

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**  
**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

## **9. Landowner, Municipal and Community Consultation**

### **9.0 Overview**

Early and meaningful consultation with landowners, municipalities and local communities is a priority for EWT LP. Stakeholder engagement throughout the planning process will help determine the optimal route for the proposed East-West Tie Line (the “Project”) and will ultimately make completion of the Project much more efficient and cost-effective for ratepayers.

EWT LP’s approach to landowner, municipal and community consultation is based on four essential elements: (i) the local knowledge and relationships of EWT LP’s partner Bamkushwada LP (“BLP”) and its Participating First Nations partners; (ii) proactive, early engagement in the planning process; (iii) enhanced accessibility to Project information and consultation forums; and (iv) responsive integration of community feedback into the final Project design.

EWT LP has assumed a reference route running along the existing East-West Tie line for the purpose of preparing this designation plan. However, the final Project route will be based on consultations with landowners, municipalities and communities. For example, in the course of landowner consultations, EWT LP will determine the availability of land, its current uses and the potential impact of the Project on these uses. As a result, EWT LP will be able to site the Project route to maximize landowner acceptance and minimize expropriations, ultimately saving time and money.

In accordance with the Ontario Energy Board’s (the “Board’s”) filing requirements, this section includes the following:

- Land Use Rights Acquisition (9.1), including Acquisition Approach and Resources by Category (9.1.1) and Land Rights Acquisition Issues and Mitigation Plan (9.1.2);
- Landowner, Municipal and Community Consultation Plan (9.2);
- Proposed Route (9.3); and
- Potential Routes (9.4).

9.1 Land Use Rights Acquisition

The objective of EWT LP's land acquisition activities is to acquire all of the land rights (which could include leases, licences, easements, partial takings,<sup>1</sup> purchases, permits, approvals, working rights, access rights, testing rights, crossing rights, offers and options) necessary for the development and construction of the Project. These land rights will form a new permanent Right of Way ("RoW") corridor, a widening of an existing utility corridor or a combination of the two as necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project. EWT LP plans to determine the availability and the estimated cost of land at the earliest opportunity in the route selection and consultation process.

The objective is to establish a route that is not only acceptable from an environmental perspective but also has the general support of landowners, thereby minimizing the need for expropriation. An important part of the route selection process will be early categorization of the availability and suitability of land for the Project. EWT LP will identify two key categories of land: (i) land that would be readily available for the Project, perhaps because the existing use is consistent with or would benefit from the construction of the Project; and (ii) land that may not be available for the Project without expropriation. When evaluating potential corridors, EWT LP will impose different weightings reflecting preference for a corridor where the land is generally readily available compared to a corridor where the land may not be available or could require expropriation (potentially affecting schedule).

In accordance with the community-centric approach guiding its stakeholder engagement, EWT LP plans to reach out to key landowners at the beginning of its development program to provide landowners with a better understanding of the development and construction process and future operations. This early engagement will allow for a better understanding of the availability of land, its existing uses and its value to ensure this information is properly considered in the routing process. In addition, when selecting the preferred route for the Project, EWT LP will

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<sup>1</sup> A partial taking is the purchase or expropriation of only part of a landowner's property, as opposed to the entire property.

1 evaluate how existing land uses might be affected by the Project and work with landowners,  
2 users and planning authorities to identify and assess alternative routes.

3 To assess the potential for a RoW corridor, EWT LP will collect, review and verify the  
4 background data necessary to assess the lands / property, third party uses and underlying rights  
5 within the area between Wawa and Nipigon and Thunder Bay, which will include the following:

- 6 • preliminary assessment and summary of the overall parcel fabric to identify  
7 issues, barriers or opportunities for a RoW corridor and to access acquisition;
- 8 • assess the land requirements for different potential transmission line technical  
9 designs, e.g. RoW width, tower footprints, requirements for guys and anchors,  
10 additional land temporarily required for construction activities or future  
11 maintenance activities;
- 12 • confirm in detail ownership data to provide an assessment of ownership make-up  
13 (private, public, Crown, Aboriginal, municipal, industrial) throughout the  
14 potential transmission area;<sup>2</sup>
- 15 • obtain information and documentation for all potential crossings including  
16 railways, roads and highways, transmission lines, pipelines and water crossings;
- 17 • determine and establish key contacts for Crown, federal and provincial agencies,  
18 municipalities, large landowners and major facilities;
- 19 • obtain data and ownership information on all abandoned, existing and future  
20 RoWs including roads, trails, railways, natural gas and electricity transmission  
21 facilities within the Project area;
- 22 • obtain information and data on mining, mineral or subsurface rights claims  
23 utilizing the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines provincial CLAIMaps  
24 database;

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<sup>2</sup> This will be done by first searching all major private land parcels in GeoWarehouse<sup>®</sup>, an electronic web base product offered by Teranet Real Estate Information System (“Teranet”). Teranet has built and manages one of the world's most advanced land registries. Ownership and documents on land title can be further obtained through the local Algoma and Thunder Bay land registry offices. First Nations land registry information would be obtained by accessing the “Indian Land Registry System (“ILRS”)”, “The First Nations Land Registry System (“FNLRS”)” and the “Self-Governing First Nations Land Register (“SGFNLR”)” online systems offered by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. In addition, assistance from BLP, First Nations and Métis communities will be utilized to obtain further insight into First Nation land claim and treaty rights data from the previously noted databases.



- 1 • locate and assess interconnection points for existing, planned or potential power  
2 generation projects and major load connections;
- 3 • obtain information on any existing or potential easements or other encumbrances  
4 that could affect the acquisition of land rights, or constrain the type or extent of  
5 this acquisition, in a relevant area;
- 6 • obtain and review Crown land use policies for the Project area;<sup>3</sup> and
- 7 • obtain all planning documentation as it relates to land use including site plans,  
8 zoning, official plans or any other municipal, provincial or federal legislation,  
9 regulation or policy that could impact the acquisition or value of the lands  
10 required for the transmission corridor.

11 EWT LP has completed an initial high level analysis of the RoW for the existing East-West Tie  
12 based on publicly available data. These records suggest that the RoW comprises 158 parcels of  
13 land, the ownership of which is summarized below:

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<sup>3</sup> An initial review of Crown land use policies has been performed and is included in Appendix 9F.

<b>Land Use Summary</b>			
	<b>No of properties</b>	<b>% Property type</b>	<b>% Length</b>
<b>Crown Land</b>			
Crown - Conservation Reserve	2	1.3%	2.6%
Crown - Provincial Park	1	0.6%	0.6%
Crown Enhanced Management Area	8	5.1%	5.9%
Crown General Use Area	29	18.4%	49.3%
Her Majesty The Queen	5	3.2%	2.6%
<b>Pukaskwa National Park</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
MNR	3	1.9%	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>72.0%</b>
<b>Private Land</b>			
Farm	10	6.3%	1.2%
Golf Course, campground, etc..	2	1.3%	0.5%
Industrial and Mining	6	3.8%	1.0%
Other	1	0.6%	0.1%
Private N/A	22	13.9%	8.4%
Pulp & Paper Mill	1	0.6%	0.6%
Residential	49	31.0%	11.2%
Townships	13	8.2%	2.4%
Utility	2	1.3%	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>67.1%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>
<b>First Nation Reserve</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### 9.1.1 Acquisition Approach and Resources by Category

Any designated transmitter will likely face the same exposure to land costs, since private land costs will be based on market valuations and Crown land costs will be based on stipulated costs. The critical determinant among prospective transmitters in the designation process will therefore be the ability to acquire land rights in a timely, complete, cost-effective manner (i.e. transaction cost) and not the cost of the land rights themselves.

##### 9.1.1.0 Private Land

When crossing private land, the preferred method will be to obtain a permanent easement registered on title, without restrictive particulars regarding the number and nature of the transmission works and with unrestricted rights to develop, construct, operate and maintain the Project on the proposed permanent easement. There may be instances where, due to the location

1 of a proposed tower or the width of the transmission line itself, a fee simple purchase or partial  
2 taking of the property is necessary. However, the goal will be to avoid mandatory buyouts  
3 through proper routing and planning of the Project.

4 Engaging and consulting with private landowners early in the Project design and routing process  
5 is a key step in obtaining acquisition of property later in the process. The landowner consultation  
6 will be part of the five sets of open houses and community consultations described in Section 9.2  
7 below. At this early stage, notice about the open houses will be sent directly to landowners who  
8 could be affected by the acquisition. Members of EWT LP's land acquisition team will be  
9 present at the open houses to present and answer questions about the land acquisition process.  
10 Both during and after the meetings, information and feedback will be sought from landowners  
11 willing to grant land rights for the Project.

12 In order to have informed discussions with potentially affected landowners, EWT LP will, early  
13 in the process, develop a set of land acquisition compensation principles ("LACP") specific to  
14 the Project. The principles will document the acquisition process and the method for determining  
15 the appropriate compensation. Importantly, the principles will provide a consistent framework  
16 for the acquisition of land use rights to ensure that all landowners are treated fairly and equitably.  
17 The LACP will be employed in an attempt to reach voluntary settlements with property owners  
18 and avoid the additional costs associated with expropriation or the delay that the expropriation  
19 process could impose on the Project.

20 In developing the LACP, EWT LP will be guided by the need for timely resolution of land  
21 acquisition requirements and a compensation scheme that is flexible for landowners and fair to  
22 ratepayers. The Board is familiar with the LACP applied by Hydro One Networks Inc. ("HONI")  
23 in the acquisition of land rights for the Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement Project,<sup>4</sup>  
24 which LACP were filed in the leave to construct for Bruce to Milton, and a copy of which is  
25 provided in Appendix 4E. Drawing from the LACP applied in Bruce to Milton, EWT LP's  
26 LACP will be based on the following general principles:

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<sup>4</sup> Exhibit K9.11, EB-2007-0050. See also EB-2010-0023, Decision & Order, March 15, 2011, pp. 3 and 17.

- 1 • Property Owner Choice: Property owners will be offered the choice of EWT LP  
2 acquiring either an easement or the purchase of the fee simple interest in the lands  
3 required for the corridor.
- 4 • Independent Valuation: Offers will be based upon appraisal reports prepared by external,  
5 independent Accredited Appraiser Canadian Institute (“AACI”)-accredited appraisers  
6 retained by EWT LP.
- 7 • Use of Improved Land Rates: Where vacant land rates would otherwise apply on  
8 agricultural properties, EWT LP will instruct its independent appraisers to calculate their  
9 valuation determinations using the higher rate for the improved land use.
- 10 • Full Property Buyout Principles: In circumstances where a buyout of the entire property  
11 interest is mandatory, compensation levels are intended to exceed the amounts otherwise  
12 provided for under the Expropriations Act. Any premiums will be based on an assessment  
13 of the avoided costs of expropriation and other costs to the Project of failing to acquire  
14 land in a timely, voluntary process.
- 15 • Full Property Buyout Principles (Voluntary): Where a buyout of the entire property  
16 interest is voluntarily offered, the principles adopted, in certain circumstances, include  
17 incentives and compensation that would exceed the appraised fair market value of the  
18 property. As above, these premiums are based on an assessment of the avoided costs of  
19 expropriation and other costs of failing to acquire land in a timely, voluntary process.
- 20 • Incentives: Compensation premiums, over and above fair market value, will be made  
21 available as an incentive to achieve the timely acquisition of necessary property interests.  
22 All applicable incentives will be applied on a fair, transparent and consistent basis.
- 23 • Opportunity for Independent Review: EWT LP will offer to those property owners  
24 whose lands are required for the Project the opportunity to seek independent AACI  
25 appraisal advice and/or legal review with a reimbursement of reasonable expenses.

26 These principles are intended to ensure the appropriate land rights necessary for the ultimate  
27 construction of the Project can be acquired expeditiously and cost effectively through a fair and  
28 transparent process. Any incentives paid will be offset by increased Project efficiency and  
29 minimized delays, ultimately providing cost savings for ratepayers.

30 Where land is essential for the Project and the landowner is unwilling to grant an easement or fee  
31 simple interest in the land on reasonable terms, or where there is an absentee owner, the statutory  
32 expropriation process will be followed under Section 99 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act* (the  
33 “OEB Act”).

As part of their ongoing discussion with landowners, EWT LP's land agents will discuss and, where necessary, seek to secure early access to the land for the purposes of field testing and surveying. In instances where early access is critical to the success of the Project but is unreasonably denied by the landowner, an Access to Land Application will be filed with the Board by EWT LP pursuant to Section 98 (1.1) of the OEB Act.

#### 9.1.1.1 Crown Land

The establishment of the RoW for the Project on Crown land will require applications to be filed by EWT LP in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policies PL 4.10.03, "Utility Corridors on Public Lands", and PL 4.02.01, "Application Review and Land Disposition Process". Under the Crown land application process, the form of tenure could include multiple Land Use Permits ("LUP") based on a negotiated memorandum of agreement ("MOA") with the Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR"). The form of tenure could also include a lease or Crown easement, depending on the amount of sites and Crown land impacted by the Project. EWT LP would prefer to obtain a Crown easement as this option provides a greater term and security of tenure. Under Section 21 of the *Public Lands Act*, the Minister may grant easements in and over public lands for any purpose, and Crown easements are commonly granted for RoWs.

In conjunction with the environmental assessment process, which will establish preferred routing over Crown land, the key to establishing and obtaining the rights over Crown land for the Project will be quickly coming to an agreement for establishing the form of tenure that will be granted by MNR. Working proactively with MNR to understand its requirements, resources and schedule for application and approvals will ensure that the rights on Crown land for the development, construction and operation of the Project are obtained cost effectively and with minimal delay.

#### 9.1.1.2 Municipal Land

During the data collection, routing and design of the Project, all municipal lands will be identified through the ownership analysis (title searches, GeoWarehouse) of any land potentially affected by the transmission corridor. In addition to identifying lands owned by municipalities, an examination of land use will be undertaken to determine if there are any potential risks to

1 acquisition, such as municipal parks, hazardous waste and/or landfills. During the routing and  
2 alignment phase, consideration will only be directed to municipally owned lands reasonably  
3 expected to be supported by the municipal process for granting of an easement and/or sale of  
4 lands (if required). Therefore, any municipal lands over which the Project may traverse will  
5 require very early contact with municipal representatives. Consultation with local municipalities  
6 will happen on many different levels in terms of the different stages and requirements of the  
7 Project. However, the process for acquisition will need to be well managed and communicated  
8 effectively, as it is, in effect, a political process.

9 EWT LP will engage with mayors, councils and municipal staff to discuss the local process for  
10 approving any crossing of municipal land. The communication and documentation of the Project  
11 details and information will be paramount and will include early details on the Project, including  
12 plans for the affected property. Project information timelines, land valuation, tower photo  
13 renderings, emissions, safety, visual impacts, land use impacts, maintenance, and contacts are  
14 typical information requested by a municipality in its review process. Communications and  
15 information will be coordinated with the environmental assessment process to avoid duplication.  
16 As municipal councils often have set schedules, the process will have to be managed effectively  
17 with a view to aligning with these schedules in order to prevent significant delays.

#### 18 9.1.1.3 Crossings

19 The Project will require crossings including highways, pipelines, rivers and railways.<sup>5</sup> A crossing  
20 line list will be developed and populated with crossing data, such as nature of the crossing,  
21 crossing width, milepoints, depth, existing infrastructure (pipeline, highway), infrastructure  
22 owner and contact details. Owners of the crossings / infrastructure will be contacted early in the  
23 transmission route design process to obtain current information on their crossing requirements. It  
24 will also be important to understand the schedule for approvals, and application and information  
25 to be submitted such as crossing survey(s), locates, and clearance height related to aerial  
26 crossings.

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<sup>5</sup> Preliminary inspection of the route suggests approximately 360 crossings, approximately 50 of which would be major crossings.

Any risks for crossing existing linear infrastructure at certain points (e.g. planned bridge replacements, existing hydro planned pole replacement or upgrades, new highway widening) will be determined and addressed in the routing and design phase of the Project. This includes road access, staging and storage areas. For example, the Ministry of Transportation has undertaken a detailed design study for the four-laning of Highway 11/17 from 4.8 km west of Highway 628 (Red Rock) easterly 11.5 km to 1.5 km west of Highway 585 (Nipigon). The study indicates that it may be necessary to relocate portions of the existing HONI transmission facilities that are parallel to the existing highway in this area in order to accommodate the widening of the highway. Consequently, this HONI relocation could have an impact on any plans to build the new Project alongside, parallel to or as a replacement for an existing HONI transmission line. Road widening would also affect any plans for the Project to cross the highway in this area. By engaging the owners of existing crossings/infrastructure in the transmission line routing design stage and establishing a relationship with respective representatives and staff, a clear expectation of the requirements, process, timelines and resources of the parties will provide a key advantage in planning the schedule for development and construction of the Project.

#### 9.1.1.4 Reserve Land

The Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (the “Minister”) may issue permits for the use and occupation and exercising of rights on Reserve land. If the term of the permit is to exceed one year, the Minister must obtain the consent of the Band Council of the affected First Nation before issuing a permit. EWT LP will adopt the approach set out in Section 28(2) of the *Indian Act*.

EWT LP will work with stakeholders to identify the preferred route for the Project and whether as a result the Project will cross Reserve land. Before making such a determination, EWT LP will undertake the required Aboriginal and stakeholder consultation, and responsively and meaningfully consider the feedback arising from this.

If after consultation the preferred route for the Project crosses over one or more Reserves, EWT LP will work closely with the affected First Nations, the federal Crown and, to the extent there

are any, affected locatees who hold certificates of possession, to secure the necessary permits under Section 28(2) of the *Indian Act*. EWT LP recognizes the permissive nature of this section of the *Indian Act* and that the Minister is not required to issue permits. EWT LP's partners have strong and well established relationships with both Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada ("AANDC") and the Department of Justice, which provides legal advice to AANDC in connection with these permits. These existing strong relationships reduce the risk that the permits are delayed or denied and is thus of considerable benefit to ratepayers. EWT LP expects that it will be possible to secure any Section 28(2) permits required.

9.1.1.5 Provincial and National Parks

If through the routing and design phase it is determined that a crossing of provincial or national park lands is required, the effect of the Project on the ecological integrity of the park and on the overall visitor experience is an important issue which would need to be carefully considered.

If it were necessary to cross provincial or national park lands, the EWT LP preferred option would be to obtain a secure, unrestricted Crown easement, with a term extending over the lifespan of the Project. Under the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006* Section 20(2), subject to the policies of the Ministry of the Environment and the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources, utility corridors for electrical transmission lines are permitted in provincial parks. Under the *Canada National Parks Act* Section 15(1)(a)(iii), the federal Environment Minister may grant easements over public lands in a national park for an existing electrical transmission line or the site of an exchange, office, substation or other installation connected with such a transmission line.

Although Pukaskwa National Park has not yet been officially designated a national park under Schedule 1 of the *Canada National Parks Act*, it operates as such. It will therefore be important to consult with Parks Canada after designation to determine whether an easement through the Park may be obtained and, if so, whether the potential easement lands offer a beneficial routing for the Project.



9.1.2 Land Rights Acquisition Issues and Mitigation Plan

As with any major transmission line project, there will be risks that could potentially impact the required approvals, construction schedule and costs for the Project. One of the risks associated with any linear project is the acquisition of land rights. Most of the risk for acquisition is associated with private land, First Nations and municipal land. Crown land is less of a risk to acquisition because the environmental assessment process is a main driver in determining the preferred routing over any Crown land, and both MNR and the Ministry of the Environment (“MOE”) will have significant input into this process. For an overview of the provincial environmental assessment process in Ontario, please see Appendix 9A.

With respect to private land, EWT LP will attempt to avoid the expropriation process (and the resultant delays and costs) by establishing:

- a professional acquisition and negotiation team;
- a clearly documented acquisition process and procedure that contemplates key issues in design and routing over private land;
- landowner consultation and feedback;
- Project communication forums including open houses and information updates;
- Project impacts to private and surrounding lands; and
- the LACP, which provide for fair and transparent valuation and compensation as well as regulatory certainty.

1 Potential significant issues and their mitigation are set out below.

Potential Significant Issue	Potential Mitigation
No Response from Private Landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check Title Search – could be information on title suggesting reason for non-response, e.g. spousal claim/divorce, liens.</li> <li>• Special delivery notice to landowner's address (if available) and the property. Contact tenant if land is rented.</li> <li>• Contact neighbours, municipality, and conduct other searches (e.g. corporate searches if landowner is a company).</li> <li>• Publish newspaper notices.</li> <li>• Examine re-routing options.</li> </ul>
Landowner refuses to grant site access for field testing and site surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarify intent and ensure option agreement contains conditions for early access.</li> <li>• Offer compensation for temporary access.</li> <li>• Apply for early access under Section 98 of the OEB Act.</li> </ul>
Cannot reach agreement with landowner for acquisition of land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply LACP and ensure appropriate compensation is being offered.</li> <li>• Examine re-routing options.</li> <li>• Explore expropriation if land is critical to the Project.</li> </ul>
Municipal land acquisition is delayed due to lack of staff resources or infrequent council meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine municipal schedule up front with staff and council.</li> <li>• Engage council/mayor for special committee and council meetings.</li> <li>• Offer up third party resources, e.g. legal resources, engineering, planning.</li> </ul>
Municipal by-law or council resolution is required and not granted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closely monitor and maintain communication with staff and council.</li> <li>• Be aware of council intentions prior to any votes or adoptions.</li> <li>• Address any potential concerns prior to committee or council meetings.</li> </ul>

Potential Significant Issue	Potential Mitigation
Crown land acquisition process is delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet all staff in MNR involved in processing acquisition applications.</li> <li>• Document MNR process and ensure environmental assessment documents routing and acquisition needs.</li> <li>• Ensure all applications are complete.</li> <li>• Track application and approval review and process.</li> </ul>
Band council resolution is delayed or not granted, or Section 28(2) permit is delayed or not granted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EWT LP will rely in part on BLP's experience and connections with First Nations, AANDC, the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.</li> <li>• If necessary, the Project will be rerouted to avoid Reserve lands if the necessary permits cannot be obtained.</li> </ul>
Cannot obtain permission to cross a National or Provincial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If necessary, the Project will be rerouted to avoid National and Provincial Park lands if the necessary permissions cannot be obtained.</li> </ul>
Mining claims are located in the Project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of an environmental assessment, EWT LP will complete a records review for mining claims in the Project area.</li> <li>• To the extent there are any potential mining claims that might interfere with development of the Project, EWT LP will further assess the potential impact of such claims on Project development and, if necessary, reroute the Project to the extent practicable.</li> </ul>

9.2 Landowner, Municipal and Community Consultation Plan

Community consultation is a mandatory requirement of Ontario's environmental assessment process. In addition, it is a valuable tool to inform Project siting and to prevent or reduce public opposition, thereby enabling more efficient and cost-effective Project construction.

An effective landowner, municipal and community consultation strategy, in conjunction with First Nations and Métis consultation, is essential for the successful and timely development of the proposed Project. EWT LP's approach to landowner, municipal and community consultation rests upon four key elements:

- Local knowledge and relationships: BLP and the Participating First Nations are located in the proposed Project area. EWT LP will benefit from BLP's understanding of local concerns and its relationships with key stakeholders. For example, the Pic River First Nation, a member of BLP, has nurtured a close relationship with the Town of Marathon, culminating in the execution of the Friendship Treaty, which confirms a shared commitment to open communication, cooperation and environmental protection.
- Proactive, early engagement: Too often, project proponents engage in so-called "consultation" late in the planning process and use it as a forum for defending design and construction decisions that have crystalized prior to consultation. In contrast, EWT LP is committed to engaging early in consultation and working proactively with key stakeholders throughout the development of the Project to establish the most acceptable and effective Project routing and design.
- Enhanced accessibility: Given the size and at times challenging weather of the Project area, EWT LP has designed a comprehensive consultation strategy to reach as many stakeholders as possible. EWT LP will hold a series of five public open houses at six locations spread across the Project area – one for local communities and one for Aboriginal communities at each location – for a total of up to 60 public open houses. In addition, EWT LP will employ electronic media, a Project information website and other accessible communication channels, including a 24 hour '1-800' telephone line and a project-specific email address, to facilitate maximum stakeholder engagement.
- Responsive integration of feedback: EWT LP will engage in a dynamic and responsive consultation process, in which feedback from Project stakeholders will be thoughtfully considered and integrated into an optimal final Project design.

1 For a detailed copy of EWT LP's Landowner, Municipal and Community Consultation Plan,  
2 please see Appendix 10A. For a list of potential consultees, please see Appendix 9B.

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1    9.3    Proposed Route

2    The Project route cannot be finalized without undertaking an environmental assessment as  
3    required by the *Environmental Assessment Act* and by completing a comprehensive program of  
4    public and First Nations and Métis consultation. As a result, EWT LP has not set out a definitive  
5    proposed route. However, as set out in Section 9.4, EWT LP has undertaken a study of potential  
6    routes for the Project.

7

1    9.4    Potential Routes

2    EWT LP has identified a number of potential alternative route options through the Project area  
3    based on a high level review of secondary source information and discussions with a limited  
4    range of stakeholders. For maps of the Project area, please see Appendix 9C. Once designated,  
5    EWT LP will undertake a thorough and systematic analysis of these potential alternative routes  
6    using the methodology described in Appendix 9D.

7    EWT LP's routing methodology will rely on the application of pre-defined, project-specific  
8    criteria to evaluate and eliminate alternatives. However, to avoid repeating work that has  
9    previously been completed, EWT LP intends to base its initial evaluation criteria on those  
10   prepared by Ontario Hydro as a result of extensive public consultation in relation to a proposed  
11   new East-West Tie in 1979.<sup>6</sup> The objectives (evaluation criteria) and descriptive text of this  
12   study are reproduced in Appendix 9E. Although some of the objectives have been superseded or  
13   modified by subsequent legislative and regulatory changes, e.g. the *Species at Risk Act* and  
14   provincial land use policy statements, EWT LP believes they are still largely pertinent to the  
15   Project and the study area. EWT LP has therefore budgeted for updating the findings of these  
16   studies through public consultation but not replicating them.

17   EWT LP has also already identified a large number of potential stakeholders for consultation  
18   during the routing process as listed in Appendix 9B. Post designation, a comprehensive scan will  
19   be completed to update this list as the basis for stakeholder consultation. The evaluation criteria  
20   will also be finalized after initial discussions with key stakeholders including the MOE and  
21   MNR.

22   EWT LP has undertaken a number of pre-development studies to identify the potential route  
23   alternatives that would need to be considered during development and permitting work. The  
24   number and nature of the route alternatives is critical to understanding the scope and scale of the

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<sup>6</sup> East-West Tie Line status Report, Volume 1, August 1979 Report No. 79252, Route and Site Selection Division, Ontario Hydro. Study retrieved from J.N. Desmarais Library, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario.

1 environmental and land acquisition activities, and in particular the amount of public engagement,  
2 environmental field work, archaeological studies, etc. that will be required.

3 EWT LP's development team held a two day internal workshop with EWT LP's consultants,  
4 members of EWT LP's development team and BLP to identify potential alternative routes that  
5 EWT LP would evaluate as part of its development activities. The purpose of the workshop was  
6 to capture at a high level BLP's local knowledge of the area between Thunder Bay and Wawa,  
7 with a view to identifying the most likely alternatives and identifying no-go areas or issues that  
8 would require detailed consideration during a formal routing process.

9 A number of routing alternatives were identified resulting from this workshop and subsequent  
10 conversations. The range of alternatives identified should not be considered either exhaustive or  
11 final, especially given that no attempt was taken to either engage the wider public or embark  
12 upon a systematic analysis against predefined evaluation criteria. Instead, the range of  
13 alternatives should be considered representative of the range of alternatives that would have to be  
14 fully evaluated after designation as part of any designated transmitter's development work. For  
15 example, the designated transmitter will have to take into account a number of land use policies,  
16 such as those listed in Appendix 9F.

17 Below, EWT LP has divided the territory traversed by the existing East West Tie line into  
18 sections and has described the routing alternatives and issues in those areas. The sections  
19 considered are as follows:

- 20 • Thunder Bay to Nipigon
- 21 • Nipigon Lowlands
- 22 • East of Nipigon to Marathon
- 23 • Marathon to Wawa



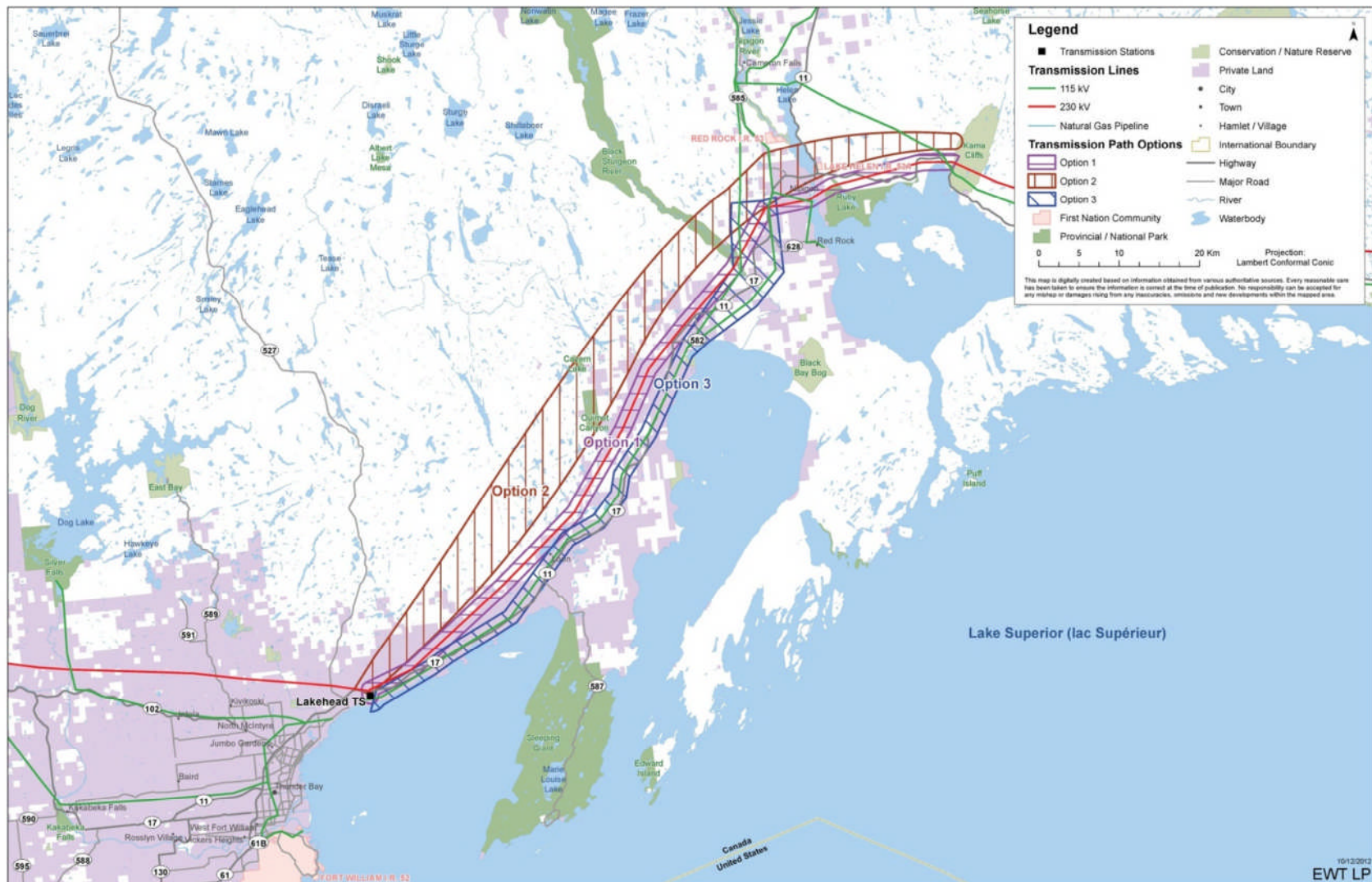
9.4.1 Section 1 – Thunder Bay to Nipigon

Three potential alternative routes have been identified for further study between the connection point, Lakehead TS on the northern outskirts of the City of Thunder Bay, and the region in and around the Township of Nipigon (“Nipigon”) on the northeastern shores of Lake Superior. A map of these potential alternative routes through Section 1 is shown in Figure 9.1. For a map showing the potential routes and the topography of Sections 1 and 2, please see Appendix 9G.

These alternatives are:

- Widen the existing 230 kV corridor (shown as Option 1);
- Decommission and remove one or more existing 115 kV circuits (A6P/A7L/A8L/R1LB/R2LB) so that an existing corridor may be utilized for the Project (shown as Option 2); and
- Create a new corridor (shown as Option 3).

1 Figure 9.1: Map of Section 1 and Alternative Routes



2

1    9.4.1.1    Option 1 - Widen Existing 230 kV Corridor

2    The existing M23L/M24L corridor (the existing East-West Tie) runs from Lakehead TS  
3    approximately parallel to and west of provincial Highway 17 to Nipigon, where it crosses the  
4    highway, railway, other transmission corridors and the Nipigon River south of the town. The  
5    corridor runs though the approximately 10 km wide neck of land between the western shores of  
6    Lake Superior and significantly higher elevation lands to the west. The land is predominantly  
7    privately owned, although there is also some Crown land. The existing transmission corridor is  
8    believed to be approximately 50m wide<sup>7</sup> and to date from 1965 – 1970 when the original East-  
9    West Tie was constructed. The corridor is currently occupied by a double circuit 230 kV steel  
10    lattice tower line. The existing corridor could be widened, thereby providing additional space for  
11    the Project, or a new corridor could be established parallel and close but not adjacent to the  
12    existing corridor.

13   9.4.1.2    Option 2 - Re-use an Existing Transmission Corridor

14   There are already at least seven major utility transportation and infrastructure corridors between  
15   Thunder Bay and Nipigon: four transmission lines, two railway lines and a major road corridor  
16   (Highway 17).

17   Ontario's provincial land use policy<sup>8</sup> is to optimize the use of existing infrastructure, which  
18   includes electric power transmission corridors, wherever feasible, before consideration is given  
19   to developing new infrastructure.

20   Although it may be possible to build the Project along the existing highway, this is not an  
21   attractive option because the existing 115 kV transmission lines already run alongside the  
22   highway for part of its length, and the highway is scheduled to be widened by 2013.<sup>9</sup> The Project

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<sup>7</sup> [www.lio.ontario.ca](http://www.lio.ontario.ca) retrieved May 11, 2011

<sup>8</sup> Provincial Policy Statement issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act* effective March 1 2005, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Ontario.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.mto.gov.on.ca/english/pubs/highway-construction/northern-highway-2010/northern-highway-2010.pdf>

1 would also be more visually intrusive built alongside the highway, resulting in this alternative  
2 potentially being rejected in the environmental assessment after public consultation.

3 Although it would be possible to build the Project along the existing railway corridor, this is not  
4 an attractive option. A detailed map of the area shows the rail corridor to contain a large number  
5 of curves due to the local terrain, and to follow it would significantly increase the cost of the  
6 transmission line compared to a straighter alignment.

7 It would, however, be conceptually possible to reconfigure the electrical system between  
8 Thunder Bay and Nipigon to remove one or more 115 kV lines, and thereby release an existing  
9 115 kV corridor for reuse at 230 kV. It may also be in the public interest to reconfigure the  
10 existing electricity system even if the Project is built on a new right-of-way or co-located on an  
11 existing (or widened existing) RoW, given that after completion of the Project there would be  
12 five 115 kV and four 230 kV circuits running geographically parallel to one another.<sup>10</sup> For a  
13 diagram of the existing electrical topology in Section 1 and potential Project options, please see  
14 Appendix 9H.

15 It may be both economic and preferable from a land use perspective to install a 230 kV  
16 connection point in or around the Nipigon area, to connect the Alexander, Pine Portage and  
17 Cameron Falls generating stations, a total installed capacity of 283 MW.<sup>11</sup> This would allow for  
18 the decommissioning and removal of three or possibly four of the existing 115 kV circuits, thus

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<sup>10</sup> The three existing 115 kV lines are comprised of one wood pole single line and two steel-lattice tower double circuit lines. In places, the three lines are on separate corridors. In others, e.g. by the Hurkett Cove Conservation Area, the three lines share a single corridor with a railway. Preliminary historical research based on a number of public sources suggests that the these existing 115 kV lines - comprising five circuits were constructed in 1920, approximately 1930 and approximately 1948-1950, in association with respectively, the construction of the Cameron Falls (1920), Alexander (1930), Aquasabon (1948) and Pine Portage (1950) generating stations. A reasonable presumption is that it was more cost effective at the time to expand capacity by adding more 115 kV circuits than to increase the voltage and consolidate the system at 230kV operation. At some time, A7L and R1LB were transposed so the two circuits from Pine Portage (R1LB and R2LB) and two of the three circuits from Alexander (A7L and A8L) are on different towers, presumably for reliability. The third circuit from Alexander to Thunder Bay, A6J, is single circuit wood pole construction and is currently being refurbished by HONI. (Sources: Class Environmental Assessment – Final Environmental Study Report Circuit A6P Project, Hydro One, September 2010 <http://www.hydroone.com/Projects/WoodPoles/Documents/A6PESR.pdf>; [http://www.hydroone.com/Projects/WoodPoles/Documents/HON\\_Port%20Arthur\\_%20Aug%203\\_5x12%205.pdf](http://www.hydroone.com/Projects/WoodPoles/Documents/HON_Port%20Arthur_%20Aug%203_5x12%205.pdf).)

<sup>11</sup> Source: Ontario Power Generation website.

1 releasing existing corridor space for the Project. Conversely, the removal of one or more existing  
2 115 kV hydro corridors may mitigate the cumulative environmental impact of electricity  
3 transmission in this region and could also reduce transmission system losses and maintenance  
4 costs. Were such a rearrangement of the network to be considered, it may also be cost effective  
5 for ratepayers if HONI coordinated this work with the replacement of obsolete or elderly  
6 equipment on this part of the network.

7 Were the 115 kV system to be rationalized, provision would need to be made for the supply of  
8 local communities towards Long Lac TS via 115 kV circuit A4L, and loads and generation  
9 towards Aquasabon GS via 115 kV circuit A5A. This may require the installation of 230/115 kV  
10 transformation at Nipigon. There may also be value in retaining at least one 115 kV circuit  
11 between Thunder Bay and Nipigon to facilitate the future connection of new load and generation.

12 Establishment of a 230 kV point of transformation in the Nipigon area would facilitate the  
13 integration of the proposed Little Jackfish generating station at the northern end of Lake  
14 Nipigon. It would also accommodate any future extensions of the provincial electricity  
15 transmission system to supply First Nations in the Matawa Tribal Council currently reliant on  
16 local diesel-fuelled electricity generation facilities (“off-grid communities”); mining facilities in  
17 and around the proposed *Ring of Fire* development area; and other off-grid communities in  
18 northwestern Ontario.

19 If part of an existing transmission RoW is repurposed for the Project, there are a number of  
20 issues that must be considered from a corridor, engineering and landowner perspective. For  
21 example, EWT LP would need to review the land rights for the existing 115 kV lines to establish  
22 the feasibility of this option.

