on migratory movements.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-12	Caribou-specific Risk/Hazard - impact to free-ranging caribou and other wildlife from exclusion by the fence.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-13	Procurement Process Risk - how will the project manage risk of missed opportunity to hire/engage trappers.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-14	Procurement Process Risk - loss of (trapping) income to local members.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-15	Risk - management operations/activities inside of the fence may negatively impact caribou: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caribou awareness of workers; and • need to minimize disturbance to caribou inside of the fence. 	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-16	Negative Impacts to Cultural Land Use/Activities Risk - need local buy-in (communities and trappers) to implement and operate the project (seek approval all the way through the tiers: harvesters, berry-pickers, communities).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-17	Predator Risk – use of fence by predators outside of the fenced area to hunt wildlife (use fence to corral prey for take down).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-18	Environmental Risk – climate change impact on disease outbreaks in caribou.	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-19	Risk - other emergencies and responses inside of the fence may cause unintended impacts to caribou (e.g., pipeline spill or well blowout).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-20	Risk to other wildlife – impact of fence to other wildlife (e.g., birds including protected species [migratory birds]).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.
WKSP3-21	Hunting Risk - need adequate signage (hunters need to be aware of project to avoid harm to caribou).	Included in the Risk Management Planning Guide as an identified risk.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: GROUP SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLANS		
WKSP3-22	Additional Private Sector Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trappers; and • Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers. 	Included in the Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guide.
WKSP3-23	Additional Public Sector Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Lake Air Weapons Range; • AEP; • Transport Canada; • Environment and Climate Change Canada; • AER; • ACO; • RCMP; • SRD; and • DFO. 	Included in the Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guide.
WKSP3-24	Additional Civil Society Stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFB CL; • Alberta Fish and Game Association; and • Nature Conservancy. 	Included in the Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guide.
WKSP3-25	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: newsletter.	Included in the Communications and Outreach, Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-26	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: COSIA website	Documents for this scope of work will be posted on the COSIA website. Implementation of the Pilot will not involve COSIA members as proponents.
WKSP3-27	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: GoA website.	The Stakeholder Engagement and Communication and Outreach Planning Guides include website development for the proponent but do not specify placement of information on the GoA website.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-28	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: Pilot proponent website.	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-29	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: engage through special events and activities (facility tour, presentation of research results).	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-30	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: participation in conferences/workshops presenting progress/data/results.	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-31	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: "Brown Bag Lunch" through provincial associations (e.g., Alberta Society of Professional Biologists).	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-32	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: social media - updates on progress, milestones, etc. Important to update, upload info (videos) on project.	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-33	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: webinars to generate ideas, elicit feedback and/or answer a set of pre-determined questions.	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-34	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: focus / working groups.	Included in the Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guide.
WKSP3-35	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: town / community meetings / open house.	Included in the Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guide.
WKSP3-36	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: show a virtual reality 3D model of landscape with/without project (pre and post).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide.
WKSP3-37	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: use a stationary cam, like Eaglecam, for people to view.	Included in the Communications and Outreach Planning Guide.
WKSP3-38	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: make sure Band office / Métis office is aware of the project so they can communicate with land users when they come in and tailor so that community can share information themselves.	Included in the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under Continued Involvement.
WKSP3-39	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: continue informing / updating this group (or another similar group of community organizations) on what happens with project (sharing how information was used is key, follow up on this engagement).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-40	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: Management Planning Guides may go into the void, opportunity to follow up on this (and other aspects) would be good way to demonstrate how information was used (or not).	Included in the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under Integrating Traditional Knowledge.
WKSP3-41	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: do not use vague language, be clear and specific (it is OK to be wrong, so long as you can explain what happened and related change needed - getting plans really tight is key).	Included in the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under Integrating Traditional Knowledge.
WKSP3-42	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: develop brochures for all active parties within 100 km of the project (include information on caribou as well as Communities in the brochure).	Included in the Communications and Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Planning Guides.
WKSP3-43	Suggested Communication/Engagement Method: information about the project to be put in hunting guides / regulations / newsletters so hunters know that the area is there before they walk on top of it.	Included in the Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under Integrating Operations.
MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDES: GROUP SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION PLAN		
WKSP3-44	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: follow community-specific consultation guidelines/protocols where they exist.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-45	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: purchase and use Community Knowledge Keeper and other data layers developed to support TLU studies.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-46	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: provide for community-led site-specific TLU collection understanding that it will take time (3 months min) and money (Communities are often rushed to do these studies so allow for enough time).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-47	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: Best Practice is having on the ground communications needed to inform members, to lead to United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (free prior and informed consent).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-48	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: be sensitive to participant fatigue in doing this (and mindful of UNDRIP BP).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-49	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: recognize that each community is unique and different.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-50	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: develop a dedicated Working Group with each community group for this project, could consider multi-community depending on location of Pilot (can self-select to participate).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-51	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: develop a plan to continue consistent knowledge and resources into construction and operations phases; 'life of project participation.'	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-52	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: when you are a trapper AND community member, what kind of consideration would proponent need to have? Aboriginal versus trapper rights, how are they integrated? Trappers must be included.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-53	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: consider Trapper Consultation and Compensation Guidelines (developed by Fort McKay), understanding that they may need to be updated.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-54	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: compensate for loss of livelihood.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-55	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: develop an Agreement or MOU for impact and/or consultation with Communities.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-56	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: do not come to community with a closed mind – hate when cannot influence proponent when they come to us.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-57	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: be clear on the uncertainties of the impacts and success of the project.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-58	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: want to see information (gathered from Communities) used, not sitting on shelf.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-59	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: Best Practice is to support community-led TLU studies, not proponent-led studies using the proponent's resources (consultants).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-60	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: bring the right people to meetings who can answer questions in real time.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-61	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: involve Environment and Climate Change Canada (as they are responsible for recovery and more broadly recognize Aboriginal Peoples).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-62	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: provide an orientation on caribou for contractors and anyone involved on project (like a 101).	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-63	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: create communications on the project for local use (stock in camps, etc.), put in wildlife management/hunting guides.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-64	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: clear evaluation/success metrics are needed - it is problematic if you do not have these when you go into a community as your audience will not be able to tell if mitigations work without metrics.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-65	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: include a third party (neutral) to be at the meetings (facilitator) and provide a translator if needed.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-66	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: a Best Practice would be to have Transport Canada involved in dialogue (NRCan too) for no fly zones, include restriction on recreational drones, but could use drones instead of humans for caribou monitoring/management work.	Use of drones included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations'. Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-67	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: keep up consultation well through the life of the project to support relationships with communities.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.
WKSP3-68	Important Issue to Consider / Best Practice / Community Preference: provide capacity for technical expertise when needed for communities.	Included in the Aboriginal Consultation Planning Guide as a Best Practice/Community Preference.

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT BREAK OUT SESSION COMMUNITY INPUT ON RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT		
WKSP3-69	Overarching Recommendation: GoA should give due considerations for these recommendations.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Governance.'
WKSP3-70	Overarching Recommendation: the Pilot is in essence a 'big experiment' and therefore we need to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outcomes are clear, including metrics (including non-caribou metrics both inside and surrounding the fence); and the Pilot takes a scientific, humane and ethical approach in its implementation . 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Governance.'
WKSP3-71	Overarching Recommendation: integrate TK into all aspects of the project for the regulatory application	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Continued Involvement.'
WKSP3-72	Overarching Recommendation: regulatory uncertainty often affects the timing of consultation - appropriate timeframes for meaningful consultation to occur is needed.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Timing.'
WKSP3-73	Project Phase Recommendation: appropriate time frame for final site selection should be 1 - 2 years.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP3-74	Project Phase Recommendation: Community input is critically important to selecting the final site.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP3-75	Project Phase Recommendation: for the final site TK collection requires 8 to 12 months – will depend on other TLU studies/input required for other projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tentative TLU plan would be to start in late winter (January and run until summer/fall); and for the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range there would need to be an activity plan developed prior to the TLUS. 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-76	Project Phase Recommendation: parallel/coordinate TLU with assessment required under regulatory requirements.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP3-77	Project Phase Recommendation: consultation on site selection should also occur with Environment Canada (Environment and Climate Change Canada).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP3-78	Project Phase Recommendation: when consultation starts, recognize this exercise (the planning and design engagement) is preliminary and does not constrain future requirements.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP3-79	Project Phase Recommendation: speak to RFMA holders [and hunters] in all three candidate areas to help determine the final site.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Final Site Selection.'
