

Lake. We'll look beyond Tsu Lake to see if the material makes its way to the mouth or not.

If this project goes ahead, most of the water will not be diverted through the spillway and Trudel Creek. It'll be going through the new plant, and this creek will actually go back to a relatively normal state, in terms of the amount of water that flows through it. You won't see that kind of erosion downstream.

Right now it is being eroded, and we weren't trying to hide anything here. We didn't do any work on this part of the system this year, and didn't want to present something we haven't started yet.

Laura Boucher

I think that if you're going to do an information meeting, we should be told the whole story... exactly where you're at. We're the ones that are going to be impacted by this. We already are. Getting all the information would be better than bits and pieces. How many information meetings are you planning to have?

Response

This is the first general public information meeting. But in addition to information meetings there are other options available if the communities want them. Information meetings are quite structured and have to be forced into a short period of time. It's possible that workshops are another way to deal with some of these things. The communities could tell us how they want to receive the information. If what we're presenting doesn't meet your needs, we need to know to present the information better so we can respond differently.

Laura Boucher

It's not what we want to know that I'm talking about. It's what the company's been up to. What kind of studies have you done? There are hunters and trappers are up there all the time. This affects the people that are on the bay of the Taltson River.

Response

A lot of that was reviewed in summary form tonight. Some of the information is presented in the handouts and there will be more meetings. Does that answer your concern?

Laura B.

If you guys are going to be our partners, and we're not sure what you're up to, how do we know what to ask about?

Diane Giroux

Before a decision is made, all the information has to be gathered, and we're still in the information gathering stage. From a scientific point of view, we haven't fully identified what the impacts are going to be. We haven't determined from a business point of view, what the financial aspects of the deal will be.

If the community supports this project, the current structure for licensing development on the land is through the Mackenzie Valley (MVIERB) process. Within Akaitcho there are Interim

Measure Agreements in place. There are very specific criteria in the IMA, which is the pre-screening process for applications. They relate to areas of environmental, spiritual and social impact. In a lot of ways, the criteria are more rigid than what is in the existing legislation. There was a ministerial directive signed regarding Akaitcho's IMA that ensures that these criteria are something that must be adhered to. With reference to the environmental information being presented now, most of it is based on scientific information. With our IMA criteria, it goes beyond that. It goes into the impacts on the users of the land that will result from this type of development. It can't be a strictly a business deal with us. Things don't work that way.

Wilfred Simon

There are a lot of new people at this meeting. You didn't bring much information to this meeting regarding the environmental studies you said you've been doing. Last time you brought just about everything regarding this dam and what has happened to the land and the animals, but you didn't bring so much tonight. You should have brought more so that the people here tonight could understand those impacts.

What I got from the last meeting (December 2003) was that the environmental impact from this development would be greater than you suggested tonight. It sounds tonight like the only impact will be a bit of flooding.

Now, I want to ask about devolution. If devolution comes, who will be the main players if devolution comes tomorrow?

Response

If devolution happened tomorrow, instead of having the GNWT responsible for various chunks of land, the Aboriginal people would have it in writing that they are responsible for program delivery. In terms of Newco, there would still be three partners.

Wilfred Simon

But if devolution comes, will we have to renegotiate?

Response

No, not unless the three partners decide that is the best thing to do. Devolution does not mean we have to renegotiate.

Wilfred Simon

What about land claims? For instance, Treaty 8 is still fighting for their land claims and we don't want anything to interfere with that process. There are groups from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Metis that want to claim some Treaty 8 land. If the government sees who the Treaty 8 land really belongs to, there will only be two partners. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Metis will be out of there, and you'll have to renegotiate.

Response

I think we understand your point. However, if you have a business deal, you would probably want to honour that deal. Just because there is a change in the way government is structured, it could have an impact, but it doesn't mean you'd have to or want to walk

away from the deal. These things are hypothetical. They need to get addressed, but we're not the group to say how these things will work.

Wilfred Simon

I'm not saying you are, but we need to be prepared for these things if we're going to sign deals and be partners.

Chief Robert Sayine

I'm asking this question on behalf of an Elder. Say we are negotiating this partnership and the Akaitcho decided it didn't want to get into this kind of business. Would this business deal still go ahead with or without us?

Response

That is also hypothetical. It sounds like a decision has been made about something that hasn't happened yet. Right now, the partners are trying to find a way to work together in a consensus process and to see if there is a project worth working on.

(Jason LePine) However, it's a valid question. We've always been looking at this as an opportunity and we've never had discussion on how it might work otherwise. We've never had any official discussions about it, but if Akaitcho is not on board, I see it as we all walk away. It's as simple as that.

Diane Giroux

It won't be up to the Technical Committee to decide whether proceed if one of the partners drops out. It will have to go back to the communities and the regions. It goes back to the people who have the authority to decide based on mandates by their members.

Richard Simon

In the history of the South Slave region, we've had development. I'm glad that Diane, Robert and Jason brought up the concern about consent and that you mentioned consensus. Past projects and mega projects went ahead regardless of consent and consensus. The last major project that was looked at was the Slave River hydro development. I worked as a liaison officer and I found that things were changing. All participants from this region were treated equally (the Dene and the Metis) and were participants in that process. The community members and membership have to consent to this to move ahead.

Besides the economic benefits, I can see this project providing training and some skills development, and ownership by South Slave people. It's a step in the right direction for Dene and Metis people of this area to use this as a vehicle to promote their impact/resource management agreements they have in place. As the Chief and Sub-Chief mentioned, presently the Akaitcho Territory Government does not fully agree with or participate in the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act. The membership here believe that act accommodates land claims that happened in the past and have been finalized. That act wasn't created for

development here in the South Slave. I can see this project as a vehicle to promote our idea of resource management here.

A lot of my friends are not working. How many jobs and how much money will be generated by this project? What about business opportunities for people in this community and the South Slave area?

Response

The review board process will be tough, but it will be even tougher if we don't have everyone on board and we don't have all our data.

In terms of employment benefits, someone's going to have to build power poles, clear the right of way ... if the project is approved and Newco is created, we'll bring information back to the communities to see if the people in the communities can identify areas where they can make money. Maybe they can't put the power poles together, but maybe they can truck the poles from Hay River to here. We may have to present a list of opportunities for you to examine. In terms of direct benefits, a lot of that will be up to whoever represents your interest in the project.

For the Akaitcho, right now it is ATG representing the 1/3 partnership. You might form a limited partnership or your own energy company. Whatever money is earned from Taltson will go to that organization and it is your people who are in charge of that company. It will be up to them to decide what to do with that money. The same thing goes for the Metis. Your Energy Corp would give the money to your Development Corp. and any one of you could be sitting on that board making decisions on how to spend the profits. Perhaps there could be dividends to the bands in recognition of their support for the project. In terms of employment opportunities, it could be things like truck or forklift driving. We've written into the MOI that there has to be training benefits. We also have to track that and make sure we meet the targets.