#### 23 9.4.1.3 Option 3 - Create New Transmission Corridor

24 The third alternative for consideration during the development work would be the creation of a  
25 new linear corridor for the Project either for some of or all of the distance between Thunder Bay  
26 and Nipigon. The corridor would be approximately 80 km long.

1 The new corridor could run in the existing neck of low lying land immediately west of Lake  
2 Superior or could run over the higher lands further inland. No particular route has been identified  
3 at this time, the viability of the route being highly dependent on the availability of land and the  
4 desirability of creating yet another utility corridor in the Project area.

5 One point to note is that the majority of the land within approximately 10 km of Lake Superior is  
6 privately owned and there would therefore be many more landowners involved when siting the  
7 Project route. Land further away from the lake is generally Crown land, though the terrain is less  
8 suitable for transmission line construction.

9

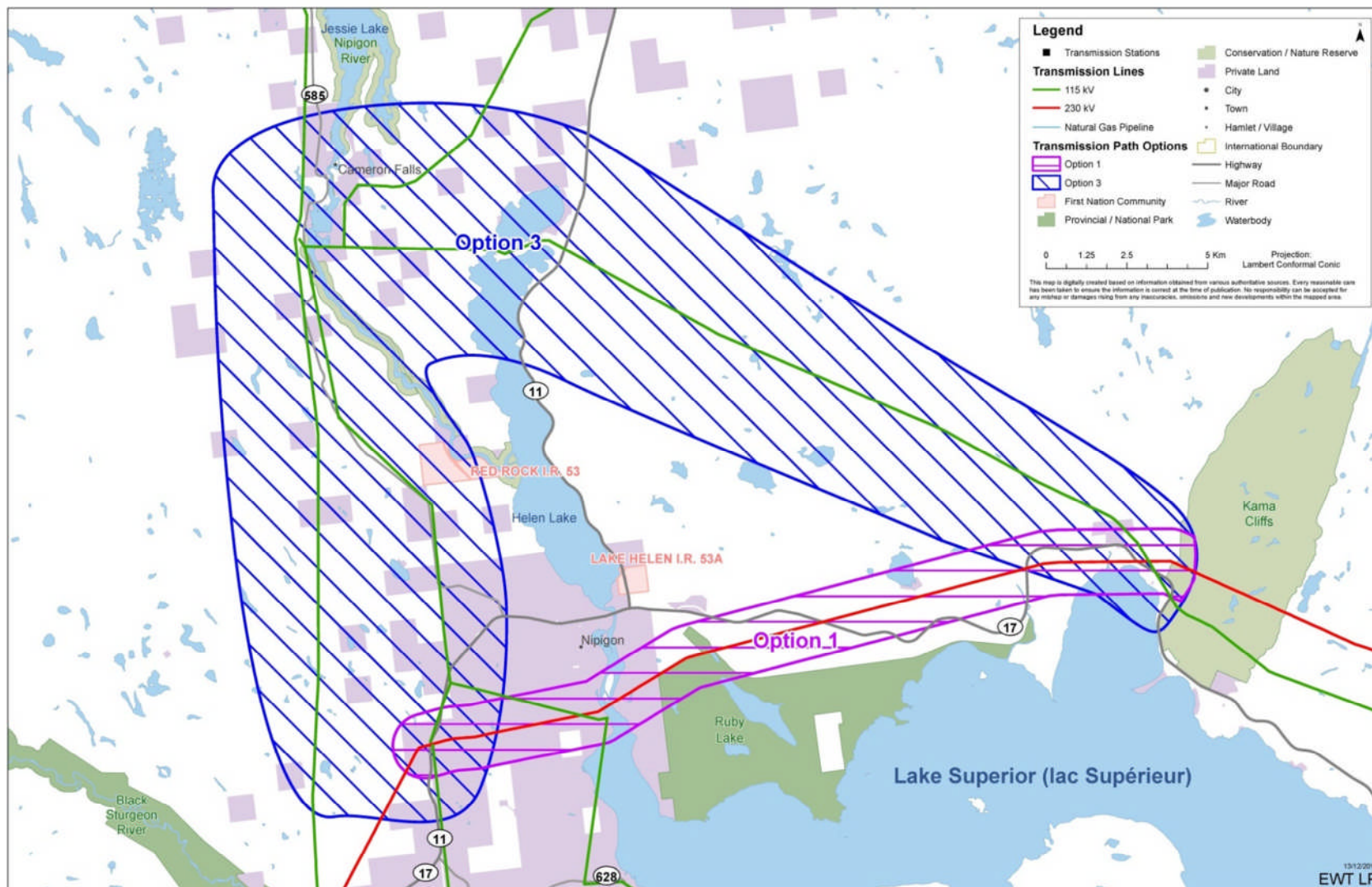
1    9.4.2    Section 2 – Nipigon Lowlands

2    Two potential alternative routes have been identified for further study across the Nipigon  
3    Lowlands. The Nipigon Lowlands extend from the alluvial plains of the Black Sturgeon River  
4    west to Kama Hill. This land is predominantly Crown land. A map of these potential alternative  
5    routes through Section 2 is shown in Figure 9.2. For a map showing the potential routes and the  
6    topography of Sections 1 and 2, please see Appendix 9G. These alternatives are:

- 7            •        Follow the existing southerly 230 kV corridor (shown as Option 1); and  
8            •        Follow the existing northerly 115 kV corridor (shown as Option 3).



1 Figure 9.2: Map of Section 2 and Alternative Routes



2



1 The limiting features in Section 2 include Ruby Lake Provincial Park which borders the northern  
2 shores of Lake Superior for approximately 15 km; the rocky hills surrounding Fire Hill and  
3 Lloyd Lakes which rise to over 430m east of Helen Lake; and private land around the Township  
4 of Nipigon.

5 The area is crossed by two existing electricity transmission lines. The northerly corridor contains  
6 the existing A5A 115 kV transmission line. It was built in the late 1940's to connect the then-  
7 new Aguasabon generating station, Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company's then-new mill and the  
8 town of Terrace Bay to the existing northwestern power system north of the Town of Nipigon.<sup>12</sup>  
9 To make use of this corridor, it would be necessary to extend the Project north of Nipigon,  
10 perhaps paralleling the existing A7L/A8L 115 kV transmission lines to the environs of the  
11 Alexander switching station.

12 The current East-West Tie line runs on a southerly alignment to the north of Ruby Park and  
13 crosses Highway 17 in three places.

14 A southerly alignment would be shorter and therefore more cost effective. However, if 230/115  
15 kV transformation were to be installed in the Nipigon area to allow for reuse of an existing 115  
16 kV corridor from Lakehead to the Nipigon area, it may be more cost effective to locate this  
17 transformation at the Alexander switchyard. In this case it might be more cost effective for the  
18 new 230 kV line to parallel the existing 115 kV A5A corridor.

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<sup>12</sup> EWT LP understands the proposed transmission line to Ontario Power Generation's planned Little Jackfish generating station will, if built, follow this same corridor to a new switching point at Kama. (Source: Notice of Change to Proposed Undertaking and Invitation to Open Houses: Proposed Little Jackfish River Hydroelectric Project, Ontario Power Generation, 2011.)

1    9.4.3    Section 3 - East of Nipigon to Marathon

2    Two potential basic options have been identified for the section from east of Nipigon to  
3    Marathon:

- 4            •        creating a new corridor; and  
5            •        widening an existing transmission line corridor.

6    A map of Section 3 and its existing transmission corridors is shown in Figure 9.3. For a map  
7    showing the topography of Section 3 and its existing transmission corridors, please see Appendix  
8    9I.



9.4.3.1 Option 1 – Creating a New Corridor

In creating a new corridor, the first ‘obstacle’ is the Kama Cliffs Conservation Area, an area of approximately 3,713 hectares approximately 3.5 km wide. Both existing lines (A5L and M23L/M24L) cross the Conservation Area, which is characterized by steep sides to the east and west; the existing 230 kV lines climbs 230m in 900m with one section at approximately 45° to the horizontal. It would be possible to route the Project around the Conservation Area but there is only a narrow corridor, in places as narrow as ~100m, between the southern extremity of the Conservation Area and Lake Superior. It would be challenging to locate a new transmission line in this corridor given its limited width; the fact that Highway 17 (TransCanada Highway) and a railway are both currently situate there; that it is curved; and that it falls approximately 160m to the lake. The alternative would be to route the Project around the north end of the Conservation Area.

EWT LP has met informally with the First Nations communities between Nipigon and Michipicoten. Communities at Pic River and Pic Mobert generously showed (but did not allow EWT LP to make copies of) their traditional land use maps. These show that the whole of this area is used for traditional activities and also recorded sites, e.g. archaeological, natural and hunting. It would not be practical to select a route in this area without formally studying these land use records to ensure the Project accommodated these existing land uses and avoided sites of historical, archaeological or cultural significance.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has identified the Lake Superior Coast and Lake Superior Uplands Linkage as being the southern extreme of the forest-dwelling woodland caribou habitat.<sup>13</sup> The woodland caribou is designated as ‘threatened’ under the *Endangered Species Act*. EWT LP will therefore need to consider the implications of the Project on caribou habitat, noting in particular the effect of linear features such as transmission lines on caribou persistence through predator travel corridors.

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<sup>13</sup> Ontario’s woodland Caribou Conservation Plan, Ministry of Natural Resources

9.4.3.2 Option 2 – Widening an Existing Corridor

Given the relative isolation of the area, the limited access, the availability of Crown land and the effect of new corridors on the ecology, especially for predator migration, EWT LP will look closely at the opportunities to optimize the use of an infrastructure corridor. Reusing a corridor (existing or widened) is likely to be more cost effective than creating a completely new corridor because EWT LP would be able to use the current access routes both for construction access and to maintain the Project.

An existing transmission line corridor would be preferable to either a road or railway corridor because road and railway corridors generally have many twists and turns, and are therefore longer than a straight transmission corridor between two points. In addition, straighter, shorter transmission corridors enable the greater use of in-line towers, which are less expensive than corner towers.

Co-location on the existing 230 kV transmission corridor, widened as necessary, could negatively impact the incremental reliability provided by a second line because a single incident, e.g. a forest fire or landslide, could destroy both lines. EWT LP would therefore consider as an alternative building the Project on a new RoW that was close but not adjacent to the existing 230 kV line. A separation of perhaps 200m to 500m between the two lines would reduce the risk of common mode failures, e.g. landslides, while increasing the probability that the existing access tracks could also be used to access the Project.

The alternative would be to co-locate the Project on the existing 115 kV corridor, widened as necessary, which would provide the necessary physical separation between the existing East-West Tie line and the Project without the need to create a new corridor.

9.4.4 Section 4 - Marathon to Wawa

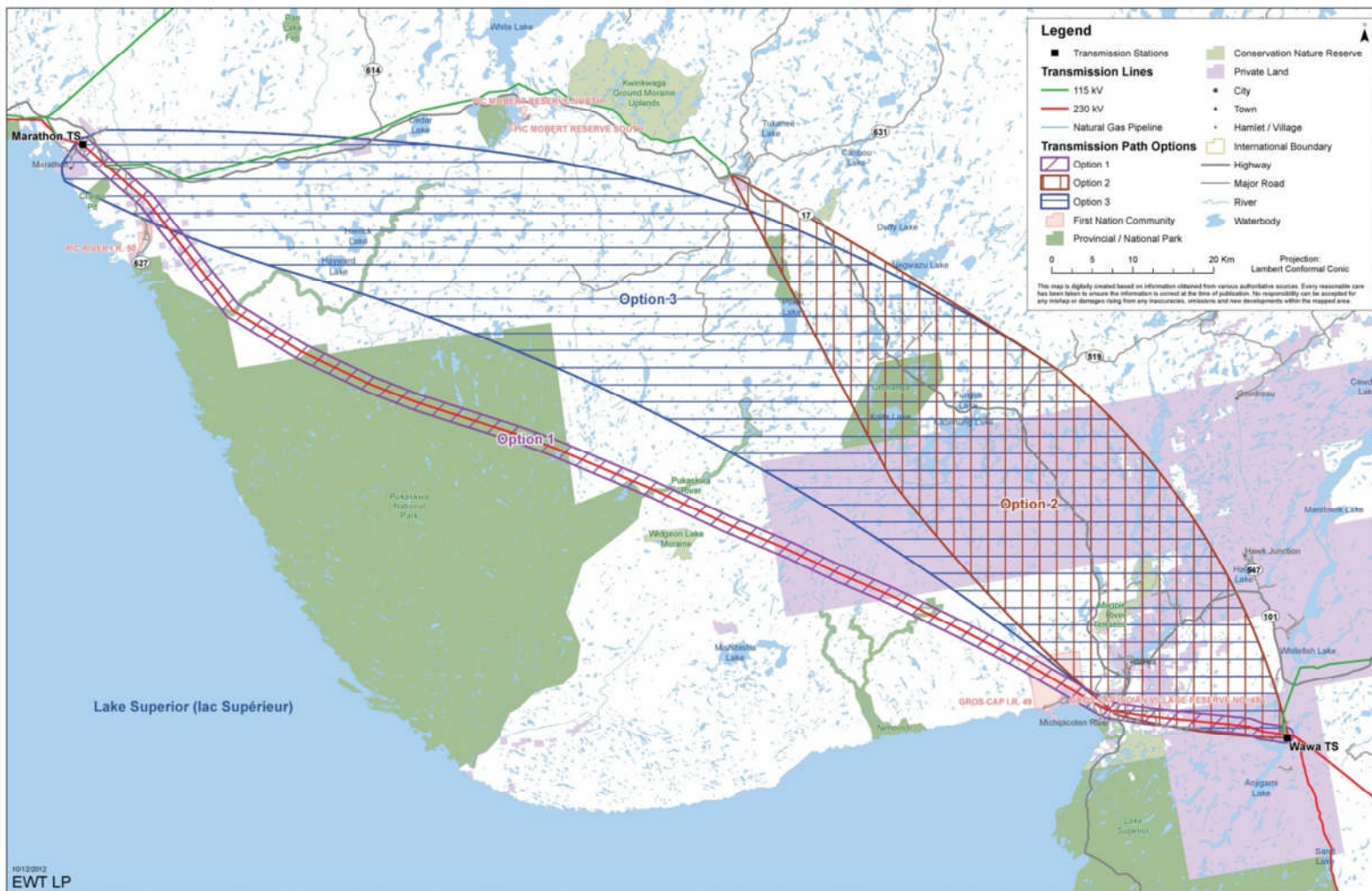
Three potential alternative routes have been identified for further study between Marathon and the connection point at Wawa TS. A map of these potential alternative routes through Section 4 is shown in Figure 9.4. For a map showing the potential routes and the topography of Section 4, please see Appendix 9J.

These alternatives are:

- Widen the existing 230 kV corridor (shown as Option 1);
- Reuse the existing 115 kV corridor M2W as far as White River (shown as Option 2); and
- Create a new corridor (shown as Option 3).



1 Figure 9.4: Map of Section 4 and Alternative Routes



2

9.4.4.1 Option 1 – Widen the Existing 230 kV Corridor

The existing East-West Tie runs within 1,000m of the Pic River Indian Reserve before crossing the White Lake Provincial Park (approximately 1km), Pukaskwa National Park (35km), Pukaskwa River Provincial Park (approximately 500m), Nimoosh Provincial Park and Michipicoten Indian Reserve. From here it crosses Highway 17 south of Wawa and north of the Michipicoten River. The majority of the land is Crown land.

Widening the existing 230 kV corridor is problematic because the existing line crosses a number of parks including Pukaskwa National Park. Pukaskwa National Park covers an area of approximately 1,878 km<sup>2</sup> and was founded in 1978 after the first East-West Tie line was built.<sup>14</sup> EWT LP has met informally Parks Canada to discuss the Project. The effect of the Project on the ecological integrity of the park and on the overall visitor experience is an important issue which would need to be carefully considered in selecting a route for the Project. In addition, access for line maintenance in the park could be poor.

9.4.4.2 Option 2 – Reuse the Existing 115 kV Corridor

A viable alternative that EWT LP will consider in consultation with affected stakeholders is to optimize the use of the existing 115 kV RoW from Marathon to White River, whether by widening it as necessary for the Project or by creating a new RoW parallel but not immediately adjacent to the existing RoW. This provides physical separation between the existing East-West Tie line and the Project and has reasonable access for both construction and future maintenance. The corridor is set back from the road and the existing 115 kV line is not readily visible from Highway 17. This alternative also provides for the future installation of 230 kV transformation at the Township of White River, if this were to become necessary to connect new generation and/or load or to ensure the reliability and quality of local supplies. From White River, a new corridor would be required making use of access from Highway 17, while avoiding the Okei Lake / White River Wetlands Provincial Park, Pukaskwa River Provincial Park, Obatanga Provincial Park and

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<sup>14</sup> As discussed in Section 9.1.1.5, Pukaskwa National Park has not yet been officially designated a national park under Schedule 1 of the *Canada National Parks Act*.



Nimoosh Provincial Park. Land access rights would need to be established at an early stage across one significant land holding in excess of 800 km<sup>2</sup>, which land holding is privately owned.

#### 9.4.4.3 Option 3 – Create a New Corridor

A third alternative would be to establish a new RoW from Marathon to Wawa. It would be possible to select a new corridor that did not cross any provincial parks. This would require routing the line as far east as White Lake to avoid White Lake Provincial Park, i.e. to share the Highway 17 corridor approximately 29 km northwest of White River. This alternative may be attractive given its distance from White River. Additional advantages of creating a new route nearer the highway along this portion of the Project include the following:

- Easier and less costly access for construction and maintenance.
- Separation of electrically parallel circuits, improving the system's performance against forest fire, concurrent lightning strikes, flood and landslide event-caused failures. EWT LP notes that the highest risk arrangement of these circuits with respect to system performance is placing them on a common RoW, especially within falling distance of each other.
- Separation from the existing line's RoW relieves the project from the Board's stated requirement that "any work on an existing transmitter's right-of-way or facilities shall be conducted in accordance with (that transmitter's) safety and operating requirements." The effect of this stipulation on cost may not be trivial, especially if the unavailability of circuit outages delays construction.

However, local information suggests that access to land west of Highway 17 is limited. The cost of constructing and maintaining new access tracks may make this alternative less cost competitive than alternative routes running closer to Highway 17.

In either case, access to Wawa TS will need to take into account the Municipality of Wawa, private land holdings, Magpie River Terraces Conservation Reserve and the South Michipicoten River – Superior Shoreline Conservation Reserve. The most appropriate alternative may be to parallel the existing East-West Tie where it passes to the south of Wawa, widening the RoW if necessary. EWT LP will evaluate this and other alternatives in consultation with local stakeholders.

1 9.4.5 Planned Schedule for Route Selection

2 Route selection is an integral part of EWT LP's development program, which is discussed in  
3 detail in Section 7. The key tasks and their planned completion dates have been summarized  
4 below.

Routing Activity	Planned completion date	Notes
Designation	August 2013	
Stage #1: selection of the alternative corridors	February 2014	The alternative corridors are the broad swathes of land in which one or more alternative routes could be located
Stage #2: identification of the preferred route	June 2014	The preferred route is a continuous strip of land approximately 2km wide in which the transmission line will be constructed
Stage #3: identification of the preferred alignments	October 2014	The alignments are the centre lines of possible transmission lines identified within the preferred route
Stage #4: preferred alignment identified	June 2015	The preferred alignment is the centre line of the Project including the location of angle and terminal structures

5

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9A**  
**Environmental Assessment Process**

## Appendix 9A – Environmental Assessment Process

### Provincial Environmental Assessment Activities

In 2001, both private and public sector electricity projects were made equally subject to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act, 1990* (“OEAA”) through the *Electricity Projects Regulation* (O. Reg. 116/01). According to the *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects*<sup>1</sup> (“GEAREP”), an individual Environmental Assessment (“EA”) is required for Class “C” category projects, including transmission lines of more than 2 km in length that are designed to operate at a nominal voltage of 115 kV or more.

Having reviewed O. Reg. 116/01, the GEAREP and OEB documentation, the East-West Tie Project (the “Project”) would fall under the Class “C” category, and would therefore be required to fulfill the Individual EA requirements of the OEAA (terms of reference and EA).

With this in mind, EWT LP envisions three key stages for the Project EA based on the requirements of the OEAA, the Scope of Work outlined in the Designation Filing requirements and EWT LP’s proven EA experience:

- **Stage 1** – Focused terms of reference (“ToR”) (addressing the rationale for the undertaking and alternatives to the undertaking, and providing the “roadmap” for the EA)
- **Stage 2** – Environmental assessment (alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking, and impact assessment of the preferred alternative).
- **Stage 3** – Post EA permits and approvals

These stages provide the framework for the OEAA requirements and a more fulsome description of the activities and tasks associated with each stage is provided in subsequent subsections.

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<sup>1</sup> Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects, Ministry of the Environment, January 2011 (PIBS 4021e01)

## ***Stage One: Terms of Reference Approach***

The purpose of Stage One is to prepare and obtain approval of the EWT ToR from the Minister of the Environment (“Minister”), enabling EWT LP to proceed with the EA with certainty and flexibility.

AECOM intends to prepare a "focused" ToR as the OPA, other government agencies and private stakeholders have done a considerable amount of work in the past that will assist in justifying why the future energy supply needs in Northwest Ontario will be met by the development and expansion of the EWT. A focused ToR will also provide for an opportunity to streamline the subsequent EA process, particularly from a time efficiency perspective. This approach has been successfully used by AECOM on other ToR’s submitted to MOE. AECOM intends to consider the following focusing strategies in regard to preparation of the ToR for the EA process:

- Specifying the Rationale for the Undertaking with evidence that the proposed undertaking has culminated in the result of another project or initiative with public consultation, i.e., *OPA Long Term Electricity Outlook for the Northwest and context for East West Tie Expansion*.
- Specifying the "Alternatives To the Undertaking" that have been considered and subsequently ruled out in prior planning processes and documentation, including The “Do Nothing” alternative, and expansion of existing Power Generation facilities in Northwest Ontario;
- Defining the size of the study area that will be considered in the EA;
- Defining the technical and environmental investigations through well developed work plans to achieve agency/stakeholder buy-in.

While it would be possible to focus the ToR even further to ensure that both the rationale and alternatives to the undertaking were identified prior to commencing the EA, AECOM plans on addressing these key areas in order to tell the “full story” to the public, First Nations/Aboriginal and other stakeholders. This will ensure that all interested parties begin the process with a strong foundation on the need and rationale for the project. Further, questions and concerns may be raised by the local population as to why certain alternatives are not being assessed and evaluated, which may ultimately lead to the ToR being denied by the Minister. By identifying the alternatives and the rationale in the ToR, the proponent will save time during the EA. Further, given the amount of previous work conducted, the need to enhance the transmission capacity and

connectivity from a safety and best management practice point of view and the limited number of other viable options, EWT LP is well placed to ensure the proposed alternative moves forward as the preferred option in the EA. A further description of the approach to be followed is described later in this appendix.

In keeping with EWT LP's proactive consultation and engagement approach, EWT LP will meet with the Ministry of the Environment ("MOE") to ensure that AECOM are able to secure MOE buy-in to a well laid out ToR that fulfills the project needs for a streamlined and flexible EA process.

Having confirmed the initial content of the ToR, approach, schedule and key issues with AECOM, AECOM will arrange a kick-off meeting with the MOE to meet the Project Officer(s) and present our approach. AECOM has undertaken these meetings for numerous EAs and recognize the importance of this initial step to establish MOE expectations related to the content of the ToR presented, which sets the stage for our approach to the rest of the EA. Following the initial MOE meeting, AECOM will generate a stakeholder database and circulate to AECOM in advance of issuing the Notice of ToR Commencement and Consultation Round #1.

#### ***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content- Purpose of/Rationale for the Undertaking***

In concert with preparing the ToR, AECOM will move forward with the initial activities of the EA as part of "focusing" the ToR. AECOM will prepare the documents setting out the purpose of and rationale for the undertaking (needs assessment and justification) which will lead to a clear and concise problem/opportunity statement. This statement will be relied upon throughout the course of the EA to support the need and justification for the project. As part of this step, AECOM will ensure the needs assessment/justification responds to, and is in compliance with, relevant legislation and regulations. It is also recognized that the description and rationale will evolve during the preparation of the ToR, and the final description of the proposed undertaking and the rationale for it will be included in the final EA.

The rationale for the proposed undertaking will be supported through previous planning work completed, namely within the OPA report, "*Long Term Electricity Outlook for the Northwest and Context for the East West Tie Expansion*". AECOM is confident that the Rationale provided

1 within this document is a strong starting point that will be built upon and bolstered as AECOM  
2 undertake the ToR process, particularly given that consultation on the Rationale has already taken  
3 place. A key component the Ministry uses in determining whether a legitimate Rationale as  
4 established in a background document, is the involvement of public consultation in the process.  
5 This is reiterated in the MOE's codes of practice. Consultation with various stakeholders,  
6 including Aboriginal groups, was a key component in the formulation of OPA's report. An  
7 example of this is provided as follows:

8 "The OPA has discussed the E-W Tie with First Nation and Métis communities through  
9 consultation sessions, including those related to the Integrated Power System Plan. The interests  
10 raised by First Nation and Métis communities through these sessions have been linked to the cost  
11 of the project and the importance of beginning consultation early in the project development phase.  
12 The OPA heard that it is important to consider potential project costs that may relate to Aboriginal  
13 participation in the transmission project and any accommodation of Aboriginal or treaty rights.  
14 The Ministry of Energy has identified 14 First Nations and 4 Métis communities that may have  
15 interests affected by the proposed E-W Tie."<sup>2</sup>

16 Further details on consultation with First Nations and Métis is provided in Section 10 of EWT LP's  
17 application.

18 The establishment of a background rationale in this previous process will provide valid rationale  
19 for the proposed undertaking, avoiding the risk of having to justify the choice at a much later point  
20 in the EA process.

21 A separate supporting document will be prepared in the ToR, which will build on and update the  
22 extensive work already conducted relating to the EWT and consultation undertaken. This  
23 supporting document will be presented at Open House #1 to ensure EWT LP obtains stakeholder  
24 buy-in at this critical step prior to ToR submission. This supporting document will be submitted as  
25 an attachment to the final ToR.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid page 17/21

## ***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content - Alternatives To the Undertaking***

As previously mentioned AECOM will identify, develop, and document alternatives to the undertaking that address the electricity supply needs of Northwest Ontario as part of “focusing” the ToR. Alternatives to the undertaking are functionally different ways of addressing a problem or opportunity. The problem and opportunity will be discussed and finalized within the rationale for the undertaking as mentioned above.

Within OPA’s reports on the *Long Term Electricity Outlook for the Northwest and Context for the East West Tie Expansion*, a number of alternatives to the undertaking were identified. Although the OPA has identified (through various reports) that the preferred “Alternative To” is to address the electricity supply demands of Northwest Ontario by expanding the transmission capacity of the EWT, the following list is an example of Alternatives To that may be put forward:

- Expanding the transmission capacity of the EWT;
- Reducing demand in Northwest Ontario; and,
- Expanding existing power generation facilities in Northwest Ontario

Similar to the rationale for the undertaking, AECOM will utilize the previous planning work completed in OPA’s report as part of selecting a preferred alternative to the undertaking. In addition to the two alternatives to listed above, AECOM will also review the “Do Nothing” alternative as required under the OEAA. Although the “Do Nothing” alternative will most likely not achieve the problems and opportunities that will be outlined in the rationale, it is included because it provides a benchmark against which the consequences of the other alternatives can be measured.

AECOM will assess each of the alternatives to the undertaking as part of the ToR process, in order to further “focus” the EA. AECOM proposes to undertake an assessment of the three alternatives by confirming their feasibility with respect to addressing the established rationale. A series of screening questions will be applied to each of the alternatives to in order to determine if they are feasible, achievable and reasonable for EWT LP to implement. Examples of these questions may include, but are not limited to:



1 • Will the alternative address the need/rationale for energy supply needs in Northwest  
2 Ontario?

3 • Is the alternative economically viable and acceptable?

4 • Is the alternative technically feasible?

5 These questions will be developed as part of the ToR process, in consultation with the public and  
6 First Nations/Metis.

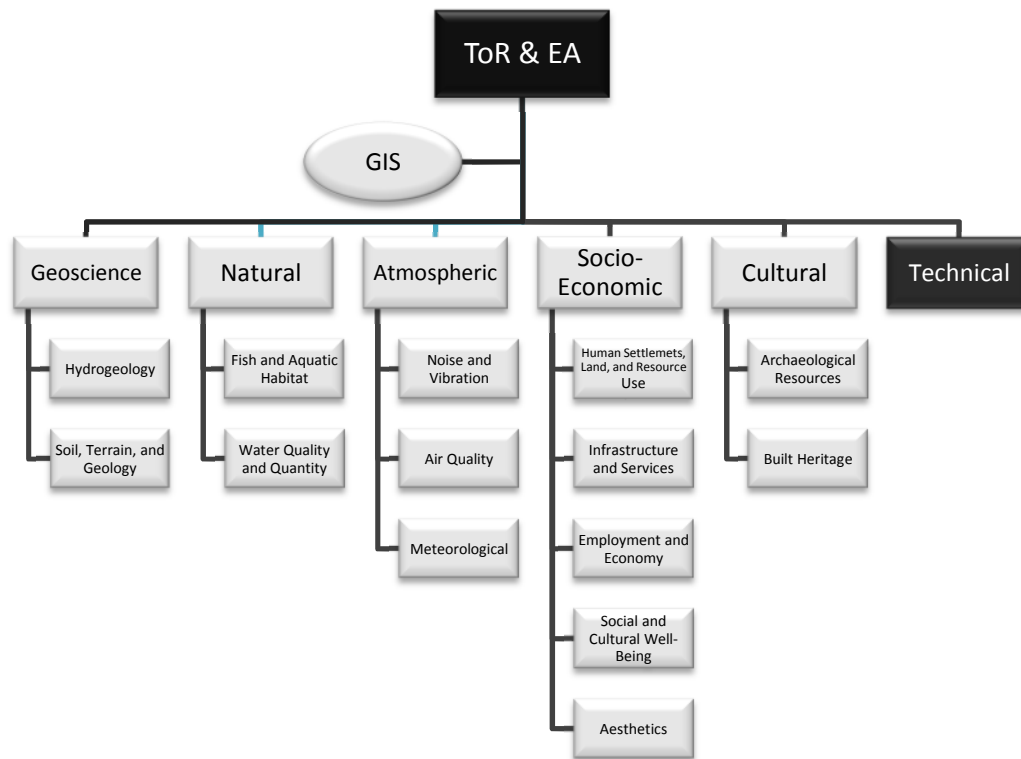
7 Based on the above, EWT LP will review the previously utilized assumptions by OPA and update  
8 to confirm previous conclusions and recommendations.

9 In addition to the identification of a preferred alternative to the undertaking, a preliminary EA  
10 study area will also be identified at this stage and will be narrowed down based on technical  
11 feasibility, including costing, land availability, and environmental constraints as the ToR  
12 progresses. AECOM anticipate that the preliminary study area will be approximately 10km wide  
13 by approximately 400km long, within the vicinity of the existing transmission line. AECOM will  
14 prepare an alternatives to the undertaking supporting document, including a brief description of the  
15 three alternatives and rationale for developing the EWT as the preferred alternative to the  
16 undertaking in the draft ToR. This supporting document will be presented at Open House #1 to  
17 ensure EWT LP obtains stakeholder buy-in at this critical step prior to ToR submission. This  
18 supporting document will be submitted as an attachment to the final ToR.

19 ***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content – Discipline work plans and Existing Conditions***

20 As a major component of the ToR, AECOM will prepare the discipline work plans in a manner  
21 structured to meet the broad definition of the environment as provided for in the OEAA. The work  
22 plans will clearly outline a proposal of what will be done during the EA to generate a more detailed  
23 description and understanding of the environment and how that generated information will be  
24 utilized in the characterization of the existing environment, evaluation of alternatives as well as the  
25 assessment of impacts associated with the preferred alternative.

26 Work plans will be prepared for the specific environmental and technical disciplines, including  
27 those set out in the unique hierarchical organization chart presented below:



1 Discipline specific work plans will be included as an appendix to the ToR.

2 As part of the overall work plans, during the ToR stage, each of the technical disciplines will  
 3 review existing information in order to characterize the current environment. Desktop studies  
 4 across all sub-disciplines will aid in the narrowing of the preliminary study area (10km x 400km as  
 5 described above), as a key early component of this stage. Collection and analysis of secondary  
 6 source information and mapping from relevant government agencies (such as Environment  
 7 Canada, Ministry of Natural Resources, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ministry of  
 8 Environment, etc) will comprise the bulk of this task. This information will be incorporated into  
 9 an overall *Existing Conditions Report* for each of the disciplines that will be attached to the final  
 10 ToR as a supporting document. Further, this findings will be summarized as a chapter in the ToR  
 11 as a description of the existing environment within the study area. The reports will identify data  
 12 gaps and areas of interest where additional information is required for the fieldwork, comparative  
 13 evaluation and impact assessment to follow later on in the EA process.

14 Preliminary summaries of the discipline-specific work plans related to existing conditions are  
 15 provided below.

## GIS

The GIS work plan on existing conditions will complement the environmental disciplines in the ToR stage and subsequently throughout the EA process. This discipline will focus on obtaining, managing and disseminating secondary source environmental GIS information in the preliminary study area and developing it into a suitable format for mapping and analysis purposes. A summary of key tasks at the existing conditions stage is as follows:

- Reviewing existing project team's GIS databases to determine additional documentation sources in concert with disciplines.
- Collecting available background documentation/mapping from sources such as NRVIS, LIO, DFO.
- Obtaining Local / Traditional Aboriginal information.
- Identifying significant environmental locations/features/constraints.
- Undertaking initial air photo interpretation.

The identification of standard GPS protocol, including projections and coordinate systems, for use across all disciplines will be required early in the ToR process. The collection of existing aerial photography will also be a key component for the use of many of the specific sub-disciplines. All maps / analysis will be at a 1:40,000 scale (optimal coverage of an approximate 10km wide preliminary study area). 35 maps will provide an overview of the entire 400km corridor. The GIS team will also ensure that other EWT LP consultants are using compatible GIS material.

## Geoscience

A study of the baseline/existing conditions for the finalized study area for the Soil/Terrain and Geology, and Hydrogeology disciplines will be conducted. The information collected from each of the two sub-disciplines, as described to follow, will be incorporated into a *Geoscience Existing Conditions Report*. This report will serve as the main deliverable for this stage of the study.

For the Soil/Terrain and Geology component, documentation of the physical environment in the study area will determine unique physical features that might be adversely affected by the project, or which may affect the project in terms of potential hazards, constraints and challenges.

- Description of general bedrock, surficial and structural geology, and physiography of the study area

The overall geology along the study area including the bedrock geology, surficial geology, physiography and structural geology / seismicity will be mapped from existing data sources (e.g., Ontario Geological Survey reports and maps, NRCan, Geological Survey of Canada etc.). Areas with potential constraints (e.g., acid rock drainage associated with greenstone belts, frost heave in clay soils, etc.) or areas of physical environment significant (e.g., ANSIs) will be identified from the information gathered.

- Description of the general topography and features

The Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the study area (digital data to be obtained from NRCan's Centre for Topographic Information and other sources) will be reviewed and from this information, a slopes analysis will be conducted in order to classify slopes in terms of their potential hazard and engineering significance. Geological data gathered at this point will be utilized to augment the initial information gathered.

- Description of the Terrain, Soil and Soil Productivity of the study area

Characterize the terrain and soils of the study area and identify any areas of agricultural potential, including silviculture, areas containing soils susceptible to erosion, or soils supporting sensitive ecosystems. The investigation will consist primarily of a desktop review of existing material including:

- Historical aerial photography;
- Surficial geology, soils, and silviculture mapping (OGS, NOEGTS, Canadian Soil Information Service, Ministry of Natural Resources, Forestry companies);
- Technical Reports and previous studies for development in the area, as well as previous reports of soil contamination and associated sites available through Ministry of Environment files as appropriate to the route; and,
- Borehole Logs (Ministry of Transportation – highway and bridge construction, Ministry of Environment water well records) as appropriate for the route.

Reviewing existing mapping and reports will allow for identification of terrain and landform conditions suitable for the Project as well as areas of sensitive terrain units, such as unstable soils, that should be avoided or require alternative construction methods. Review of historical and recently flown aerial photography will permit an assessment of past land use. Any land areas currently and previously used for agriculture will be noted, as will any areas where the potential for soil contamination exists as a result of historical development (e.g., mining or forestry camps).

- Characterization of the river crossings along the study area.

Air photographs will be reviewed to characterize the river systems within the study area in terms of stream order and morphology (channel pattern, gradient, sinuosity etc., meander belt width, floodplain dimensions). A more detailed assessment of changing morphology over time will be completed for river systems with a moderate or significant meander pattern or eroding banks. From the information gathered, areas will be identified with potential constraints related to river crossing. Consideration of scale related to both the towers and access roads will be required. Additional consideration will be given to river systems in areas with steep banks.

For the hydrogeology component, a desk top study of the initial study area will identify, delineate and categorize the significance of geological and hydrogeological conditions and identifying constraints within the study area. Some of the discipline specific background data sources used will include water well record datasets, regional hydrogeological reports, WSC gauge data, bedrock and surficial geology maps, inventories of abandoned and active mines, and quarries, provincial summaries of landfill sites, PCB storage sites, retail storage tanks, and the National Pollutant Release Inventory.

A study of baseline conditions of the overall preferred study area (10 km x 400 km) will document issues pertaining to groundwater quantity in the study area in order to determine unique physical features that might be adversely affected by the project, or which may affect the project in terms of potential hazards, constraints and challenges. The baseline study will be conducted in areas where:

- There is potential for a reduction in groundwater quantity.
- Involves the likely release or leaching of a polluting substance into groundwater.
- Potential for a change in the groundwater flow regime that could impact human or ecological users of groundwater or which may otherwise represent a constraint to the project.
- Concern about water bodies that has not been resolved through consultation.

The first component of this task will be to characterize the regional hydrogeology across the study area. This will include:

- Defining the major aquifers, groundwater flow pathways, and significant recharge and discharge areas.
- Defining the overall hydrogeological regime in each watershed.

- Determining the human users of groundwater in each watershed.
- Determining the users of groundwater water across the study area.

To complete these tasks, a number of data sources will be reviewed as follows:

- Available fish habitat mapping, either as conducted as part of this study, or previous studies to identify critical upwelling areas.
- WSC gauge data on a per watershed data that, with climate data, will allow for an overall characterization of the watershed-wide scale water balance (recharge vs. runoff dominated)
- Provincial / federal data sets on water use (water well records, Permit to Take Water records) that will provide an overview of water use, preliminary descriptions of water bearing units and water levels.
- Regional maps and reports that summarize the groundwater resources and major aquifers across the study area.
- Geological data collected in the Geoscience baseline study, including aerial photographs.

From these data, areas with potential constraints will be identified. These will include significant recharge or discharge areas that would require protection, areas with high water levels that may require considerations of dewatering or management during construction, areas with strong upward gradients / flowing conditions that may require management during construction, and the potential to impact existing water use.