WKSP3-80	Project Phase Recommendation: appropriate time frame for construction should be 1 - 2 years.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-81	Project Phase Recommendation: construction should minimize footprint.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-82	Project Phase Recommendation: source materials locally (e.g., fence posts).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-83	Project Phase Recommendation: provide Caribou 101 training to those working on the fence (this would include providing training and education about caribou as well as cultural awareness re: communities and their perspective).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-84	Project Phase Recommendation: have a communications plan/strategy for local communities.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-85	Project Phase Recommendation: sequence fence construction so wildlife can be removed.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-86	<p>Project Phase Recommendation: recognize timing constraints – plan for one to two winter seasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timing constraints due to environmental conditions (frozen ground); • goal to minimize disturbance to caribou; and • plan for contingencies during construction which may take two winter seasons in total. 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-86	Project Phase Recommendation: use knowledgeable local hunters to remove wildlife and plan/sequence fence construction accordingly.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-86	<p>Project Phase Recommendation: have zoned electrification for the fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoned electrification for the fence was based on a concept of using switches to be able to isolate portions of the electrified fence in order to diagnose where it may have been grounded out (due to contact with vegetation or tree fall). This point was made based on a previous conversation from Workshop #2 - that with the new energizers, you can also place monitors in your electric fence to pinpoint which monitored zones in the fence are energized or not. It is also possible to use a remote turn off the energizer while you repair the electric fence, and to turn it back on. 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-86	Project Phase Recommendation: ensure continuity from construction through to operations.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Construction.'
WKSP3-86	Project Phase Recommendation: timeframe of 10 years is appropriate.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-86	Project Phase Recommendation: have signage around and outside of the fence (~1/4 mile).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-86	Project Phase Recommendation: have a zoned electrical fence to support timely maintenance.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-86	Project Phase Recommendation: hand-cut trees vs. mulching.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-87	Project Phase Recommendation: provide notice in hunting guides.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-88	Project Phase Recommendation: communicate location of project to hunters through signage and hunting regulations.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-89	Project Phase Recommendation: operations will also need a predator removal plan.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-90	Project Phase Recommendation: minimize human involvement inside of the fence.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-91	Project Phase Recommendation: limit human group size and by season (e.g., calving).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-92	Project Phase Recommendation: minimize need for additional footprint (e.g., roads).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-93	Project Phase Recommendation: monitor for potential effects outside of the fence (e.g., predator-prey relationships).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-94	Project Phase Recommendation: have a robust, structured and rigorous research and monitoring program involving local communities and pair science with TK – emphasis on a collaborative relationship as the foundation for research.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-95	Project Phase Recommendation: do not allow drones except for possibly monitoring.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-96	Project Phase Recommendation: monitor for 'domestication,' if monitoring shows domestication occurring develop mitigation (e.g., haze with dogs).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Operations.'
WKSP3-97	Project Phase Recommendation: include reviewing if there is adequate habitat outside of the fence.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Project Review.'
WKSP3-98	Project Phase Recommendation: review should include how caribou that are released to the wild will survive and integrate with wild populations.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Project Review.'
WKSP3-99	Opportunity Recommendation: include studies/report on population and conditions needed for meaningful rights discussions (trade-offs).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Treaty and Aboriginal Rights and Interests.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-100	Opportunity Recommendation: differentiate rights (long term, legal) from livelihood (daily, lifestyle, worldview) and ensure that 'interests' are not lost in the 'rights' discussion.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Treaty and Aboriginal Rights and Interests.'
WKSP3-101	Opportunity Recommendation: trade-off discussions should be meaningful and impactful.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Treaty and Aboriginal Rights and Interests.'
WKSP3-102	Opportunity Recommendation: maintain/respect trappers' rights.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Treaty and Aboriginal Rights and Interests.'