Georgina Biscaye

I don't hear anything being said about compensation. Would there be a compensation package in place for the land users, besides the opportunities and benefits that we're looking at here?

Response

If you're talking about compensation for impacts specific to this project, that's one issue. If you're talking about compensation for past issues, the responsibility rests somewhere else.

Georgina Biscaye

I said after this project begins.

Response

Issues of compensation are being addressed in the studies. I don't know where that is at, but it is something that will be required as part of the process.

Stanley Beck	I'll address this to the Band Council. All of the impact of Taltson is on the Rocher River people, especially the trappers from Rocher River (I am one). There's no impact to Fort Resolution whatsoever, because the Taltson River runs through the lake down to the Mackenzie. Nobody from the Band ever came and met with the trappers to see what the impact was. We don't have an HTA, so there's nobody representing the trappers, and there's quite a few trappers in that area. Who's representing us trappers?
Response	(Chief Robert Sayine) When the Rocher River people were relocated to Fort Resolution they became part of this Band. This Band represents the trappers of Rocher River today. There's some talk of restarting Rocher River, of having its own Band and Council, but that hasn't really been dealt with. I guess what you're asking is who represents you?
Stanley Beck	Nobody ever came from the Band or Council to ask us about the impacts. We make our living out there, and are there every year.
Response	(Chief Robert Sayine) Right now, the DKFN represents the members that are out there. If you have questions or concerns, we will address them. Right now, we're still at the information stage.
Stanley	What about the Metis? My brother's a Metis – we're the same people.
Response	(Chief Robert Sayine) You're absolutely right. We have to work together.
Chief Robert Sayine	I have a question regarding the study on Traditional Knowledge. When you are interviewing Elders for their TK, will there be any money for them?
Response	Yes. I don't know the dollar value for the interviews, but it would be consistent with what's been done in the area for Ekati and the other projects.
Chief Robert Sayine	I say this because in the past, sometimes they've given their knowledge for nothing. They're the ones that should be paid consultant fees for the important information they give out. Elders give you information, you write the report, and your company makes all the money on it.
Response	The amount of money paid to the Elders will be decided on by the community. This is your project. The Akaitcho will be represented by one member as part of a committee. Those people will decide as a group how much work on TK needs to be done for this project and how much will be allocated. So it will be up to the communities to decide what to pay the Elders for their Traditional Knowledge.

Richard Simon

What amount of baseline data do you have currently and how much do you need? This is important to me because of the potential impacts. Also, I'm concerned about ongoing monitoring of the impact on livelihoods.

Response

We've really just touched the surface so far, in fact we've really just looked at the scope so far. We've had people there for a few days. We didn't have a transmission route finalized, and didn't want to put a lot of effort into something that might change. We're just trying to get a handle on what we need to do next year.

Next year, we've got a full range of environmental components that we will look at. Last year, we had very good support from the local community, from people like Stanley Beck, John Desjarlais and Dan Macdonald. Next year we'll have more local support, and that is essential for the scientific people out in the field.

Sharon Bend

I work for the NWT Treaty 8 Corporation and have two comments:

1. Are you aware that a huge portion of the land you are referring to has been withdrawn by the federal government for a proposed National Park? Have you put much discussion into the idea of running a transmission line through a national park?
2. Last October, the Akaitcho Chiefs (DKFN, Lutselk'e, Dettah, N'Dilo) made an agreement with the Tlicho in relation to treaty rights north of the lake (Great Slave Lake). The Tlicho will still be able to hunt, fish, trap and gather, and the chiefs undertook that if there's something going on in that territory, the Tlicho have to be notified because it may affect the activities on the land. This has been written into the Tlicho Agreement, and has been signed off by the federal and territorial governments.
3. There is a high obligation to consult with treaty people. Akaitcho has been to court twice in the last year on this issue alone. There is a process in place called the IMA (Interim Measures Agreement), which has very specific criteria to meet regarding people's treaty rights. There is specific information that must flow to the people that you cannot get around through handouts. The information must be discussed in public meetings. We are very insistent that these processes be followed because it's a peace and friendship treaty, not a land surrender treaty. It puts the onus on anyone trying to develop in the region. If I were you, I'd take close look at the criteria that have been set out. The transmission line is going to be crossing into Lutselk'e and Yellowknives' traditional areas and its also going to impact the Tlicho.

Response

Thank you. We've touched on those areas in the planning process. Some things haven't been answered yet, such as the National Park. The obligation to consult is understood and there's no resistance to it.

Mary Carol	[In Chipewayan]. I am from Fort Smith, but live in Fort Resolution. I consider myself to be from Fort Resolution. You should have one person from Fort Resolution and three elders from Rocher River on your Technical Committee. You should also include the Metis from Rocher River and the Chief from Fort Res on the Technical Committee.
Gabriel	<p>I was born and raised in Rocher River in 1926. I always trapped, with no problems. Before the Taltson Dam was built, there was lots of caribou. I used to trap near there. Now it is flooded, and two people have drowned. The water used to be fresh, but now your skin gets sticky from the water. The trees are damaged.</p> <p>I also trap along the river. The beavers have all been flooded out and all died. There are fewer muskrats. Since the dam was built, everything has been ruined. It has caused lots of problems.</p>
Unidentified	Have you determined what kind of training will be made available?
Response	Not yet. Some areas to look at include electricians and metal workers. The (draft) MOI states that training will be included in the benefits.
Chief Robert Sayine	[Announces that he and the Sub-Chief have to return to Yellowknife for meetings that are continuing there] The Elders feel there should be more follow-ups. You should have more information meetings.
Response	We expect to be coming back. We are also available for one-on-one discussions.
Lloyd Cardinal	Will you be coming back with more information? What environmental/information studies will you be doing regarding the expansion (i.e. the new spillway)?
Response	We may be able to use the existing one. We're not sure yet.
Unidentified	<p>What about studies further down river? What studies need to be done? What type of power poles will you be using and how often will they need to be serviced?</p> <p>There should be compensation for building the right-of-way. If you already know the projected income, you should be able to settle the compensation package now.</p>
Response	(Jason LePine) This is your project. You can decide what payments are to be made. Keep in mind that during the first years, the loans for building the expansion will have to be paid back.
Unidentified	Who will foot the bill for the initial start-up? Are we really 1/3 partners, or are we a subsidiary of the Power Corp.? There should

be more meetings to clarify the issues for the people. Also, what sort of okay is needed, and what are the guidelines for your studies? You should broaden your approach and give more information to the people.