The second major component of this task will be to review the potential for groundwater contamination. For this component of the work, AECOM will review land use maps, inventories of abandoned and active mines, areas of potential ARD, provincial summaries of landfill sites, PCB storage sites, retail storage tanks, and the National Pollutant Release Inventory. Much of this data will be plotted as a GIS layer in order to view the proximity of some of the pollution sources to the study area.

## Natural Environment

A study of the baseline/existing conditions for the preliminary study area for the Vegetation, Fish and Fish Habitat, Water Quality and Quantity, Wetlands , and Wildlife sub-disciplines will be conducted. The information collected from each of the five sub-disciplines, as described to follow,

1 will be incorporated into a *Natural Environment Existing Conditions Report*. This report will  
2 serve as the main deliverable for this stage of the study. A key aspect for this component is the  
3 standard division of the study area into watersheds (natural ecological entities) for all sub-  
4 disciplines to follow.

5 For the Vegetation component, the description of vegetated lands within the overall study area is  
6 critical for all natural heritage disciplines in that it forms the basis for determining wetland areas  
7 and habitat suitability for terrestrial/aquatic wildlife and Species at Risk.

8 At the outset of the project commencing, all existing background documents will be obtained and  
9 reviewed to obtain an understanding of the level of information that is currently available. Key  
10 deliverables for this component will also include Vegetation data input to Constraints Mapping,  
11 and a Vegetation Community Impact Assessment Technical Memorandum, which will be fed into  
12 the *Natural Environment Existing Conditions Report*.

13 Background data sources to be reviewed will include:

- 14 • Aerial photography;
- 15 • Aboriginal and Local Ecological Knowledge to identify areas of cultural or economic  
16 importance with respect to traditional use lands;
- 17 • Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) District Records including forest management  
18 plans, vegetation community/wetland mapping, wetland evaluation records and watershed  
19 information;
- 20 • Reports from Federal and Provincial Parks;
- 21 • Reports of Existing Environmentally Significant Areas;
- 22 • Forest Resource Inventory Mapping;
- 23 • Soils and Bedrock Geological mapping;
- 24 • MNR Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) for records of rare species;
- 25 • Ecozone and Ecoregion documents for Northern Ontario;
- 26 • Lakehead Region Conservation Authority historical records for rare species or critical  
27 habitat;

Air photograph interpretation of the study area will be conducted at the outset of the project. This task will provide a landscape context for the study area for all natural heritage disciplines. The objective of the air photo interpretation will be to delineate associated vegetation patterns (e.g. coniferous forest, wetlands) using current aerial photography. This interpretation will follow protocols outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' Forest and Wetland Ecosystem Classification Systems for Northwestern Ontario. Vegetation polygons determined during the initial photographic interpretation will be classified into general units such as, "Coniferous Forest" or "Mixed Forest" etc, as the specific species within these units will not be known until field studies commence. Considering that the area falls within the Boreal Shield Ecozone and covers four ecoregions; Lake Nipigon, Abitibi Plains, Lake Temiscaming Lowland and Thunder Bay-Quetico, AECOM anticipates that vegetation community associations will be dominated by white spruce (*Picea glauca*), black spruce (*Picea mariana*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*), trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) species. Knowledge of this species assemblage across the study area will enable the interpreter to have an understanding of anticipated communities.

Concurrent with the air photo interpretation task, existing soils inventory mapping and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources wetlands mapping will be referenced to ensure units are defined in a way that makes sense considering all the factors. This is particularly important when defining wetland areas that are forested where it is difficult to see the groundcover patterns.

Key areas of analysis in the Preliminary study area relate to the following:

- Percent cover of Forest/Woodlands,
- Percent cover of Wetland,
- Percent cover of Meadow and
- Percent cover of Barren land.

These features will be delineated and categorized according to significance.

For the Fish and Fish Habitat component, baseline conditions for the overall study area (10km wide x 400km long) will include identification of fish habitat and its form and function. Studies



1 will focus on fish species and life stages of ecological, economic or human importance. Studies  
2 will also include an evaluation of the seasonally sensitive periods of fish and their sensitive habitat,  
3 including wetland and riparian habitat. Information gathered and analyzed during this phase will  
4 be used to provide input into the screening of the overall study area, along with specific high-level  
5 design criteria to arrive at a preferred transmission line route.

6 For the purposes of characterizing the existing conditions, the study area will be divided into  
7 watersheds. Watershed characteristics will be gathered for each of the watercourses that are  
8 located within the 10km corridor. For the identification of watercourses within this study area, a  
9 watercourse will be defined as any flowing body of water which can be discerned on a 1:40,000  
10 topographic map, as these are considered to have watersheds large enough to generate flows and  
11 provide fish habitat.

12 Existing mapping and aerial photography will be used to identify the number of watercourses and  
13 water bodies within the study area. Only watercourses that are flowing (i.e. rivers and streams),  
14 will be characterized in the *Natural Environment Existing Conditions Report*. The location of  
15 water bodies (lakes and ponds) will be identified, yet not characterized further as it is assumed that  
16 the project will avoid effects to these larger water bodies.

17 These watershed characteristics (such as size, drainage area, number of watercourses) will be used  
18 to determine potential ranges of flows, as this has the largest influence on fish habitat through  
19 substrates, suspended solids, shape and size of channel and will provide some indication of the  
20 potential suitability for fish habitat at different life cycle stages, as well as migration routes and  
21 connectivity to other water bodies. This background analysis will be used in support of  
22 preliminary assessment of fish habitat sensitivity.

23 For each watershed within the study area, connectivity to Lake Superior will be considered as  
24 some migratory fish species may use tributaries for sensitive seasonal periods of spawning and  
25 rearing. Connectivity to other potentially important habitat will also be considered in particular  
26 wetlands as these may provide seasonal habitat for spawning and rearing. Aquatic ecologists will  
27 work with wetland and groundwater specialists to identify any watercourses that are linked to  
28 wetland as this may also provide some indication of the hydrological function of the ecosystem.

1 The linear nature of the study area corridor means that many watercourses are likely to be passed.  
2 Through background review AECOM will compile all available information on watercourses  
3 within the study area and overlay known locations of fish species; spawning habitat; migration  
4 routes. Background data will include Aboriginal and local ecological knowledge, including local  
5 angling groups; a general literature review and media search; contact with research institutes in the  
6 area; as well as government agencies for historical records. Relevant agency information sources  
7 include Department of Fisheries and Ocean historical records and online Species at Risk mapping;  
8 Ministry of Natural Resources Biodiversity Explorer as well as any wetland evaluation records  
9 available for the study area. Aquatic ecologists will ensure that Species at Risk (listed as  
10 Threatened or Endangered under the federal Species at Risk Act, or the Provincial Endangered  
11 Species Act) are identified in the early phases of the background review, and that appropriate  
12 habitat screening is conducted according to the process outlined in the Species at Risk Task.

13 All relevant background data on fish and fish habitat will be plotted on GIS base maps with all  
14 watercourses highlighted within the study area. These maps will provide the basis for any  
15 constraints mapping for future EA work relating to the Comparative Evaluation and Impact  
16 Assessment, and will include information on:

- 17 • Any fisheries protected areas;
- 18 • Known spawning and feeding areas and associated migratory corridors;
- 19 • Any barriers to fish passage;
- 20 • Existing watercourse crossings;
- 21 • Local and Aboriginal fishing areas;
- 22 • Diversity and distribution of fish;
- 23 • Population status of fish; and
- 24 • Occurrence of invasive aquatic species.

25 Data gaps will be identified where there are watersheds with no information on fish species.

26 Each watercourse will be given a unique identifying number which will be linked to the available  
27 background information for that watershed. GIS spatial analysis will be used to calculate the

watershed size for each watercourse as well as classify watercourses in terms of sinuosity and meander belt widths. This analysis of the geomorphology of watercourse will be used to provide some indication of the quality of habitat diversity available to fish at different life stages. Aerial photography will be used to characterize watercourses by flow morphology (meander, runs, riffles, pools), relative bank full widths, riparian vegetation and dominant sub sand Qytrate type. This analysis will provide an assessment of suitability of habitat to support fish and sensitive habitat.

For the Water Quality and Quantity component, a desktop analysis will identify and delineate water bodies within the preliminary study area. The preliminary study area will be divided into the same watersheds used in the Fish and Fish Habitat discipline.

The analysis will consist of a review of available:

- aerial photography;
- mapping information from agencies;
- reports (from agencies and other available EAs); and
- consultation with Aboriginal communities using the study area.

Water quality information available from regulatory agencies and those that are available through other secondary sources (literature and reports) will be summarized. Water quality will be compared to MOE's Provincial Water Quality Objectives ("PWQO"; MOE 1999) for the protection of aquatic life. Areas where water quality doesn't meet PWQOs will be identified and carried forward to the aquatic habitat assessment for fish suitability.

Water quantity information will be obtained from Environment Canada's Water Survey of Canada (WSC). Environment Canada operates several stream gauging stations throughout the Thunder Bay-Wawa corridor. Flow data from these stations will be summarized as minimum, maximum, mean and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile flows. This information will be used to provide a general understanding of the flow regime of the watersheds.

Existing land uses in the study area will be documented as they relate to potential water quality modifiers. Operating and abandoned mines, sand and gravel operations, development, logging, landfills and contaminated sites can negatively impact water quality downstream. Surface water

1 uses downstream of the study area will be identified. A good understanding of the existing water  
2 quality modifiers in the study area is essential to predict potential impacts from the project.

3 For the Wetlands component, AECOM will establish current baseline environmental conditions  
4 from which likely Project-related effects will be assessed and evaluated later as part of an EA.

5 Wetlands are ecosystems of particular interest for both the provincial and federal governments.  
6 They are considered as important features of the natural landscape, performing many biological,  
7 hydrological, social / cultural, and economic production functions which are of value to society.  
8 Wetlands provide habitat for many flora and fauna species, many of which depend on these  
9 habitats for their survival. The hydrological functions of wetlands include groundwater recharge  
10 and discharge, erosion and flood control, and contaminant reduction. Additionally, wetlands  
11 support recreational activities, subsistence (*e.g.*, flora and fauna harvesting) and commercial  
12 production (*e.g.*, forestry, cranberry bogs, peat extraction).

13 The description of wetlands will comprise of all lands that are natural in origin within the study  
14 area. Background data sources to be reviewed will include:

- 15 • Aerial photography;
- 16 • Aboriginal and local ecological knowledge to identify areas of cultural or economic  
17 importance with respect to traditional use lands;
- 18 • Ministry of Natural Resources (“MNR”) District Records including forest management  
19 plans, vegetation community/wetland mapping, wetland evaluation records and watershed  
20 information;
- 21 • Reports from federal and provincial parks;
- 22 • Reports of existing environmentally significant areas;
- 23 • Forest resource inventory mapping;
- 24 • Soils and bedrock geological mapping;
- 25 • MNR Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) for records of rare species;
- 26 • Ecozone and eco-region documents for northern Ontario;
- 27 • Lakehead Region Conservation Authority historical records for rare species or critical  
28 habitat.

Air photograph interpretation of the study area for wetland classification will follow protocols outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' Forest and Wetland Ecosystem Classification Systems for Northwestern Ontario, the Wetland Evaluation Guidelines for Northern Ontario and the Canadian Wetland Classification System. Wetland polygons determined during the initial photographic interpretation will be classified into general units such as, "Coniferous Swamp" or "Marsh" etc, as the specific species within these units will not be known until field studies commence. Considering that the area falls within the Boreal Shield Ecozone and covers four Ecoregions; Lake Nipigon, Abitibi Plains, Lake Temiscaming Lowland and Thunder Bay-Quetico, AECOM can anticipate that vegetation community associations within wetland areas will consist of isolated bogs, fens dominated by mosses and sedges.

Concurrently during the air photo interpretation task, existing soils inventory mapping and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources wetlands mapping will be referenced to ensure units are defined in a way that makes sense considering all the factors. This is particularly important when defining wetland areas that are forested where it's difficult to see the groundcover patterns.

As per this Vegetation Task, key areas of analysis in the Preliminary study area relate to the following:

- Percent cover of Swamp,
- Percent cover of Marsh,
- Percent cover of Fen and
- Percent cover of Bog.

These features will be delineated and categorized according to significance.

For the Wildlife component, AECOM will consider known environmental sensitivities and high level constraints to route planning (e.g. such as large patches of known Significant Wildlife Habitat, or Species at Risk habitat).

AECOM will conduct a study of Wildlife baseline conditions for the overall study area (10km x 400 km) to identify, delineate and categorize the significance of terrestrial habitats. The findings from the baseline conditions study will be documented in the *Natural Environment Existing*

1 *Conditions Report.* Information gathered and analysed during this phase will be used to provide  
2 input into the Screening of the Overall study area to arrive at a preferred transmission line  
3 alignment.

4 Wildlife species of ecological, economic or human importance in the overall study area will be  
5 identified and will include resident, temporary (e.g. migratory) and rare species. Species of  
6 interest will be identified through review of, but not be limited to, the following sources:

- 7 • Consultation with Aboriginal communities utilizing the study area;
- 8 • NHIC records of rare species;
- 9 • Previous studies for development in the area (ARA reports, EA reports for Highway 17,  
10 etc); and,
- 11 • Current studies conducted by government agencies such as Environment Canada  
12 (Canadian Wildlife Service), the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Bird Studies  
13 Canada, Canadian Forest Service.

14 For each species of interest, the following information will be compiled into the baseline  
15 conditions study and mapped (if applicable) onto the constraints mapping:

- 16 • Diversity, distribution and location;
- 17 • Abundance and population status;
- 18 • Life cycle;
- 19 • Seasonal ranges (e.g. migration);
- 20 • Habitat requirements;
- 21 • Movements (e.g. wildlife corridors);
- 22 • Sensitive periods (e.g. seasonal, diurnal and nocturnal); and,
- 23 • Any other information relevant to the project.

24 In addition to the wildlife identified above, a description of any nearby lands that might constitute  
25 sensitive areas and habitat for wildlife will also be conducted. The identification of nearby  
26 environmentally significant areas such as National and Provincial Parks, areas of natural or  
27 scientific interest (ANSI), Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Areas, or World

Biosphere Reserves will also be reviewed. Data from sources such as the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (NHIC), Bird Studies Canada, Environment Canada, previous studies conducted in the area, as well as traditional knowledge from First Nations communities will be reviewed. The analysis will consist of available literature, online databases and remotely-sensed data, which will be verified and confirmed through consultation with the MNR. The analysis will contribute to the constraints mapping.

Specific tasks with respect to wildlife habitat undertaken will include:

- Incorporating remotely-sensed data and natural heritage feature mapping from available sources (e.g., MNR's Land Information Ontario agency and NRVIS database, Lakehead Conservation Authority, etc.);
- Reviewing secondary sources (e.g., NHIC database, 2001-2005 Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, Ontario Herpetofaunal Atlas (e.g. snakes and amphibians), Bird Studies Canada and Environment Canada databases etc.) for up-to-date ecological information in the study area(s). AECOM will consult with the responsible agencies to ensure that the data presented in these sources are current and accurate;
- Reviewing available aerial imagery and ELC mapping for significant natural features and communities known to provide habitat to wildlife and bird species of interest;
- Conducting a critical review of previous (specifically large mammal and avian) investigations and reports to identify data gaps and assess the sufficiency of data and robustness of scientific protocols used to generate them; and,
- Identifying and defining critical issues associated with development of the site.

A description and quantification of the habitat available in the study area will be undertaken as it relates to wildlife species identified through previous activities described above. This will include review of the following components of each habitat:

- Function
- Location
- Suitability
- Structure
- Diversity
- Relative use; and

- Abundance as it exists prior to project construction.

GIS shapefiles / layers of significant wildlife occurrences and habitat, wildlife corridors (migratory routes; stopover locations), locations of Species of Conservation Concern, and any other constraints related to wildlife and wildlife habitat will serve as deliverables to be incorporated into the *Natural Environment Existing Conditions Report*.

## Atmospheric

A study of the baseline/existing conditions for the finalized study area for the noise/vibration, meteorological, and air quality sub-disciplines will be conducted. The information collected from each of the three sub-disciplines, as described to follow, will be incorporated into an *Atmospheric Existing Conditions Report*. This report will serve as the main deliverable for this stage of the study.

For the noise and vibration component, secondary sources will be reviewed in order to determine background noise sources and levels within the preliminary study area. In addition, sensitive noise receptors (communities, camp areas, etc) will be mapped and identified. The noise and vibration team will work with the land use and socio-economic team when developing the mapping for sensitive receptors.

For the meteorological component, a study of baseline conditions of the finalized study area (10km x 400 km) will characterize local and regional climate with respect to its range of variability and severity including frequency and duration of maximums and minimums as well as normal ranges. The assessment of severe weather events will be described in terms of their historical frequency and intensity and will consider expected loading due to ice and wind, extreme heat and cold, extreme precipitation events that might adversely affect the project in terms of potential hazards, constraints and challenges. The potential for extremes and their frequency to change in association with projected climate change considerations will be considered. The meteorological study will be divided into two components:

- Description of the general meteorologic conditions of the study area
  - The overall meteorology (normal and extremes) will be mapped from existing data sources (e.g., Environment Canada's National Climate Archive; data from



1 local meteorological stations). Areas with potential constraints (e.g. extreme  
2 temperatures, wind, rainfall etc.) will be identified from the information gathered.

- 3 • Description of the general conditions and the potential for climate change to affect the  
4 project.
  - 5 ○ The background information for the study area will be reviewed and from this  
6 information, an analysis will be conducted in order to describe potential impacts  
7 on the project that will need to be considered in the detailed design.

8 For the air quality component, secondary sources will be reviewed in order to determine  
9 background Air Quality levels within the preliminary study area, paying attention to key  
10 parameters that would relate to the construction of the Project (i.e. PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and TSP). In  
11 addition, sensitive receptors (communities, camp areas, etc) will be mapped and identified. The air  
12 quality team will work with the land use and socio-economic team when developing the mapping  
13 for sensitive receptors.

#### 14 Socio-Economic

15 A study of the baseline/existing conditions for the preliminary study area for human settlements,  
16 land and resource use, traditional land and resource use, infrastructure and services, employment  
17 and economy, social and cultural well being, and aesthetics sub-disciplines will be conducted. The  
18 information collected from each of the six sub-disciplines, as described to follow, will be  
19 incorporated into a *Socio-Economic Existing Conditions Report*. This report will serve as the main  
20 deliverable for this stage of the study. Discipline specific appropriate scale base-mapping will  
21 serve as one of the key inputs in all components outlined below:

22 For the human settlements, land and resource use component, the following regional scale  
23 secondary source information will be collected and mapped:

- 24 • First Nation reserve lands
- 25 • Municipal boundaries, rural settlements
- 26 • Municipal land use plans, policies and designations
- 27 • Provincial Land use plans, policies, designations (i.e., Ontario's Crown Land Policy Atlas  
28 data)
- 29 • Locations of MNR, MOEE District and Area Offices

- Industrial and commercial land uses
  - Mining (active mining claims or leases)
  - Aggregates (active/licensed aggregate pits and surrendered pits)
  - Forestry (Forest Management Units and Sustainable Forest Licenses, Agreement Forests, Forest Management Plans (harvesting operations and term plan status)
- Fishing (Fish Management Zones and species managed)
- Trapping (registered traplines / areas and licence holders)
- Hunting (Wildlife Management units and designations, hunting licences/validation tags and game seals per WMU)
- Major Tourism and Recreational Features
  - Ontario Travel Region boundaries
  - National, Provincial and Conservation Authority Parks and park reserves
  - Major Tourist Accommodations and Attractions
  - Recreational Trails (e.g., Ontario Trails Network data / Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs)
  - Commercial outfitting camps, recreational camps, other camps
  - Cottages / Cottage areas

This component will form the lead for the socio-economic discipline in working toward the completion of the *Socio Economic Existing Conditions Report*.

For the traditional land and resource use component, an innovative approach will be used as further described elsewhere in EWT LP's application. This will begin with the mobilization of traditional knowledge team(s). A Traditional Knowledge ("TK") Agreement with the Aboriginal leadership will be prepared. An Aboriginal steering committee will be established and study framework and procedures will be defined in the following manner:

- Gathering and review existing TK information;
- Selecting TK study participants (interviewers, translators, interviewees);
- Developing questionnaires and interview protocols:

- Hunting – type of animal species, what time of year, with whom (hunting party make-up), location of hunting areas, typical yearly harvest numbers, observations about animal cycles, movements, condition of the animals and activities in the study area, and related information.
- Fishing – type of fish species, what time of year, with whom, where do they fish (record names of lakes and streams), typical yearly harvest numbers, observations about fish abundance, movements/ spawning areas, condition of the fish in the study area lakes and streams.
- Trapping and Snaring – where are traplines/snaring carried out, what animals are trapped/snared and if this has changed over time, who is involved (junior trapper, other family members), typical harvest numbers (if provided), observations about the animals (abundance, cycles, movements, condition of the animals, etc.).
- Cabins and Camps – location, purpose/use of the camp (i.e., for accommodation while hunting, trapping, fishing, or more recreational), travel routes to the cabin, how long they have used the cabin/camp site, how often the cabin is used throughout the year, and what time of year is the cabin/camp used.
- Trails and Travel Routes – location, method of travel (e.g. skidoo, walk, drive), significant locations along the travel routes
- Plant Harvesting and Use – areas where plants (for food, medicine, building materials) are harvested, when they are harvested, species of plants and their importance/use.
- Ceremonial or Other Culturally Significant Sites – If interviewee is willing to share locations, then record; if not, then ask if the general area of the important site can be recorded so that it can be avoided.
- Consumption of Country Foods – what percentage of diet is country food vs. store bought food.

For the infrastructure and services component, regional scale secondary source information will be collected and mapped. This information will be used in addition to some of the secondary info collected from the human settlements, land and resource use lead sub-discipline :

- Land transportation infrastructure:
  - existing and proposed roads and highways
  - existing and proposed railways
  - existing forest / resource development roads
  - existing and proposed electricity transmission lines

- existing and proposed pipelines
- Air transportation infrastructure
  - Major public airports
  - Private airports and airstrips
- Communications
  - Telecommunications towers
- Water transportation
  - Navigable waterways and infrastructure

For the employment and economy component of the study, regional scale secondary source information will be collected and mapped. This information will be used in addition to some of the secondary info collected from the human settlements, land and resource use lead sub-discipline:

- Major existing and proposed mine / mineral processing operations
- Major existing and proposed forestry / biomass operations
- Major existing and proposed energy facilities:
  - existing and proposed hydroelectric facilities
  - existing and proposed wind energy facilities
  - existing and proposed biomass energy facilities
  - existing and proposed Electricity Transmission Lines

General socio-economic related information for economic regions and selected communities, (Thunder Bay, Nipigon, Schrieber, Marathon and Wawa), the six First Nation communities in close proximity to the Project (Fort William First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation, Ojibways of Pic River Heron Bay First Nation, Pays Plat First Nation, Pic Mobert First Nation, Red Rock Indian Bandwill) and Metis communities (largely from TK) will be collected, specifically related to:

- Population and demographics
- Employment by industry and occupation

- Major employers
- Economic development goals and activities
- Education and skill levels
- Municipal revenues and expenditure

General project related information related to educational institutions in Northern Ontario providing linesman training and other related skills development programs and training boards will also be collected.

For the social and cultural well-being component, general Socio-Cultural related information for economic regions and selected communities, (Thunder Bay, Nipigon, Schreiber, Marathon and Wawa), the six First Nation communities in close proximity to the Project (including Fort William First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation, Ojibways of Pic River Heron Bay First Nation, Pays Plat First Nation, Pic Mobert First Nation, Red Rock Indian Bandwill) and Métis communities (largely from TK) will be collected, specifically related to:

- History
- Population and demographics
- Migration and mobility
- Community cultural activities and events
- Social service providers

For the aesthetic visual component, AECOM will define the existing visual conditions of the study area at a broad level and review the sensitive receptors as potential viewpoints. A majority of the aesthetic/visual work will be completed once the EA commences and alternative transmission line alignments are identified.

### Cultural

A study of the baseline/existing conditions for the finalized study area for the archaeological and built heritage sub-disciplines will be conducted. The information collected from each of the six sub-disciplines, as described to follow, will be incorporated into a *Cultural Existing Conditions Report*. This report will serve as the main deliverable for this stage of the study.

For the archaeology and built heritage component, a review of existing archaeology reports (Stage I, II, III & IV) and built heritage reports will be reviewed, which are typically available from the Ministry of Culture. This will allow for a determination on areas of archaeological potential, prior to additional documentation. It is proposed that at a minimum, a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment be undertaken on the preliminary study area to identify all areas of archaeological potential. This will assist in subsequent stages in the EA, particularly on siting of the transmission line and areas to avoid. AECOM's archaeology team will work closely with the First Nations in the area in terms of additional Traditional Knowledge.

***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content - Alternative Methods for the Undertaking***

In the ToR, AECOM will provide an overview of the assessment and evaluation methodology to be carried out during the EA. Alternative methods (alignments) will be generated, screened, assessed, and comparatively evaluated leading to a recommended method(s) for implementing the preferred alternative. The evaluation criteria and indicators proposed to be used in this assessment will be developed as part of the ToR and further refined throughout the EA process and in consultation with stakeholders. Further, a discussion on the discipline work plans and how their field investigations will be incorporated into the alternative methods phase will also be described.

Therefore, the evaluation of "alternative methods" of carrying out the proposed undertaking will consider:

- The environment potentially affected;
- The effects that will be caused on the environment;
- The actions necessary to prevent, change, mitigate or remedy the effects on the environment; and
- An evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages to the environment.

Alternative methods will include technologies and alignments and the evaluation process will take place in two phases: screening process for technologies and comparative evaluation for alignments. The net effects analysis and comparative evaluation will be based on the following factors of environment:

- Geoscience

- Natural environment
- Atmospheric
- Socio-economic
- Cultural heritage
- Technical
- Financial

The comparative evaluation of “alternative methods” will determine which alternative method (alignment(s)) will be carried forward for more detailed impact assessment. Draft evaluation criteria, indicators, and measures for each of the factors of the environment will be the key deliverable for this phase of the study and will be included as an appendix to the ToR.

#### ***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content - Impact Assessment***

The ToR will outline the methodology for the impact assessment of the preferred alternative methods (i.e. alignments). This methodology will determine the net effects that will be caused, or that might reasonably be caused, on the environment (i.e., the advantages and disadvantages to the environment). This includes consideration of any mitigation that might be necessary to reduce or eliminate impacts, and the appropriate monitoring, contingency and impact management plans.

The criteria proposed to be used in the impact assessment will be developed as part of the ToR and further refined throughout the EA process and in consultation with the public, First Nations/Métis and other interested stakeholders.

#### ***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content - Consultation***

Consultation is a mandatory component of the EA process. As part of the Draft ToR, AECOM will define in consultation with EWT LP and its other consultants how consultation will take place during the EA stage for public, agencies, First Nations and Metis communities. This will involve carrying out and documenting consultation associated with the draft ToR stage, which will include open house events and locations, government review team (“GRT”) meetings, council meeting presentations, logging and responding to comments, and preparing a record of consultation for the ToR.

For detailed information on the full Municipal/Community consultation process, please refer to Section 10 of this application.

***Stage One: Terms of Reference Content – Documentation, Submission and Approvals***

With respect to documentation of the ToR, AECOM intends to capture all of the tasks listed above and include in the ToR as either a chapter, appendices or supporting document. AECOM will ensure that the ToR is easily understood by members of the public, while maintaining the requirements and intent of the OEAA. AECOM will prepare a draft ToR for review with key stakeholders, GRT and the assigned MOE project officer, prior to finalizing and submitting.

After receiving and addressing comments from First Nations, Métis, stakeholders, GRT and other groups, AECOM will incorporate their comments as necessary when preparing the final ToR.

Working toward ToR approval, AECOM will confirm a planned submission date with the assigned MOE Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch (“EAAB”) Project Officer. Preparation and finalization of the ToR Summary Form and ToR notice of submission (letter & newspaper ad) will accompany confirmation of the project contact mailing list. Copies of the ToR, Record of Consultation, and supporting documentation will be prepared. At this point AECOM will prepare and finalize the ToR notice of submission covering letter to the MOE EAAB Director and deliver hard copies of the ToR, record of consultation and supporting documentation to MOE (include electronic version), Aboriginal communities, and public record locations. AECOM will then publish the final ToR notice of submission in local newspapers, post it to the project website, and issue a letter to project contact mailing list.

Within 30 days of the submission of the proposed ToR to MOE, AECOM will receive all comments from the public as forwarded from MOE, provided all comments are received in a timely manner from the MOE Project Officer, AECOM will prepare and finalize a comment response tracking table and finalize responses to comments received. AECOM will maintain regular contact and provide updates of comment/response tracking table to the assigned MOE Project Officer. Within 12 weeks of the submission of the ToR to MOE, AECOM will likely receive a response from the Minister. AECOM is working under the assumption that the ToR will be approved as outlined above, however it should be noted that various outside factors can



influence the appearance of the ultimate ToR. By meeting with the public, First Nations, Metis and other interested stakeholders throughout the ToR process, AECOM will be able to anticipate any potential issues prior to filing the ToR. AECOM would expect that there will be no outstanding issues prior to submitting the ToR.

### ***Stage Two: Environmental Assessment Approach***

As the ToR provides the framework for undertaking the EA, EWT LP as the proponent will need to ensure that the steps outlined in the ToR are followed when conducting the EA. AECOM are working under the assumption that the ToR will be approved as outlined above. The purpose of Stage Two is to carry out the EA in accordance with the approved ToR and prepare an EA that EWT LP can submit to the Minister with approval certainty.

### ***Alternative Methods of Carrying Out the Undertaking Stage of the EA***

Following approval of the proposed ToR by the Minister, a notice of ToR approval and EA commencement will be issued. Concurrent with the notice being issued, the next stage of the EA process (assessment of the alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking) will be initiated. The alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking stage will be carried out in accordance with the Minister approved ToR. This phase will involve the following activities culminating in a preferred alignment for the proposed EWT, which is further elaborated upon below:

- Generate alternative alignments (up to 5 per section) within a 2km study area as defined in the Minister approved ToR. The generated alternative alignments will be presented for comment as part of consultation round No. 3 to gain participant confirmation prior to assessing them.
- Carry out disciplinary-specific field investigations of the 2km study area
- Undertake a net effects analysis (potential effects, mitigation measures and net effects) for each alignment, sub-divided by sections
- Undertake a comparative evaluation of the alternative alignments and rank the alignments from least preferred to most preferred
- Identify a preferred alignment (first by section, and then overall) based on the comparative evaluation and ranking. The preferred alignment will be presented for comment as part of consultation round No. 4 to gain participant input prior to identifying a preferred alignment.

- Prepare the alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking EA chapter and post to project website for information to government agencies, First Nations, Aboriginals, and Metis, and the public.

### ***Alternative Alignments***

Alternative alignments will be generated within the 2km x 400km study area as approved in the ToR. AECOM anticipate that the study area will be broken into a minimum of 3 sections:

- Thunder Bay to Nipigon
- Nipigon to Marathon
- Marathon to Wawa

Each alternative alignment will be generated with common design details for consistency in their evaluation. AECOM expect that the alignments will be estimated to be 100m in width to be conservative when completing the net effects assessment.

### ***Disciplinary-Specific Field Investigations***

Once the ToR has been submitted, each discipline will be required to complete their field investigations as outlined in their respective work plan. These work plans will be an appendix to the ToR and at this point will have been presented and finalized based on public, GRT and First Nation/Métis consultation. Fieldwork will be required on the 2km x 400km study area and will include four seasons of data. The fieldwork builds on the secondary source material collected during the ToR, and acts as both a check on the secondary source data, as well as increasing the overall accuracy of data.

Stand-alone field investigations reports will be prepared for the same disciplines as listed in the existing conditions reports. These reports will ultimately filter into the net effects analysis and comparative evaluation of the alternative alignments.

### ***Net Effects Analysis and Comparative Evaluation***

The comparative evaluation methodology proposed is often referred to as the reasoned argument or “Trade-off” approach. Under the reasoned argument approach, the difference in net effects associated with the various alternatives is highlighted. Based on these differences, the advantages

1 and disadvantages of each alternative are identified according to the evaluation of tradeoffs  
2 between the various evaluation criteria and indicators. The relative significance of potential  
3 impacts is examined to provide a clear rationale for the selection of a recommended alternative.

4 The term trade-offs is defined as “things of value given up in order to gain different things of  
5 value”. Each alternative alignment will be compared against the others to distinguish relative  
6 differences in impacts to the environment, taking into account possible mitigation measures.

7 For example, during the detailed comparative evaluation of the alternative alignments, the rankings  
8 will be combined (aggregated) for each environmental indicator and criteria into a single  
9 preference rating (‘No’, ‘Low’, ‘Medium’, or ‘High’) for each environmental component. These  
10 results will be aggregated further into a single preference rating for each alternative alignment in  
11 order to rank the alternatives (incorporating tradeoffs and professional judgement) and identify a  
12 recommended alignment.

### 13 **Step 1 – Confirm Evaluation Criteria, Indicators and Measures**

14 Prior to undertaking the net effects analysis, the evaluation criteria, indicators, and measures  
15 previously developed in the approved ToR will be reviewed with the public during Open House  
16 events and confirmed for application to each of the alternative alignments.

17 The approved ToR will set out the draft criteria and indicators for evaluating the ‘alternative  
18 methods’ (i.e. alternative alignments) in the EA. As a result, the draft criteria, indicators, and  
19 measures provided for in the ToR will be reviewed and modified appropriately to suit the  
20 evaluation of the alternative alignments.

21 Specifically, the criteria, indicators and measures may be modified in consultation with review  
22 agencies and the public to ensure that an appropriate level of scrutiny and rigour is applied in  
23 evaluating the alternative alignments. In doing so, the results of the evaluation phase will consist  
24 of clearly defined net effects for each alternative alignment.

### 25 **Step 2 – Undertake Net Effects Analysis**

26 With the evaluation criteria, indicators, rationale and data sources confirmed through consultation  
27 with review agencies, and the existing conditions confirmed in the field, the next step in the EA

process is to carry out a net effects analysis of the alternative alignments, consisting of the following activities:

- Identify potential effects (based on indicators) on the environment;
- Develop and apply avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation/ enhancement measures; and
- Determine net effects on the environment.

Each of these activities will be documented in a separate table for each alternative alignment (example provided below).

**Table 1 - Example: Net Effects Analysis**

Criteria/ Indicators	Potential Effects Based on Measures	Avoidance/ Mitigation/ Compensation/ Enhancement Measures	Net Effects
1.1 Vegetation			
1.1.1 Effect on vegetation and vegetation communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total vegetation removal for this section of the transmission line is 300ha</li> <li>• Based on the field-checked existing conditions mapping, about 6 km of the alignment will remove highly sensitive interior woodlot, which is habitat for a Species At Risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a vegetation compensation plan that will replace all removed vegetation on a 1:1 ratio.</li> <li>• Avoid the highly sensitive interior woodlot by shifting 1km of the proposed transmission alignment north by 25m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial removal of 300ha of mature vegetation, which will ultimately be replaced within the vicinity of the transmission line over a 10 year period</li> <li>• Highly sensitive woodlot avoided</li> </ul>

**Potential Effects** - Potential effects on the environment will be based on the information contained in the existing conditions as well as the field investigations reports. After determining the alternatives, the evaluation criteria will be applied to each alternative alignment to determine the potential environmental effects. Specifically, this will be accomplished by applying the indicators to each alternative alignment. The results of applying these indicators will be expressed in the context of their corresponding measures, either quantitatively or qualitatively, as appropriate, in the potential effects column of the net effects table.

**Develop and Apply Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation/Enhancement Measures** - Once the potential effects on the environment have been identified for each alternative alignment, the appropriate avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation/ enhancement measures will be developed and documented in the net effects table for each indicator. The intent of these measures is as follows:

- **Avoidance:** The first priority is to prevent the occurrence of negative effects (adverse environmental effects) associated with implementing an alternative.
- **Mitigation:** Where adverse environmental effects cannot be avoided, it will be necessary to develop the appropriate measures to remove or alleviate to some degree the negative effects associated with implementing the alternative.
- **Compensation:** In situations where appropriate mitigation measures are not available, or significant net adverse effects will remain following the application of mitigation, compensation measures may be required to counterbalance the negative effect through replacement in kind, or provision of a substitute or reimbursement.
- **Enhancement:** Wherever possible, the opportunity should be taken to enhance the positive environmental effects associated with implementing an alternative rather than simply mitigate and/or compensate.

With these intentions in mind, the avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation/ enhancement measures will be developed based on the professional expertise of AECOM reflecting current procedures, historical performance, and existing environmental conditions. These developed measures will be documented in the avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation/ enhancement measures column of the net effects table.

**Determine Net Effects** - Once the appropriate avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation/ enhancement measures have been developed and applied to the potential environmental effects of each alternative alignment, the remaining net negative or net positive effect will be determined and documented by AECOM members in the “net effects” column of the net effects table. In cases where the net negative or net positive effect cannot be addressed through the application of avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation/ enhancement measure(s), the potential net effect will remain unchanged and therefore, will still be identified as the “net effect”.

The net effects associated with each alternative alignment will be identified and carried forward to Step 3.

## **Step 2 – Carry Out Comparative Evaluation**

In Step 3, the net effects identified for each alternative alignment in Step 2 will be compared to one another in order to identify a “recommended” alignment. The comparison of net effects will be completed using a “Reasoned Argument” or “Trade-off” method, as provided for in the approved ToR.

This method is based on the following two activities:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Activity - Identify the level of effect (‘No’, ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’ or ‘High’) associated with each alternative alignment or each indicator
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Activity - Rank each alternative alignment from most preferred to least preferred based on the identified level of effect from each indicator, then by criteria, then Environmental Component, then overall

The net effects identified for each alternative in the previous step will then be compared to one another in order to identify a “recommended” alignment. The comparison of net effects will be completed using a “Reasoned Argument” or “Trade-off” method, as provided for in the approved ToR.

The technical discipline will first assign rankings for each individual criteria based on the level of effect determined for each indicator under that criteria. After each criteria is ranked, ranking will then occur for each environmental component (i.e. geoscience, atmospheric, cultural, etc) based on the rankings from each evaluation criteria. For example, in the case of the atmospheric

environment component, the technical consultant will consider the identified rankings for an alternative corresponding to their evaluation criteria (incorporating tradeoffs and their professional judgment) in determining the atmospheric environment component ranking.

Following this, the technical consultant will determine an overall ranking of each alternative based on the individual environmental component rankings. With this in mind, AECOM will then assign an overall ranking of 'First' for an alternative having a greater number of higher placed individual component rankings (e.g., more 'First' and 'Second' place rankings).

The comparative evaluation will be prepared as per the steps outlined above so that a clear, traceable, and replicable process is provided. The end point will produce a recommended alignment, which will be presented to the public, GRT, First Nations and Metis for comment and ultimately buy-in. The process described above will be documented and form a chapter of the final EA report.