WKSP3-103	Opportunity Recommendation: consider compensation for trappers and traditional land users.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Treaty and Aboriginal Rights and Interests.'
WKSP3-104	Opportunity Recommendation: understand that Communities and individuals have other interests besides caribou (e.g., moose, furbearers).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Respecting Treaty and Aboriginal Rights and Interests.'
WKSP3-105	Opportunity Recommendation: need to recognize that some traditional activities may not be compatible with the management of the project.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'
WKSP3-106	Opportunity Recommendation: conduct workshops on traditional protocols (in the communities, e.g., grades 4-5) – e.g., awareness workshop on overhunting.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'
WKSP3-107	Opportunity Recommendation: have teaching and learning as well as update events for communities.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Supporting Cultural Relevance.'
WKSP3-108	Opportunity Recommendation: understand and work on the inter-relationship between species, declining populations and habitat.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP3-109	Opportunity Recommendation: Communities are not subject to the tag system so need to increase awareness of the impacts from hunting.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-110	Opportunity Recommendation: use TK as springboard for wolf, moose, etc. management.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP3-111	Opportunity Recommendation: TK collection should be ongoing through every step of the project, not just at the start.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP3-112	Opportunity Recommendation: a minimum of 4 months is required for TLU studies – to include spring/summer/fall.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP3-113	Opportunity Recommendation: it will be important to demonstrate how TK influenced the project.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Integrating Traditional Knowledge.'
WKSP3-114	Opportunity Recommendation: keep caribou welfare a priority and recognize that we currently do not know enough.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP3-115	Opportunity Recommendation: larger land use management effort is required beyond the fence (broader caribou management strategy is needed).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP3-116	Opportunity Recommendation: recognize that caribou are not like cattle.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP3-117	Opportunity Recommendation: cultural or community opportunities to do traditional teachings should not interfere with the prime objective of the project (land use) - caribou needs come first.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP3-118	Opportunity Recommendation: include land use by other animals (not just caribou).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-119	Opportunity Recommendation: opportunity to change/improve traditional trapping ideologies - making trapping a respectful and respected activity again-the fence project could be a catalyst for this opportunity to teach the right way.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Recognizing Existing and Future Land Use.'
WKSP3-120	Opportunity Recommendation: there is two-way capacity that includes research and TK views.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP3-121	Opportunity Recommendation: develop a plan for identifying and acting on opportunities – as the project progresses, test those opportunities and revisit the plan (adaptive management).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP3-122	Opportunity Recommendation: have students and youth on the ground from the beginning (every step of the project).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP3-123	Opportunity Recommendation: develop educational programs about project progress, etc.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP3-124	Opportunity Recommendation: capacity development opportunities include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stable funding for consultation departments; • ability to engage in the decisions about the project; • development of a guardianship program; • capacity for Communities to manage the whole project by themselves eventually; • development of a cultural awareness program and 'caribou 101' program (not just a one-way street); and • building relationships with schools, contractors, proponent, etc. including developing apprenticeship programs. 	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Building Capacity.'
WKSP3-125	Opportunity Recommendation: source materials locally (e.g., fence posts).	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Employing Local Aboriginal Communities.'

	Concern/Recommendation Expressed	Project Team Follow Up
WKSP3-126	Opportunity Recommendation: TK should be compensated, like other expertise, and should be part of an ongoing relationship.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Employing Local Aboriginal Communities.'
WKSP3-127	Opportunity Recommendation: promote shared respect – flows back to meaningful involvement.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Sharing Responsibility.'
WKSP3-128	Opportunity Recommendation: consider co-management structure but ensure it is clearly defined.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Sharing Responsibility.'
WKSP3-129	Opportunity Recommendation: co-management to consider a transition plan to Community ownership of some kind.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Sharing Responsibility.'
WKSP3-130	Opportunity Recommendation: ultimate goal is for Communities to be more involved in big picture resource management.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Sharing Responsibility.'
WKSP3-131	Opportunity Recommendation: consider how Communities can have ownership through their participation in the project.	Included in Aboriginal Community Recommendations Report under 'Sharing Responsibility.'