Response We will address the need for more information. We need to look at what type of meetings might happen in the future and we know we must address your concerns.

Unidentified For Fort Res, the Metis and the Akaitcho, need to explain how the community will be involved.

Unidentified Why does the Power Corp. want to partner with the Treaty 8 and Metis people? If there are problems with the project, will the Power Corp. walk away and leave us to deal with it?

Response The territorial government wants to develop hydroelectric resources. The Power Corp looked at how practical that is. They talked to the people of the South Slave. Someone put the idea out and discussions started; and that led to the MOU.

Unidentified What if you go ahead with this and the mines shut down? What happens to the debts?

Response We will get signed contracts before we start building the project. We'll also need guarantees from the federal government.

Unidentified What happens to me as a trapper if there's more damage? What about impacts on different rivers like the Taltson and the Rutledge? You need to be living on the land to see the impacts. Trappers make their living on the land and should have their say.

Unidentified We are facing past issues where there was no negotiation, such as the building of the Taltson Dam. I am sceptical of the training opportunities and think we're going to get to participate as labourers only while the construction is being done. That won't provide any long-term benefits. This must be looked at.

And the Taltson Dam issue has never been acknowledged by those who built it. Other places have not felt the impact.

You must be open and honest, and show us the picture from start to finish. What happens if the companies are not in operation? We have good reason to be concerned.

Response: The facilitator acknowledged that that there was scepticism about the project and how it was being advanced and suggested that more meetings to share information would be needed.

Georgina I want to emphasize that reps from Rocher River have not been included in your Technical Committee, but should have been.



Response:

At this point the meeting concluded with thanks to all who had participated and presented. The facilitator committed to make the reports of the meeting available to the community through the Band office and the Metis Local.

**APPENDIX 4.10-5C  
HAY RIVER COMMUNITY MEETING PROJECT PUBLIC  
INFORMATION PROGRAM (EVENING SESSION), MARCH 18,  
2004**

---



## Appendix 4.10-5c Hay River Community Meeting Project Public Information Program (Evening Session), March 18, 2004

### Attendees

Name	Affiliation
Andrew Butler	Nuni (Ye) Dev. Corp.
Steven Kerr	NTPC
Kandee Froese	Nonacho Lake Lodge
Merlyn Carter	Nonacho Lake Lodge
Doug Camsell	
Ron Cook	Town of Hay River
Paul Bickford	News/North
Gerd Sandroek	NTPC
Richard Lafferty	Flash Point Facilitators Ltd.

Power point presentations were made by Dan Grabke and Shane Uren on the project concept and the 2003-2004 studies program.

### Questions/Concerns Raised

Andrew Butler	Have you costed the project out?
Response	It's in the neighbourhood of \$200 million (a discussion of the breakdown of various component parts of the project followed)
Andrew Butler	It sounds like you will have a BIP Policy. Is that correct?
Response	There must be some way in place to provide benefits/advantages to local businesses. That will have to be worked out in the
Steven Kerr	Can you give us a sense of the issues raised in Ft. Smith and Ft. Resolution?
Response	<p>In summary they wanted to know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What's in it for them?</li> <li>- What are the benefits?</li> <li>- What will the environmental impact be?</li> <li>- How will the environment be protected?</li> <li>- Will there be a break given to the communities on power rates?</li> <li>- They want their knowledge of the region and of the land accessed and respected.</li> <li>- They also talked at length about Rocher River and compensation issues.</li> <li>- They asked about small business opportunities for Fort Resolution as part of the project._</li> </ul>

- Wanted to know about training and employment opportunities
- Compensation for the original construction of the dam
- Additional impacts resulting from the expansion
- Fort Smith had generally good feedback
- the communities are having trouble with the partnership concept.
- Hunters and trappers were concerned about changing water levels and ice conditions.

Steven Kerr

How did you respond to the question about reducing power rates if the development goes ahead?

Response

That's not part of the project scope.

Andrew Butler

If the project fails and the partnership is a crown corporation, will the taxpayers be on the hook?

Response

If the project goes ahead, it will need to be bankable. It is not intended as a public crown corporation.

Andrew Butler

Still, there's risks. You'll have to spend money three or four years before there's returns.

Response

Yes, there are risks but they are currently limited to the study phase.

Merlyn Carter

Would water levels be raised on Nonacho Lake?

Response

We would operate within the water license, and would target the same, historic maximum levels. We will gain greater control of Nonacho Lake. The facility is already in place. The flooding and changes to habitats happened when the dam was originally built.

The facilitator thanked the attendees and presenters and suggested that once the MOI is signed, the project will have greater definition and additional information meetings will be scheduled.

**APPENDIX 4.10-6  
WRITTEN SUBMISSION FROM COMMUNITY  
REPRESENTATIVE**

---



March 15, 2004

Page 1 of 3

To: Brian McCutcheon, Outcrop Communications - Yellowknife, NWT  
Fax # 766-3902 Facilitator for Meetings

**Re: Taltson River Dam- Treaty 8, 1900 Chief Snuff's Lands  
& the Rocher River/Taltson River People - True Owners.**

I am responding to the Hay River Hub newspaper advertisement that states that there are "Taltson Hydro Project - Public Information Meetings at Ft Smith - March 16, 2004; Ft Resolution, March 17; and Hay River, March 18. Why are you not having meetings in Yellowknife? There are many Rocher River people in YK who would like to attend. I am not able to attend the meetings -so, would you please ensure that this letter is submitted and recorded for the record for each of these meetings. I would also appreciate it if you or the Chairperson would read out this letter at the public meeting. Would you please ensure that this letter is recorded on the agenda for the meetings with the above title of this letter.

**"Who are the True Owners of the Taltson River Dam Jurisdiction? Answer: Chief Snuff's Yellowknives Treaty 8, 1900 Historical Signatory Band. No other band has any legal right, claim or authority to this land jurisdiction. Therefore, no other band has any right to Chief Snuff's lands. I declare all issues, negotiations, etc. by other bands, etc. regarding Chief Snuff's Treaty 8, 1900 jurisdiction invalid. It is a serious violation of Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions.**

I see that the "Akaitcho" chiefs are now publicly announcing meetings regarding the Taltson River dam - this is most likely due to the result of my letter to the newspapers regarding the "Closed" meetings on the Taltson River issues. That accomplished, I would like to note that I still did not get a response to my continues challenge to the "Akaitcho" Treaty 8, chiefs - so, I will state in again:

**I would like to challenge each of the "Akaitcho" chiefs individually to state their legal Treaty 8, 1900 authority to negotiate the Taltson River jurisdiction.** There are only 4 historical Treaty 8, 1900 adhesion bands for what is now the north. They are: 1. Yellowknives - South Shore, Great Slave Lake 2. Chipewyans of Ft Resolution (Little Buffalo River) band 3. Slaveys of Hay River 4. Dogribs of the North Shore, Great Slave Lake.