### ***Impact Assessment of the Preferred Method Stage of the EA***

In accordance with the Minister approved ToR, the preferred method of carrying out the undertaking will be subjected to a detailed impact assessment prior to the proposed undertaking being submitted to the Minister for review and approval. With this in mind, the following key activities are proposed during this stage of the EA, which are further elaborated upon below:

- Carry out focused environmental field investigations as required to augment previously collected existing information source and field investigations data to fully understand environmental conditions in light of the detail design prepared for the undertaking (line, towers, staging areas, access roads, etc.)
- Review the net environmental effects identified during the previous stage based on additional environmentally collected data and the detail design to ensure (1) accuracy, extent and duration of the potential environmental effects and (2) the appropriateness and effectiveness of the proposed avoidance/mitigation/compensation measures
- Refine the detail design as appropriate to reflect the updated potential environmental effects and proposed avoidance/mitigation/compensation measures so that the overall net negative environmental effects are avoided/minimized and issues/concerns from participants are addressed as much as possible.

The assessment of impacts associated with the recommended alignment will be undertaken through a series of steps that are based, in part, on a number of previously prepared reports

1 including the existing conditions report, field investigations report and the comparative evaluation.  
2 The net effects associated with the alternative alignment identified during the alternative methods  
3 phase of the EA will be based on a conceptual design. These effects will therefore need to be  
4 reviewed within the context of the preliminary design, which will be developed once the  
5 recommended alignment has been developed further. This allows each of the technical disciplines  
6 to determine the type and extent of any additional investigations required to ensure a  
7 comprehensive assessment of net effects. Additional investigations would then be carried out,  
8 where necessary, in order to augment the previous work undertaken.

9 With these additional investigations in mind, the potential impacts based on the preliminary design  
10 (including alignment, tower locations, access roads, construction staging areas, etc) of the  
11 recommended alignment will be assessed and evaluated.

12 With a more detailed understanding of the environment developed, the previously identified  
13 potential effects and recommended mitigation or compensation measures associated with the  
14 recommended alignment will be reviewed to ensure their accuracy in the context of the  
15 Preliminary Design. Based on this review, the potential effects, mitigation or compensation  
16 measures, and net effects associated with the recommended alignment will be confirmed and  
17 documented in the discipline specific Detailed impact assessment reports. In addition to  
18 identifying mitigation or compensation measures, potential enhancement opportunities associated  
19 with the preliminary design will also be identified.

20 Further, the requirement for monitoring in relation to net effects will be identified where  
21 appropriate for inclusion in post EA approvals. Finally, any additional approvals required as part  
22 of the implementation of the recommended alignment will also be identified.

23 The updated potential environmental effects and proposed avoidance/mitigation/compensation  
24 measures and refined detail design will be presented for comment as part of Consultation Round  
25 No. 5 to gain participant input prior to preparing the Draft EA report (see Section 9.2 for detail).

26 Also, the preceding activities will be documented in discipline-specific impact assessment reports  
27 and posted to project website for information to government agencies, First Nations, Aboriginals,



1 and Metis and the public. In addition, the impact assessment reports will be summarized as a  
2 chapter in the EA report.

### 3 ***Draft EA report***

4 Following completion of the impact assessment stage of the EA, the previously completed chapters  
5 of the EA report will be consolidated into one document and combined with the following  
6 additional chapters required to ensure the EA process in its entirety is clearly written:

- 7 • Commitments and monitoring for the undertaking – outlines the proposed environmental  
8 effects and EA compliance monitoring programs
- 9 • Consultation summary – provides an overview of the consultation activities carried out  
10 during the EA including comments received and how they were considered during the EA  
11 process
- 12 • Approvals required for the undertaking – lists the additional post EA approvals required in  
13 order to implement the Preferred Undertaking including municipal, provincial, and federal  
14 as appropriate.
- 15 • Amending the EA – outlines the proposed change review process that would be followed  
16 post EA approval if the Preferred Undertaking as defined in the EA report had to be  
17 modified to accommodate unanticipated design revisions, environmental conditions  
18 and/or construction practices.

19 The following appendices to the EA report will also be provided:

- 20 • The approved ToR
- 21 • A ToR requirements table
- 22 • A list of related studies and reports
- 23 • A glossary of terms

24  
25 In addition to these appendices, a record of consultation, which provides additional details in  
26 support of the consultation summary chapter, and detailed technical studies carried out as part of  
27 the EA will be provided as supporting documents to the EA report.

### 28 ***MOE EAAB Project Officer Review of Draft EA report***

Once consolidated, the draft EA report will be provided to the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer for his or her review only as a proactive strategy to ensure their agreement on approach, sufficiency of detail, and overall completeness from MOE's perspective. Any suggested changes will be discussed as part of finalizing the draft EA report prior to pre-submission.

### ***Pre-Submission of Draft EA report***

Although not a legal requirement, the draft EA report will be subjected to a pre-submission step prior its formal submission to the Minister for review and approval. This proactive strategy will aid in uncovering any previously unknown potential concerns/issues allowing them to be addressed prior to them making their way to the Minister. With this in mind, the following activities will be carried out in relation to the draft EA report pre-submission step:

- A notice of pre-submission of the draft EA report (letter, newspaper ad) will be prepared and finalized
- The project contact mailing list will be confirmed
- The required number of copies of the draft EA report, record of consultation (work in progress), and supporting documents will be printed
- The publication of the final Notice of pre-submission of the draft EA report ad in local newspapers will be arranged for
- Hard copies of the draft EA report, record of consultation (work in progress) and supporting documents will be delivered to MOE (include electronic version), GRT, Aboriginal communities, and public record locations and posted to the project website
- The finalized EA notice of submission ad will be included in local newspapers, posted to the project website, and issued to those participants included in the project contact mailing list

Comments received during the pre-submission review will be considered as part of finalizing the draft EA report.

### ***EA report Submission for Review and Approval***

Once finalized, the EA report will be submitted to the Ministry Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch ("EAAB") for formal review and approval by the Minister. In order to initiate this important step in the EA approval process, the following activities will be carried out:

- The planned EA submission date will be confirmed with the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer
- The EA summary form will be prepared, finalized, and issued to the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer
- The EA notice of submission (letter, newspaper ad) will be prepared and finalized
- The project contact mailing list will be confirmed
- The required number of copies of the EA report, Record of Consultation, and Supporting documents will be printed
- The publication of final EA notice of submission in local newspapers will be arranged for
- The EA notice of submission covering letter to MOE EAAB Director will be prepared, finalized, and issued
- Hard copies of the EA report, record of consultation and supporting documents will be delivered to MOE (include electronic version), GRT, Aboriginal communities, and public record locations and posted to the project website
- The finalized EA notice of submission will be included in local newspapers, posted to the project website, and issued to those participants included in the project contact mailing list

Once initiated, the prescribed timeline, with certain exceptions, for the review and approval of the EA is 30 weeks, which includes (1) an inspection of the EA by government agencies, First Nations, Aboriginals and Metis, and the public, (2) the Ministry preparing a review of the EA, (3) the Ministry issuing a notice of completion of their review, (4) an inspection of the Ministry Review by government agencies, First Nations, Aboriginals and Metis, and the public, and (5) the Ministry conducting the final evaluation of the EA for assisting the Minister in his or her decision.

During this time, EWT LP will work with the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer to provide responses to submitted questions and comments received to aid in ensuring issues before the Minister are proactively addressed so as to not delay a decision on the EA. The questions and comments received along with our responses will be tracked in a “*Comment/Response*” Log for use by us as well as the assigned Project Officer.

## ***Conditions of Approval***

As part of the Minister's notice of approval to proceed with the undertaking, a set of conditions will be issued, which will have to be fulfilled as part of implementing the approved undertaking. Typically, the conditions specify such things as

- How and where any required post EA approval documents will be made available for public review
- How the approved EA will be complied with
- How construction and/or operational environmental effects will be monitored and reported
- How compliance reporting will occur, how often, and to who
- How complaints will be tracked and followed up on
- How specific participants will be kept informed of the approved undertaking as it is implemented

Upon receipt of the Approval Notice, the attached conditions will be included within a "Conditions Fulfillment" Tracking Document so that each condition can be reported upon as to its status (not started, in progress, fulfilled) and, ultimately, signed off by the Director of the Ministry's EAAB.

## ***Post EA Permits and Approvals***

As mentioned, the submitted EA report will list all regulatory permits and approvals required for constructing the approved Undertaking based on discussions held with various participants during the EA process. Following EA approval by the Minister, the list of regulatory permits and approvals will be consolidated within a *post EA permits* and approvals tracking document to ensure that they are efficiently and comprehensively obtained. Any additional regulatory permits and approvals required based on further design refinements in the approved Undertaking and/or regulatory or policy changes will be included within the tracking document and similarly obtained.

## **Federal Environmental Assessment Activities**

On July 6th, 2012, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012 (known as CEAA 2012) received Royal Assent and repealed the old CEA Act. Under CEAA 2012, a Federal EA may be required if a proponent proposes a specific undertaking listed on the CEAA 2012 Regulation

1 Designating Physical Activities. TUnder the current *Regulations Designating Physical Activities*  
2 (which are subject to ongoing consultation and may change in the future), the

3 Project would not likely require the initiation of the federal EA process. Only certain activities  
4 involving transmission lines with a voltage of 345 kV are more are listed in the *Regulations*. It  
5 should be noted that if, as part of the engineering evaluation of options during the formative stages  
6 of the EA process, EWT LP determine a line with a design or operating voltage that is listed in the  
7 *Regulations*, AECOM would revisit the requirements of the federal EA.

8 Further to the above, the Minister of the Environment may designate a project not identified in  
9 Regulations if there is the potential for significant adverse environmental effects in areas of federal  
10 jurisdiction or public concerns about such environmental effects. Moreover, should the project  
11 traverse federal Crown lands (including First Nation reserve lands), the federal government will  
12 need to be satisfied that there are no significant adverse environmental effects as defined under  
13 CEAA 2012.

14 In the event that the Federal EA process is initiated, whether by a change in the voltage over the  
15 345kV threshold; if the Minister of the Environment chooses to designate the EWT project; or if  
16 the project traverses federal crown lands; AECOM is well versed in the new legislation and  
17 process. If there was the potential that a Federal EA may be required, AECOM would proactively  
18 engage the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) to discuss the project and  
19 to examine ways of coordinating and to the extent possible streamlining the applicable federal and  
20 provincial EA processes.

#### 21 Learning from other environmental projects

22 In general, the anticipated timelines associated with preparing, submitting, and obtaining EA  
23 approval from the Minister for a proposed undertaking are variable. The reasons for this include

- 24 • There are exceptions to the prescribed deadlines for carrying out an EA, including those  
25 timelines set out in Ontario Regulation 616/98 relating to ToR review and approval (12  
26 weeks) and EA review and approval (30 weeks). For example, the Director of the  
27 Ministry's EAAB has the authority to extend the deadline for completing the Ministry  
28 review of the EA if he or she feels that there is a compelling reason (i.e., unusual,  
29 unexpected, or urgent) to do so (subsection 7(3) of the *EA Act*).

- The approval of both the ToR and EA are at the discretion of the Minister; therefore, such approvals are subject to the Minister's timing and resources.
- The Minister can, and often has, approved a ToR with amendments, which may be unannounced to both the proponent and the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer until the Notice of Approval is issued. As a result, the amendment(s) and how it is to be applied during the subsequent EA have to be interpreted by both the proponent and the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer, which takes time to come to a mutually understanding.
- The review agencies commenting on the ToR and EA can, and often have, provided conflicting views on similar subject areas that cause unnecessary delays as they need to be interpreted, discussed, and resolved between ministries and even departments within a single ministry.
- There can be participants who use commenting opportunities to raise issues/concerns that are not directly related to the EA, but provide them as a delaying strategy mechanism as the Ministry requires a proponent to consider them and respond to the "objector".

Notwithstanding with this uncertainty, EWT LP through its partners and consultant AECOM have extensive experience with gaining EA Act approvals for a variety of private and public sector undertakings will be applied to this project to aid in meeting the proposed delivery schedule. EWT LP's proactive strategies for achieving the proposed delivery schedule include

#### *Constructive Engagement*

- Initiate and maintain an on-going close working relationship with the assigned MOE EAAB Project Officer. EWT LP is proposing bi-weekly conference calls between the key Project Team members and Project Officer.
- Initiate and maintain an on-going relationship with the key ministries involved in the EA (MOE, MNR, etc.). EWT LP is proposing face-to-face meetings with these key ministries on a quarterly basis to ensure any potential issues from their perspectives are discussed and resolved prior to ToR and EA submission.
- Initiate and maintain an on-going relationship with other review agencies and interested public members through a RAAC and CLF by holding meetings with each of them as part of each of the 5 proposed consultation rounds.
- Initiate and maintain an on-going relationship with First Nations, Aboriginal groups, and the Metis through engaging in meaningful and open dialogue to understand issues and concerns, and to identify improvement and / or mitigation opportunities related to route selection, construction and operation. Assist in building the capacity of Partnering First Nations and build relationships with key influential stakeholders

- Engage the public early, and continue regular and open communication throughout the life of the project

### *EA Process*

- Employing “focusing” strategies in developing the proposed ToR. This includes addressing both the Rationale for and Purpose of the Undertaking and Alternatives To the Undertaking Stages of the EA process during the ToR. As a result, these two often sources of contention with EA participants will be addressed upfront and will be removed as a source of delaying issues during the EA. Other focusing strategies include defining the study area in the ToR, to be carried into the EA and obtaining buy-in on the Discipline work plans before moving into the EA.

### *Documentation*

- Preparing the EA report chapters as the EA stages are completed and posting the information to the project website for review. As a result, comments can be obtained and addressed during the EA process versus waiting until near the end of EA project schedule where it is much more difficult to accommodate any required changes to address them.

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9B**  
**Potential Consultees**



## Appendix 9B - Potential Consultees

A preliminary list of parties to be consulted during the development of the East-West Tie is provided below.

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
<b>Municipalities and Townships</b>		
<p>City of Thunder Bay</p> <p>2011 Population: 102,222</p>	<p>Mayor: Keith Hobbs</p> <p>Current River Ward: Andrew Foulds</p> <p>McIntyre Ward: <i>Trevor Giertuga</i></p> <p>McKellar Ward: Paul Pugh</p> <p>Neebing Ward: <i>Linda Rydholm</i></p> <p>Northwood Ward: <i>Mark Bentz</i></p> <p>Red River Ward: <i>Brian McKinnon</i></p> <p>Westfort Ward: <i>Joe Virdiramo</i></p> <p>Councillor At Large: <i>Ken Boshcoff</i></p> <p>Councillor At Large: <i>Iain Angus</i></p> <p>Economic Development: Steve Demmings, CEO Tel: (807) 625-3096 Email: <a href="mailto:sdemmings@thunderbay.ca">sdemmings@thunderbay.ca</a></p>	<p>City of Thunder Bay 500 Donald Street E P.O. Box 800 Thunder Bay, ON, P7C 5K4</p> <p>General Inquiries: (807) 625-2230</p> <p><a href="http://www.thunderbay.ca">www.thunderbay.ca</a></p> <p>Thunder Bay Community Economic Development Commission (CEDC) PO Box 800 Suite 201, 34 Cumberland Street N Thunder Bay, Ontario CANADA P7C 5K4 Tel: (807) 625-3960 Toll Free: 1-800-668-9360 Fax: (807) 623-3962 Email: <a href="mailto:develop@thunderbay.ca">develop@thunderbay.ca</a> Website: <a href="http://www.thunderbaycedc.ca">www.thunderbaycedc.ca</a></p>
<p>Township of Nipigon</p> <p>2011 Population: 1,631</p>	<p>Mayor: Richard Harvey</p> <p>Councillor: Levina Collins</p> <p>Councillor: James Foulds</p> <p>Councillor: Louise Dupuis</p> <p>Councillor Gordon Mackenzie</p> <p>Economic Development: Charmaine Beaulieu Economic Development Officer Phone: (807) 887-3135 x26 Fax: (807)-887-3564 Email: <a href="mailto:edo@nipigon.net">edo@nipigon.net</a></p>	<p>Township of Nipigon 52 Front St Box 160 Nipigon, ON P0T 2J0 Telephone: 807-887-3135 Fax: 807-887-3564 Email: <a href="mailto:info@nipigon.net">info@nipigon.net</a></p>
<p>Red Rock Township</p> <p>2011 Population: 942</p>	<p>Mayor: Gary Nelson</p> <p>Councillor Steve Carruthers</p> <p>Councillor Sara Park</p> <p>Councillor Darquise Robinson</p> <p>Councillor Judith Sobush</p>	<p>Township of Red Rock Highway 628 Red Rock, ON P0T 2P0</p> <p>Individual Contact Information: <a href="http://www.redrocktownship.com/article/meet-the-municipal-council-219.asp">http://www.redrocktownship.com/article/meet-the-municipal-council-219.asp</a></p>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Dorion Township  2011 Population: 338	Reeve: Dave Harris Councillor: Ed Chambers Councillor: Ben Geiger Councillor: Don Modin Councillor: Carter Ann (Kitty)	The Township of Dorion Municipal Office 170 Dorion Loop Road Dorion, Ontario P0T 1K0 Tel. (807) 857 - 2289 Fax: (807) 857 - 2203 Email: <a href="mailto:office@doriontownship.ca">office@doriontownship.ca</a>
Village of Rosspoint  2011 Population: 65	Councillors not found. Local Service Board Community.	Address not found.
Town of Schreiber  2011 Population: 1,126	Mayor (acting) Mark Figliomeni Mayor Don McArthur (Leave of Absence May 14, 2012 - November 14, 2012) Councilor Bob Krause Councilor Lorraine Huard Councilor Patrick Halonen	Township of Schreiber 204 Alberta Street P.O. Box 40 Schreiber, ON P0T 2S0 Municipal Office - (807) 824-2711 (fax 807-824-3231)
Town of Terrace Bay  2011 Population: 1,466	Mayor Mike King Councillor Jody Davis Councillor Gino Leblanc Councillor Jamie Robinson Councillor Rick St. Louis  Economic Development: Mr. Dean Main Community Development Supervisor	Township of Terrace Bay P.O. Box 40, 1 Selkirk Avenue Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 Phone: 807-825-3315 Fax: 807-825-9576 Email: <a href="mailto:info@terracebay.ca">info@terracebay.ca</a>  <a href="mailto:m.king@terracebay.ca">m.king@terracebay.ca</a> Mike King, Mayor 825-3501  Mr. Dean Main Terrace Bay Community Centre 1 Selkirk Avenue, Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 Office: (807) 825-3315, ext. 230 Toll-Free: 1-800-968-8616 Fax: (807) 825-9576 Email: <a href="mailto:cds@terracebay.ca">cds@terracebay.ca</a>
Town of Marathon  2011 Population: 3,353	Mayor Rick Dumas  Councillors: CAO Brian Tocheri Kelly Tsubouchi Ray Lake Terry Fox Roger Souckey  Economic Development: Economic Development Officer (Vacant), extension 2228, <a href="mailto:edo@marathon.ca">edo@marathon.ca</a>	Corporation of the Town of Marathon P.O. Bag "TM", 4 Hemlo Drive Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0 Phone: (807)229-1340 Fax: (807)229-1999 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@marathon.ca">info@marathon.ca</a>  Link to Individual Contact Information: <a href="http://www.marathon.ca/article/contact-us-143.asp">http://www.marathon.ca/article/contact-us-143.asp</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
<p>Township of White River</p> <p>2011 Population: 607</p>	<p>Mayor Angelo Bazzoni Councillor Marg McMillan Councillor Kevin Morgan Councillor Rodney Swarek Councillor Louise Seguin</p> <p>Economic Development: No name given.</p>	<p>The Corporation of the Township of White River 102 Durham St. P.O. Box 307 White River, ON P0M 3G0 Email: <a href="mailto:info@whiteriver.ca">info@whiteriver.ca</a> PH: 807-822-2450 FX: 807-822-2719</p> <p>Economic Development Department: 610 Elgin St. White River, ON P0M 3G0 807-822-9948 807-822-1779 fax</p>
<p>The Municipality of Wawa</p> <p>2011 Population: 2,634</p>	<p>Mayor Linda Nowicki</p> <p>Councillors: Yvan Besner Bill Chiasson Holly Morrison-Smith Ron Rody</p> <p>Economic Development: No contact.</p>	<p>The Municipality of Wawa 40 Broadway Avenue P.O. Box 500 Wawa, ON Canada P0S 1K0 Toll Free: 1-800-367-WAWA (9292) Phone: 1-705-856-2244 Fax: 1-705-856-2120 Email: <a href="mailto:info@wawa.cc">info@wawa.cc</a></p>
<p>Shuniah Township</p> <p>2011 Population: 2,737</p>	<p>Reeve: Maria Harding Councillor- McTavish: Alana Bishop Councillor- MacGregor: Donna Blunt Councillor-MacGregor: Wendy Landry Ron Giardetti: Councillor MacGregor</p> <p>Staff: Nadene Hunley, Clerk, Manager of Planning <a href="mailto:nhunley@shuniah.org">nhunley@shuniah.org</a></p>	<p>Municipal Council Contact Information: Maria Harding, Reeve 2845 Eldorado Beach Rd. Shuniah, ON P7A 0H7 807-983-2276 <a href="mailto:mharding@tbaytel.net">mharding@tbaytel.net</a></p> <p>Councillors individual contact information: <a href="http://www.shuniah.org/municipal-government/municipal-council/">http://www.shuniah.org/municipal-government/municipal-council/</a></p> <p>Staff: Municipality of Shuniah 420 Leslie Ave Thunder Bay, ON P7A 1X8 Phone: 807 683-4545 Fax: 807 683-6982 E-mail: <a href="mailto:shuniah@shuniah.org">shuniah@shuniah.org</a> <a href="http://www.shuniah.org/">http://www.shuniah.org/</a></p>
<p>Township of Conmee</p> <p>2011 Population: 764</p>	<p>Reeve: Kevin Holland Councillor: Robert Rydholm Councillor: Bob MacMaster Councillor: Mary-Lynne Hunt Councillor: Grant Arnold</p> <p>Staff: CAO/Clerk - Patricia Maxwell</p>	<p>Township of Conmee Street Address: 19 Holland Road West Mailing Address: R.R. #1, Kakabeka Falls, Ont P0T 1W0 Phone Number: 807-475-5229 Fax Number: 807-475-4793 Garage Number: 807-475-5337 Emergency Services: 911 Email: <a href="mailto:info@conmee.com">info@conmee.com</a></p>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Municipality of Neebing  2011 Population: 1,986	Mayor - Ziggy Polkowski - 964-2083 Councillor for Blake - Roger Shott - 964-2270 Councillor for Crooks - Bev Dale - 964-2920 Councillor for Pardee - Curtis Coulson 577-2475 Councillor for Pearson - Bill Lankinen - 577-2429 Councillor for Scoble - Mike McCooeye - 475-5665 Councillor-at-Large - Dawne Kilgour - 964-2750  Staff: Clerk - Delma Stajkowski delma@neebing.org	The Corporation of the Municipality Of Neebing Phone 807 474 5331 Fax 807 474 5332 4766 Highway 61 Neebing ON P7L 0B5
Township of O'Connor  2011 Population: 685	Mayor - Mr. Ron Nelson 621-8211 (Cell) 475-9213 Councillors: Mrs. Gwen Garbutt (473-9038) Mr. Jerry Loan (768-0947) Mr. Bishop Racicot (577-2215) Mr. Jim Vezina (577-6735)  Staff: Clerk Treasurer Mrs. Lorna Buob twpoconn@tbaytel.net	RR1 Kakabeka Falls, Ontario P0T 1W0 Phone: (807) 476-1451 Fax: (807) 473-0891 twpoconn@tbaytel.net
Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge  2011 Population: 5,732	Lucy Kloosterhuis, Mayor mayor.lucy@xplornet.com Phone: (807) 473-5658 Councillor Jim Byers tbyers@tbaytel.net Phone: (807) 935-2840 Councillor Eric Collingwood collingwood@tbaytel.net Phone: (807) 935-3187 Councillor Bernie Kamphof bernie@kamdale.com Phone: (807) 935-3344 Councillor Allan Vis joal@tbaytel.net Phone: (807) 935-2200 Fax: (807) 935-2200  Staff: Margaret (Peggy) Dupuis, Acting CAO/Clerk peggy.dupuis@oliverpaipoonge.on.ca Phone: (807) 935-2613, ext. 1 Fax: (807) 935-2123	Municipal Office 4569 Oliver Road P.O. Box 10 Murillo, ON P0T2G0 Email: info@oliverpaipoonge.on.ca

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Township of Manitouwadge  2011 Population: 2,105	Mayor John MacEachern Councillor Connie Hunter Councillor Donna Jaunzarins Councillor Natalie Labbée Councillor Sheldon Plummer  Mrs. Cecile Kerster Municipal Manager Clerk - Ext. 223 Email: ckerster@manitouwadge.ca	Township of Manitouwadge 1 Mississauga Drive Manitouwadge, ON P0T 2C0 (807) 826-3227
Municipality of Greenstone  2011 Population: 4,724	Mayor, Renald Beaulieu Beardmore Ward Councillor, Kevin Melanson Geraldton Ward Councillor, William Assad Geraldton Ward Councillor, Chris Walterson Longlac Ward Councillor, Mary Moylan Longlac Ward Councillor, Jane Jantunen Nakina Ward Councillor, Jay Daiter Rural West Ward Councillor, Ron Melhuish Rural East Ward Councillor, Armand Giguere	Mayor Beaulieu and Members of Council Municipality of Greenstone P.O. Box 70, Geraldton, Ontario P0T 1M0
<b>Aboriginal Communities</b>		
Fort William First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve: 922 Off Reserve: 1155	Chief Peter Collins	90 ANEMKI DRIVE, SUITE 200, THUNDER BAY, ON, P7J 1L3  (807) 623-9543 (Fax) 623-5190 PCollins@fwfn.com
Michipicoten First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve: 58 Off Reserve: 1896	Chief Joseph Buckell	PO BOX 1, SITE 8, RR 1, WAWA, ON, P0S 1K0 (705) 856-1993 (Fax) 856-1642 jbuckell@michipicoten.com sclement@michipicoten.com
Pays Plat First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve: 70 Off Reserve: 130	Chief Xavier Thompson	10 CENTRAL PLACE, PAYS PLAT, ON, P0T 3C0  (807) 824-2541 (Fax) 824-2206 ppchief@tbaytel.net
Ojibways of Pic River First Nation (Heron Bay First Nation)  2011 Population: On Reserve: 519 Off Reserve: 587	Chief Roy Michano	PO BOX 193, HERON BAY, ON, P0T 1R0  (807) 229-1749 ext. 26 (Fax) 229-1944 Roy.michano@picriver.com

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Pic Mobert First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve:346 Off Reserve:557	Chief Johanna Desmoulin	PO BOX 717, MOBERT, ON, P0M 2J0  (807) 822-2134 (Fax) 822-2850 chiefjohanna@picmobert.ca reception@picmobert.ca
Red Rock Indian Band  2011 Population: On Reserve:193 Off Reserve:1439	Chief Arlene Wawia	PO BOX 1030, NIPIGON, ON, P0T 2J0  (807) 887-2510 (Fax) 887-3446 Chief_wawia@shaw.ca
Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation (Lake Nipigon Ojibway)  2011 Population: On Reserve:2 Off Reserve:439	Chief Yvette Metansinine	PO BOX 120, BEARDMORE, ON, P0T 1G0 (807) 875-2785 (Fax) 875-2786 ymetansinine@aza.ca cnelson@aza.ca
Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek First Nation (Rocky Bay)  2011 Population: On Reserve:337 Off Reserve:368	Chief Valda Lesperance	GENERAL DELIVERY, MACDIARMID, ON, P0T 2B0 (807) 885-3401 (Fax) 885-1218 chiefandcouncil@rockybayfn.ca
Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (Sand Point First Nation)  2011 Population: On Reserve:69 Off Reserve:176	Chief Paul Gladu	146 COURT STREET SOUTH, THUNDER BAY, ON, P7B 2X6 (Office)  (807) 623-2724 (Fax) 623-2764 paulgladu@hotmail.com
Ginoogaming First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve:168 Off Reserve:605	Chief Celia Echum	PO BOX 89, LONGLAC, ON, P0T 2A0  (807) 876-2242 (Fax) 876-2495 Celia.echum@ginoogamingfn.ca
Long Lake No.58 First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve:450 Off Reserve:943	Chief Allen Towegishig	PO BOX 609, LONGLAC, ON, P0T 2A0  (807) 876-2292 (Fax) 876-2757 Allen.towegishig@longlake58fn.ca
Missanabie Cree First Nation  2011 Population: On Reserve: unknown Off Reserve: unknown	Chief Kim Rainville	174B, Hwy. 17 EAST, Bell's Point, GARDEN RIVER, ON, P6A 6Z1  (705) 254-2702 (Fax) 254-3292 krainville@missanabieecree.com

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Ojibways of Garden River  2011 Population: On Reserve: 1175 Off Reserve: 1452	Chief Lyle Sayers	7 SHINGWAUK STREET, RR 4, GARDEN RIVER, ON, P6A 6Z8  (705) 946-6300 (Fax) 945-1415 sayersl@gardenriver.org
Ojibways of Batchewana  2011 Population: On Reserve: 691 Off Reserve: 1930	Chief Dean Sayers	236 FRONTENAC STREET, SAULT STE MARIE, ON, P6A 5K9 236 FRONTENAC STREET, SAULT STE MARIE, ON, P6A 5K9 (705) 759-0914 (Fax) 759-9171 chiefdeansayers@batchewana.ca councilsecretary@batchewana.ca
Greenstone Métis Council (MNO)	William Gordon, President	William Gordon, President Box 825 211-401R 4th Ave Geraldton, ON P0T 1M0 PH: 807-854-1172 e-mail: torch50@live.ca
Superior North Shore Métis Council (MNO)	Trent Desaulniers, President	Trent Desaulniers, President 26 Princess Street Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 PH: 807-825-9082 e-mail: desaulniers@shaw.ca
Thunder Bay Métis Council (MNO)	Jean Camirand, President	Jean Camirand President 226 May Street South, Thunder Bay, ON, P7E 1B4 PH: 807-577-5758 Cell: 807-621-0869 e-mail: jean_camirand@hotmail.com
Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council (MNO)	Kim Powley, President	Kim Powley, President 26 Queen Street East Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 1Y3 PH: 705-254-1768 FAX: 705-254-3515 e-mail: kimmysue@shaw.ca
Métis Nation of Ontario	Mark Bowler, Director 75 Sherbourne St. Suite 311, Toronto, ON M5A 2P9 416-977-9881 xt.114 markbowler@metisnation.org  Hank Rowlinson, Manager, Community Relations 500 Old St. Patrick St Ottawa, ON K1N 2G4 613-798-1488 hankr@metisnation.org	Métis Nation of Ontario 500 Old St. Patrick St, Unit 3 Ottawa, ON K1N 9G4  Tel.: 613-798-1488 Toll Free: 800-263-4889 Fax: 613-722-4225
Red Sky Independent Métis Nation	Troy DeLaronde	406 Victoria Ave E Thunder Bay, ON P7C 1A5 (807) 623-4635 rsmin@tbaytel.net
Tribal Councils/ Political Organizations		

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Chiefs of Ontario	Stan Beardy, Ontario Regional Chief Lori Jacobs, Executive Director Sarah West, Strategic & Policy Coordinator	111 Peter Street, Suite 804 Toronto, ON M5V 2H1 Toll free: 1 877 517 6527 Phone: (416) 597 1266 Fax: (416) 597 8365 <a href="http://www.coo.org">www.coo.org</a>
Nokiiwin Tribal Council	Audrey Gilbeau Executive Director/ Governance	Tel (807) 474-4230 ext.1 Cell (807) 621-7489 Fax (807) 474-4238 <a href="mailto:director@nokiiwin.com">director@nokiiwin.com</a>
Matawa First Nations Management Inc.	David Paul Achneepineskum, CEO	Thunder Bay Office Matawa First Nations 233 S. Court St. Thunder Bay, ON P7B 2X9 Phone: 807-344-4575 Fax: 807-344-2977 Toll Free: 1-800-463-2249
Mamaweswen, The North Shore Tribal Council Secretariat	Alan Ozawanimke, Chief Executive Officer	473 Hwy 17 W , Cutler, ON P0P1B0 t: (705) 844-2340 F: (705) 844-2563
Nishnawbe-Aski Nation	Harvey Yesno, Grand Chief Goyce Kakegamic, Deputy Grand Chief Alvin Fiddler, Deputy Grand Chief Les Louttit, Deputy Grand Chief  Kirstine Baccar, Policy Advisor - Economic and Resource Development Telephone: (807) 625-4917 E-mail: <a href="mailto:kbaccar@nan.on.ca">kbaccar@nan.on.ca</a>	Head Office 100 Back Street Unit 200 Thunder Bay, ON P7J 1L2  Administration Office: 710 Victoria Avenue East Thunder Bay, ON P7C 5P7 Phone (807) 623-8228 Fax (807) 623-7730 Toll Free 1-800-465-9952
Mushkegowuk Tribal Council	Dr. Stan Louttit, Grand Chief	Mushkegowuk Council 12 Centre Road, P.O. Box 370 Moose Factory, ON P0L 1W0 Phone: (705) 658-4222 Fax: (705) 658-4250.
<b>Sample Aboriginal Organizations</b>		
Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business	J.P. Gladu President and CEO 416-961-8663, ext. 235 <a href="mailto:jpgladu@ccab.com">jpgladu@ccab.com</a>	250 The Esplanade, Suite 204 Toronto, Ontario M5A 1J2 Telephone: 416-961-8663 Fax: 416-961-3995 <a href="http://www.ccab.com/staff_directory">http://www.ccab.com/staff_directory</a>
Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre	Anne Lesage	401 N. Cumberland Street Thunder Bay, ON P7A 4P7 Phone: 807.345.5840 Fax: 807.344.8945 <a href="mailto:anne.lesage@shawcable.com">anne.lesage@shawcable.com</a>



Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Sault Ste. Marie Indian Friendship Centre		122 East Street Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 3C6 Phone: 705.256.5634 Fax: 705.942.3227 exedir@ssmifc.ca www.SSMIFC.ca
Lake Nipigon Forest Management Inc.		78 Salls Road, Red Rock, Ontario P0T 2P0 1-807-886-3024
Conservation Authorities		
Lakehead Regional Conservation Authority	<p><i>Chairman:</i> Bill Bartley <i>Vice-Chairman:</i> Donna Blunt</p> <p>Members: Thunder Bay: Bill Bartley Ken Boshcoff Gary Murchison Linda Rydholm Neebing: Ziggy Polkowski Shuniah: Donna Blunt Conmee: Grant Arnold Dorion: Ed Chambers Gillies: Rick Kieri O'Connor: Jim Vezina Oliver Paipoonge: Jim Byers</p> <p>Key Staff: General Manager: Mervi Henttonen Community Stewardship/Public Relations Officer: Ryan Mackett</p>	<p><a href="http://www.lakeheadca.com/">http://www.lakeheadca.com/</a></p> <p>Lakehead Region Conservation Authority P.O. Box 10427; 130 Conservation Rd. Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6T8 (Canada) Telephone:(807) 344-5857 Fax:(807) 345-9156</p>
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)		
Lakehead Conservation Foundation		<a href="http://www.lakeheadca.com/foundatn.htm">http://www.lakeheadca.com/foundatn.htm</a>
Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy		<a href="http://www.members.shaw.ca/lswc/">http://www.members.shaw.ca/lswc/</a>
North Shore Steelhead Association		<a href="http://www.northshoresteelhead.com/about.htm">http://www.northshoresteelhead.com/about.htm</a>
Eco Superior		<a href="http://www.ecosuperior.org/">http://www.ecosuperior.org/</a>
Thunder Bay District Stewardship Council		<a href="http://www.ontariostewardship.org/councils/thunderbay/">http://www.ontariostewardship.org/councils/thunderbay/</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Partnership for Public Lands	<p>Anna Baggio, Director, Northern Boreal Program, CPAWS- Wildlands League</p> <p>Anne Bell, Acting Executive Director, CPAWS- Wildlands League</p> <p>Gregor Beck Director, Conservation and Science, Federation of Ontario Naturalists</p> <p>Steven Price, Director, North America Programs, World Wildlife Fund Canada</p> <p>CPAWS-Wildlands League, Federation of Ontario Naturalists, World Wildlife Fund Canada</p>	
Outward Bound Canada	Executive Director Sarah Wiley	<p>NATIONAL HEAD OFFICE</p> <p>Centre for Green Cities</p> <p>550 Bayview Ave., Suite 404</p> <p>Toronto, ON M4W 3X8</p> <p>Phone: 1.888.OUTWARD (688.9273) Fax: 705.224.5959</p> <p><a href="mailto:info@outwardbound.ca">info@outwardbound.ca</a></p>
Marathon Rod & Gun Club	Ted Just	<p>Marathon Rod and Gun Club</p> <p>P.O. Box 1259</p> <p>Marathon, Ontario</p> <p>P0T 2E0</p> <p>Phone: (807)229-1149</p>
Ontario Nature	Caroline Schultz - Executive Director	<p>Thunder Bay Office:</p> <p>Centre of Change</p> <p>96 North High Street, Room #703</p> <p>Thunder Bay, ON P7A 5R3</p> <p>Tel: 807-286-1789</p>
Thunder Bay Field Naturalists	R. Foster, TBFN Secretary	<p>Thunder Bay Field Naturalists</p> <p>P.O. Box 10037</p> <p>Thunder Bay, Ontario</p> <p>P7B 6T6</p> <p><a href="http://www.tbfn.net/">http://www.tbfn.net/</a></p>
Lake Superior Bi-national Forum	<p>United States:</p> <p>Lissa Radke, Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute, Northland College</p> <p>Canada:</p> <p>Glen Dale</p> <p>Jay Eingold</p>	<p>Mailing:</p> <p>Lissa Radke, Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute</p> <p>Northland College</p> <p>1411 Ellis Avenue</p> <p>Ashland, WI 54806</p> <p>(715) 682-1489</p> <p><a href="http://www.superiorforum.org/">http://www.superiorforum.org/</a></p>
Sustainable Energy Resource Group (SERG Co-Op Inc).		<p>SERG Co-op Inc.</p> <p>P.O. Box 428,</p> <p>Schreiber, Ontario</p> <p>P0T 2S0</p> <p><a href="http://www.serg.ca">www.serg.ca</a></p>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
<b>Interveners Identified in the OEB Process – Energy Related</b>		
Association of Major Power Consumers in Ontario	<p>Adam White President, Association of Major Power Consumers in Ontario</p> <p>Mr. Wayne Clark, SanZoe Consulting Inc.</p> <p>Ms. Shelley Grice, AMPCO</p>	<p>Mr. Wayne Clark, P.Eng. SanZoe Consulting Inc. 25 Priest Avenue Minesing, ON, LOL 1Y3 T: 705-728-3284 F:705-721-0974 C: 705-795-7823 Email: c.w.clark@sympatico.ca</p> <p>Ms. Shelley Grice, P. Eng. C/O AMPCO 372 Bay Street, Suite 1702 Toronto, Ontario M5H 2W9 C: 647-880-9942 F: 416-260-0442 Email: shelley.grice@rogers.com</p>
Enbridge Inc.	<p>Shari Lynn Spratt Supervisor Regulatory Proceedings</p> <p>Ryan Farquhar Director, Power Transmission Enbridge Inc. Telephone: (647) 260-3933 Facsimile: (416)850-1985 Email: ryan.farquhar@enbridge.com</p> <p>Tania Persad Senior Legal Counsel, Regulatory Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. Telephone: (416) 495-5891 Facsimile: (416)495-5994 E-mail: tania.persad@enbridge.com</p>	<p>Shari Lynn Spratt Supervisor Regulatory Proceedings 500 Consumers Road North York, Ontario M2J 1P8 PO Box 650 Scarborough ON M1K 5E3</p> <p>Telephone: (416) 495-5499 Fax: (416) 495-6072 Email: EGDRegulatoryProceedings@enbridge.com</p> <p>Ryan Farquhar Sun Life Building 150 King Street West Suite 2512 Toronto, ON MSH 1JG</p>
Energy Probe Research Foundation	<p>David S. MacIntosh, Case Manager, c/o Energy Probe</p> <p>Peter T. Faye, Counsel to Energy Probe</p>	<p>Energy Probe Research Foundation 225 Brunswick Avenue Toronto, ON M5S 2M6 pfaye@rogers.com DavidMacIntosh@nextcity.com</p>
Hydro One Inc.	Andrew Skalski	<p>Hydro One Inc. Attn: Andrew Skalski 483 Bay Street North Tower, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor Reception Toronto, ON M5G 2P5 Tel: (416) 346-5707 Fax: (406) 345-5866 Andrew.Skalski@HydroOne.com</p>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Lake Superior Action-Research-Conservation	George Browne	PO Box 1, Montreal River Harbour, ON, P0S 1H0 705-542-3482 www.lsarc.ca, Email: action@lsarc.ca
<b>Interveners Identified in the OEB Process - Other</b>		
Northwatch	Ms. Brennain Lloyd	Northwatch c/o Ms. Brennain Lloyd Box282 North Bay, ON PIB 8H2 Tel.: (705) 497-0373 Fax: (705) 476-7060 Email : northwatch@onlink.net Website : www.northwatch.org
BayNiche Conservancy	Catherine Bayne	BayNiche Conservancy Hwy 17 North MRH, ON P0S1H0 (705) 542-3482 cbayne @ bayniche-conservancy.ca www.bayniche-conservancy.ca
Power Workers' Union	John Sprackett Staff Officer, President's Office	John Sprackett Staff Officer, President's Office Power Workers' Union 244 Eglinton Avenue East. Toronto, ON M4P 1K2 e-mail: sprackett@pwu.ca Telephone: (416) 322-4787 Fax: 416-481-7914
Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters	Paul Clipsham Director of Policy - Ontario Division Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters	Paul Clipsham Director of Policy - Ontario Division Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters 6725 Airport Road Suite 200 Mississauga ON L4V 1V2 Tel 289.566.9538 Fax 905.672.1764 e-mail paul.clipsham@cme-mec.ca  (Legal Counsel) Borden Ladner Gervais LLP World Exchange Plaza 100 Queen St, Suite 1100 Ottawa, ON, Canada K1P 1J9 T 613.237.5160 F 613.230.8842 blg.com
Consumers Council of Canada	Joan Huzar, Consumers Council of Canada  Robert B. Warren (legal counsel) T: 416-947-5075 rwarren@weirfoulds.com	WierFoulds The Exchange Tower, Suite 1600 P.O. Box 480, 130 King Street West Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5X 1J5 T: 416-365-1110 F: 416-365-1876

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
School Energy Coalition	Wayne McNally, SEC Coordinator  Jay Shepherd (Legal Council) Mark Rubenstein (Legal Council)	ONTARIO EDUCATION SERVICES CORPORATION c/o Ontario Public School Boards Association 439 University Avenue, 18th Floor Toronto, ON M5G 1Y8 Phone: 416 340-2540 Fax: 416 340-7571 Email: wmcnally@opsba.org  School Energy Coalition's counsel: JAY SHEPHERD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION 2300 Yonge Street, Suite 806 Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1E4 Attn: Jay Shepherd Phone: 416-483-3300 Cell: 416-804-2767 Fax: 416-483-3305 Email: jay.shepherd@canadianenergylawyers.com  Attn: Mark Rubenstein Phone: 416-483-3300 Cell: 657-983-6726 Fax: 416-483-3305 Email: mark.rubenstein@canadianenergylawyers.com
Mr. Rod Taylor	Rod Taylor (Intervener)	rod_taylor@sympatico.ca
<b>National Parks</b>		
Pukaskwa National Park of Canada		Pukaskwa National Park PO Box 212 Heron Bay, ON Canada P0T 1R0 Phone: 807-229-0801 Fax: 807-229-2097 Email: ont-pukaskwa@pc.gc.ca <a href="http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pnnp/on/pukaskwa/index.aspx">http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pnnp/on/pukaskwa/index.aspx</a>
<b>Provincial Parks/ Nature Reserves</b>		
Craigs Pit	No facilities – Nature Reserve	Craig's Pit Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/craig.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/craig.html</a>
Red Suker Point	No visitors facilities – Nature Reserve	Red Sucker Point Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/reds.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/reds.html</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Neys	Natural Environment Park – Includes camping	Neys Provincial Park P.O. Box 280 Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T 2W0 807-229-1624 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/neys.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/neys.html</a>
Slate Island	Natural Environment Park	Slate Islands Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/slat.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/slat.html</a>
Schreiber Channel	Nature Reserve – No visitor facilities	Schreiber Channel Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/schr.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/schr.html</a>
Rainbow Falls	Recreation Park – Includes Camping	Rainbow Falls Provincial Park P.O. Box 280 Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T 2W0 807-824-2298 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/rain.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/rain.html</a>
Gravel River	Nature Reserve – no visitor facilities	<a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/grav.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/grav.html</a>
Puff Island	Nature Reserve – no facilities.	Puff Island Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/puff.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/puff.html</a>
Kama Hills	Nature Reserve	Kama Hill Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/kama.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/kama.html</a>
Ouimet Canyon	Nature Reserve	Ouimet Canyon Provincial Park c/o Sleeping Giant Provincial Park Pass Lake, Ontario P0T 2M0 807-977-2526 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/ouim.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/ouim.html</a>
Shesheeb Bay	Nature Reserve	Sheshbeeb Bay Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 Phone: (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/shes.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/shes.html</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Edward Island	Nature Reserve	Northwest Zone Suite 221 435 James Street South Thunder Bay, ON P7E 6E3 Phone: (807) 475-1495 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/edwa.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/edwa.html</a>
Porphyry Island	Nature Reserve – no facilities	Northwest Zone Manager Suite 221 435 James Street South Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 6E3 (807) 475-1495 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/porp.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/porp.html</a>
Sleeping Giant Provincial Park	Facilities	Sleeping Giant Provincial Park General Delivery Pass Lake, Ontario P0T 2M0 807-977-2526 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/slee.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/slee.html</a>
Lake Nipigon Provincial Park	Natural Environment	Lake Nipigon Provincial Park P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0 (807) 825-3403 <a href="http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/laken.html">http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/laken.html</a>
<b>Cottagers / Campers Associations</b>		
The Friends of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park		The Friends of Sleeping Giant P.O. Box 29031 Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6P9 Canada <a href="mailto:info@thefriendsofsleepinggiant.ca">info@thefriendsofsleepinggiant.ca</a> <a href="http://www.thefriendsofsleepinggiant.ca/">http://www.thefriendsofsleepinggiant.ca/</a>
Nijkiwenhwag-Friends of Lake Superior Park	Christina Speer, Chair	Nijkiwenhwag - Friends of Lake Superior Park P.O. Box 267, Wawa, ON P0S 1K0 Phone (May 21- Oct. 10): 705-882-2026 (All Year): 705-856-2284 <a href="http://www.lakesuperiorpark.ca/">http://www.lakesuperiorpark.ca/</a>
White Lake Cottagers' Association	Wayne Hanson	Box 965, Marathon, Ontario, P0T 2E0 Tel: 807-229-1241
Amethyst Beach Campers' Association		<a href="http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior">http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior</a>
Amethyst Harbour Camper's Association		<a href="http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior">http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior</a>
Silver Islet Campers' Association		<a href="http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior">http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior</a>
North of Superior Cottagers Associations		<a href="http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior">http://www.foca.on.ca/north-of-superior</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Friends of Pukaskwa		P.O. Box 1840 Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0
<b>Other Organizations</b>		
Thunder Bay District Health Unit	Maria Harding, chair Doug Heath, CEO Medical Officer of Health: Dr. David Williams	Thunder Bay District Health Unit 999 Balmoral St. Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6E7 Main Phone: 1-807-625-5900 General Fax: 1-807-623-2369
North Superior Workforce Planning Board	Madge Richardson, Executive Director	North Superior Workforce Planning Board 107B Johnson Avenue Thunder Bay , Ontario P7B 2V9 Telephone (807) 346.2940 Fax (807) 344.5464 Toll free 1.888.800.8893 www.nswpb.ca
Algoma Public Health Unit	Ron Rody (Vice Chair) - Municipality of Wawa Townships of White River, Dubreuilville Guido Caputo (Chair) - City of Sault Ste Marie Medical Officer of Health: Dr. Allan Northan	294 Willow Avenue Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6B 0A9  Tel : 705-942-4646 Toll : 1-866-892-0172 Fax : 705-759-1534 www.algomapublichealth.com
<b>Federal Agencies</b>		
Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)		<a href="http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/">http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/</a>
Parks Canada		214 Red River Rd 3rd Flr, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 1A6
Canadian Coastguard	Officer In Charge: Michael King  michael.king@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	Canadian Coast Guard Officer-in-Charge - MCTS Suite 400 - 100 Main Street Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 6R9 FX: (807) 345-2688
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency		55 St. Clair Avenue East, Room 907 Toronto, ON M4T 1M2 Tel.: 416-952-1576 Fax: 416-952-1573
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada		Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 8th Floor 25 St. Clair Avenue East Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2 (416) 973-6234 fax: (416) 954-6329



Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Health Canada		Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau Health Canada 775 Brookfield Road Ottawa, ON K1A 1C1 Telephone: (613) 954-6699 Fax: (613) 952-7584 E-mail: CCRPB-PCRPPCC@hc-sc.gc.ca
Transport Canada (TC)		Airport Terminal Building 2nd Floor 210 - 100 Princess Street Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 6S2 Local Number: 807-474-2570 Local Fax: 807-475-5816
Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)		Fisheries and Oceans Canada Thunder Bay Office 100 Main Street, Suite 425 Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6R9 Telephone: (807) 346-8118 Fax: (807) 346-8545 Email: ReferralsThunderBay@ DFO-MPO.GC.CA
<b>Provincial Agencies</b>		
Ministry of Transportation	Ian Smith, Regional Director	615 James Street South Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 6P6 <a href="http://www.mto.gov.on.ca">www.mto.gov.on.ca</a>
Ministry of the Environment	John P. Taylor, Director	Thunder Bay Regional Office 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Suite 331 435 James Street South Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 6S7
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	Elaine Lynch, Manager	Regional Services Branch, North Region: Suite 334 435 James Street South Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 6S7
Ontario Power Authority		Suite 1600 120 Adelaide Street West Toronto, ON M5H 1T1 416-967-7474 Main Telephone 416-967-1947 FAX 1-800-797-9604 Toll Free <a href="http://www.powerauthority.on.ca">www.powerauthority.on.ca</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Independent Electricity System Operator SME		Independent Electricity System Operator Attention: (Subject Area) Station A, Box 4474 Toronto, ON M5W 4E5 Tel.: 905-403-6900 Fax: 905-403-6921
Ontario Energy Board		Ontario Energy Board P.O. Box 2319 2300 Yonge Street Toronto, ON M4P 1E4 Tel.: 416-314-2455 Web site: <a href="http://www.ontarioenergyboard.ca">www.ontarioenergyboard.ca</a> Reception: 416-481-1967
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	<p>Toronto: David O'Toole, Deputy Minister, 416-314-2150</p> <p>Thunder Bay Office: Allan Willcocks, Regional Director, 807-475-1264 Frank Miklas, District Manager, 807-475-1174</p> <p>Sault Ste. Marie office: Marty Blake, District Manager, 705-941-5120</p> <p>Wawa: Paul Bernier, District Manager, 705-856-4703</p> <p>Terrace Bay: Sharon Dobush, Business Services Clerk, 807-825-3415</p> <p>Nipigon: Kim Groenendyk, District Manager, 807-887-5013.</p>	<p>Toronto: Whitney Block 6th Flr Rm 6630 99 Wellesley St W Toronto ON M7A1W3</p> <p>Thunder Bay Office: Ontario Government Bldg Suite 221A 435 James St S Thunder Bay, ON P7E6S8 807-475-1261 Fax: 807-473-3023</p> <p>Sault Ste. Marie office: 64 Church Street, P6A 3H3 (705) 949-1231</p> <p>Wawa: 48 Mission Road, Box 1160, P0S 1K0 (705) 856-2396</p> <p>Terrace Bay: Box 280, P0T 2W0 (807) 825-3205</p> <p>Nipigon: 5 Wadsworth, Box 970, P0T 2J0 (807) 887-5000</p>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Ministry of Energy (MOE)	<p>Energy Supply, Transmission and Distribution Policy Rick Jennings, Assistant Deputy Minister, 416-314-6190 Transmission Policy Tom Chapman, Director, 416-326-1759 Ceiran Bishop, Manager, 416-327-7204</p> <p>Regulatory Affairs and Strategic Policy Mowat Block 5th Flr 900 Bay St Toronto ON M7A2E3 Michael Reid, Assistant Deputy Minister (Acting), 416-325-6544</p>	<p>Energy Supply, Transmission and Distribution Policy 3rd Flr, 880 Bay St Toronto ON M7A2C1 PH: 416-327-7353 FX: 416-314-6224</p>
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM)	<p>Northern Development Division: Regional Economic Development Branch (Thunder Bay) Guerard, John, Manager, 807-475-1573</p>	<p>General Inquiry: 705-945-5900 Fax: 705-945-5931 Roberta Bondar Place Suite 200, 70 Foster Dr Sault Ste Marie ON P6A6V8</p> <p>Northern Development Division: Regional Economic Development Branch (Thunder Bay) Ontario Government Bldg Suite 332 435 James St S Thunder Bay ON P7E6S7</p>
Tourist Attractions/ Organizations		
North of Superior Tourism Association		<a href="http://www.nosta.on.ca/tourism.htm?page=4">http://www.nosta.on.ca/tourism.htm?page=4</a>
Thunder Bay Nordic Trails	Peter Crooks, Operations Manager	<p>Thunder Bay Nordic Trails 851 - 20th Side Road Thunder Bay, Ontario P7J 1M6 Telephone and FAX TEL (807) 475-7081 FAX (807) 577-9772 <a href="http://www.nordictrails-tb.on.ca/">http://www.nordictrails-tb.on.ca/</a></p>
Eagle Ridge Trout Ponds	Judy and Rick Osipenko	<p>The Osipenko's #7081, Highway 61 Neebing, Ontario P7L 0A1 Phone: (807) 964-9933 <a href="http://www.ertp.ca/contact.html">http://www.ertp.ca/contact.html</a></p>
Amethyst Mine		<p>Amethyst Mine Road Thunder Bay, ON P0T 2M0 (807) 622-6908 <a href="http://amethystmine.com/">http://amethystmine.com/</a></p>
Eagle Canyon Adventures		<p>275 Valley Road Dorion, ON P0T 1K0 (807) 857-1475 <a href="http://www.eaglecanyonadventures.ca/">http://www.eaglecanyonadventures.ca/</a></p>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Superior Outfitters and Eco Ventures	Dave Tamblyn	David Tamblyn Box 88 Rossport, Ontario, Canada, P0T 2R0 Phone (807) 824-3314 <a href="http://www.superioroutfitters.on.ca/">http://www.superioroutfitters.on.ca/</a>
Naturally Superior Adventures	David Wells, Director and Owner	RR#1 Lake Superior Wawa Ontario P0S 1K0 Canada Or: 10 Government Dock Road Michipicoten River Village, ON P0S 1K0 (705) 856-2939 1-800-203-9092 <a href="http://www.naturallysuperior.com">http://www.naturallysuperior.com</a>
Northern Phin Charters		<a href="http://www.northerncharters.ca/Home.html">http://www.northerncharters.ca/Home.html</a>
Travel Rest Trailer Park		No website
Gravel River Resort	Ray and Betty Laukkanen	P.O. Box 788, Schreiber, ON, P0T 2S0 – Tel. (807) 887-1842
Nipigon Bay Snowmobile Club	Phillip McGuire 807-886-1151	<a href="http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/trails-a-z/nipigon-bay-snowmobile-club">http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/trails-a-z/nipigon-bay-snowmobile-club</a>
Ontario Trails Council: Northwestern Ontario Trails	Patrick Connor, Executive Director	Ontario Trails Council PO Box 500 Deseronto, ON K0K 1X0 <a href="mailto:execdir@ontariotrails.on.ca">execdir@ontariotrails.on.ca</a> <a href="mailto:ontrails@gmail.com">ontrails@gmail.com</a> Toll Free: 1-877-668-7245 <a href="http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/trail-regions/northwestern-ontario">http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/trail-regions/northwestern-ontario</a>
North of Superior Snowmobile Association		North of Superior Snowmobile Association P.O. Box 1900 2 Stevens Avenue, Office #4 Marathon, ON P0T 2E0 Phone: 807-229-9600 Toll Free: 1-800-526-7522 Fax: 1-866-765-1581 Email: <a href="mailto:nossa@bellnet.ca">nossa@bellnet.ca</a> <a href="http://www.nossasnowmobiling.ca/">http://www.nossasnowmobiling.ca/</a>
Thousand Lakes Airways	Dwayne and Terry	35 Gardner Rd Thunder Bay, ON P7C 5N5 Phone: 807-939-2911 Email: <a href="mailto:info@thousandlakesoutposts.com">info@thousandlakesoutposts.com</a> <a href="http://www.thousandlakesoutposts.com/">http://www.thousandlakesoutposts.com/</a>
<b>Forestry Organizations</b>		
Ontario Forestry Association	Carla Grant, Executive Director	144 Front St. West, Suite 700 Toronto, ON, M5J 2L7 Tel: (416)-493-4565 Toll Free: 1-800-387-0790 Fax: (416)-493-4608 <a href="http://www.oforest.ca/">http://www.oforest.ca/</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Ontario Professional Foresters Association	Graeme Davis, President	5 Wesleyan St, #201 Georgetown, ON L7G 2E2 PH: 1-905-877-3679 FX: 1-905-877-6766 <a href="http://www.opfa.ca">http://www.opfa.ca</a>
Ontario Forest Industries Association		The Ontario Forest Industries Association 10 King St. East, Suite 300 Toronto, Ontario M5C 1C3 Telephone (416) 368-6188 Fax (416) 368-5445 Email: <a href="mailto:info@ofia.com">info@ofia.com</a> <a href="http://www.ofia.com/">http://www.ofia.com/</a>
<b>Chambers of Commerce / Economic Development Organizations</b>		
Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce	Harold Wilson President Phone: (807) 624-2620 Email: <a href="mailto:harold@tbchamber.ca">harold@tbchamber.ca</a>	200 Syndicate Ave. South - Suite 102 Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 1C9 Phone: (807) 624-2626, Fax: (807) 622-7752  <a href="http://www.tb-chamber.on.ca/">http://www.tb-chamber.on.ca/</a>
Aguasabon Chamber of Commerce	President Jason Nesbitt P.O. Box 298, Schreiber, ON P0T 2S0 Telephone: 824-2220, Fax: 824-2220 Email: <a href="mailto:jason.nesbitt@investorsgroup.com">jason.nesbitt@investorsgroup.com</a>	P.O. Box 695 Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 Telephone: 825-4505 Fax: 825-9664  <a href="http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=66&amp;ref=Terrace20Bay&amp;cat=Work">http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=66&amp;ref=Terrace20Bay&amp;cat=Work</a>
Land of Nipigon Chamber of Commerce	President Marvin Broughton	Land of Nipigon Chamber of Commerce Nipigon, ON P0T 2J0 Location: 25 Second Street Phone: (807) 887-0740 Fax: (807) 887-0741 Email: <a href="mailto:nipigonchamber@vianet.ca">nipigonchamber@vianet.ca</a> <a href="http://www.loncoc.ca/About_Us.php">http://www.loncoc.ca/About_Us.php</a>
Marathon and District Chamber of Commerce	No contact name.	Corporation of the Town of Marathon P.O. Bag "TM", 4 Hemlo Drive Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0 Phone: (807)229-1340 Fax: (807)229-1999 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@marathon.ca">info@marathon.ca</a> <a href="http://www.marathon.ca/article/marathon-and-district-chamber-of-commerce-308.asp">http://www.marathon.ca/article/marathon-and-district-chamber-of-commerce-308.asp</a>
Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce	Andy Scribilo, NOACC President	<a href="http://www.noacc.ca/">http://www.noacc.ca/</a>
Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association	Charla Robinson, Executive Director	P.O. Box 10308 Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6T8 Phone: (807) 683-6662 <a href="http://www.noma.on.ca/">http://www.noma.on.ca/</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Thunder Bay Ventures	Royden Potvin, Manager	P.O. Box 10116 Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6T6 PH: (807) 768-6650 <a href="http://www.thunderbayventures.com">www.thunderbayventures.com</a>
Greenstone Economic Development Corporation	Dina Quenneville, Executive Director	1409 Main Street, P.O. Box 1018 Geraldton, ON P0T 1M0 PH: (807) 854-2273 Ext. 22 FX: (807) 854-2474 <a href="http://www.gedc.ca">www.gedc.ca</a>
Superior North CFDC	Anne-Marie Bourgeault, General Manager	P.O. Box 716 7 Mill Road Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 PH: (807) 825-4505 Ext. 1 FX: (807) 825-9664 <a href="http://www.sncfdc.org">www.sncfdc.org</a> <a href="mailto:info@sncfdc.org">info@sncfdc.org</a>
Superior East CFDC	Dan Friyia	P.O. Box 709 Wawa, ON P0S 1K0 PH: (705) 856-1105 FX: (705) 856-1107 <a href="http://www.superioreast.on.ca">www.superioreast.on.ca</a>
<b>Employers - Wawa</b>		
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.		<a href="http://www.wesdome.com/">www.wesdome.com/</a>
Richmont Mines		<a href="http://www.richmont-mines.com/">www.richmont-mines.com/</a>
Tim Horton's Ltd.		<a href="http://www.timhortons.com/">www.timhortons.com/</a>
Canadian Tire		<a href="http://www.canadiantire.ca/">www.canadiantire.ca/</a>
The Wawa Motor Inn		118 Mission Road Wawa, ON P0S 1K0 (705) 856-2278 <a href="http://www.wawamotorinn.ca">www.wawamotorinn.ca</a>
Lady Dunn Health Centre		17 Government Road Wawa, Ontario P0S 1K0 705 856-2335 Toll free: 1-866-832-3321
School Boards - Four		Various.
Municipality of Wawa		See above.
Ministry of Natural Resources - District Office		<a href="http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca">www.mnr.gov.on.ca</a>
Superior Children's Centre - Ontario Early Years		41 Algoma Wawa, ON P0M 1K0 (705) 856-2178
Michipicoten First Nation	Chief Joe Buckell	Michipicoten Harbour Wawa, ON P0S 1K0 (705) 856-1993
<b>Employers - Marathon</b>		
David Bell Mines		<a href="http://www.barrick.com/GlobalOperations/NorthAmerica/.../default.aspx">www.barrick.com/GlobalOperations/NorthAmerica/.../default.aspx</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Marathon Pulp Inc. kraft pulp mill (Tembec and Kruger)		1 Mill Road, Marathon, ON P0T 2E0 PH: 807-229-1200
Williams Operating Corporation		Williams Operating Corporation Hemlo, Hemlock, ON P0T 1S0 (807) 238-1100
Canadian Tire		www.canadiantire.ca
Extra Foods		Extra Foods 2 Hemlo Drive Marathon, ON P0T 2E0 (807) 229-8001
Town of Marathon		See above.
Marathon High School	Principal: Brenda Wiskin. Vice Principal: Debbie McDougall	Marathon High School 14 Hemlo Drive, Marathon, ON P0T 2E0 www.mrhs.sgdsb.on.ca
Margaret Twomey Public School	Principal: Heidi Patterson	P.O. Box 660 21 Chisholm Trail, Marathon ON, P0T 2E0 http://mtps.sgdsb.on.ca
Wilson Memorial General Hospital	Paul Paradis, CEO	Wilson Memorial General Hospital 26 Peninsula Road, Bag "W" Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0
Holy Saviour Catholic School	Principal T. Watson	P.O. Box 2038, 23 Penn Lake Road Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0 Phone: (807)229-1121 Fax: (807)229-3083 School Type: English Catholic
École Val des Bois	Mireille Major Directrice	P.O. Box 669, 10 Penn Lake Road Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0 Phone: (807)229-2000 Fax: (807)229-3305
École Secondaire Cité- Supérieure	Directrice: Nicole Heikkinen	P.O. Box 2130, 14 Hemlo Drive Marathon, Ontario P0T 2E0 Phone: (807)229-0557 Fax: (807)229-0937
<b>Employers - Thunder Bay</b>		
Thunder Bay Regional Health Services Centre	Andrée Robichaud, CEO	Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre Attention: Trina Diner Acting Director Communications and Engagement 980 Oliver Road Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 6V4 Phone: (807) 684-6000 E-mail: tbrhsc@tbh.net

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Lakehead University		Lakehead University 955 Oliver Road Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E1
Lakehead District School Board		2135 Sills St. Thunder Bay, ON P7E 5T2 www.tbcdsb.on.ca
Ontario Government		www.gov.on.ca
City of Thunder Bay		500 Donald Street E P.O. Box 800 Thunder Bay, ON, P7C 5K4 General Inquiries: (807) 625-2230
St. Joseph's Care Group		710 Victoria Ave. E. Thunder Bay, ON P7C 5P7 807.343.2431
Thunder Bay Catholic District		459 Victoria Avenue West. Thunder Bay, ON. P7C 0A4 Phone: (807) 625-1555 Fax: (807) 623-0431
Tom Jones Corporation		560 Squier Place Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada, P7B 6M2 Telephone: (807) 345-0511 Fax: (807) 344-1723  Mailing: P.O. Box 10662 Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada, P7B 6V1
<b>Employers - Nipigon</b>		
Township of Nipigon		Address: See above. www.nipigon.net
Nipigon District Memorial Hospital		125 Hogan Road Nipigon, ON P0T 2J0
Superior-Greenstone District School Board		Superior-Greenstone District School Board 12 Hemlo Drive, Postal Bag 'A' Marathon, ON, P0T 2E0 Phone: (807) 229-0436 Fax: (807) 229-1471
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)		www.opp.ca
Ministry of Natural Resources		www.mnr.gov.on.ca
Hydro One		www.hydroone.com
<b>Employers - Red Rock</b>		
Saunders Foodland		59 Salls Street Red Rock, ON P0T 2P0



Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Red Rock Quickmart		55 Salls Street Red Rock, ON P0T 2P0
Red Rock Inn		145 White Boulevard Red Rock, ON (807) 886-2111 www.redrockinn.ca
Northern Sights Studio & Art Gallery		<i>northersightsgallery.com</i>
Northern Credit Union		www.northerncu.com
Royal Canadian Legion Branch 226		www.legion.ca
The Vault		Box 411 Red Rock Ontario P0T 2P0 Phone: (807) 886-2323 Fax: (807) 886-2327
Hidden Gem B&B		17 White Blvd Red Rock, Ontario P0T 2P0
Municipality of Red Rock		www.redrocktownship.com
<b>Employers - White River</b>		
Township of White River		Address: See above. www.whiteriver.ca
Barrick Gold - Hemlo Mines		www.barrick.com
St. Basil's School	Prinicipal Kathy Proulx	300 Spruce St. PO Box 130 White River, ON P0M 3G0 807-822-2411
Ministry of Transportation		www.mto.gov.on.ca
Ontario Provincial Police		www.opp.ca
Superior Children's Centre - Ontario Early Years		www.mfrc.org
Canada Post		www.canadapost.ca
Albert & Sons Ltd.		211 Hwy 17 White River, ON P0M 3G0 (807) 822-2441
Canadian Pacific Railway		www.cpr.ca
North Central Cooperative		
Kabi Lake Forest Products	Wyatt Pawluk, Proprietor	White River Industrial Park White River, ON P0M 3G0 Phone: 807-822-2532
A & W Restaurant		www.aw.ca
Spadoni Bros Ltd.		No website.
<b>Employers - Schreiber</b>		

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Terrace Bay Pulp Inc		21 Mill Rd., Terrace Bay, Ontario, P0T 2W0 Tel: 807-825-3211 Fax: 807-825-3522
Canadian Pacific		<a href="http://www.cpr.ca">www.cpr.ca</a>
Voyageur Complex		28 Kingsway Street Highway 17 Schreiber, ON P0T 2S0 <a href="http://www.voyageuresso.ca">www.voyageuresso.ca</a>
Costa's Foodmarket Ltd		11c Simcoe Plaza Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 (807) 825-4501
Spadoni's Motor Ltd.		1260 Ontario 17 Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 (807) 825-4561
Drifter's Roadhouse		Imperial Drifters Restaurant & Motel Hwy 17, Terrace Bay , Ontario 1-807-825-3226 or Toll Free 1-877-825-1625
Terrace Bay Shell		Ontario 17 Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 (807) 825-3268
Red Dog Inn		Highway 17, Terrace Bay, Ontario, POT 2W0 Phone (807) 825-3285 Fax (807) 825-3882 Phone: (807) 825-3285 <a href="mailto:reddoginn1@shaw.ca">reddoginn1@shaw.ca</a> <a href="http://www.reddoginn.ca/">http://www.reddoginn.ca/</a>
Western Pro Hardware		804 Winnipeg Schreiber, ON P0T (807) 824-2351
Press Box Pub & Grill		99 Ontario Street, Schreiber, ON (807) 824-2525
McCausland Hospital		The McCausland Hospital 20B Cartier Road. Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T2W0 Phone (807) 825- 3273 Fax (807) 825-9623
Township of Schreiber		<a href="http://www.schreiber.ca">www.schreiber.ca</a>
Superior Greenstone School Board		Superior-Greenstone District School Board 12 Hemlo Drive, Postal Bag 'A' Marathon, ON, P0T 2E0 Phone: (807) 229-0436 Fax: (807) 229-1471
Superior North Catholic School Board		Box 610 21 Simcoe Plaza Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T 2W0 PH: (807) 825-3209 <a href="http://www.sncdsb.on.ca/">www.sncdsb.on.ca/</a>
Ministry of Natural Resources		<a href="http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en">www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en</a>
North of Superior Program		<a href="http://www.nosp.on.ca/">www.nosp.on.ca/</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Superior North CFDC		7 Mill Road, PO Box 716, Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T 2W0 Toll Free Phone: 1-888-445-9999 / Local Phone: (807) 825-4505 / Fax: (807) 825-9664 Email: <a href="mailto:info@sncfdc.org">info@sncfdc.org</a> <a href="http://www.sncfdc.com/">www.sncfdc.com/</a>
Adult Learning Centre		<a href="http://www.schreiberliteracy.com/">www.schreiberliteracy.com/</a>
Ontario Works		<a href="http://www.mcass.gov.on.ca/en/mcass/programs/social/ow/">www.mcass.gov.on.ca/en/mcass/programs/social/ow/</a>
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines		<a href="http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/">www.mndm.gov.on.ca/</a>
<b>Employers - Terrace Bay</b>		
McCausland Hospital		The McCausland Hospital 20B Cartier Road. Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T2W0 Phone (807) 825- 3273 Fax (807) 825-9623
Township of Terrace Bay		Address: See above <a href="http://www.terracebay.ca/?pgid=1\">http://www.terracebay.ca/?pgid=1\</a>
Superior Greenstone School Board		Superior-Greenstone District School Board 12 Hemlo Drive, Postal Bag 'A' Marathon, ON, P0T 2E0 Phone: (807) 229-0436 Fax: (807) 229-1471
Superior North Catholic School Board		Box 610 21 Simcoe Plaza Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T 2W0 PH: (807) 825-3209 <a href="http://www.sncdsb.on.ca/">www.sncdsb.on.ca/</a>
Ministry of Natural Resources		<a href="http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en">www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en</a>
North of Superior Program		<a href="http://www.nosp.on.ca/">www.nosp.on.ca/</a>
Superior North CFDC		7 Mill Road, PO Box 716, Terrace Bay, Ontario P0T 2W0 Toll Free Phone: 1-888-445-9999 / Local Phone: (807) 825-4505 / Fax: (807) 825-9664 Email: <a href="mailto:info@sncfdc.org">info@sncfdc.org</a> <a href="http://www.sncfdc.com/">www.sncfdc.com/</a>
Adult Learning Centre		<a href="http://www.schreiberliteracy.com/">www.schreiberliteracy.com/</a>
Ontario Works		<a href="http://www.mcass.gov.on.ca/en/mcass/programs/social/ow/">www.mcass.gov.on.ca/en/mcass/programs/social/ow/</a>
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines		<a href="http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/">www.mndm.gov.on.ca/</a>
Terrace Bay Pulp Inc.		21 Mill Rd., Terrace Bay, Ontario, P0T 2W0 Tel: 807-825-3211 Fax: 807-825-3522
Canadian Pacific		<a href="http://www.cpr.ca">www.cpr.ca</a>

Organizations	Key Contacts	Contact Information
Voyageur Complex		28 Kingsway Street Highway 17 Schreiber, ON P0T 2S0 <a href="http://www.voyageuresso.ca">www.voyageuresso.ca</a>
Costa's Foodmarket Ltd		11c Simcoe Plaza Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 (807) 825-4501
Spadoni's Motor Ltd.		1260 Ontario 17 Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 (807) 825-4561
Drifter's Roadhouse		Imperial Drifters Restaurant & Motel Hwy 17, Terrace Bay , Ontario 1-807-825-3226 or Toll Free 1-877-825-1625
Terrace Bay Shell		Ontario 17 Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 (807) 825-3268
Red Dog Inn		Highway 17, Terrace Bay, Ontario, POT 2WO Phone (807) 825-3285 Fax (807) 825-3882 Phone: (807) 825-3285 <a href="mailto:reddoginn1@shaw.ca">reddoginn1@shaw.ca</a> <a href="http://www.reddoginn.ca/">http://www.reddoginn.ca/</a>
Western Pro Hardware		804 Winnipeg Schreiber, ON P0T (807) 824-2351
TBay Home Hardware		3 Mill N, Terrace Bay, ON P0T 2W0 807-825-3635

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9C**  
**Study Area Map**







Legend

- Project Area

Transmission Stations

115 kV

230 kV

City

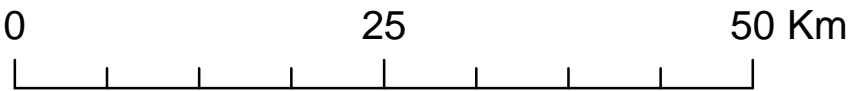
Town

Hamlet / Village

International Boundary
- Highway
- Major Road
- Railway
- River
- Waterbody
- Elevation (m)

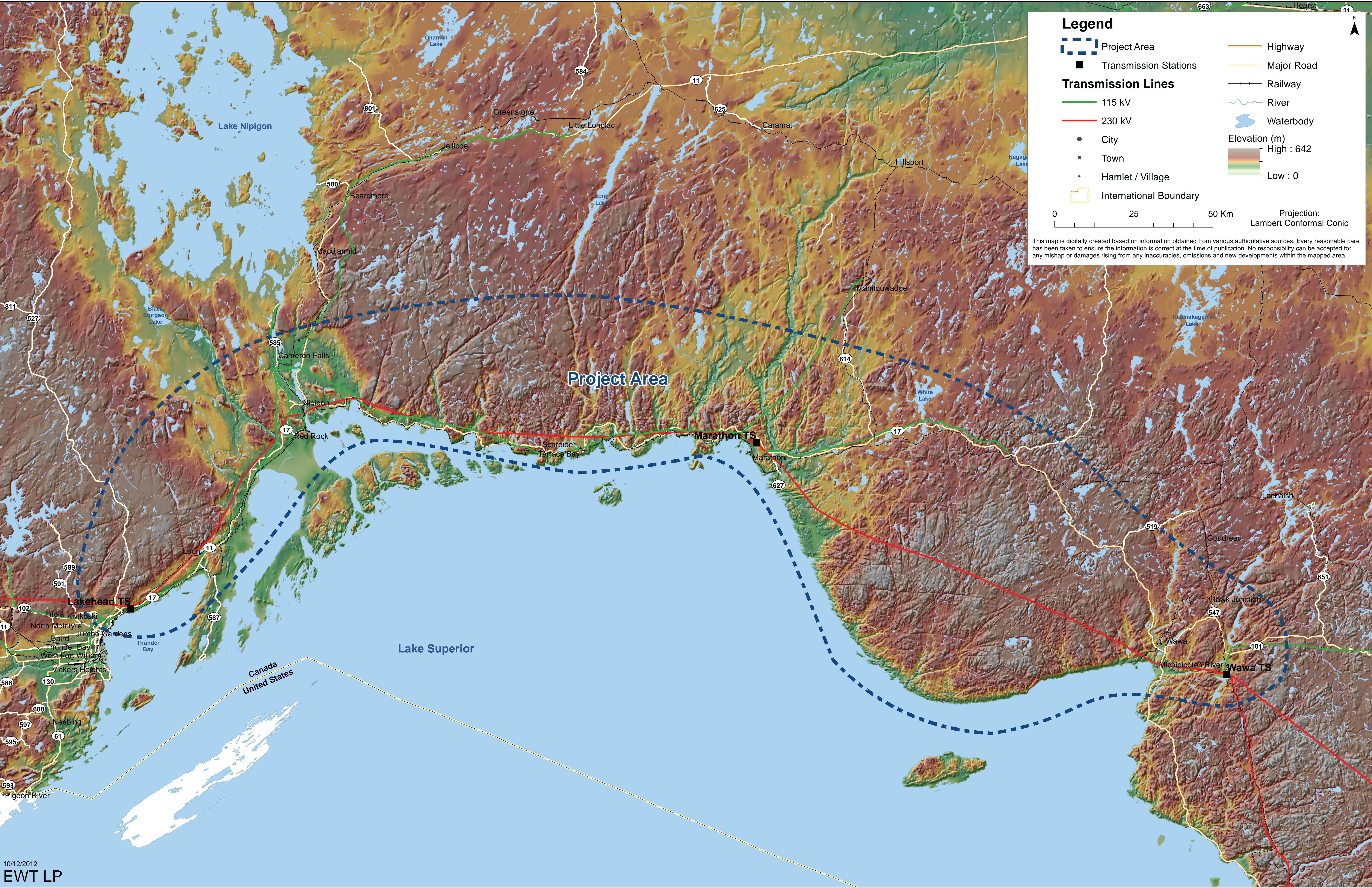
High : 642

Low : 0



Projection:  
Lambert Conformal Conic

This map is digitally created based on information obtained from various authoritative sources. Every reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information is correct at the time of publication. No responsibility can be accepted for any mishap or damages rising from any inaccuracies, omissions and new developments within the mapped area.