Page 1 of 3

Letter Continued – by Barbara Beck, March 15, 2004 - Page 2 of 3

I ask you to this question: **"Akaitcho" chiefs- where is your Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions authority?**

Mr. Archie Catholique. Chief of **Lutsel Ke/ Snowdrift**. The Snowdrift Caribou-eater Chipewyans are originally from Lake Athabasca who signed Treaty 8, 1899 in Lake Athabasca. Later, some members of this band moved north to hunt caribou and settled in Snowdrift in 1925. This band did not sign Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions and have no authority to Chief Snuff's lands and the Taltson River.

Mr. Darrel Beaulieu, Chief of **N'Dilo** Yellowknives and Mr. Peter Liske, Chief of **Dettah** Yellowknives. These two Dogrib bands have taken the name "Yellowknives" in 1991. You both have taken the identity of another historical signatory band, Chief Snuff's Yellowknives band of Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions. Why? It is well known that the Chief of the Dogribs of Treaty 8, 1900 is Chief Dried Geese. You have no authority to negotiate anything pertaining to Chief Snuff's Yellowknives band. The Yellowknives and Dogribs are two different tribes. In history in the 1800s Chief Akaitcho of the Yellowknives ( aka Copper or Redknife Indians or Tatsanottine) and Chief Edzo of the Dogribs were at war with each other. It is noted that Taltson is a derivative of Tatsanottine, the native name of the true Yellowknives.

**So, Mr Paulette, where is your legal Treaty 8, 1900 authority?**  
You identify yourself as "Akaitcho Territory Government Representative, Taltson Hydro". Your jurisdiction is Smith's Landing ( later known as Ft Fitzgerald, Alberta) of Treaty 8, 1899. The Taltson River area is not in your jurisdiction. You are in the northern Alberta jurisdiction. You have no authority to negotiate the Taltson River jurisdiction. also, the Salt River Band is not a historical signatory band. This area appears to be under the jurisdiction of Smith's Landing according to Treaty 8, 1899. They have no legal authority to negotiate Taltson River lands either.

Ft Resolution is legit they are historical signatory band of Little Buffalo River which signed Treaty 8, 1900. But, they also have no legal authority over another bands lands -that of Chief Snuff's lands, etc.

Hay River Slavey band is legit - they signed Treaty 8, 1900. (Although Hay River is in the Treaty 8, 1900 jurisdiction - in recent years they

Letter Continued - by Barbara Beck, March 15, 2004 ----Page 3 of 3

amalgamated with the Treaty 11, 1921 Deh Cho region.) They have not been involved in Treaty 8 negotiations.

**The "Akaitcho" umbrella only includes one true historical signatory band of Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions and that is Ft Resolution ( Little Buffalo River).** (Omitting Hay River Slavey band and the Dogrib Chief Dried Geese for the reasons specified above. That is the Slavey band is under Treaty 11 and the Dogribs of Chief Dried Geese's band took another identity, the name Yellowknives) The other "Akaitcho " bands, as specified above, have no legitimate authority according to the historical Treaty 8, 1899 & 1900 adhesions. Chief Snuff's band aka as the Rocher River/Taltson River people are not included or recognized as one of the "Akaitcho" bands- although they are a historical Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions signatory band. This is ironic considering that Chief Snuff and his Yellowknives band are descendents of Chief Akaitcho.

In the 1960s, when the school burned down in Rocher River the people were forced to relocate to Ft Resolution, and other areas. DIAND then put their names on other band lists and many do not know where they are registered. This should not have been allowed to happen. But, since 1995, we have been lobbying this issue and attempting to gain recognition of our rights since we are the descendents of Chief Snuff's historical signatory Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions band. It is time to right this wrong.

For verification of historical Treaty 8, bands please refer to the historical Treaty 8, 1899 & 1900 adhesions. More information pertaining to this issue can be found at my web page titled, "Where are the True Yellowknives"

Attached a copy of Treaty 8, 1900 adhesions of what is now the NWT ( this attachment will be page 4 of this letter)

Thank you - Barbara Ann Beck (originally from Rocher River, NWT)  
#409-5465-52 Street  
Yellowknife, NWT  
X1A- 3X9

March 15, 2004

Page 3 of 3. ( with attachment - page number is 4)  
cc- "Akaitcho" chiefs, Metis, Dland, Power Corp, GNWT



Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read over and explained to the Indians by Rev. Father Dupire, W. R. Norn, A. Morédi.

L. DUBOIS, O.M.I.,  
W. R. NORN,  
ALEXANDRE MICHONNET,  
THOS. J. MARSH,  
F. C. GAUDIER,  
(The mark of Michel Mandeville),  
(Indian characters),  
CHARLES NORN,  
RICHARD FIELD.

Witness:  
T. C. RAE,  
OLIVER MICHONNET,  
J. S. CAMBELL.

J. A. MARCHAL, Commissioner,	
his DUPRE & GENSE, Chief, mark	For the Dog Ribs
his WAY-ME-AN & H.M., mark	
his CHAP-WA-TRE & H.M., mark	
his SACRE & CHIEF, mark	For the Yellow Knives
his TINKETU & H.M., mark	
his ARE-GU-ZEN & H.M., mark	
his SUSHEP & H.M., mark	For the Slaves of Big River
his LANGLOSH & H.M., mark	
his LOHSON & ACHTAY, Chief, mark	
his OLIVER & AMERSON, mark	For the Chipewyans
his VITAL ( ) LANGLOSH, sign	
his PAULETTE ( ) CHANDLER, sign	

Dog ribs

Yellowknives

Slaves

Chipewyans

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians who joined Treaty No. 8 in A.D. 1900 and received annuity and gratuity -- the bands treated with for the first time being denoted by italics (annuities paid to those dealt with in 1899 not shown).

Note:

Page from historical Treaty 8, 1900  
adhesions document.

- Only 4 historical signatory bands  
of what is now the NCT.

**APPENDIX 4.10-7**  
**TALTSON HYDRO PROJECT – PUBLIC INFORMATION**  
**GUIDELINES**

---



## **Appendix 4.10-7 Taltson Hydro Project – Public Information Guidelines**

The Taltson Hydro Project has a responsibility to communicate with stakeholders in order to address their interests and an opportunity to build support for the project.

If the project is to proceed, it must not only be technically and environmentally feasible and financeable, it must also have the involvement and support of customers, affected communities, the NWT business community and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

In order to identify all of the audience categories, these guidelines have listed a number of stakeholder groups below.