**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9D**  
**Route Selection Process**



## **Appendix 9D – Stages for Route Selection**

The following definitions are useful in understanding the stages for route selection:

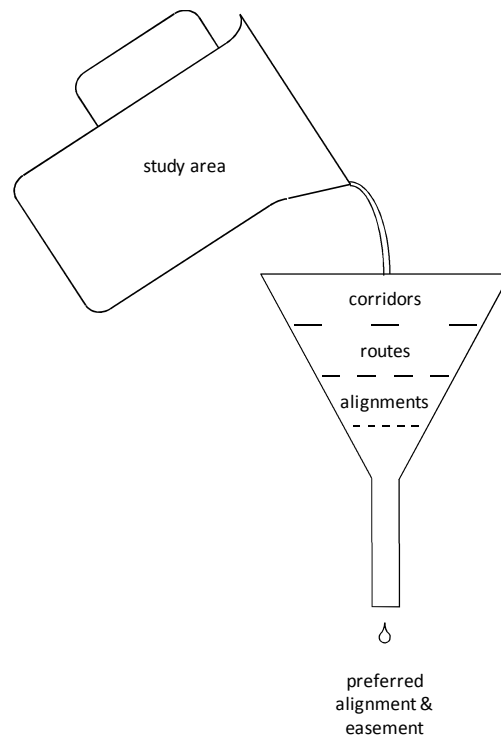
- Study Area – The preliminary study area for the Project is generally bounded by Wawa TS, Lakehead TS, the shore of Lake Superior, Highway 17 and Lake Nipigon. For a map of the preliminary study area for the Project, see Appendix 9C.
- Corridor – the path within the Study Area between the three TS interconnections, being up to 5 kilometers and perhaps variable in width.
- Route – the path within the Study Area between the three TS interconnections, being up to 2 kilometers and perhaps variable in width.
- Alignment – a centerline for the transmission line within a corridor. This can also be called the alignment or centerline of the transmission line.
- Right-of-Way – the approximately 40 m width centered on the route (alignment) to define a surface and airspace allocated to construction, maintenance and electrical clearances.

The process, at the highest level, involves the narrowing down of the ‘strip(s) of land of interest’ from the Study Area to several *Corridors*; narrowing those to *Routes*; identifying a *Preferred Route*; evaluating alternative *Alignments* within that *Preferred Route*; and finally identifying a *Preferred Alignment* within that *Preferred Route*.

The routing process can be thought of as an iterative process where successively granular filters in a funnel are used to reduce the number of alternatives by filtering out less attractive alternatives until a single alignment, the preferred alignment, remains. This is shown pictorially below. EWT LP has decided to use a two-step process aligned with the environmental assessment process, each step of which is further sub-divided into discrete stages. Step 1, i.e. Stages 1 and 2, aligns with the Terms of Reference stage of the environmental assessment. Step 2, i.e. Stages 3 and 4, aligns with the environmental studies phase of the environmental

assessment. The use of an iterative process is standard industry practice because it is the most cost effective method of evaluating alternative routes for large projects.

Along the way, data is gathered from archived sources, field studies, public engagements and internal studies that are used to narrow the 'strip(s) of land of interest' as described. As the narrowing decisions are made, they are reviewed by the team and the stakeholders noted above. At the end of the process, a preferred alignment is recognized and the necessary data exists to provide the basis for its selection. This entire process aligns well with the environmental assessment process used in Ontario. The preferred alignment is described and the studies that lead up to its selection are documented and report is submitted as part of the environmental assessment to the government for its review and acceptance.



The four iterations or stages in the planned routing process are described below.

#### Stage 1 - Identifying and Evaluating Corridors

The first stage is concerned with identifying a 'strip of land' inside the study area for more detailed study in later iterations. The study area is approximately 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>, therefore high

level secondary source data will be used at this stage since it is not cost effective to use detailed data or to collect field data over such a large study area.

The first stage of EWT LP's routing methodology is comprised of eight steps:

- Working with the Ontario Power Authority to confirm the project description
- Identifying all likely stakeholders and finalize the initial evaluation criteria
- Defining the study area
- Meeting with key stakeholders, key land owners, First Nations and Métis communities
- Collecting secondary data for the study area
- Identifying and analyzing potential corridors within the study area
- Hosting the first series of public open houses
- Evaluating the evidence and identify the preferred corridor within the study area

Both the Board's filing guidelines for leave to construct applications and the provincial environmental assessment process require the transmitter / proponent to have considered a range of options. Although the Ontario Power Authority has already determined that a 230 kV overhead is likely to be the preferred outcome, EWT LP will undertake a high level technical evaluation of other possible solutions, including overhead, underground and submarine power connections between the interconnection points; connections to Nipigon (Alexander TS); alternative capacities and alternate voltages; and the 'do nothing' alternative. Afterwards, EWT LP will prepare the formal rationale for the Project by conveying the necessity of the project to ratepayers and the region, and will include practical considerations such as the timing for implementation.

In the first stage, EWT LP will consider corridors within the entire project study area, an area of approximately 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>. EWT LP will collect and use secondary source data from publicly available sources, including:

- land use data (e.g. jurisdictions, ownership, boundaries, First Nation, private, government, commercial, industrial, utilities, valuations);
- environmental data (e.g. wetlands, habitats, protected species, protected lands, vegetation, geological and geotechnical); and
- cultural and historical data.

An initial table of data sources is provided below. All data identified as useful to the routing criteria will be collected in GIS format. The data will be made available for stakeholder viewing via an appropriate software platform.

Three unique corridors will be identified for study and the preferred corridor identified using a four-step process as follows:

- (a) Conduct Sensitivity Analysis. EWT LP will analyze the data collected, mapped, and verified during the previous tasks. Areas representing constraints to and opportunities for routing the transmission line will be delineated and mapped. These sensitivity maps will provide the basis for identification of the alternative corridors and will also be studied in more detail during later iterations.
- (b) Determine Composite Sensitivity. EWT LP will combine the individual resource sensitivity maps to produce a composite sensitivity map(s) that illustrate(s) constraints to and opportunities for aligning a transmission line. Areas or features highly sensitive to disturbance from the construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission line will represent the greatest potential constraints and/or potentially significant changes to the natural or human environment. Constraints will be identified as: exclusion areas, avoidance areas, and low to moderate sensitivity areas.
- (c) Identify Alternative Corridors. EWT LP will identify alternative study corridors using the objectives, guidelines and sensitivity analysis prepared in the tasks above. EWT LP will also produce a sensitivity map that is a composite of the resource sensitivity maps and will exhibit the identified constraints and

opportunities. Study routes to minimize potential conflict with areas of highest constraint (most sensitive area) and to maximize opportunities unique to the location (e.g., existing roads, property lines, utility rights of way, etc.) will be selected based upon the following criteria: exclusion areas, avoidance areas, and low to moderate sensitivity areas.

- (d) **Identify and Map Corridors.** EWT LP will review both the results and the comments received during the public process to date and the alternative corridors information gained during agency consultation and the analysis done to identify routes. It will revise constraints on alternative routes as appropriate and select a preferred route within which opportunities exist for studying viable transmission line alignments.

Public engagement is a critical part of the route selection process. EWT LP will meet with key stakeholders including provincial and federal agencies, First Nations, Métis communities and key land owners (i.e. those who own large blocks of land, numerous smaller blocks of land or land in key locations such as close to the switchyards at Lakehead, Marathon and Wawa).

The first series of open houses will be used to describe the need for the Project, the process for selecting the design and location, and the opportunities for public participation. EWT LP will seek public input on its initial selection criteria and its preliminary evaluation of the alternative corridors. This public input will be used to inform the selection of the preferred corridor.

The final step following the gathering of data, stakeholder input, technical analysis and the selection criteria is to identify the preferred corridor for further refinement. The corridor is modeled for further assessment using 1m DTM. The selection rationale will be documented and the other corridor options rejected.

### Stage 2 – Identifying and Evaluating Routes within the Preferred Corridor

The second stage is concerned with narrowing the width of the ‘strip of land’ identified in the first stage of the routing process described above (the corridor) to identify the preferred route. The first stage of the routing process narrows the study area considerably from approximately

20,000 km<sup>2</sup> to approximately 2,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The second stage will further narrow the strip to 2 km wide or less, presenting a more manageable project study area of less than 800 km<sup>2</sup>.

The process is very much the same as for the first stage with the following basic steps:

- Collect secondary data for the study area
- Meet with key stakeholders, key land owners, First Nations and Métis communities
- Identify and analyze potential routes within the study area
- Host the second series of public open houses
- Evaluate the evidence and identify the preferred route

The desired output is:

- Refined route selection criteria
- Refined electrical and construction feasibility studies
- Various routes within the preferred corridor
- Refined land, cultural and environmental studies
- Completion of desktop environmental assessment on preferred corridor and routes

The result will be a much narrower 'strip of land' on which potential alignments can be tested.

The second stage also relies on available resource data that can be obtained through secondary sources i.e., existing maps, databases, published and unpublished reports, and agency contacts for the alternative routes. This will be used to develop preliminary base data for each alternative route based upon refinement of the secondary data, supplemented by aerial photo interpretation and additional map studies. New high resolution aerial imagery for the selected routes will be obtained if necessary. Data for land ownership, land use, cultural resources, environmental and wildlife resources/constraints and engineering/construction constraints will be identified and loaded on to the GIS platform and project document management software.

Alternative routes within the corridor will be identified and ranked according to a model developed by the respective resource and design teams. The model will integrate engineering, design, reliability criteria and cost criteria along with environmental issues. These rankings will be used to synthesize “cross discipline” rankings of all alternative routes. From the rankings, EWT LP will develop an ordering of all routes under consideration, ranked from most to least compatible with environment and land use concerns. The preferred route that is put forward for public review will be selected based on the ranking analysis described above.

#### 9.1.1.2 Stages 3 & 4 - Identifying and Evaluating Alignments within the Preferred Route

In the third stage, EWT LP will identify and evaluate rational alignments (centerlines) within the preferred route along the entire length of the Project to represent the various impact results based on the land, cultural and environmental constraints.

The third phase of EWT LP’s routing methodology comprises eight steps:

- Complete field studies;
- Complete preliminary engineering;
- Identify alternative alignments;
- Third series of public open houses;
- Assess construction criteria;
- Analyze net affects;
- Identify preferred alignment and associated easement;
- Fourth series of public open houses.

Given the importance of public consultation, EWT LP has planned for a third open house part way through this stage to provide a further opportunity for stakeholder input before EWT LP completes the technical evaluation of the alternatives.

EWT LP will revise the electrical studies including power flow, stability, insulation and clearances, EMF/RF & Audible Noise based on the preferred route, and will revise the electrical parameters of the basic design as required. EWT LP will then identify between two and four rational alignments (centerlines) within the preferred route along the entire length to represent the various impact results based on the land, cultural and environmental constraints. EWT LP will only spot structures along these routes to understand complex locations such as crossings and tight proximities.

Visualizations will be developed at key locations along the way that may be useful to the pending public consultations. The visualizations will convey the proximity and visual impacts of the location. The most probable structure design models will be used to provide stakeholders with a feel for the likely visual impact of the Project.

The final route selection criteria will be developed from the initial criteria revised in response to stakeholder input and the desktop studies. The reviewed final criteria will be applied to the alternative alignment selection. Parallel with the refinement of the environmental database, EWT LP will finalize the impact assessment/mitigation planning process methodology. The objective of this methodology is to conduct interdisciplinary analysis of the potential impacts to the human environment within the alternative routes. EWT LP will conduct a preliminary mitigation assessment to determine requirements for mitigation in specific areas associated with the alternative routes. In some cases where impacts are low or mitigation will not be effective, mitigation measures will not be recommended. Where mitigation efforts are warranted, the resource specialist will make mitigation recommendations using a predetermined list of measures deemed both effective and realistic based on discussions with the relevant agencies.

EWT LP will continue to engage with stakeholders as it completes the detailed routing studies. EWT LP will conduct scoping with resource agencies, public, and key stakeholders in various locations within the study area. It will share the corridor section and routing criteria, decisions and options as developed to date and solicit comments and technical input useful to refining the routing preference. EWT LP will prepare appropriate mapping, exhibits, fact sheets, and other information needed for the third series of public open houses.



Once the third series of public open houses is completed, EWT LP will take the input received and the results of further technical studies in order to prepare a final ranking of the alternatives to identify the preferred alignment. The technical studies include:

- a comparative constructability evaluation for each alternative;
- a comparative cost estimate for each alternative including the cost of interconnections, easement and permits;
- a comparative evaluation of route impacts on facility operations, maintenance, reliability and land use;
- an evaluation of the environmental impact of each alternative; and
- a net present valuation of the alternatives using the appropriate input parameters.

The results of these studies will be provided to stakeholders in the fourth series of open houses with a recommendation as to the preferred alignment. EWT LP plans to finalize the preferred alignment after reviewing stakeholder input from the fourth open house.

#### Data Sources

The following data requirements for project routing and their sources have been identified:

<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Stage 1 GIS Data</b>			
Land Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Urban</li><li>• Agriculture</li><li>• Forest</li></ul>	Acquired	2011	Land Information Ontario (LIO)
Existing infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transport routes</li><li>• Utility routes</li></ul>	Acquired	2012	Geogratis (CanVEC)
Protected Lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Parks</li><li>• ESA</li><li>• First Nations</li></ul>	Acquired	2011	LIO
Land Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crown</li></ul>	Acquired	2011	LIO

<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Source</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private</li> </ul>			
Natural Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevation Model (30m)</li> <li>• Water bodies</li> <li>• Cliffs</li> </ul>	Acquired	2012 (DEM) 2011	Geogratis (DEM) LIO
<b>Stage 2 GIS Data</b>			
Land Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential</li> <li>• Industrial</li> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Parks and Recreation</li> <li>• Proposed developments</li> <li>• Open area</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Forest</li> </ul>	Subscription service	2012	Land Information Ontario (LIO) DMTI
Existing infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport routes</li> <li>• Utility routes</li> </ul>	Acquired	2012	Geogratis (CanVEC) LIO
Protected Lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Parks</li> <li>• ESA</li> <li>• First Nations</li> </ul>	Subscription service	2012	LIO
Land Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crown</li> <li>• Private</li> <li>• Building points (2011)</li> </ul>	Subscription service	2012	LIO
Natural Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevation Model (1m DTM)</li> <li>• Water bodies</li> <li>• Soil type</li> </ul>	Required	2012	DTM vendor LIO
<b>Stage 3 GIS Data</b>			
Land Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential</li> <li>• Industrial</li> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Parks and Recreation</li> <li>• Proposed developments</li> <li>• Open area</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Forest</li> </ul>	Subscription service	2012	Land Information Ontario (LIO) DMTI
Existing infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport ROWs</li> <li>• Utility ROWs</li> </ul>	Required	2012	Geogratis (CanVEC) Teranet

<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Source</b>
Protected Lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Parks</li> <li>• First Nations</li> <li>• Concerned species habitat</li> </ul>	Subscription service	2012	LIO
Land Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crown Parcels</li> <li>• Crown Parcel Valuation</li> <li>• Private Parcel Ownership</li> <li>• Private Parcel Valuations</li> </ul>	Required	2012	Teranet
Data validation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoidance areas</li> <li>• Areas of special importance</li> <li>• Areas of environmental significance</li> </ul>	Required	2012	Field Data collection
Natural Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevation Model (1m) LiDAR</li> <li>• Aerial Imagery (50cm) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrared</li> <li>• Water bodies</li> <li>• Soil type</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Required	2012	LiDAR vendor Digital Globe LIO
Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil depth</li> <li>• Soil type</li> </ul>	Required	2012	Geogratis LIO

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9E**  
**East-West Tie Evaluation Criteria**

## **Appendix 9E - East-West Tie Evaluation Criteria**

Summary of objective titles as revised and re-ranked by Citizen Working Groups - March 30, 1979

### **Human Settlement**

1. Avoid Indian Reserves and concentrated urban development within towns with 500 or more population, and "surrounds": i.e., 2 km beyond perimeter of developed zone to incorporate most strip development and future development.

### **Recreation Resources**

1. Avoid designated candidate wilderness areas and wilderness parks (Provincial and Federal).
2. Avoid all types of existing parkland and park reserves (excluding wilderness parks), and known historical and archaeological areas.
3. Avoid concentrations of cottages and resorts: designated areas for cottage development; commercial outpost camps and seaplane bases.
4. Avoid paralleling linear recreation areas or facilities: designated hiking trails, canoe routes, scenic roads, and scenic portions of railway corridors.
5. Avoid landscapes with high capability for recreation, i.e., lands with Canada Land Inventory capability classes 1, 2, 3, 4.
6. Avoid areas with high potential for new historical or archaeological sites.

### **Visual Resources**

1. Avoid view sheds of the shorelines of Lake Superior, Lake Nipigon, and North Channel.
2. Avoid landscapes characterized by high relative relief.
3. Avoid major valleys, gorges and scenic waterfalls.
4. Avoid area designated as an "edge".
5. Avoid landscapes with more than 40 percent water cover.
6. Avoid landscapes with 20 percent to 40 percent water cover.

### **Forest Resources**

1. Avoid lands with Ontario Land Inventory Timber Use Capability classes 1, 2 and 3.
2. Avoid lands with Ontario Land Inventory Timber Use Capability class 4.

#### **Agriculture**

1. Avoid prime farmlands, i.e. cleared and forested land with Canada Land Inventory Soil Capability for Agriculture classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

#### **Mineral Resources**

1. Avoid existing pits and landforms with high potential for aggregate development in areas with identified supply problems: eskers, kames, outwash deposits and valley trains near Timmins, Smooth Rock Falls, Kapuskasing and Hearst.
2. Avoid landforms with high potential for aggregate development (excluding areas in Objective #1): eskers, kames, esker /kame complexes, outwash deposits and valley trains.
3. Locate tie line in areas of high mineral potential; i.e., on lands designated by MNR as Mineral Potential capability classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

#### **Aquatic Communities**

1. Avoid lakes, rivers and streams with identified salmon populations (resident and migratory) in areas of erosion risk; and, spawning sites for both cold and warm water species.
2. Avoid lakes, rivers and streams in areas of erosion risk with identified warm water fish populations.
3. Avoid water related scientific research and designated management areas: MNR fishery assessment lakes, fish sanctuaries, and fish hatcheries.

#### **Wildlife Resources**

1. Avoid productive waterfowl habitat: Ontario Land Inventory (OLI) capability classes 1-4 degree of effort A; OLI capability classes 1 -3 degree of effort B; and feeding, nesting and staging areas.
2. Avoid areas of high moose and deer concentrations and productive woodland wildlife habitat: OLI capability classes 1-4 degree of effort A; OLI capability classes 1 -3 degree of effort B; known deer yards and moose wintering areas.

3. Avoid designated wildlife management areas: Crown Game Preserves and Crown Reserves - Wildlife.

#### **Terrestrial Communities**

1. Avoid areas with rare and endangered flora and fauna, including areas designated by MNR and IBP (International Biological Programme); and areas of caribou concentration.
2. Avoid sensitive biological areas, biological research areas, and mature ecosystems, e.g., heronries, concentrations of non-game species, and mature communities (represented in part by terminal forests of biological maturity growing on mesic sites with normal microclimates in Hills' site regions).

These recommendations are described by Ontario Hydro below. Note that in some instances the recommendations have been superceded e.g. by provincial land use policies, or need to be reinterpreted in a modern context. Ontario Hydro also considered a possible 500 kV line connecting at Timmins which is outside of the project area for the 2010 East-West Tie.

## **Human Settlement Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid Indian Reserves and concentrated urban development within towns with 500 or more population, and "surrounds", i.e., 2 km beyond perimeter of developed zone to incorporate most strip development and future development.

### **Potential Change:**

- Possible removal of buildings and dislocation of people in an established setting
- Addition of towers to the landscape
- Alteration to the natural setting
- Alteration of the visual appearance of the area
- Alteration of existing land uses
- Possible alteration of planned future land use patterns or future road patterns

### **Significance:**

- Social, economic and psychological impacts on residents
- Scarcity of suitable replacement lands
- May retard or accelerate change to existing land use patterns

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Follow, when appropriate, existing linear severances, e.g., railways, roads, utility rights-of-way, linked open spaces
- Develop an acceptable multi-use corridor concept compatible with adjacent uses
- Screen sensitive areas with plant materials



## **Recreation Resources Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid designated candidate wilderness areas and wilderness parks (Provincial and Federal).

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Towers added to the landscape; permanent change
- Uncontrolled access provided to interior areas for any number of people on a variety of motorized vehicles; permanent change
- Type and height of vegetation on ROW restricted by on-going vegetation control programs; permanent change possible removal of buildings or structures (very rarely occurs); permanent change
- Possible removal of buildings or structures (very rarely occurs); permanent change

### **Significance:**

- Transmission line in a wilderness area defeats the goals and objectives of the original designation
- Possible alteration to important scientific, natural, or physical features for which the area was originally designated to protect
- Uncontrolled access could defeat planning concepts for area in terms of access and mode of transportation
- Visitor-expectations of a wilderness experience do not include man-made structures modifying the area

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Plant screens at road, trail and river crossings (NB, measure mitigates only one aspect of anticipated potential change)

## **Recreation Resources Objective 2**

### **Objective:**

Avoid all types of existing parkland and park reserves (excluding wilderness parks), and known historical and archaeological areas.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Towers added to the landscape; permanent change
- Uncontrolled access provided to interior areas for any number of people on a variety of motorized vehicles; permanent change
- Type of vegetation on ROW restricted by on-going vegetation control programs; permanent change
- Possible removal of buildings or structures (very rarely occurs); permanent change

### **Significance:**

- Presence of transmission line contrary to visitor expectations or associations with a park experience
- Possible alteration to important scientific, natural, or physical features for which the area was originally designated to protect
- Possible contravention with internal park zoning
- Uncontrolled access created regarding numbers of people and mode of transportation
- Easy access on ROW may encourage poaching
- Landscapes having historical or cultural values are valuable heritage assets and important tourist attractions
- Significant alteration to interpretation or educational programs related to natural, physical or historical features

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- 1 • Plant screens at road, trail and river crossings (NB, mitigation measure applies to only one
- 2 aspect of anticipated change and significance)
- 3
- 4

### **Recreation Resources Objective 3**

#### **Objective:**

Avoid concentrations of cottages and resorts; designated areas for cottage development; commercial out-post camps and seaplane bases.

#### **Potential Change:**

- Possible removal of buildings or structures; permanent change
- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Towers added to the landscape; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Uncontrolled access provided to interior areas for any number of people or a variety of motorized vehicles; permanent change

#### **Significance:**

- Presence of transmission line often contrary to visitor expectations or associations with these areas
- Hazard to aircraft during adverse weather conditions
- visibility of transmission line increases since viewer awareness heightened in areas where land and water meet, and. where sharp contrast exists between the natural character of the landscape and man-made structures
- Possible decline in tourism revenues

#### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Plant screens at sensitive road and water crossings (NB, mitigation measures applies to one aspect of anticipated change and significance)

## **Recreation Resources Objective 4**

### **Objective:**

Avoid paralleling linear recreation areas or facilities: designated hiking trails, canoe routes, scenic roads, and scenic portions of railway corridors.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW: permanent change
- Towers added to the landscape; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps. And staging areas; permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- Presence of transmission line contrary to visitor expectations or associations with these areas
- visibility of tower line increases since viewer awareness heightened in areas where land and water meet, or where sharp contrast between natural character of the area and man-made structures, or in areas of dramatic relief
- Possible decline in tourism revenues

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Plant screens or selective cut in sensitive areas
- cross at right angles and through, areas of low impact
- (NB, mitigation measures apply to only one aspect of anticipated change and significance)

## **Recreation Resources Objective 5**

### **Objective:**

Avoid landscapes with high capability for recreation, i.e., lands with Canada Land Inventory capability classes 1, 2, 3, 4.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW: permanent change
- Towers added to landscape: permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads. Construction camps and staging areas: permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- These landscapes represent the undeveloped reserve of land required for future recreational activities and facilities
- Transmission line may reduce options for recreational development in means beyond ROW itself

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Cannot be identified at this time

## **Recreation Resources Objective 6**

### **Objective:**

Avoid areas with high potential for new historical or archaeological sites.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas: permanent and temporary change
- Heavy construction equipment occupies ROW; temporary change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to interior areas; permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- Possible destruction of features which have scientific or cultural value
- Access provided by ROW may lead to unauthorized removal of artifacts or to disturbance of sites
- Transmission line may interfere with future interpretation programs

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Consult with Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation prior to construction

## **Visual Resources Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid viewsheds of the shorelines of Lake Superior, Lake Nipigon, and North Channel.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- slash and burn scars cause temporary change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Towers installed: degree of visual change depends on tower design, tower height, number of towers, and alignment of ROW; permanent change
- Height and type of vegetation on ROW restricted due to on-going vegetation control programs; permanent change
- contrast in vegetation color between ROW and adjoining forest land; colour contrast greatest in winter; permanent change cleared ROW creates hard edge with adjacent forest; permanent change
- Multiple use of ROW can cause visual change which varies with use; permanent or temporary change

### **Significance:**

- The Superior shoreline is a unique, nationally significant landscape and a recognized public visual asset
- visibility of towers increases due to large open expanses of water, high relief, potential for sky lining, and long viewing distances (e.g., from scenic vantage points along the Trans Canada Highway)

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- None



1     **Visual Resources Objective 2**

2     **Objective:**

3     Avoid landscapes characterized by high relative relief

5     **Potential Change:**

- 6     • Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- 7     • slash and burn scars cause temporary change
- 8     • Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas;
- 9     permanent and temporary change
- 10    • Towers installed; permanent change
- 11    • Height and type of vegetation restricted due to ongoing vegetation control programs;
- 12    permanent change
- 13    • Contrast in vegetation colour between ROW and adjoining forest land; colour contrast greatest
- 14    in winter; permanent change
- 15    • Cleared ROW creates hard edge with adjacent forest; permanent change

17    **Significance:**

- 18    • These areas represent the highest relief and most rugged landscapes in Ontario, and are
- 19    regarded as a valuable public visual asset
- 20    • Areas of 150 feet or more relative relief are of regional significance to the Timmins area where
- 21    there are few hilly landscapes
- 22    • Resident or visitor preference for these hilly landscapes as a scenic resource is very high
- 23    • These areas provide a visual backdrop for many recreational activities
- 24    • visibility of towers increases due to high relief, skylining potential, and long viewing distances
- 25    • Viewer awareness of towers increases where contrast between natural landscapes and manmade
- 26    structures

28    **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- 29    • None

### **Visual Resources Objective 3**

#### **Objective:**

Avoid major valleys, gorges, and scenic water falls

#### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas: permanent and temporary change
- Towers installed; permanent change
- Cleared ROW creates hard edge with adjacent forest and long views along corridor: permanent change
- Contrast in vegetation colour between ROW and adjoining forest land: colour contrast greatest in winter: permanent change

#### **Significance:**

- Features often have provincial significance and all are recognized as public visual assets; e.g., Agawa and Ouimet Canyons
- Visitor expectations do not include transmission lines as part of the visual experience associated with these features
- Awareness of towers heightened because of contrast in scale with natural feature or contrast between natural and man-made features
- These features are tourist attractions: tower line may cause decline in tourism revenues

#### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Plant screens at sensitive road crossings or public viewpoints
- cross at right angles and through areas of low impact
- (NB, measures have limited application and relate to one aspect of anticipated change or perceived importance)

1     **Visual Resources Objective 4**

2     **Objective:**

3     Avoid areas designated as an "edge".

5     **Potential Change:**

- 6     • Trees removed from ROW: permanent change
- 7     • Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps and staging areas;
- 8     permanent and temporary change
- 9     • Towers installed; permanent change
- 10    • Cleared ROW creates hard edge with adjacent forest and long views along corridor; permanent
- 11    change
- 12    • Contrast in vegetation colour between ROW and adjoining forest land; colour contrast greatest
- 13    winter: permanent change

15    **Significance:**

- 16    • These areas have provincial or regional significance and are public visual assets
- 17    • Viewer awareness of towers is heightened in areas of dramatic topographic or visual change
- 18    (edge)
- 19    • Visibility of towers increases because of skylining
- 20    • Edges serve as landmarks for both residents and visitors
- 21    • Abrupt changes of relief often provide a visual backdrop for many recreation activities

23    **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- 24    • None

## **Visual Resources Objective 5**

### **Objective:**

Avoid landscapes with more than 40% water cover

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW: permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Towers installed; permanent change
- Cleared ROW creates hard edge with adjacent forest and long views to and from lake, permanent change
- Contrast in vegetation colour between ROW and adjoining forest land; colour contrast greatest in winter; permanent change

### **Significance:**

- Visibility of towers and ROW increases because of long views over large expanses of water and from higher relief around lake basins
- These landscapes are often significant or potential tourist areas: towerline may cause decline in tourism revenue
- Visibility of towers increases because viewer awareness heightened in areas where land and water meet, and where contrast between natural landscape and man-made structures
- These areas provide a visual backdrop for many recreational activities

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Plant screens in sensitive locations (NB, measure mitigates long views along ROW but cannot screen the towers themselves)

## **Visual Resources Objective 6**

### **Objective:**

Avoid landscapes with 20 to 40% water cover.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Cleared ROW creates hard edge with adjacent forest, and long views to and from lake; permanent change
- Contrast in vegetation colour between ROW and adjoining forest land; colour contrast greatest in winter; permanent change

### **Significance:**

- Visibility of towers and ROW increases because of long views over large expanses of water and from higher relief around lake basins
- These landscapes are often significant or potential tourist areas; tower line may cause decline in tourism revenue
- Visibility of towers increases because viewer awareness heightened in areas where land and water meet and where contrast between natural landscape and man-made structures
- These areas provide a visual backdrop for many recreational activities
- Potential for impact in these areas is less than Objective 5 since fewer lakes are present
- Visitor expectations do not include transmission lines in these landscapes

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Plant screens at sensitive road crossings (NB, measure applies to only one aspect of anticipated change and perceived significance)

## **Forest Resources Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid lands within Ontario Land Inventory Timber Use Capability classes 1 , 2 and 3.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Future growth of timber on ROW prevented because of on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Interference with movement of tall harvesting equipment; intermittent change
- localized flooding of adjoining timberland due to compaction or altered drainage conditions related to construction of access roads; permanent or temporary change
- Possible restriction on forest regeneration techniques; e.g., prescribed burning
- Ontario Hydro access roads may provide access by timber companies to previously remote stands; positive change
- ROW could act as a fire break, or part of a fire break; positive change

### **Significance:**

- These areas represent the best forest land in the study area and are very limited in extent
- Land on ROW is permanently removed from production
- Lands used for access roads, staging areas, and construction camps removed from forest production
- Loss of company and provincial revenues associated with loss of existing resources, future production potential, past management practices and reduced harvesting efficiency
- Indirect effects on local employment opportunities

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Market timber removed from ROW, access roads, and other clearings, wherever possible
- Consult landowners regarding drainage measures to ensure optimum use of adjoining lands

- 1       • (NB: Above measures do not address most important aspect of potential change or significance
- 2       statements)
- 3

## **Forest Resources Objective 2**

### **Objective:**

Avoid lands with Ontario Land Inventory Timber Use Capability class 4

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Future growth of timber on ROW prevented because of on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Interference with movement of tall harvesting equipment; intermittent change
- localized flooding of adjoining timberland due to compaction or altered drainage conditions related to construction of. Access roads; permanent or temporary change
- Possible restriction on forest-regeneration techniques, e.g., prescribed burning
- Ontario Hydro access roads may provide access by timber companies to previously remote stands; positive change
- ROW could act as a fire break, or part of a fire break; positive change

### **Significance:**

- Class 4 lands represent productive sites which are extensively used by the timber industry
- Class 4 lands for timber production are more extensive than classes 1 , 2, 3
- Land on ROW permanently removed from production
- Land used for access roads, staging areas, and construction camps, removed from forest production
- Loss of company and provincial revenues associated with loss of existing resource, future production potential, past management practices, and reduced harvesting efficiency
- Indirect effects on local employment opportunities

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Market timber removed from ROW, access roads, and other clearings, wherever possible
- Consult landowners regarding drainage measures to ensure optimum use of adjoining lands



- 1 • (NB: Above measures do not address most important aspect of potential change or significant
- 2 statements)

3

4

## **Agriculture Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid prime farmlands; i.e., cleared and forested land with Canada Land Inventory Soil Capability for Agriculture classes 1, 2, 3, 4.

### **Potential Change:**

- Trees removed from forested land; positive permanent change
- Stumps may be removed from ROW; positive permanent change
- Access or construction roads built; temporary change
- Heavy construction equipment placed on ROW; temporary change
- Towers and conductors added to the landscape; permanent change

### **Significance:**

- These lands represent the best farm land in the study area, and are very limited in extent
- Land beneath and near tower bases are permanently removed from production
- Soils are compacted and tile drains disturbed due to movement of heavy equipment
- Towers interfere with movement of farm equipment
- Loss of revenue because of higher production costs and future returns on land removed from production

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Erect self-supporting rather than guyed towers
- Locate towers on lot lines and fence lines
- Restore compacted soil by chisel plowing
- Restore construction and access roads
- Repair damaged or broken tile drains or drain systems
- Build line during winter months or during dry summer months, depending on the geographic location, to achieve least disturbance to soil texture
- Use vegetation control measures that are compatible with crops grown on adjoining lands

## **Mineral Resources Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid existing pits and landforms with high potential for aggregate development in areas with identified supply problems: eskers, kames, outwash deposits and valley trains near Timmins, Smooth Rock Falls, Kapuskasing and Hearst.

### **Potential Change:**

- Access roads or construction roads built on landform; temporary or permanent change
- Placement of towers and conductors over pit or landform; permanent change

### **Significance:**

- Loss of non-renewable resource which is in short supply in the designated area
- Land beneath and near tower bases not available for use
- Possible interference with future development of existing or future pits, pit operations and movement of equipment
- Economic losses associated with the above

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Cross pit or landform at right angles and at the narrowest point
- Increase span distances between towers

## **Mineral Resources Objective 2**

### **Objective:**

Avoid land with high potential for aggregate development (excluding areas in objective # 1): eskers, kames, esker/kame complexes, outwash deposits and alley trains.

### **Potential Change:**

- Development of access and construction roads on landform: temporary or permanent change
- Placement of towers and conductors over the landform: permanent change

### **Significance:**

- These lands represent the undeveloped reserve for future sand and gravel development
- Land beneath and near tower bases not available for use
- Possible interference with development of future pits, pit operations and movement of equipment
- Economic losses associated with the above
- Possible economic benefits associated with new access roads

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Cross landform at right angles and at the narrowest point
- Increase span distances between towers

### **Mineral Resources Objective 3**

#### **Objective:**

Locate tie line in areas of high mineral potential; i.e., on lands designated by MNR as Mineral Potential capability classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

#### **Potential Change:**

- ROW can aid in exploration or prospecting activities, e.g., access for ground survey parties, drilling equipment; positive change
- Construction or access roads could provide access to new mining developments; positive change
- Negative effects on exploration activity if the line energized prior to airborne geophysical surveys because of electromagnetic "shadows"; permanent change

#### **Significance:**

- Tie line could intensify exploration effort in "poorly prospected" areas
- Potential for tie line to spark new mining developments

#### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Contact mining/prospecting community prior to energizing tie line to enable prospectors to survey the area for mineral deposits (NB, this measure mitigates the problem)

## **Aquatic Communities Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid lakes, rivers and stream with identified salmon populations (resident and migratory) in areas of erosion risk; and, spawning sites for both cold and warm water species.<sup>1</sup>

### **Potential Change:**

- siltation caused by surface water run-off may lead to increased turbidity, deposition of material, nutrient loading, water temperature fluctuations - general water degradation
- Mature trees cleared from banks of waterbody; permanent change
- Type and height of vegetation on banks of waterbody controlled due to on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Construction equipment may ford shallow waterbodies; temporary change
- Towers may be placed in waterbody; permanent change
- Herbicides applied to ROW; intermittent change
- Cover crops established on ROW; permanent change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to interior areas; permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- These populations represent a highly valued biological and recreation resource
- Cold water species are very sensitive to environmental change
- Erosion of streambanks, or fording of rivers, or placement of towers in waterbody may destroy local or downstream spawning sites
- Uncontrolled access may reduce local populations due to increased fishing pressure
- Removal of streambank vegetation may cause decline in local populations under adverse conditions due to increase in local water temperatures and lower oxygen levels. Important if ROW parallels stream for long distances
- Erosion of exposed streambanks may reduce local or downstream water quality

---

<sup>1</sup> Headwater sources of cold water streams may not have been included because of insufficient data.

- Unknown local and downstream effects from herbicide run-off or spills

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Minimize erosion through selective cutting practices, slash disposal and cover crops
- Avoid fording of streams by construction equipment
- Cross streams at right angles to minimize loss of streambank vegetation
- Minimize number of access roads to be maintained after construction period.

(NB: when mitigation measures not applied the resource will be lost)

(NB: impact of herbicides cannot be entirely avoided)

## **Aquatic Communities Objective 2**

### **Objective:**

Avoid lakes, rivers and streams in areas of erosion risk with identified warm water fish populations.

### **Potential Change:**

- Siltation caused by surface water runoff may lead to increased turbidity, deposition of material, nutrient loading, water temperature fluctuations - general water quality degradation
- Mature trees cleared from banks of waterbody; permanent change.
- Type and height of vegetation on banks of waterbody controlled due to on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Towers may be placed in the waterbody; permanent change
- Construction equipment may ford shallow waterbodies; temporary change
- Herbicides applied to ROW; permanent change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to interior areas; permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- These populations represent an important biological and recreation resources
- Although more tolerant to environmental change than coldwater species these populations are still sensitive to changes in water quality
- Erosion of exposed streambanks may reduce local or downstream water quality, alter benthic habitat, etc
- Loss of streambank vegetation may increase local water temperatures and lower oxygen levels. May cause mortality under adverse conditions if ROW parallels stream for long distances
- Unknown local and downstream effects from herbicide run-off, or spills
- Uncontrolled access may lead to decline in local populations due to increased fishing pressure

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**



- 1       • Avoid fording of streams by construction equipment
- 2       • Minimize erosion through selective cutting practices, slash disposal, and cover crops
- 3       • Cross streams at right angles to minimize loss of streambank vegetation
- 4       • Minimize number of access roads to be maintained after construction
- 5       (NB: when mitigation measures not applied the resource will be lost)
- 6       (NB: impact of herbicides cannot be entirely avoided)

7

8

### **Aquatic Communities Objective 3**

#### **Objective:**

Avoid water related scientific research and designated management areas: MNR fishery assessment lakes, fish sanctuaries and fish hatcheries.

#### **Potential Change:**

- Siltation caused by surface water runoff may lead to increased turbidity, deposition of material, nutrient loading, water temperature fluctuations - general water quality degradation
- Mature trees cleared from banks of waterbody; permanent change
- Type and height of vegetation on banks of water body controlled due to on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads. Construction camps and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Construction of equipment may ford shallow waterbodies; temporary change
- Towers may be placed in waterbody; permanent change
- Herbicides applied to ROW; intermittent change
- Cover crops established on ROW; permanent change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to interior areas; permanent and temporary change

#### **Significance:**

- Alteration or destruction of habitat or features for which the area was originally designated to manage or protect
- Uncontrolled access could defeat planning concepts for area in terms of vegetation control measures, uncontrolled human access, and mode of transportation
- Reduction in, or loss of, scientific and cultural features

#### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Consult with agencies concerned prior to construction

## **Wildlife Resources Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid productive waterfowl habitat: Ontario Land Inventory (OLI) capability classes 1-4 degree of effort A; OLI capability classes 1-3 degree of effort B; and feeding, nesting and staging areas.