### **Stakeholder Audiences** (in alphabetical order)

- Community Governments (Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Hay River)
- Chambers of Commerce (NWT, Hay River, Fort Smith)
- Customers for electric power (the NWT diamond mining companies and the NWT Power Corporation)
- Environmental and public interest groups (Ecology North, CPAWS, Sierra Club)
- Financial institutions and banks
- First Nation Governments (Salt River, Smith's Landing, Lutselk'e, Deninu K'ue, Yellowknives Dene – N'Dilo and Dettah)
- Hunting and trapping associations in the affected areas
- News media (NWT)
- NWT Métis Nation locals (Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River)
- NWT Premier and Cabinet
- Project partner organizations (Akaitcho First Nations - Treaty 8, NWT Métis Nation, NWT Energy Corporation)
- Regulatory and environmental agencies (NWT)
- Residents of affected NWT communities (Fort Smith, Lutselk'e, Fort Resolution, Hay River)
- Residents of the NWT
- Territorial MLAs

## **Key Messages**

In order for stakeholders to understand and appreciate the value of the Taltson Hydro Project, the project needs to consistently provide both information and context. The degree to which the key messages below are received and understood by stakeholders will significantly affect the outcome of the project.

1. The Taltson Project is a business venture.
2. The project is studying ways to use the excess hydro-electric generating capacity of the Taltson River.
3. Hydro power development is an environmentally friendly use of an NWT renewable resource. It has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by substitution).
4. The project is currently (March 2004) in the "Project Definition" phase.
5. The project concept is owned by three equal partners – The Akaitcho Territory Government, The Métis Nation and the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation.
6. The project is intended to bring long-term benefits to the project owners, their beneficiaries, customers and the people of the NWT.
7. The project will respect the environment and the traditional sites and land use activities of Aboriginal people.
8. To advance the project to the "Application Stage", the project owners intend to form a new company that the three partners will own equally.
9. If the project is approved for construction, it will need commercial financing and government loan guarantees to proceed.

## **Information Opportunities/Communication Tools**

In order to communicate with stakeholders the project partners should tell a consistent story. They should speak with one voice and provide the same project story to all stakeholders. In some cases commercial considerations may limit how much information can be publicly disclosed.

- Community meetings/briefings
- Leadership meetings/briefings
- Community government/Aboriginal organization meetings/briefings
- Newsletters to community residents
- Project information web site (separate from NWT Power Corp.)
- Partner organization office resources (e.g. posters and availability of some project documents)
- Public speeches to interested organizations (e.g. Chambers of Commerce, environmental groups)
- Private briefings (potential customers, financial institutions, senior levels of government)
- Fieldworkers of partner organizations

## **Community Information Meetings - March 2004**

On March 16, 17 and 18, 2004, the Taltson Hydro Project will take an information team into three communities - Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Hay River.

This is the initiation of the Community Consultation process. The meetings are being presented as "Information Meetings" to reduce any concerns that some form of consultation process needs to be negotiated. The meetings have the purpose indicated below. A record of the comments and questions raised in the meetings will be kept and made available to the communities to formalize the follow-up process.

## **Purpose of Taltson Project Public Information Meetings – March 2004**

1. To provide information about the project.
2. To answer questions about the project.
3. To listen to ideas about the project and record comments and questions.
4. To ask for support for the project.

March 1, 2004

**APPENDIX 4.10-8  
MEDIA COVERAGE**

---



## **CBC North Radio News – March 17, 2004**

### **Taltson Hydro Project**

CBC Radio, March 17, 2004, 6:30/7:30 a.m.

CBC: For more than a year, three partners have been working on a venture to harness the unused power on the Taltson River east of Fort Resolution. In June 2003, the Metis Nation, Akaitcho Treaty 8 and the NWT Power Corporation signed a memorandum of understanding. Since then, they have been considering options and doing preliminary studies. This week, they are presenting their proposals to people in the South Slave. At least night's meeting in Fort Smith, there was some concern that local people wouldn't benefit. The chief of the Smith Landing First Nation Jerry Paulette spoke on behalf of the Akaitcho leaders.

PAULETTE: Just one project, the De Beers project. Right now, that would work out to approximately \$150 million to \$200 million, maybe \$80 million of transmission line. Not only that, with the other opportunities that may be to the south of us, automatically, instinctively in the corporate world, that puts our people on the map economically.

CBC: Currently the Twin Gorge hydro plant on the Taltson supplies power only to the South Slave. The partnership wants to expand that plan. One interested customer is a proposed De Beers diamond mine at Snap Lake. That would require a 400 kilometre transmission line. Tonight people in Fort Resolution will have an opportunity to hear about the Taltson River project. On Thursday, an information meeting will be held in Hay River.



## Full Story

### Trappers' concerns a hurdle for dam project

WebPosted Mar 18 2004 09:26 AM CST

**FORT SMITH, N.W.T.** - A handful of N.W.T. trappers stand in the way of a lucrative hydro power venture on the Talston River in the territory's south Slave region.

The project to expand the existing dam on the river and sell hydro to the diamond mines has been developed by Akaitcho Treaty Eight, the N.W.T. Metis and N.W.T. Energy Corporations.

#### Talston Proposal

Members of a business venture on the Talston River are hoping to sell hydro electric power to the diamond mines.

Dan Grabke, one of the engineers working on the project, says a switch from diesel to hydro is attractive to the mining industry because of its economic and environmental advantages.

"We approached the two existing mines as well as Snap Lake with De Beers which has been working with us on the possibility of switching to hydro and all three of them have been positive about being our customers," he says.

The plan would require improvements and expansion to the Twin Gorge Generating Station. A transmission line would be built to connect the Talston river to Snap Lake diamond mine.

The partners say they hope to start construction in 2008 after a two-year environmental study.

The federal government built the dam and generating station on the Talston River in 1963 to supply power to the Pine Point Mine.

However, no one living along the watershed was ever consulted, and those people want to see their concerns addressed before any new project is approved.

The hydro plant is at the center of Ron Schaeffer's trapline

"They never did consult with trappers when they developed the dam," he says. "They bulldozed their traps, dog trails. So they lost fur, traps, trails cut for years. Trapper's cabins were flooded. Right now there's dangerous ice conditions."

In 1993, during a hearing into a water license application, the trappers appealed for compensation. One of the oldest, Philip Kennedy showed slides of his log cabin under water with a beaver swimming through what had been a window.

Although negotiations began with the territorial and federal government there has never been a resolution. Now Schaeffer is demanding a settlement before the proposed Talston River Project proceeds.

Last year BC Hydro settled a similar claim with the Athabasca Chipewyan for \$2 million.

In northern Manitoba, six trappers received millions for damages from a dam.

MORE ON THIS STORY

RADIO NEWSCASTS

Iqaluit  
Yellowknife  
Whitehorse

LATEST TV NEWSCAST

Iqaluit  
Northbeat

CBC NORTH FEATURES

CBC NORTH  
NEWS DIGEST  
Have  
CBC North  
headlines  
delivered  
to your  
email

TRULY  
SOMETHING  
CBC North CD / Video



4:30 P.M. - CBC Radio

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Residents of the South Slave are getting a peak at a proposed venture on the Taltson River. The Taltson hydro project is a proposal to develop more hydroelectric power on the river. Currently, the twin boards facility supplies power to the South Slave region. It's 50 kilometres northeast of Fort Smith. Just over a year ago, three partners signed a memorandum of understanding to harness more of the river's energy. They were the Akaitcho Treaty 8, NWT Metis Nation and the NWT Energy Corporation. Fieldworkers are already studying the area and its archaeology. Potential customers are the mining developments north of Great Slave Lake. Public information meetings to consider the Taltson hydro project are being held in Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Hay River this week. People in Lutselk'e asked for a meeting but were turned down. (Full Story)

---

The information transmitted in this message is intended only for the addressee and may contain confidential and/or privileged material. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon, this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited.

If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete this material from any computer.

but now we're getting more information on them," said John Nagy, senior wildlife researcher for RWED.

Nagy and other RWED offices in Fort Simpson, Fort Smith and the Sahtu have been studying the woodland caribou since 2002, when the sub-species hit the threatened list in Canada.

Woodland caribou are a larger cousin of the more-known barren-ground, Cape Bathurst and Porcupine caribou.

Low harvest rates and the way small social groups spread out over a large area may have something to do with why the NWT woodland caribou herds haven't been studied in depth before this, said Nagy.

#### Collaring for the information

High-tech collars are the main source of information for the on-going study.

Nagy uses three types of collars — conventional satellite, Global Position System and radio transmitting.

The conventional satellite collars transmit one location every day within a 1 km radius.

The GPS collars record the longitudinal and latitudinal location of the caribou, within a 30 m radius, three times a day and sends that information via satellite to the RWED computer every two days.

The radio transmitters require a receiver, which is flown over the herds. Each animal has

#### Bumps and bruises

"Last year I got a few black ones," he said. "They are quite a lot larger than the barren-ground caribou."

Nine females were collared in 2002 and 2003. Another 23 are expected to be collared by April 3.

The main collaring area for the Mackenzie Delta region is located in the central portion of the Gwich'in settlement area — east of Fort McPherson and along the Arctic Red River leading up to Tsigehtic.

Nagy hopes to have this year's collars in place before April 3.

So far the collaring program has revealed some important information about the habitat needs of the local herds, said Nagy.

Those needs include a regular route along the proposed pipeline corridor.

"We've found they have really good calving rates," said Nagy.

Of the nine females who were collared, eight calved last year. Of those eight, five of the mothers still had their babies in October.

Nagy anticipates the study will last another two or three years, in which time he hopes to have accumulated enough data about their movements to create a map.

"A habitat map for the whole Mackenzie Valley region would be useful for a lot of oil and gas activities," he said.

# \$200 million for mine power line

by Paul Bickford  
Northern News Services  
Hay River

It's still just a concept, but it's a big one.

A three-party consortium has spent \$2 million planning a \$200 million project to produce more hydroelectricity on the Taltson River, east of Fort Smith, and sell it to the NWT's diesel-powered diamond mines.

"It's pretty ambitious," said Hay River resident Doug Camsell, after sitting through a public information meeting in Hay River last week.

## Meetings on Taltson River project

Meetings were also held in Fort Smith and Fort Resolution.

"What we have at the moment is a concept," said Dan Grabke of project partner NWT Energy Corporation, a subsidiary of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation.

The other partners are the Aklavik Territory Government and the Metis Energy Corporation Ltd. They want to expand the Twin Gorges site to produce 58 megawatts of power. Currently

the site can produce up to 18 megawatts, but only eight are actually used.

A transmission line would be built to carry the power north to the planned Snap Lake diamond mine. A project description could be ready by June, and an environmental assessment and review could take about two years.

That means construction could start by 2006 with completion by 2008.

Jason Lepine of the Northwest Territory

Metis Nation said the annual potential economic returns would be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars in the first 15 years and grow to tens of millions after 30 years when construction debt is paid off.

The partners signed a memorandum of understanding in June and expect to have a memorandum of intent to set up a new company by next month. The new unnamed company would also look at other opportunities, Lepine says, including building a power line to southern markets and other NWT diamond mines.

**John Nagy, senior wildlife researcher for the Government of Northwest Territories' Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, takes a peak through a collar destined to be used on a female woodland caribou. Putting on the collar and taking a blood sample takes about 10 minutes.**

Edn Fletcher/NWS, photo



# Port Smith Scene

## Taltson Dam expansion builds partnerships

By Don Jaque

A new company, dubbed 'NewCo,' formed to exploit the power potential of the Taltson River system has a diverse group of shareholders that will make the decision-making process interesting as the project matures.

But the two aboriginal partners say there will be no problem getting along; the project players will work together in harmony.

"We have always been insulated from politics," says Jason Lepine, spokesperson for the Northwest Territory Métis Nation. "It has been strictly about business, fortunately."

The Métis Nation joins the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation (NTEC), an off-shoot of the NWT Power Corporation, and the Akaitcho Territory Government as partners in the project to explore the expansion of the Taltson system.

The NTEC is a separate company with the same board of directors as NTPC, although it's not encumbered by a regulatory

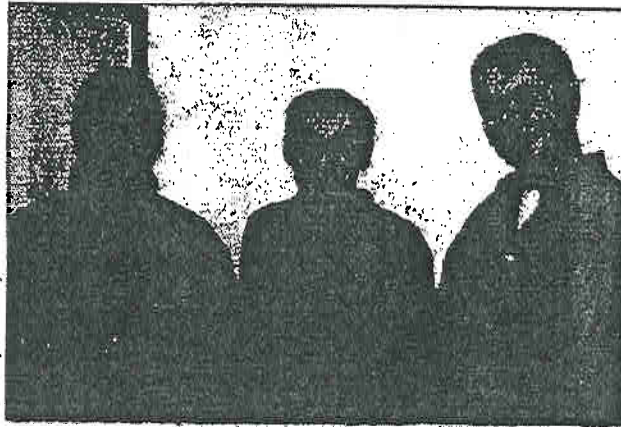


Photo by Don Jaque

**THREE WISE MEN** - The Akaitcho Territory Government's Jerry Paulette, left, Northwest Territories Energy Corporation's Dan Grabke, center, and Northwest Territory Métis Nation's Jason Lepine.

agency.