### **Potential Change:**

- Alteration of water storage capability of habitat due to compaction of soils from construction activities; permanent and temporary change
- Herbicides applied to ROW modify the habitat; intermittent change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to interior areas; permanent and temporary change
- Construction crews and equipment occupy ROW; temporary change
- Towers and conductors may alter staging behaviour during migration periods on smaller sites; intermittent change
- Towers and conductor bundles may cause bird kills during migration periods due to accidental collisions; intermittent change

### **Significance:**

- These sites represent the best habitat for a valued biological and recreation resource
- Loss or abandonment of nesting sites and food sources may increase stress or cause decline in local and migratory populations
- Loss or abandonment of staging areas may increase stress on birds during migration periods
- Uncontrolled access may cause decline in local or migratory populations due to increased hunting pressure
- Unknown side effects related to herbicide application or spills

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Winter construction to minimize soil compaction
  - Plant cover crops to lengthen spray cycle
  - Selective spray operations to minimize area affected
- (NB: winter construction may not preclude summer activities)

- 1 (NB: cover crops may create as many problems as they solve)
- 2 (NB: impact of herbicides cannot be entirely avoided)
- 3
- 4

## **Wildlife Resources Objective 2**

### **Objective:**

Avoid areas of high moose and deer concentrations, and productive woodland wildlife habitat: OLI capability class 1-4, degree of effort A; OLI capability class 1-3, degree of effort B; known deer yards and moose wintering areas.

### **Potential Change:**

- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to previously remote areas; permanent and temporary change
- Trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Type and height of vegetation on ROW controlled due to on-going vegetation control programs; permanent change
- Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Construction crews and equipment occupy ROW; temporary change

### **Significance:**

- Uncontrolled access may cause decline in local populations due to increased hunting pressure
- Construction activity may disrupt behaviour patterns during breeding periods and other times of stress
- Reduction in winter habitat may cause increased stress and mortality among local populations
- Removal of tree *cover* on ROW causes an immediate but often temporary disturbance to habitat quality and quantity
- ROW may alter movement patterns or act as a physical barrier during winter due to increased snow depth
- Unknown side effects related to herbicide application or spills

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Timing of construction
- Selective cutting of cedar stands in known deer yards
- Avoid cutting trees in deep valleys

- 1 (NB: measures do not address most important aspect: uncontrolled access)
- 2 (NB: impact of herbicides cannot be entirely avoided)
- 3
- 4

1     **Wildlife Resources Objective 3**

2     **Objective:**

3     Avoid designated wildlife management areas: Crown Game Preserves and Crown Reserves -  
4     Wildlife.

6     **Potential Change:**

- 7     • Mature trees cleared from ROW; permanent change
- 8     • Type and height of vegetation on ROW controlled due to on-going vegetation control;  
9     permanent change
- 10    • Trees cleared and sites graded for access roads, construction camps and staging areas;  
11    permanent and temporary change herbicides applied to ROW; intermittent change cover crops  
12    may be established on ROW; permanent change
- 13    • Construction crews and equipment occupy ROW; temporary change
- 14    • ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access; permanent and temporary change

16    **Significance:**

- 17    • Alteration or destruction of habitat or features for which the area was originally designated to  
18    manage or protect
- 19    • Uncontrolled access could defeat planning concepts in terms of vegetation control measures,  
20    uncontrolled human access, and mode of transportation

22    **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- 23    • Consult with Agencies concerned prior to construction

## **Terrestrial Communities Objective 1**

### **Objective:**

Avoid areas with rare and endangered flora and fauna including areas designated by MNR and IBP (International Biological Program); and areas of caribou concentration.

### **Potential Change:**

- Mature trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Type and height of vegetation on ROW controlled due to on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees removed and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Construction crews and equipment occupy ROW; temporary change
- Towers and conductors added to the landscape; permanent change
- Herbicides applied to ROW; intermittent change
- Cover crops established on ROW; permanent change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to interior areas; permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- These areas represent unique scientific, cultural and biological resources and warrant preservation
- Changes in habitat may cause decline or loss of local population
- Potential loss of genetic variability, or genetic integrity within the species and/ or ecosystem

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- Possible measures are species dependent; consult with appropriate authorities prior to construction
- (NB: little mitigation normally possible)



## **Terrestrial Communities Objective 2**

### **Objective:**

Avoid sensitive biological areas, biological research areas, and mature ecosystems; e.g., heronries, concentrations of non-game species, and mature communities (represented in part by White Spruce and Sugar Maple forests of biological maturity)

### **Potential Change:**

- Mature trees removed from ROW; permanent change
- Type and health of vegetation on ROW controlled due to on-going vegetation control; permanent change
- Trees removed and sites graded for access roads, construction camps, and staging areas; permanent and temporary change
- Construction crews and equipment occupy ROW; temporary change
- Towers and conductors added to the landscape; permanent change
- Herbicides applied to ROW; intermittent change
- Cover crops established on ROW; permanent change
- ROW and access roads provide uncontrolled access to sensitive areas; permanent and temporary change

### **Significance:**

- These populations, by definition, are sensitive to disturbance and represent a valued scientific, cultural or biological resource
- Mature climax communities represent the most advanced and stable state of ecological succession which takes many years to achieve
- Potential loss of features or areas which have scientific or cultural importance related to gene pools and study of terrestrial systems
- Unknown stress to mature ecosystems through local exposure to different microclimate conditions, changes in hydrologic regime, altered animal behaviour patterns, etc.
- Unknown side effects related to herbicide application or spills

### **Some Possible Hydro Responses:**

- 1 • Supervised selective spraying during maintenance cycles
- 2 • Cover crops to lengthen spray cycles
- 3 • (NB: measures do not address most important aspects of potential change)
- 4
- 5

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9F**  
**Relevant Land Use Policies**

## Appendix 9F – Land Use Policies

Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
E2241w	<a href="#">Black Bay Peninsula</a>	Nipigon	Enhanced Management Area	The Black Bay Peninsula Enhanced Management Area (EMA) is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, south of the communities of Nipigon and Red Rock.	Yes	-	Yes	Ground access onto the peninsula will be by winter road, using the existing corridor through Black Bay Provincially Significant Wetland. The road traversing Shesheeb Bay PSW will also be a winter road. Elsewhere on the peninsula the primary roads will be constructed to a standard to ensure safe travel in support of forest operations.	Yes	Branch and operational roads will be built to minimum standards and will be decommissioned and reforested immediately after silviculture operations are complete. Proposals to access private land situated within or adjacent to the Black Bay Peninsula EMA will be reviewed with the intent of maintaining the remote nature of the peninsula.
Woodland Caribou Conservation Plan	<a href="#">The Lake Superior Coastal Range (continuous distribution)</a>	Terrace Bay, Wawa		<p>The Lake Superior Coastal Range for the continuous distribution of caribou includes a 10km band along the north shore of Lake Superior from Terrace Bay area to just south of Wawa. The focus for the coastal range is to manage the population for security and persistence and to protect and manage habitat and encourage connectivity to caribou populations to the north.</p> <p>The goals of the Caribou Conservation Plan is to maintain self-sustaining, genetically - connected local populations of Woodland Caribou. As part of its protection and recovery strategy, these goals are to be considered during land use and resource management decision making processes. As such, decisions relating to specific setbacks and buffers to mitigate development activity are generally determined by MNR on a project by project basis through a screening process for development proposals within the area of caribou distribution (i.e., The Lake Superior Coastal Range). Refer to sections 3.7.1 and 3.8 of the Caribou Conservation Plan.</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
P2239	<a href="#">Ruby Lake</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	Located at the mouth of the Nipigon River, this site contains wetlands, peregrine falcons, eagles and extensive cliff environments with ravines.	No	-	May be	Where existing forest access roads are essential for continued access beyond the park for forest management or recreation purposes, and alternative road access does not exist, or road relocation is not feasible, existing roads will continue to be available for access. Continued use will include maintenance and may include upgrading.	No	-
C2243	<a href="#">Black Bay Bog</a>	Nipigon	Conservation Reserve	This is a provincially significant bog complex situated at the eastern end of Black Bay	No	-	No	-	No	-
C2234	<a href="#">Kama Cliffs</a>	Nipigon	Conservation Reserve	The Kama Cliffs Conservation Reserve is located 18 kilometres east of the Town of Nipigon along the north shore of Lake Superior	No	-	No	-	No	-
C2222	<a href="#">Lake Superior North Shore</a>	Nipigon	Conservation Reserve	This spectacular scenic area includes three separate areas of Crown land between Highway 17 and Lake Superior, and between Nipigon and Terrace Bay.	No	-	No	-	No	-
C2225	<a href="#">Gravel River</a>	Nipigon	Conservation Reserve	The Gravel River follows a major geologic fault structure with representative landscapes and vegetation features. The terrain is very rugged with extensive uplands and mixed boreal forests. The river is an important coldwater fishery.  Cavers, Cloutier, Upper Pays Plat, McGoey are tourism lakes wholly contained within the Conservation Reserve. Sinclair, Chance, Greenhedge, Pays Plat and a portion of Dickison lakes are tourism lakes that form the boundary of the Conservation Reserve.	No	-	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be used. Continued use will include maintenance and may include future upgrading.	May be	New roads will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access to existing forest reserves for mineral exploration and development.
G2685	<a href="#">Terrace Bay/Schreiber</a>	Nipigon	General Use Area	Area encompasses most of the land area within the Schreiber and Terrace Bay municipal boundaries, excluding Lake Superior and offshore islands.	Yes	-	Yes	Road development will generally be permitted on Crown lands except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.	Yes	Road development will generally be permitted on Crown lands except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.

Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
P2250	<a href="#">Black Sturgeon River</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	This is an important recreational waterway for angling, hunting and canoeing. There are diverse fisheries and landscape features (e.g. glacial spillway, cuestas) with rugged terrain. Easily accessed.	No	-	Yes	-	Yes	Crossings of waterway parks by new roads may be necessary. The number of crossings will be minimized where possible and they will be managed to reduce their impact on recreational and aesthetic values. Access may also be required for mineral exploration and development on forest reserves within the provincial park.
P2660	<a href="#">Gravel River</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	Gravel River Provincial Park (763 hectares) is located along the Lake Superior shoreline, east of the Town of Nipigon.	No	-	May be	The use of existing roads (i.e., roads currently in use and not previously closed or abandoned) will be considered through planning.	No	-
P2671	<a href="#">Rainbow Falls</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	The park is in two parcels; the Rainbow Falls - Rossport Campground (7 hectares) and the Rainbow Falls -Whitesand Lake Campground.	No	New commercial hydro development is not permitted. Refer to Section 8.1.2 of the park management plan for more information	Yes	The use of the existing road to the Cottager's boat launch is permitted.	No	-
P2673	<a href="#">Chreiber Channel</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	The park is located on the north shore of Lake Superior west of Schreiber.	No	-	No	-	No	-
P2669	<a href="#">Prairie River Mouth</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	The Prairie River drains into Lake Superior through a narrow gap in the bedrock between Marathon and Terrace Bay.	No	-	May be	The use of existing roads will be considered through planning.	No	-
P2212e	<a href="#">Neys</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	This area consists of all land and water of Neys Provincial Park.	No	New commercial development is not permitted	Yes	Yes - where existing access roads are essential to continued access to in-holdings (i.e. CBC license of occupation) within the park boundary and alternative road access does not exist, existing roads will continue to be available for access. Continued use includes maintenance.	No	-
P2672	<a href="#">Red Sucker Point</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	Red Sucker Point is located along the Lake Superior shore, about 10 kilometres northwest of Marathon.	No	-	No	-	No	-
P1501e	<a href="#">Craig's Pit</a>	Nipigon	Provincial Park	Craig's Pit (530 hectares) is located southeast of the Town of Marathon. The site encompasses series of kettle holes and bluffs and is an important migratory bird observation area.	No	-	May be	The use of existing roads will be considered through planning.	No	-
G2680	<a href="#">Lake Superior</a>	Nipigon, Thunder Bay, Wawa	General Use Area	Portions of this area are within the municipalities of Terrace Bay and Marathon. Private lands on Channel Island, Cobinosh Island, Paradise Island and Bowman Island are Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. Lake Superior is withdrawn from staking and is not part of any forest management unit.	No	No opportunity exists in the area	No	No opportunity exists in the area	No	No opportunity exists in the area

Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
E2233g	<a href="#">Lake Superior Shoreline</a>	Nipigon, Wawa	Enhanced Management Area	Between the hamlet of Rossport and Rainbow Falls Provincial Park, the boundary is set 1 kilometre back from the lakeshore. Commercial Power Generation Development is permitted in the EMA as long as it is consistent with the values of the area. Some areas are of more value than others and require specific mitigation measures to reduce/avoid potential impact on ecological function or recreation and tourism value in the area. Therefore, specific mitigation measures are determined on a project by project basis by MNR after a development proposal in the area has been submitted.	Yes	Permitted, will be planned to be consistent with values of the area.	Yes	Substantial new road access is discouraged. Where roads are constructed to access existing development or industrial activity, they must maintain the scenic, ecological and land use values, and they must retain remote characteristics where they exist today.	May be	Substantial new road access is discouraged. Where roads are constructed to access existing development or industrial activity, they must maintain the scenic, ecological and land use values, and they must retain remote characteristics where they exist today.
G2625	<a href="#">Rural Areas</a>	Thunder Bay, Nipigon	General Use Area	The townships surrounding the City of Thunder Bay are the basis of this area. They are Sibley, including the community at Silver Islet, McGregor, Dorion, McTavish, Gorham, Ware, Jacques, Conmee, O'Connor, Oliver, Paipoonge, Lybster, Gillies, Scoble, Blake, Crooks, Pardee, Pearson and portions of Fowler, Forbes, Marks, and the Dawson Road Lots.	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
G2622	<a href="#">Spruce-Current</a>	Thunder Bay, Nipigon	General Use Area	North of the urban and rural areas of Thunder Bay extending up the Spruce River Road (Highway 527) is an area which offers good recreational and resource production capabilities.	Yes	-	Yes	Road planning and development will be multipurpose to access forest and mineral resources and meet recreational needs.	Yes	Road planning and development will be multipurpose to access forest and mineral resources and meet recreational needs.
P2653	<a href="#">Sleeping Giant</a>	Thunder Bay	Provincial Park	Sleeping Giant Natural Environment Provincial Park is located on the Sibley Peninsula east of Thunder Bay.	No	New Commercial development is not permitted	May be	The use of existing roads (i.e., roads currently in use and not previously closed or abandoned) will be determined as part of the management planning process	No	-
C2260	<a href="#">Western Lake Superior</a>	Thunder Bay	Recommended Conservation Reserve	With the exception of Flatland Island, this includes all Crown islands and portions of Crown shorelines (e.g. Prince-Jarvis Location, Sturgeon Bay) on the western part of Lake Superior.	No	-	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be used. Continued use will include maintenance and may include future upgrading.	May be	New roads for resource extraction will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access to existing forest reserves for mineral exploration and development.
C1517	<a href="#">South Michipicoten River - Superior Shoreline</a>	Wawa	Conservation Reserve	The eastern portion of the site contains moderately broken ground moraine with moderately broken bedrock associated with the Superior shoreline.	No	-	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be used. Continued use will include maintenance and may include future upgrading.	May be	New roads for resource extraction will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access to existing forest reserves for mineral exploration and development.

Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
F1519	<a href="#">Lake Superior Highlands Forest Reserve</a>	Wawa	Forest Reserve	This forest was originally to be part of the Lake Superior Highlands Conservation Reserve (recommended) but was found to be an existing mining claim or lease.	No	-	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be used.	No	-
F1517	<a href="#">South Michipicoten River Forest Reserve</a>	Wawa	Forest Reserve	This forest was originally to be part of the recommended South Michipicoten River - Superior Shoreline Conservation Reserve but was found to be an existing mining claim or lease.	No	-	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be maintained	No	New roads for resource extraction will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access for mineral exploration and development, which will be permitted with appropriate consideration for the protection of forest reserve values.
G1910	<a href="#">Offshore Lake Superior' North Channel</a>	Wawa	General Use Area	This area includes the Canadian portion of Lake Superior from Pointe Louise to Montreal River, excluding Goulais Bay, Inner and Outer Batchawana Bay, Sand Bay and the waters of Lake Superior bounded by the coastline and a line from Sinclair Island to Theano Point. It excludes that part of General Use Area G1903 located in Lake Superior off of Gros Cap, as well as a 1.6 kilometre setback into Lake Superior associated with Lake Superior Provincial Park and park additions.	Yes	-	No	-	No	-
G1785	<a href="#">Lake Superior Coastline</a>	Wawa	General Use Area	The area is one kilometre in from the shore of Lake Superior. The western boundary is Lake Superior Highlands Conservation Reserve. The eastern boundary is Gros Cap Indian Reserve.	Yes	-	Yes	Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.	Yes	Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
G1784	<a href="#">Remote Access</a>	Wawa	General Use Area	The area is irregular in shape and is adjacent to the Lake Superior Highlands Conservation Reserve and Pukaskwa National Park.	Yes	-	Yes	Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes. Crown road building is not anticipated during the planning period.	Yes	Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes. Crown road building is not anticipated during the planning period.
G1785	<a href="#">Lake Superior Coastline</a>	Wawa	General Use Area	The area is one kilometre in from the shore of Lake Superior. The western boundary is Lake Superior Highlands Conservation Reserve. The eastern boundary is Gros Cap Indian Reserve.	Yes	-	Yes	Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.	Yes	Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.



Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
P1511	<a href="#">Nimoosh (Waterway Class)</a>	Wawa	Provincial Park	This site consists of a combination of several life and earth science areas including: the University River Terraces, the University/Dog River complex, and two ANST's Makwa River Forest, and the Jimmy Kash River.	No	-	May be	Where existing roads are essential for continued access beyond the park for forest management or recreation purposes, and alternative road access does not exist, or road relocation is not feasible, existing roads will continue to be available for access. Continued use will include maintenance and may include future upgrading.  Where other existing access roads are essential for continued access to in-holdings (i.e. Land Use Permits, patent land, etc.) within or beyond the park boundary, and alternative road access does not exist, or road relocation is not feasible, existing roads will continue to be available for access. Continued use will include maintenance.	May be	Crossings of waterway parks by new roads may be necessary. The number of crossings will be minimized where possible and they will be managed to reduce their impact on recreational and aesthetic values. Access may also be required for mineral exploration and development on forest reserves within the provincial park.
P1768	<a href="#">Michipicote n</a>	Wawa	Provincial Park	The park contains significant archeological sites associated with settlements during the fur trade era, and pre-contact aboriginal use. The park also contains significant landscape features, especially Driftwood Beach on Lake Superior. Low intensity day-use focuses on the use of the beach.	No	-	May be	Use of existing roads will be considered through planning	No	-
C1519	<a href="#">Lake Superior Highlands Conservation Reserve</a>	Wawa	Recommended Conservation Reserve	Boundary was extended to follow a waterway down to Lake Superior's shoreline. This area provides critical habitat for caribou.	See guidelines	Energy Transmission and Communications Corridors, Existing: Yes  Energy Transmission and Communication Corridors, New: No  Existing: These facilities should avoid conservation reserve lands wherever possible	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be used. Continued use will include maintenance and may include future upgrading.	May be	New roads for resource extraction will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access to existing forest reserves for mineral exploration and development.

Policy ID	Area Name	Lead MNR District	Land Use Designation	Description of Area	Permitted	Commercial Power Generation Development Guidelines	Permitted	Existing Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines	Permitted	New Road Development and Maintenance Guidelines
G2694	<a href="#">Integrated Multiple Resources Management</a>	Wawa, Chapleau, Nipigon, Sault Ste. Marie	General Use Area	Coastal portions of this area are also located within the Great Lakes Heritage*.	Yes	-	Yes	Road development will be permitted consistent with need to provide access for resource management purposes.	Yes	Road development will be permitted consistent with need to provide access for resource management purposes.
G2690	<a href="#">Marathon</a>	Wawa, Nipigon	General Use Area	This area includes most of the land area within the Marathon municipal boundary, excluding Lake Superior. Two provincial parks and part of the Lake Superior Shoreline Enhanced Management Area are located in the municipality.	Yes	Commercial Hydro Development: Maybe	Yes	Road development will generally be permitted on Crown lands except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.	Yes	Road development will generally be permitted on Crown lands except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.
P292e	<a href="#">Lake Superior</a>	Wawa, Sault Ste. Marie	Provincial Park	Lake Superior Provincial Park is a 155,647 hectare natural environment class park located along the rugged eastern shore of Lake Superior.	No	New commercial development is not permitted.	Maybe	The use of existing roads will be determined as part of the management planning process.	No	-

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**  
**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9G**  
**Section 1 & 2 Topography Map**



Legend

- Transmission Stations

● City

● Town

● Hamlet / Village
- Transmission Lines

— 115 kV

— 230 kV
- Transmission Path Options

□ Option 1

□ Option 2

□ Option 3

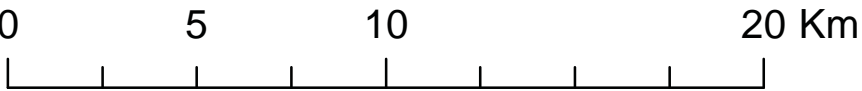
□ International Boundary
- River

— Waterbody

— Railway

— Highway

— Major Road



Projection:  
Lambert Conformal Conic

This map is digitally created based on information obtained from various authoritative sources. Every reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information is correct at the time of publication. No responsibility can be accepted for any mishap or damages rising from any inaccuracies, omissions and new developments within the mapped area.



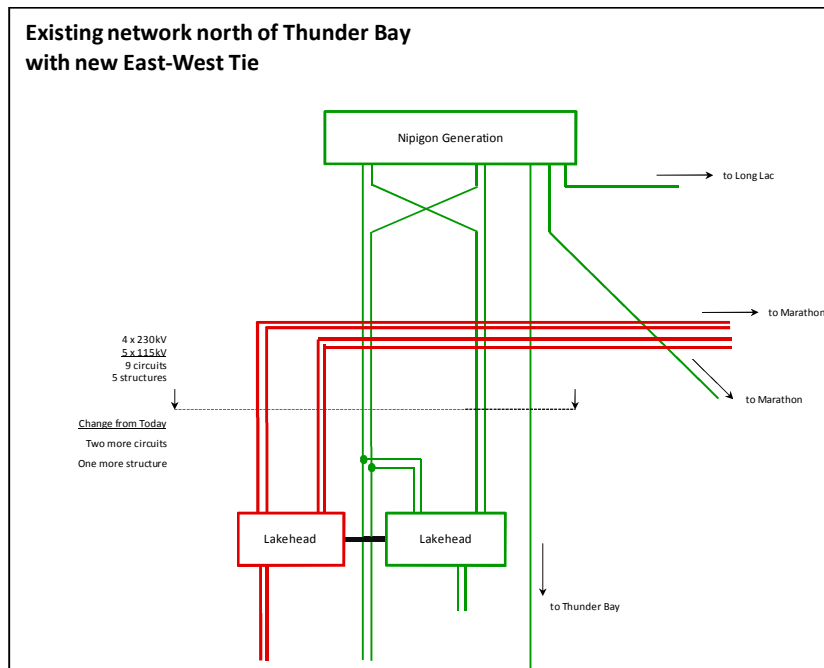
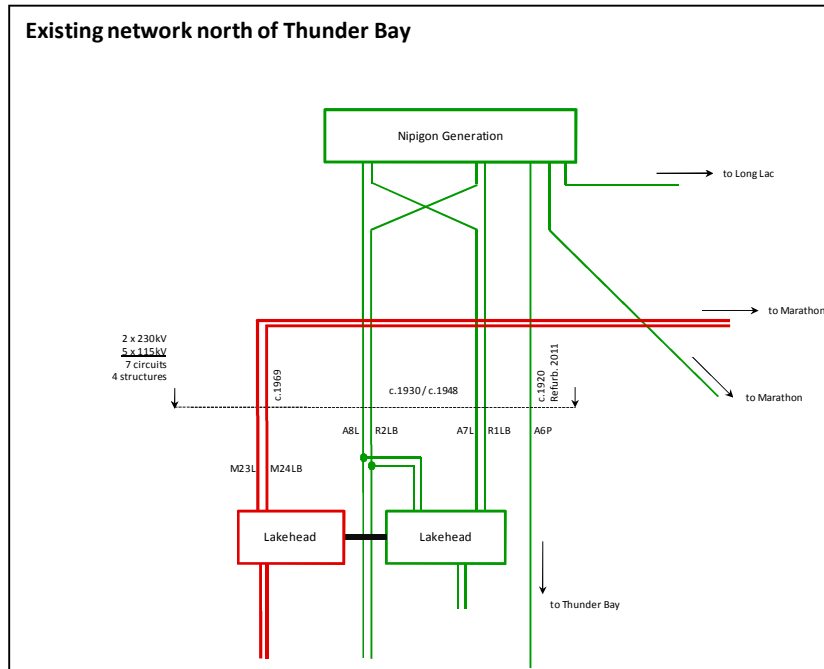
**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

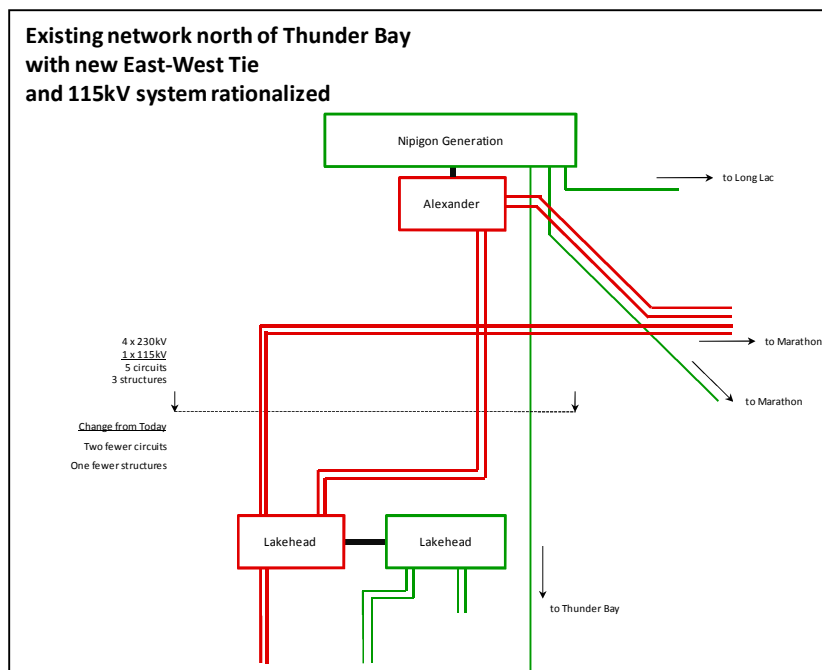
**Appendix 9H**  
**Diagram re Retiring Existing Circuits between**  
**Thunder Bay and Nipigon**

## **Appendix 9H - Retiring Existing Circuits between Thunder Bay and Nipigon**

The existing electrical topology and two options for the Project – one as a straight addition to the existing network and the other based on reusing an existing 115 kV right of way – are shown diagrammatically below.



**Existing network north of Thunder Bay  
with new East-West Tie  
and 115kV system rationalized**



**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9I**  
**Section 3 Topography Map**



Legend

- Transmission Stations
- International Boundary
- 115 kV
- 230 kV
- City
- Town
- Hamlet / Village
- River
- Waterbody
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road

0 5 10 20 Km

Projection:  
Lambert Conformal Conic

This map is digitally created based on information obtained from various authoritative sources. Every reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information is correct at the time of publication. No responsibility can be accepted for any mishap or damages rising from any inaccuracies, omissions and new developments within the mapped area.

Lake Superior (lac Supérieur)



**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**

**EXHIBIT 9**  
**LANDOWNER, MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY**  
**CONSULTATION**

**Appendix 9J**  
**Section 4 Topography Map**



Legend

■ Transmission Stations

● City

● Town

● Hamlet / Village

— 115 kV

— 230 kV

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3

International Boundary

— River

— Waterbody

— Railway

— Highway

— Major Road

0 5 10 20 Km

Projection:  
Lambert Conformal Conic

This map is digitally created based on information obtained from various authoritative sources. Every reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information is correct at the time of publication. No responsibility can be accepted for any mishap or damages rising from any inaccuracies, omissions and new developments within the mapped area.

This topographic map illustrates the proposed transmission line routes between Marathon TS and Wawa TS. The map features three main options: Option 1 (purple line), Option 2 (red line), and Option 3 (blue line). The terrain is characterized by brown and tan contour lines indicating elevation, with numerous lakes and water bodies shown in blue. Key geographical features include Lake Superior (lac Supérieur) to the west, and various smaller lakes such as White Lake, Cedar Lake, Hemlock Lake, Hayward Lake, Pokew Lake, Negwazu Lake, Fungus Lake, Knife Lake, Gabenung Lake, Michibishu Lake, Whitefish Lake, Anjigami Lake, and San Lake. The map also shows major roads (yellow lines) and railways (black lines with cross-ticks). The legend in the top right corner provides a detailed key for the symbols used, including transmission stations, cities, towns, hamlets, rivers, waterbodies, railways, highways, major roads, and the international boundary. A scale bar indicates distances up to 20 km, and the map is projected using the Lambert Conformal Conic projection.

10/12/2012  
EWT LP



**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**  
**EXHIBIT 10**  
**FIRST NATION AND MÉTIS CONSULTATION**

**10. First Nations and Métis Consultation**

**10.0 Overview**

The construction and operation of the proposed East-West Tie Line (the “Project”) is likely to impact First Nations Treaty and Aboriginal rights, including with respect to hunting, trapping, gathering and fishing. The successful completion of the Project will therefore require the designated transmitter to have a robust plan for engaging with Aboriginal communities. This plan must help the transmitter build a relationship with the affected communities and ultimately, through working collaboratively, be granted a social licence for the Project to proceed. The plan will also help ensure that the proponent can properly carry out any procedural aspects of the Crown’s duty to consult with Aboriginal peoples that may be delegated to it. If consultation and appropriate accommodation are done incorrectly or inadequately, the Crown’s duty will not be discharged and there is a risk that the Project’s permits will be vulnerable to review, suspension or even revocation.

To this end, EWT LP has developed a comprehensive plan titled “Consultation and Communications Plan for the East-West Tie Line Electricity Transmission Project” (the “Consultation Plan”, attached at Appendix 10A to consult and engage with Aboriginal peoples who have existing or asserted Aboriginal or Treaty rights that could be adversely affected by the Project. In preparing the Consultation Plan, EWT LP has held initial discussions with First Nations stakeholders and been advised by its partner Bamkushwada LP (“BLP”). The Consultation Plan therefore reflects the considerable feedback EWT LP has received from the Participating First Nations<sup>1</sup> who each have extensive experience being consulted. Their knowledge of what makes for effective consultation has informed much of the Consultation Plan. In addition, EWT LP has drawn on the experiences of the Brookfield Utilities Group, as described further in Section 10.2.1.3.

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<sup>1</sup> The Participating First Nations, which each hold an equal interest in BLP, are (1) Fort William First Nation, (2) Red Rock Indian Band, (3) Pays Plat First Nation, (4) Ojibways of Pic River First Nation, (5) Pic Mobert First Nation, and (6) Michipicoten First Nation.

1 As an initial step in implementing the Consultation Plan, EWT LP expects to enter into a  
2 Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with the Ministry of Energy setting out the procedural  
3 aspects of the Crown’s duty to consult that EWT LP will be responsible for carrying out. Further  
4 to the Minister’s letter to the Ontario Energy Board (the “Board”) dated November 26, 2012, and  
5 the Board’s letter to designation applicants dated December 11, 2012, EWT LP expects the terms  
6 and conditions of the MOU to be determined by the Minister.

7 In accordance with the Board’s filing requirements, this Section includes the following:

- 8 • EWT LP’s Consultation Plan (10.1) and a table of Aboriginal community consultation  
9 risks and mitigation strategies (10.1.1); and
- 10 • EWT LP’s experience with Aboriginal consultation (10.2), including EWT LP’s partners’  
11 experience (10.2.1), EWT LP’s consultants’ experience (10.2.2) and EWT LP’s existing  
12 relationships with the affected Aboriginal communities (10.2.3).

13

10.1 First Nations and Métis Consultation Plan

The Consultation Plan is attached at Appendix 10A and satisfies the filing requirements as follows:

- Task #1 of the Detailed Work Plan for First Nations and Métis Consultation (page 23) provides a list of First Nations and Métis communities that may have interests affected by the Project;
- The Approach and Principles section (pages 2 to 7) outlines EWT LP's approach for engaging with affected First Nations and Métis communities, along with a rationale and justification for such an approach;
- The Expected Issues section (page 22) in the Consultation Plan, as well as Section 10.1.1 below, describe potentially significant First Nations and Métis issues anticipated in consultation and a plan to address them; and
- The Expected Outcomes section (page 32) provides an overview of expected outcomes from the Consultation Plan.

EWT LP's Consultation Plan conforms to recommendations in the following Ontario codes of practice and guidelines:

- Code of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessments in Ontario (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2009);
- Code of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2009); and
- Draft Aboriginal Consultation Guide for Preparing a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) Application (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2011).

In addition, the Consultation Plan adopts best practices derived from the following:

- Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure: A Good Practice Manual (International Financial Corporation, 1998);

- 1 • Developing Effective Working Relationships with Aboriginal Communities (Canadian  
2 Association of Petroleum Producers, 2006);
- 3 • First Nations Communications Toolkit (Government of Canada, Aboriginal Affairs &  
4 Northern Development Canada, 2007);
- 5 • IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation (IAP2, 2007);
- 6 • IAP2 Core Values for the Practice of Public Participation (IAP2, 2007);
- 7 • Early Aboriginal Engagement: A Guide for Proponents of Major Resource Projects  
8 (Government of Canada, Major Projects Management Office, 2008);
- 9 • First Nations Environmental Assessment Toolkit for Ontario (Chiefs of Ontario, 2009);
- 10 • Getting it Right: Making Corporate-Community Relations Work (Zandvliet, L. and  
11 Anderson, M., 2009);
- 12 • Living Proof: The Essential Data-Collection Guide for Indigenous Use-and-Occupancy  
13 Map Surveys (Terry Tobias, 2009);
- 14 • Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation: Updated Guidelines for Federal Officials  
15 to Fulfill the Duty to Consult (Government of Canada, Aboriginal Affairs & Northern  
16 Development Canada, 2011);
- 17 • Proponent's Guide: Consultation with First Nations and Métis Communities in Relation  
18 to Environmental Assessment in Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan Ministry of the  
19 Environment, 2012); and
- 20 • Aboriginal Participation in Environmental Monitoring and Management in the Canadian  
21 Mining Sector – A Scan of Current Best Practices (Shared Value Solutions, 2012).

22 EWT LP acknowledges that the Consultation Plan will be an evolving document that will  
23 necessarily be revised over time to reflect input from affected First Nations and Métis  
24 communities. In this regard, EWT LP views the Consultation Plan as a strong starting point for  
25 involving these communities in what will be an ongoing dialogue on the appropriate degree and  
26 kind of consultation regarding the Project. In accordance with the Consultation Plan, EWT LP will



meet with affected First Nations and Métis communities to obtain input on the proposed consultation approach prior to finalizing the Consultation Plan.<sup>2</sup>

As mentioned above, EWT LP also acknowledges that EWT LP will enter into an MOU with the Ministry of Energy as an initial step in implementing the Consultation Plan. This MOU will set out the procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult that EWT LP will be responsible for carrying out. As indicated in the Minister's letter to the Board dated November 26, 2012, the MOU for the Project will likely be similar in principle to the MOU entered into between the Minister and Hydro One Networks Inc. ("HONI") regarding the Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement Project (a copy of which is attached at Appendix 10B).<sup>3</sup> EWT LP is prepared to enter into such an MOU for the Project and expects that, post-designation, it will be able to draw on the experience of HONI, an EWT LP partner-affiliated entity, in implementing the MOU conditions.

#### 10.1.1 Aboriginal Community Consultation Risks and Mitigation Strategy

EWT LP has highlighted the key potential issues that may arise in the implementation of the Consultation Plan. The following table outlines those potential issues and the mitigation strategies proposed to address them.

Potential Issues	Mitigation Strategies
Concerns about impacts from the Project on: land and water, traditional use areas, resource harvesting activities, the health of plants, animals and fish, and sacred, burial and cultural sites	<p>Early and ongoing input will be sought from identified First Nations and Métis communities about potential impacts of the Project.</p> <p>It is proposed that this will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meeting/open house comments;</li> <li>• Small group community meetings; and</li> <li>• Traditional Knowledge and land use</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> See Consultation Plan, Appendix 10A, First Nations and Métis Consultation – Detailed Work Plan, Task #5- Understand how First Nations and Métis communities want consultation and communication activities to proceed, pp. 24-25.

<sup>3</sup> See EB-2007-0050, Exhibit C, Tab 1, Schedule 6.1, Attachment B, Item 14.