A project of this magnitude, worth more than \$250 million, would give the aboriginal organizations in the South Slave recognition as serious economic players, says Chief Jerry Paulette of Smith's Landing First Nation. Paulette is also the Akaitcho Territory Government spokesperson for NewCo.

"It will put the Dene and Métis of this region on the map," Paulette says. "It will demonstrate nationally that

we are capable of getting things done."

But he says it will not come to pass without disagreements.

"People will argue, I know that," he says. "We are all public governments. All people have to be on side. We have to all agree that we have a winner here."

The Akaitcho Territory Government consists of six separate bands, or First Nations, not all of which get along all the time. At

least one is opposed to the Métis having any rights, and has publicly challenged that idea, creating acrimony between the two.

"There is no debate about Métis rights (within the partnership)," says Paulette.

The Métis Nation represents three communities in the project, and its numbers are roughly equivalent to those in the Akaitcho Territory Government.

Paulette said he does not anticipate any future problems as to who will get what share of the profits, if the project ever bears fruit.

"We are taking it as far as we can in terms of the principals of equality when it comes to returns," he says.

He says the plan as he sees it is to benefit the organizations so they can leverage other future business opportunities.

"It is not about individual wealth," he says. "I would hate to see the profits generated and strictly used for per capita distribution. It is not a strategic thing to do."

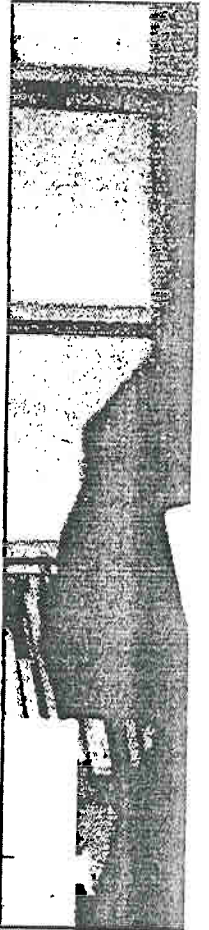


Photo by Jessie a Book

**POETIC INJUSTICE** - Friday night to do to poet Louise Hu, on the plight of aboriginal people. Saddle Lake Reservoir General's A book, 'Blue Marce Halfé also spent 1 College, and led u on Saturday after

# Northern

FORT SMITH

## Super Hot

**Four Star  
Mushrooms**  
Pieces & Slices, 284ml



# 69¢





Serving Fort Smith, NWT and Fort Chipewyan, AB since 1977

2004  
\$ \$1.00

# Dam talks visit Smith

By Dan Jaque

The plan to sell hydroelectric power for profit by expanding the Taltson River system took a step toward reality as the consultation process in South Slave communities started last week.

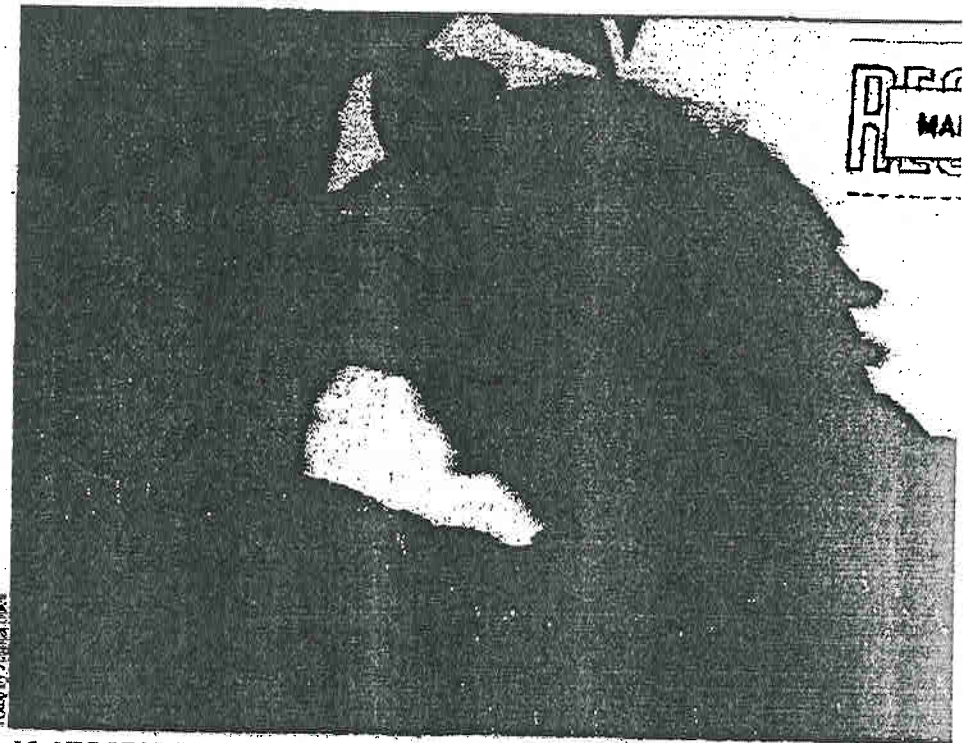
A new corporation, dubbed "NewCo" by its partner owners, has emerged to investigate the feasibility of increasing the capability of the existing Taltson Dam. The partner owners include the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation (NTEC), which is a subsidiary of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC), as well as the NWT Métis Nation and the Akaitcho Territory Government.

The group is attracted to the potential of lucrative contracts for power generation at the three diamond mines north of the East Arm of Great Slave Lake. Right now, the mines are powered by diesel and must truck in the oil. Hundreds of tankers thunder down the Ingraham Trail east of Yellowknife on the way to the mines each spring, and the costs and risks are high.

Discussions are underway with all three mines, and so far the concept has been received favourably. Negotiations will determine how much the mines are prepared to pay, and right now estimates range from 16 to 18 cents per kilowatt-hour, with the prospect of more in the future if the price of oil increases.

That is a high return, and could justify the \$250 million or so the project would cost, including at least \$80 million to build a power line north from the current Taltson Dam, which is 50 km east of Fort Smith, north around the East Arm of Great Slave Lake.

The project is in the preliminary stages, and is fraught with potential pitfalls, including the vagaries of regional aboriginal politics and whatever environmental issues



**MANIC STORYTELLER** - Acclaimed children's author Robert Munsch visited Fort Smith, bringing children and adults alike with his creative storytelling. For more photos from his visit.

might crop up.

The plan includes a major expansion at the Taltson dam site, and possibly a number of sites on the upper Taltson, as well. The estimates for potential power to be generated are as high as 300 megawatts, if a number of sites on the upper Taltson River system are exploited.

"We start with broad assumptions and numbers and then refine it," says Dan Grabke of NTEC. "It is called sensitivity analysis."

"We will be gradually increasing stages of commitment, always looking for any fatal flaws, a show stopper that could halt the project. It could be anything - environment, economics ..."

Nearly \$2 million dollars have been spent on engineering and environmental studies so far, all of which has been sourced through the NWT Power Corp from the government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).

A number of possible options for marketing the power were brought forward at the community meetings. One was to market it southeast into Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Another was to connect to the Alberta grid south of Hay River.

"As much as possible, we are trying to be optimistic," Grabke says. "We still have a long, long way to go."

More Taltson Dam  
coverage on Page 3

## Roland's NWT bud

Fort Smith, NWT - A young man with a big dream is working hard to make it happen. Roland, a 21-year-old student at the University of Northern British Columbia, is currently in the NWT on a long-term project of social development.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

The funds are on the table, Roland says. "We are in a difficult situation."

"We have taken \$10 million dollars out of the system. Another \$10 million will be raised in revenue from taxes," Roland says. He is also hoping for an additional \$10 million from the federal government.

The 2004-05 budget is the first year in an ongoing program that will create over 100 new jobs. "We are looking for \$20 million for the next two years," says Roland.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

He says he is a "social activist" and is looking for ways to help the community. He is currently working on a project to help the local economy.

ecast

## **CBC North Radio News – March 30, 2004**

### **Hydro Power Projects**

CBC Radio, March 30, 2004, 6:30/7:30 a.m.

CBC: The territorial government wants to expand its hydro facilities. Premier Joe Handley says hydro development is the key to lowering the cost of living in smaller communities. He wants to free up the power corporation to pursue big money hydro development. Richard Gleason reports:

GLEASON: Premier Joe Handley says the details planned to ship hydro power from the Taltson hydro system to the Snap Lake diamond mine is less than a year away. Handley is the Minister responsible for the NWT Power Corporation.

HANDLEY: I would hope we could see an environmental assessment process started within a year and then 18 or two years construction following shortly after that.

GLEASON: The government's ambitious power plans are based on the recommendations of a three-year-old review of the power system. It recommended transforming the power corporation into more of an independent business. Handley says that will allow it to borrow the more than hundreds of millions of dollars required for projects like Taltson. But there are big hurdles to overcome. Lutselk'e, which is between the Taltson River and the Snap Lake Mine, isn't behind the project yet. Handley says that's not going to stop it.

HANDLEY: It is possible to go ahead with it anyway and I think it likely will go ahead. It would be better to have 100 percent support from all of the aboriginal governments that are impacted.

GLEASON: One thing that will shelf the project is the lack of a customer. De Beers, which owns the Snap Lake Mine, has not agreed to buy the power. Richard Gleason, CBC News, Yellowknife.

\*\*\*\*\*

CBC Special Report, March 30, 2004, 7:15 a.m.

CBC: The territorial government wants to free up the Power Corporation. Premier Joe Handley says the government wants to give the corporation the ability to borrow hundreds of millions of dollars. That's the kind of money that will be required for two hydro projects the government wants to pursue. It wants to ship power from the Taltson hydro system to the diamond mines. It also wants to harness the energy of the Great Bear River to supply power for a Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Yesterday MLAs were briefed on the government's big energy



plans in a closed door meeting. Report Richard Gleason spoke to the Premier, Joe Handley, afterwards. Here's some of that conversation.

HANDLEY: I think the main message to the MLAs is that we need to increase our customer base in order to have efficiencies. It's very difficult to run a power generation system in a community with 100 people. It's very difficult to run an economic, viable power corporation with only 43,000 people over a huge territory, it's expensive. Our biggest potential customers right now are the diamond mines and the gas pipeline. So if we can get those, then that probably comes close to tripling our customer base. If we triple our customer base, then you can spread your fixed costs over more customers and, therefore, offer cheaper power to everyone. The other message to them was on hydro, that we need to make some investment now in order to develop our hydro potential. We have a lot of hydro potential, lots for our own use, lots for export if we want to go that route.

GLEASON: What kind of investment are you talking about?

HANDLEY: We're talking about needing to make an investment for each of the two hydro projects we're looking at of several hundred million dollars a piece. So it's big money. In order to be able to do that, we're looking at restructuring the Power Corporation so that the Power Corporation can operate more like a private company and be able to borrow and make those kinds of investments itself without having to impact on the government's borrowing capacity. We would like to set up the Power Corporation in a way that separates the regulated side of it from the unregulated. Probably that would mean having a holding company that would then own all the subsidiaries. So the Power Corporation itself would be a subsidiary of a holding company. If we were developing the Taltson hydro that would be a separate subsidiary. The Bear River could be a separate subsidiary and so on. So it's a matter of reincorporating it and probably making some changes in our legislation.

GLEASON: How close is the Taltson project to going ahead?

HANDLEY: I would hope that we could see an environmental process starting within a year, and if that took 18 months or two years, construction following shortly after that. Every year we spend planning or thinking about this without making decisions means one more year of the mine's life being used up, and mines all have a very fixed life. They run out of ore and they shut down. So we need to do this as quickly as we can. The same with the pipeline; we'd like to have that one in place when the pipeline is ready to take on gas. To do that with the Bear River we would have to start pretty quickly here to be giving very firm commitments with the oil and gas producers.

GLEASON: Historically in the Northwest Territories with the gold mines, at least there has been infrastructure. Hydro dams have been the lasting benefit of the

mines. Do you think we missed the boat with the diamond mines that way? We kind of put everything into secondary development and the secondary diamond industry, instead of going for some piece of large infrastructure.

HANDLEY: I would say, in hindsight, the past governments have focused too much on just the diamond polishing industry in the case of diamond mines. I think we have to be careful we don't make the same mistake and just focus on one thing with the pipeline. So, yes, we missed the boat to some extent, because we should have early...Again, we didn't know how many diamond mines there were going to be in the slave geological province, but again, in hindsight, it would have been better to have focused on something like the hydro potential. You're right; the reason we have Taltson right now is because the people at the time had Taltson built to serve Pine Point. Pine Point is long since gone, but we're still getting a lot of benefit out of that hydro project. I would like to see the same thing happen with the Bear River, where long after gas stops flowing down that pipeline we still have the Bear River turning out cheap, affordable, clean energy for all the communities and probably for sale in the South. I just believe very strongly that this is a tremendous business opportunity that we have now, and this is the only way we're going to make small communities viable as well, is to get the cost of energy down.

CBC: Premier Joe Handley in conversation with reporter Richard Gleason.