Potential Issues	Mitigation Strategies
	<p>studies.</p> <p>The First Nations and Métis communities will be asked whether there are other ways that they would prefer to provide information about their concerns at the initial meetings held pursuant to the Consultation Plan.</p> <p>EWT LP will plan, design and deliver a Project which is sensitive to and designed to effectively mitigate or address First Nations and Métis concerns and impacts. The means by which concerns and impacts are mitigated or addressed will be clearly laid out in records of First Nations and Métis consultation as part of the terms of reference and environmental assessment reports. EWT LP will set a goal of having no unresolved or residual issues in the environmental assessment process.</p>
Concerns about potential impacts to reserve lands	EWT LP will engage with affected First Nations communities regarding potential impacts to reserve lands in accordance with the above mitigation strategy.
Requests for compensation or accommodation for any of the above listed impacts	EWT LP will reimburse each community's reasonable costs for participation in consultation activities. EWT LP will work with affected Aboriginal communities to determine the appropriate accommodation. Accommodation costs, if any, are not part of the Project development costs.
The speed of the development process and consultation program and pressures put on communities to respond within tight timelines	EWT LP will work to deliver an efficient process, while also developing an in-depth understanding of First Nations and Métis issues and interests. This will be achieved by focusing on early and ongoing consultation and communications efforts which are targeted at key points in the environmental assessment process. Methods to facilitate Aboriginal peoples engage effectively

Potential Issues	Mitigation Strategies
	<p>will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early notifications;</li> <li>• Plain language/translation of communication materials;</li> <li>• Follow-up calls; and</li> <li>• Aboriginal Liaison Officer engagement in communities.</li> </ul> <p>Multiple and flexible methods for input will be provided. With the assistance of Aboriginal Liaison Officers, EWT LP expects to be able to address Aboriginal consultation in an effective and efficient manner.</p>
Requests for funding for community participation in consultation programs	EWT LP will provide participant funding where appropriate.
Requests for funding and programs for training and capacity development	EWT LP will provide access to funding and programs for appropriate training and capacity development. This will include training, orientation and costs for Aboriginal Liaison Officers and for archaeological and environmental monitor training.
Concerns about whether archaeological, sacred and environmentally sensitive sites are being protected appropriately	Archaeological and environmental monitors will be trained in connection with the Project and will help provide assurance to the local communities that the EWT LP is protecting significant sites appropriately. If required, training opportunities will be arranged and funding provided for interested First Nations and Métis people to build their capacity to take part in environmental and archaeological monitoring.
Challenges associated with the overlap between and among First Nations traditional territories.	<p>EWT LP will work to understand the Traditional Territories of all potentially affected First Nations communities early in the project.</p> <p>This will occur using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information provided by the Crown;</li> </ul>

Potential Issues	Mitigation Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MNR trapline data;</li> <li>• Gap analysis;</li> <li>• Traditional knowledge/land use studies; and</li> <li>• Meetings with First Nations communities on the Consultation Plan.</li> </ul> <p>Potentially affected First Nations communities will be engaged in ongoing discussions about consultation and accommodation and how to address potential territorial overlap that affects the Project.</p>
Challenges associated with the overlap between and among traditional land use areas of different Métis communities	EWT LP will work to understand the traditional land use of potentially affected Métis communities in accordance with the above mitigation strategy.
Challenges associated with land use and rights overlaps between First Nations and Métis communities	Dialogue between First Nations and Métis groups will be facilitated by engaging Aboriginal Liaison Officers in meetings with the Métis. The Project will create good opportunities for constructive dialogue, building relationships and addressing inter-community challenges.
Concerns about the duty of the Crown to consult and accommodate and clarifying the delegated role of the proponent in undertaking procedural aspects of consultation and accommodation	EWT LP will develop a MOU with the Crown to clarify its role and the role of the Crown in undertaking procedural aspects of consultation and accommodation.
Concern that the Crown does not fulfill its obligations under the duty to consult and accommodate	Mechanisms will be built into the Consultation Plan to include the Crown in consultation activities carried out by EWT LP.
Questions about how and where traditional knowledge can be used in the project	<p>Feedback will be sought from First Nations and Métis peoples during the meetings about the Consultation Plan and how traditional knowledge and land use data can be used to inform the Project.</p> <p>EWT LP plans to produce a traditional</p>

Potential Issues	Mitigation Strategies
	<p>knowledge and land use report as part of the environmental assessment process. The Traditional Knowledge information provided may be used to determine shared areas of traditional use among communities; develop baseline data against which changes as a result of resource development can be measured; improve awareness of the impacts the Project may have on traditional land uses; and support Aboriginal claims, compensation processes, negotiations and participation in resource management.</p>
<p>Ensuring that commitments made during the environmental assessment process are fulfilled with respect to community benefits, training and capacity development, reduction of environmental impacts, avoidance of cultural sites, construction monitoring (both environmental and archaeological) and long-term environmental monitoring</p>	<p>Upon designation, EWT LP will develop an Aboriginal Relations Policy that commits it to developing and maintaining relationships of mutual respect and cooperation with Aboriginal communities in the study area.</p> <p>The traditional knowledge and land use studies carried out as part of the environmental assessment will inform EWT LP on how to avoid potential impacts where possible and in turn reduce the need for mitigation.</p>
<p>Possible Project overlap with existing or future land claims.</p>	<p>EWT LP has completed an initial review of the existing and recently settled claims in the Project area, as listed in Appendix 10C. EWT LP will work with Aboriginal communities and the Crown to develop a more comprehensive list of such claims, to understand how the Project may affect existing and future claims and to explore how variations in the Project design may reduce any interference in the land claims processes.</p>

10.2 Relevant Experience

10.2.1 EWT LP's Partners' Experience

EWT LP, through its partners, has significant experience undertaking the procedural aspects of First Nations and Métis consultation.

10.2.1.1 Bamkushwada LP

Some of the Participating First Nations have consulted with potentially affected Aboriginal communities when developing infrastructure and energy projects in the Project area in the past, such as those outlined in Section 2.1.1. They also have extensive experience in being consulted in connection with the development of such projects, including the following:

- Giizis Power Solar Project: The Fort William First Nation hosts this 10 MW solar generation project located near the City of Thunder Bay.
- Marathon PGM-Cu Mine Project: The Pic River First Nation and the Pic Mobert First, and a number of the other Participating First Nations, were consulted in the development of this mine.
- Umbata Falls Generating Station: Both Pic River First Nation and Pic Mobert First Nation were consulted during the development of this generating station, which is 51% owned by the Pic River First Nation.
- Highway 11/17 Expansion: Many of the Participating First Nations host portions of Highway 11/17, which is being expanded into a four lane highway by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.

The perspective of the Participating First Nations as both the consultants and consultees has therefore played an important role in informing the Consultation Plan.

10.2.1.2 Hydro One

In relation to the Bruce to Milton project described in Section 2.1.3, HONI was delegated the procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult through an MOU with the Minister of Energy.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> EB-2007-0050, Exhibit C, Tab 1, Schedule 6.1, Attachment B, Item 14; see Appendix 10B.



1 Under that MOU, which the Minister suggests will be similar to the one entered into for the  
2 Project, HONI was responsible for the following:

- 3 • preparing the consultation plan and presenting it to the Crown; filing documents,  
4 attending hearings and making submissions on the duty to consult;
- 5 • attempting to build positive relationships with affected Aboriginal communities;
- 6 • informing these communities about the Project and the regulatory and approval processes  
7 involved;
- 8 • offering assistance, including financial, such that these communities could participate in  
9 the permitting process for the project;
- 10 • meeting with and receiving and considering correspondence from the Aboriginal  
11 communities to determine concerns about the project's impact on Aboriginal or treaty  
12 rights, asserted or associated rights;
- 13 • in consultation with the Crown, developing and proposing accommodation measures,  
14 where appropriate; and
- 15 • recording in detail all of these activities.

16 HONI also undertook significant record keeping and information sharing functions under this  
17 MOU, including:

- 18 • keeping detailed records of all its consultation activities and sharing with the Crown upon  
19 request;
- 20 • sharing plans, reports or other documentation with the Crown upon request;
- 21 • advising the Minister in a timely manner of any potential adverse impact of the project on  
22 existing or asserted Aboriginal or Treaty rights;
- 23 • providing the Minister with timely notice of mailings to or meetings with affected  
24 Aboriginal representatives;
- 25 • providing the Minister with timely notice before taking positions or making appearances  
26 or meeting with regulatory officials or decision-makers, or submitting filings, relating to  
27 the duty to consult for Bruce to Milton; and
- 28 • providing the Minister with summary reports or briefings on all of its activities in  
29 facilitating satisfaction of the duty; and providing updates for this information provided.

10.2.1.3 Great Lakes Power Transmission EWT LP (“GLPT-EWT”)

The following are examples of experience gained by representatives of GLPT-EWT, who are members of EWT LP’s designation team, in meeting with First Nations and Métis communities. In gaining this experience, the designation team members had the honor of meeting with approximately fifty First Nations communities, in addition to the Participating First Nations, over a period of six years. In these meetings, the designation team members discussed Ontario’s electricity transmission system, transmission development projects, and other government energy policy impacts on those communities.<sup>5</sup> These meetings can be grouped as follows:

- Northern Ontario transmission development
  - Meeting in person with the Grand Chief of the Union of Ontario Indians (Anishinabek Nation), summer 2008
  - Presentations to the Anishinabek Nation Grand Council in 2008 and 2009 at Batchewana First Nation, Mississauga First Nation, and Aamjiwnaang First Nation (Chippewas of Sarnia)
  - Presentations to the First Nations Energy Alliance in Sault Ste. Marie
  - Discussions with the Robinson Huron Chiefs and their working group throughout 2009 at numerous locations including Henley Inlet First Nation and Garden River First Nation
  - Formal joint presentation with the Ministry of Energy and Hydro One Networks Inc. at Serpent River First Nation
  - Presentations and discussions to Whitefish First Nation, Wahnapiatae First Nation and Magnetewan First Nation
  - Update meetings with Thessalon First Nation
- Manitoulin transmission to support First Nation wind development
  - Discussions with Sheshegwaning First Nation, Whitefish River First Nation and Wikemikong First Nation

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<sup>5</sup> These discussions were held in the spirit of information sharing and as such they do not represent formal consultation in fulfilling the delegated aspects of the Crown’s duty to consult.

- 1 • Northwestern Ontario transmission development
- 2 • Meeting in person with the Grand Chief of Nishnawbe Aski Nation
- 3 • Meeting and discussion with with the Shibogama Tribal Council
- 4 • Meetings and discussions with Matawa Tribal Council
- 5 • Meeting with representatives from Keewaytinook Okimakanak
- 6 • Meetings with Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek, Bingwi Neyaashi
- 7 Anishinaabek (Sand Point), Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (Rocky Bay),
- 8 Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek (Gull Bay), Red Rock Indian Band and Whitesand
- 9 First Nations
- 10 • Participation in the open working session hosted by Waaskiinaysay Ziibi Inc Dev.
- 11 Co.
- 12 • Third Supply to Toronto
- 13 • Discussions and formal meetings with the Six Nations of the Grand River First
- 14 Nation and Mississaugas of the New Credit
- 15 • Discussions with Alderville First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of
- 16 Scugog Island First Nation and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute

#### 17 10.2.2 EWT LP's Consultants' Experience

18 EWT LP has been careful to select consultants who have an appreciation of and have previously  
19 worked with Aboriginal communities.

##### 20 10.2.2.1 Shared Value Solutions

21 EWT LP's primary consultant with respect to Aboriginal consultation, Shared Value Solutions,  
22 Ltd. ("SVS"), has significant experience in undertaking the procedural aspects of First Nations  
23 and Métis consultation. SVS is a human environment consultancy that specializes in community  
24 consultation, engagement and communications. The staff are trained facilitators and have  
25 expertise and a wide range of experience in community engagement related to environmental  
26 assessment. They have particular expertise in providing services related to Aboriginal  
27 Traditional Knowledge and Land-Use studies and mapping; the development of strategic

1 consultation and communications plans and materials; negotiation and facilitation; and complex  
2 project management. SVS has also managed numerous community engagement plans and  
3 programs in a variety of sectors, at the watershed and national scales.

4 The personnel at SVS have extensive experience working in and with Northern Ontario  
5 Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities around projects such as the Sudbury Soils Study,  
6 the Detour Lake Gold Mine, and the proposed Marathon PGM Metals mine, as discussed in  
7 Section 4.3.5. Examples of SVS's recent work on behalf of proponents to consult with  
8 Aboriginal communities include Walker Environmental Group's Oxford County Ontario Landfill  
9 Individual Environmental Assessment, and the Ministry of Transportation of Ontario's  
10 Magnetawan First Nation Traditional Knowledge and Land-use Study – Highway 69 Expansion  
11 Project (with AECOM Canada Ltd.).

12 SVS is also currently working on the following projects with Aboriginal communities:

- 13 • Aroland First Nation, Peer Review of Terms of Reference for Cliffs Chromite Project  
14 Individual Environmental Assessment;
- 15 • Aroland First Nation, Peer Review of White Tiger Mining Marshall Lake Exploration  
16 Project Environmental Management Plan;
- 17 • Moon River Métis Council, Oral History and Traditional Knowledge Study ;
- 18 • Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Permitting Phase Peer Reviews and Ongoing Consultation  
19 Assistance for the Detour Lake Gold Mine;
- 20 • Atikameksheng Anishnawbek First Nation, Peer Review of KGHM International Closure  
21 Plan for Victoria Advanced Exploration Project;
- 22 • Red Sky Métis Independent Nation, Peer Reviews and JPR EA Panel Review Hearing  
23 Assistance- Marathon PGM and Copper Project;
- 24 • Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, Environmental & Development Project  
25 Initiatives; and
- 26 • Hiawatha First Nation, Community Water Plan.

SVS staff have worked extensively with EWT LP's primary environmental assessment consultant, AECOM, in the past and have also worked on the projects listed in section 10.2.2.2 below.

10.2.2.2 AECOM

EWT LP's environmental consultant, AECOM Canada Ltd. ("AECOM"), has extensive experience in consulting with affected First Nations and Métis communities in connection with the environmental assessment process, including for the following projects:

- Region of York's Southeast Collector Environmental Assessment;
- Ontario Power Generation's Deep Geologic Repository Environmental Assessment;
- Ontario Ministry of Transportation's Highway 407 East Completion Environmental Assessment;
- Region of York's Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Environmental Assessments;
- K-Net Services' Community Engagement for Smart Community Planning and Evaluation Study for Deer Lake, Fort Severn, Keewaywin, McDowell Lake, North Spirit Lake and Poplar Hill First Nations; and

AECOM also has experience in representing First Nations and Métis interests through participation in Provincial and Federal environmental assessments, including:

- The Métis Nation of Ontario in HONI's environmental assessment of Bruce to Milton;
- Red Sky Independent Métis Nation in Stillwater Resources Ltd.'s environmental assessment of the Marathon Platinum Group Metal and Copper Mine Project;
- Attawapiskat First Nation in DeBeers Canada Inc.'s environmental assessment of the Victor Diamond Project environmental assessment and permitting processes;
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Detour Gold Corporation's environmental assessment, permitting and ongoing monitoring of the Detour Gold Project; and
- Walpole Island First Nation in connection with various Shell Canada environmental assessments.

1        10.2.2.3 Altus Group

2        Since 2004, Altus Group has worked and continues to work as a valuation consultant doing  
3        “Specific Land Claims” for four different First Nations located in New Brunswick and Gaspé,  
4        Québec. Altus has also appraised several properties for First Nations in connection with  
5        additions to reserves and commercial real estate ventures. Altus’ land claim files over the last  
6        three to five years have involved advising First Nations on the valuation of the “claim land” for  
7        both current and historic values and estimating the loss of use over the claim period.

8        10.2.3 Existing Relationships with the Affected First Nations and Métis Communities

9        As discussed in Section 2.1.1, one of EWT LP’s three equal partners, BLP, is itself a partnership of  
10       the six directly affected Participating First Nations. EWT LP through its partners and their related  
11       entities therefore has a unique relationship with the Aboriginal communities in the Project area.



**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**  
**EXHIBIT 10**  
**FIRST NATION AND MÉTIS CONSULTATION**  
**Appendix 10A**  
**First Nations, Métis and Public Consultation Plan**

# Consultation and Communications Plan for the East-West Tie Line Electricity Transmission Project



**Prepared by Shared Value Solutions Ltd for EWT LP**  
November 28, 2012

### Purpose

The purpose of EWT LP's Consultation and Communications Plan is to provide a detailed discussion of Welt's approach and principles for consultation and communications, to outline key project phases, to describe specific activities and to demonstrate conformity with environmental assessment requirements and good practice in environmental assessment consultation.

For the purposes of this Plan, EWT LP defines consultation as: a dynamic process of dialogue between proponents, individuals, groups or communities based upon genuine exchange of views with the objective of influencing and informing project decisions.

### Approach and Principles

It is important for project proponents to invite public and Aboriginal participation when engaging in environmental impact assessment. "Consultation is most effective when approached as an opportunity to build a trusting and respectful relationship in order to create a basis to discuss and potentially enhance the project" (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2011). In keeping with this understanding, EWT LP has adopted the following principles to guide consultation and communications for the East-West Tie Transmission Expansion Project:

To design, construct and operate a transmission line that balances the interests of ratepayers with a financially viable electricity industry, results in the betterment of the people of Ontario and results in the protection, conservation and wise management of the environment, EWT LP will work closely with affected residents, communities and interested parties when planning environmental assessment approaches, designing the proposed transmission line, predicting any impacts and making necessary Project modifications.

EWT LP's Consultation and Communications plan is designed to establish and support long-term community relationships that can assist with the following Project efficiencies and avoidance of scheduling delays with financial costs:

- regulatory approvals through potentially minimized timing delays and minimized potential for legal challenges to the Project, and through community relations that will accelerate any follow-on community relations or collaborative environmental monitoring requirements of regulators during construction and operations;
- improved certainty of project schedule and costs;
- corporate acceptance of EWT LP among communities in the Project study area and subsequent support for EWT LP's "social license to operate";
- greater tolerance of unanticipated changes and greater aptitude for collaborative problem solving;
- greater understanding and acceptance of the final configuration of the Project leading to less likelihood for opposition through delays, direct action, litigation or negative media coverage;

## Consultation and Communications Plan - Confidential

- better understanding of specific concerns leading to more efficient approaches to avoiding, minimizing or mitigating potential impacts;
- local community members feeling that their issues have been addressed and thus inclined to provide formal support statements for the Project;
- cost reductions due to improved access to local labour force and contractors and community members inclined to pursue economic opportunities associated with the Project;
- cost reductions due to community representatives directing EWT LP to local service providers
- more informed decision-making due to improved communications and reduced uncertainty, including the ability to avoid culturally or ecologically sensitive areas, alter project timing and employ specialized technical practices and low impact approaches to design, engineering and operations; and
- the ability to continually address evolving regulatory requirements during operations.

### Guiding Principles

In designing its Consultation and Communications plan, EWT LP has been advised by its partners who are based in the Project study area: Bamkushwada LP (Bamkushwada) and GLPT. Through the experience of the EWT LP team, the following guiding principles for EWT LP's Consultation and Communications Plan have emerged:

- To bring value to Ontario electricity ratepayers;
- To build working relationships with interested parties, area municipalities, and First Nation and Métis communities during the environmental assessment and to continue those relationships through construction and operations as a basis for gaining community acceptance and promoting long-term project success;
- To identify and enlist the support of local champions and ambassadors (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) for advancing Project consultation and communications process and activities, irrespective of their position on the Project;
- To identify issues, concerns and opportunities related to the Project so that they may be understood and addressed;
- To provide opportunities for meaningful and informed input into the environmental assessment and a forum to discuss the Project with project managers face-to-face;
- To provide information about the nature of the need for the East-West Tie Expansion;
- To provide information about procedural aspects of the consultation process;
- To communicate decisions about the project, and respond to requests for information, in a timely manner;
- To ensure that First Nation and Métis communities with existing or asserted Aboriginal or Treaty rights that could be adversely affected by the East-West Tie Project are meaningfully consulted;
- To engage with the First Nation and Métis communities, to identify and discuss specific potential adverse impacts of the project on First Nation's and Métis' ability to exercise their right to hunt, fish and trap for food and carry out traditional uses;
- To identify potential adverse impacts to relevant Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and traditional uses, and to consult with Aboriginal communities on reasonable approaches to avoiding or

minimizing identified impacts, including the ability to hunt, fish and trap for food and carry out traditional land uses;

- To work with potentially impacted parties to avoid, minimize or mitigate any potential adverse impacts in an appropriate, creative, cost-effective and flexible manner, including, but not limited to:
  - modifications to Project design to reduce or prevent potential adverse impacts (including potential adverse impacts on Treaty and Aboriginal rights and traditional uses);
  - conducting further studies with respect to activities that communities have identified as being adversely impacted;
  - considering establishing on-going monitoring of environmental effects through liaison committees or similar bodies; and
  - developing contingency plans to be implemented should the potential adverse effects be greater than expected.
- To manage identified issues, concerns and opportunities to maximize the potential for support for the Project and minimize the potential for opposition;
- To minimize Project approval vulnerabilities to regulatory uncertainties, legal proceedings or requests for judicial reviews driven by inadequate or insufficient consultation;
- To communicate how the Project has incorporated or addressed the identified issues, concerns and opportunities;
- To document the engagement and communication process while respecting privacy laws and the privacy of participants;
- To provide regulatory authorities with sufficient information to assess consultation efforts;
- To provide the Crown with sufficient information to assess Aboriginal consultation efforts, including:
  - attempts to contact and steps taken to engage the First Nation and Métis communities;
  - community concerns related to specific potential adverse impacts on Treaty and Aboriginal rights and traditional uses;
  - how concerns or opportunities identified were considered and, where appropriate, addressed by EWT LP;
  - any outstanding issues EWT LP was unable to address and why;
  - any agreements or commitments developed with the communities; and,
  - other relevant information related to community discussions.
- To ensure that obligations, commitments and regulatory requirements have been fulfilled;
- To minimize the potential for surprise issues to emerge; and
- To identify “value-added” opportunities to cost-effectively improve the Project.

EWT LP commits to these guiding principles while acknowledging that effective consultation approaches require flexibility, given the unique characteristics of a variety of interested parties. Each situation is different. EWT LP is therefore committed to regularly monitoring, evaluating and modifying how EWT LP is consulting and communicating, through a formative evaluation among EWT LP equity partners and local champions and ambassadors for advancing Project consultation and communications process and activities. At six month intervals, the EWT LP equity partners and local consultation and communications champions and ambassadors will review the following questions, seeking opportunities for improvement:

- Is EWT LP's approach to consultation and communication bringing value to Ontario electricity ratepayers?
- Is community leadership engaged in the consultation process?
- Is EWT LP developing long-term working relationships?
- Is EWT LP providing appropriate information about procedural aspects of the consultation process?
- Is sufficient information being provided in an understandable manner?
- Is EWT LP effectively communicating information about the nature of the need for the East-West Tie Expansion;
- Are communities given reasonable time and opportunity to express their concerns and interests?
- Are communities given reasonable time and opportunity to consider the impact of the project?
- Is EWT LP supporting community capacity to participate? (For example, providing project information in non-technical manner, translating information where appropriate, ensuring that knowledgeable personnel or experts are available to explain technical details and answer questions)
- Is EWT LP responding to concerns and opportunities presented?
- Is EWT LP appropriately communicating decisions on avoiding, minimizing or mitigating potential Project impacts?

### **Overall Approach**

Upon designation, EWT LP will commence an early consultation phase to:

- Collect and assess information compiled from previous consultations in the Project study area;
- Develop a detailed plan for community consultation, consult with communities on this plan and tailor the plan based on feedback and input received.
- Obtain and analyze existing land use plans, traditional and local land use and occupancy information, and traditional and local ecological knowledge studies;
- Obtain and analyze information on areas where First Nations and Métis currently exercise their Treaty and Aboriginal rights and traditional uses;
- Seek information on key interested parties and the nature of their potential interests in the Project and the Project study area;
- Engage in preliminary discussions with key interested parties on the consultation and communications plan, including consultation activities and consultation media appropriate to various constituencies throughout the Project study area; and
- Use the above information to identify important knowledge gaps and inform future consultation and communications plans.

Consultation activities will coincide with five key project phases. At each of the five phases, EWT LP will issue a plain language discussion paper and consult on environmental assessment and Project decisions that coincide with each phase. Consultation and communications materials will be accessible in English and Ojibway and in multi-media formats and, where appropriate, using graphically-oriented plain-language methods. The five phases of consultation and the corresponding discussion papers are:



- **Discussion Paper #1-** The Project and the Process for Environmental Assessment
- **Discussion Paper #2-** DRAFT Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessment
- **Discussion Paper #3-** Baseline Environmental Studies and Their Implications
- **Discussion Paper #4-** Selection of a Preferred Alternative for the EWT
- **Discussion Paper #5-** DRAFT Environmental Assessment Report

Key consultation media will include purchased newspaper information pieces and notifications, direct mail via Canada Post Admail and local distribution, local radio advertisements and call-in shows, public open houses, participation in community meetings (such as Band Council meetings, municipal council meetings and agency meetings), small face-to-face meetings and kitchen table meetings, and media releases and media events. Consultation activities and media are described in more detail below.

EWT LP's three partners have extensive relationships in the Project study area, and will participate in, and facilitate all consultation processes. Bamkushwada LP's partners are located within the Project study area and have very long histories in the region, dating back thousands of years. Along with extensive historic and current relationships, these six First Nations have far-reaching traditional land use knowledge and traditional ecological knowledge within the project study area. EWT LP will have a representative present at all meetings with the public and with Aboriginal communities.

To enhance access to this knowledge for specific project design and impact assessment purposes, Bamkushwada will facilitate consultation with each of the six Bamkushwada partner communities; with the eight other First Nation communities identified for consultation for the Project; with Métis communities and organizations in the project study area; with local municipalities and agencies; and with the broader public. EWT LP will ensure that all interested parties understand the strengths, capabilities and resources brought to the Project by each of EWT LP's partners.

EWT LP will consult with Aboriginal communities and organizations in parallel with public and agency stakeholders. Where possible, EWT LP will seek efficiencies between the two parallel streams of consultation. Where appropriate, memorandums of understanding (MOUs) on consultation approaches and programs will be developed with interested First Nation and Métis communities. In all cases, EWT LP will arrange meetings with Aboriginal communities, by mutual agreement, with First Nation and Métis community(s) elected officials, or their formally authorized designate, to discuss appropriate means of engagement recognizing community specific requirements.

EWT LP will consult with all identified Aboriginal communities in the same manner, regardless of a community's connection to EWT LP through equity participation. To manage the delegation of procedural aspects of Aboriginal consultation from the Crown to EWT LP, EWT LP will seek to develop a Memorandum of Understanding with representatives of the Government of Ontario to outline roles for Aboriginal consultation and sharing information on Aboriginal consultation.

Upon designation, EWT LP will develop an Aboriginal Relations Policy that commits the EWT LP to develop and maintain relationships of mutual respect and cooperation with Aboriginal communities in the study area.

Where community (including Aboriginal community) consultation protocols exist, EWT LP will follow those protocols. Where community consultation protocols do not exist, EWT LP will liaise with elected officials and authorized staff from communities in the Project study area to determine appropriate approach based on EWT LP's consultation plan. EWT LP will refer First Nation communities, where protocols do not exist, to the comprehensive approaches described in the Pic River First Nation Consultation Protocol and the Fort Williams First Nation Consultation Protocol.

### **Conformity with Regulatory Requirements and Best Practice**

EWT LP has consulted with Shared Value Solutions, an expert in the area of public and Aboriginal community consultation, and Shared Value Solutions advises that EWT LP's Consultation & Communication Plan conforms to the recommendations of Ontario's Code of Practice: Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2007) which defines consultation as "a two-way communication process to involve interested persons in the planning, implementation and monitoring of a proposed undertaking" where the purpose of consultation is to:

- Provide information to the public
- To identify persons and Aboriginal peoples who may be affected by or have an interest in the undertaking
- To ensure that government agencies and ministries are notified and consulted early in the environmental assessment process
- To identify concerns that might arise from the undertaking
- To create an opportunity to develop proponent commitments in response to local input
- To focus on and address real public concerns rather than regulatory procedures and administration
- To provide appropriate Identify concerns;
- Identify relevant information;
- Identify relevant guidelines, policies and standards;
- Facilitate the development of a list of all required approvals, licences or permits;
- Provide guidance to the proponent about the preparation of the terms of reference and environmental assessment;
- Ensure that relevant information is shared about the proposed undertaking;
- Encourage the submission of requests for further information and analysis earlier in the environmental assessment process;
- Enable the ministry to make a fair and balanced decision.

In keeping with Ontario's Code of Practice, Shared Value Solutions also confirms that EWT LP's Consultation & Communications Plan provides:

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- Notification: Protocols and processes for providing potentially affected residents and communities (including Aboriginal communities) with notifications about the proposed development and opportunities to provide comment.
- Adequate time for comment: Reasonable deadlines allow potentially affected residents and communities to provide views on the proposed development.
- Opportunities for comment: Appropriate and accessible means for potentially affected residents and communities to present views and discuss the project design with the proponent.
- Documentation: A report documenting key comments received during consultation and the proponent's disposition of those comments, often in the form of a "Comments/Response" Table for ease of reference.

As recommended in Ontario's Code of Practice: Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2007), more detailed consultation and communications objectives for the environmental assessment will be developed jointly by the communities and EWT LP. The primary mechanism for this will be the issuance of a discussion paper, coinciding with the official commencement of the environmental assessment, titled "Discussion Paper #1: The Project and Process for Environmental Assessment". This discussion paper will introduce the Project and the Project description, and describe consultation and communications with interested persons during the preparation of the environmental assessment. The paper will outline:

- The consultation activities that, at a minimum, will take place during the preparation of the environmental assessment, including Aboriginal consultation;
- The persons and communities to be consulted;
- How input from interested persons will be obtained;
- A description of the key decision-making phase and issuance of future discussion papers during the preparation of the Terms of Reference and the environmental assessment through which consultation will be framed; and
- An issues resolution strategy.

Discussion Paper #1 will also outline activities where project decision-makers will listen to and receive the views of other interested persons in order to improve project design before implementation, identify and learn about concerns interested persons may have with the proposed undertaking. Content from this discussion paper, and successive discussion papers will form the basis presentation boards in Open Houses, website material and other project communication material.

EWT LP's Consultation & Communications Plan conforms to recommendations in the following Province of Ontario Codes of Practice and guidelines:

- Code of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessments in Ontario (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2009)
- Code of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2009)

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- Draft Aboriginal Consultation Guide for Preparing a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) Application (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2011)

In addition, the Plan includes good practice derived from the following:

- Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure: A Good Practice Manual (International Financial Corporation, 1998)
- Developing Effective Working Relationships with Aboriginal Communities (Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, 2006)
- First Nations Communications Toolkit (Government of Canada, Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development Canada, 2007)
- IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation (IAP2, 2007)
- IAP2 Core Values for the Practice of Public Participation (IAP2, 2007)
- Early Aboriginal Engagement: A Guide for Proponents of Major Resource Projects (Government of Canada, Major Projects Management Office, 2008)
- First Nations Environmental Assessment Toolkit for Ontario (Chiefs of Ontario, 2009)
- Getting it Right: Making Corporate-Community Relations Work (Zandvliet, L. and Anderson, M., 2009)
- Living Proof: The Essential Data-Collection Guide for Indigenous Use-and-Occupancy Map Surveys (Terry Tobias, 2009)
- Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation: Updated Guidelines for Federal Officials to Fulfill the Duty to Consult (Government of Canada, Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development Canada, 2011)
- Proponent's Guide: Consultation with First Nations and Métis Communities in Relation to Environmental Assessment in Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan Ministry of the Environment, 2012)
- Aboriginal Participation in Environmental Monitoring and Management in the Canadian Mining Sector – A Scan of Current Best Practices (Shared Value Solutions, 2012)

### **Landowner, Municipal, and Community Consultation and Communications- Detailed Work Plan**

This section describes EWT LP's work plan for the consultation and communications process with the general public and key non-Aboriginal stakeholders to the Project. This consultation process is in addition to, and will be coordinated with, the landowner contact and negotiation process to secure a land base for the ultimate transmission line corridor (as described in Section 9 of EWT LP's Designation Filing document). Our work plan is built around primary Environmental Assessment process phases, and includes the following elements:

- Consultation and communications planning and preparations
- Early municipal and community engagement
- Consultation during the EA process

This section of the work plan outlines the consultation process for the public and for municipalities. Activities with and engagement of landowners will be integrated with this work plan, to ensure that activities, communication materials, notices and opportunities for community input into the planning process all align.

#### **Expected issues**

EWT LP anticipates the following list of issues may create risks for the success of the consultation program and the project approvals process. Our consultation plan is specifically designed to address these issues. Our consultation approaches will be fair, consistent and transparent. Numerous opportunities will be created for issues to be raised early in the process and managed. EWT LP is uniquely positioned to address such issues fairly and professionally.

Anticipated Issues for the Municipal, Community, and Landowner Consultation process include:

- Routing- the alignment of the EWT corridor has the potential to create land-use conflicts, impact sensitive areas from a community use or value perspective, or to impact communities or individuals in other ways.
- Dispersed geography and rural communities- the size and nature of the Study Area is challenging for consultation and communications due to small, dispersed communities with long driving distances and less developed communications and transportation infrastructure.
- Process requirements- the consultation and EA decision-making process needs to meet a range of needs including being in conformity with provincial requirements, be perceived as being simultaneously fair, inclusive, efficient, and effective; and ensures broad public awareness and engagement over a long (4 year) time period.
- Social and political turbulence may occur with potential project costs or delays if the general public, community leaders or other stakeholders of interest do not trust the process or the proponent, if there is perceived to be unaddressed issues/interests for some parties, if misinformation about the project is circulated by opponents, or if there are perceived to be impacts without benefits for some stakeholders of influence.

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- Specific environmental, health, or socioeconomic issues raised by members of the public or stakeholders remain unaddressed or unresolved in the EA phase.
- The overall consultation effort creates scheduling or cost issues for the project and/or is perceived as inefficient or unwieldy

**Phase 1- Consultation and Communications Planning and Preparations**

EWT LP will ensure an informed, well-planned and coordinated approach to consultation and communications by undertaking the planning and preparatory tasks outlined below. By doing so, EWT LP will deliver a process which delivers consistent and reliable information about the project to the public and key stakeholders; is based on an in-depth understanding of the socioeconomic and political context of the Study Area; and which can be described in sufficient detail for regulatory agencies and those engaged in consultation.

These tasks will be completed in the period between receipt of Designation by the Ontario Energy Board and Commencement of the EA Terms of Reference as further described in Section 7.

Phase 1- Task #1- Communications Planning and Systems	
Purpose and Description	<p>Communications planning and systems development are undertaken in order to ensure a consistent, coordinated, responsive, and comprehensive approach to communications about the Project. This will in turn provide reliable, accurate, and timely information to the public and key stakeholders in audience-appropriate formats.</p> <p>A detailed Communications Plan will be developed which includes: communications objectives, potential audiences for communications and their relevant characteristics, potential issues for Communication key messages about the Project, communications strategies and tactics, an overview of systems and protocols for communications, the process and schedule for evaluating and updating the plan, and communications tools including talking points, anticipated Questions and Answers, and media holding statements. Draft versions of mandatory EA notifications will also be included in the Plan. EWT LP will regularly evaluate and update the Communications Plan at each stage of the Project and in response to monitoring efforts. The Communications Plan which will be developed at this stage of the Project will apply to the period between OEB Designation and the first planned series of public open houses tentatively scheduled for January, 2014.</p> <p>EWT LP will develop communications systems and protocols in detail to ensure that all team members are aware of a) how to respond to or to disposition incoming communications (comments and questions) from the public and key stakeholders, b) the designated spokespeople for the Project with respect to certain types of issues, and c) the various internal and external means by which communications are sent to and received by the public and key stakeholders. Examples of systems and protocols which EWT LP will develop include procedures for internal approvals of outgoing</p>



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	<p>communications, and a public comment/question response protocol.</p> <p>EWT LP will provide the Project team with a training session on communications systems and protocols as well as the communications plan to ensure that all team members are familiar at the outset with the approach and tools for consistent communications.</p> <p>During this task, EWT LP will set up key communications systems such as a Single Number Response (SNR) telephone line and voicemail, and a dedicated project e-mail address and account.</p> <p>Finally, EWT LP will set up publically available media/social media monitoring system to ensure that it is aware of public perceptions about the project and how its target audiences are reacting to outgoing communications, and adapt its communications and consultation program accordingly.</p>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A Project Communications Plan</li> <li>2. A Comment/Question Response Protocol</li> <li>3. A toll-free Single Number Response (SNR) telephone number and dedicated project e-mail account</li> <li>4. A Project team which will deliver consistent and coordinated information about the project to the public.</li> <li>5. A system for monitoring of project-relevant and publically available media and social media</li> </ol>

**Phase 1- Task #2- Community Profiling and Stakeholder Analysis**

Purpose and Description	<p>The purpose of a community profile and stakeholder analysis is to gain an in-depth understanding of communities and stakeholders prior to the launch of a communications and consultation program. Using (only) publically available information from websites, media/social media, and community documents such as Strategic Plans and Economic Development Strategies, EWT LP will assemble a rich contextual understanding of the characteristics, aspirations, influence, issues, and interests of communities and key stakeholders. This will allow EWT LP to tailor the communications and consultation program and its outputs for effectiveness, efficiency, and reach, and to inform our Project team when discussing the Project with communities and key stakeholders. A key component of the stakeholder analysis will be to evaluate stakeholder influence and interests in order to identify a prioritized and tailored approach (by identifying high priority Tier 1 and moderate priority Tier 2 stakeholders) to their engagement.</p>
Deliverables	<p>A community profiling and stakeholder analysis report, with recommendations for the consultation and communications program including the scope of municipal and stakeholder engagement, characteristics of, interests/issues, and approaches to communicating with target audiences, opportunities and forums for consultation with various stakeholder groups, and considerations for the timing and methods of the consultation program, amongst others.</p>

**Phase 1- Task #3- Public Attitude Research**

Purpose and Description	<p>Understanding the attitudes of the general public in and around the corridor with respect to energy issues, industrial and business development, electrical transmission, and related matters in specific regions across the Study Area, and prior to the</p>
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	<p>commencement of the EA process, will help to understand the social and political landscape and communicate effectively with municipal elected officials about the project and the communications and consultation program with their constituents.</p> <p>Using a credible telephone survey and polling firm such as Intellipulse, Oracle Poll, Innovative Research or Ipsos Reid; EWT LP will undertake a statistically valid survey of public attitudes and views with respect to energy issues, industrial development, electrical transmission, and related matters such as environmental protection. EWT LP will ensure that the sampling approach is stratified to meaningful geographic areas across the Study Area such as Regions or townships and sub sampling allows for a statistically valid analysis and comparison across these areas.</p> <p>Results of the Public Attitude Research will be used in presentations and other materials for stakeholder meetings, and in discussion paper #1 as part of the consultation process. It will also be used to update the Consultation Plan (see task #5 below).</p>
Deliverables	A Public Attitude Research report outlining the survey questions, methods, sample design, and results broken out by question and geographic area including the Study Area as a whole.

**Phase 1- Task #4- Initial Agency Meetings and Advice**

Purpose and Description	Prior to the commencement of the EA process, consultation and communications team members will participate with other EWT LP Project team members in meetings with provincial and Federal government agencies, and will present and seek input on a draft Consultation Plan. See the work plan for the environmental assessment coordination team for more information on the agencies and representatives targeted for initial meetings. EWT LP will use these meetings to inform and finalize version 1 of our Consultation Plan for the Early Engagement phase of our program.
Deliverables	Meeting records with relevant information and input for finalizing the Version 1 Consultation Plan.

**Phase 1- Task #5- Finalize Consultation Plan v1.0**

Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP will finalize a Consultation Plan for the purposes of communicating the approach and details of its consultation and communications program to government regulatory agencies, the general public, Aboriginal communities, municipalities, and key stakeholders. EWT LP will create a finalized Version 1 of the Plan for the early engagement phase, and will adapt the Plan as needed based on the results of that engagement to create a Version 2 Consultation Plan for use in the EA consultation phase. The Consultation Plan will include relevant information from the Communications Plan, Community Profiling and Stakeholder Analysis report, and Public Attitude Research report and will identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goals and objectives</li> <li>• Principles</li> <li>• Approach</li> <li>• Scope of engagement and consultation including identification of key stakeholders</li> <li>• Community and stakeholder issues and interests</li> <li>• Forums and venues for consultation</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Data management and reporting, and</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation systems and measures</li> </ul>
Deliverables	A finalized Version 1 Consultation Plan including the sections and content outlined above, for use and adaptation in the early engagement phase of the consultation and communications program.

## Phase 2- Early Municipal and Community Engagement

EWT LP will build trust and credibility, refine and develop our understanding of municipal and key stakeholder issues and interests; and work to establish long-term working relationships with municipalities and key stakeholders through an early engagement phase of our consultation and communications program. In this phase EWT LP will introduce a general version of the project concept, the tentative approach and schedule of the EA, and the Version 1 Consultation Plan. The purpose of doing so- with respect to the consultation and communications program- will be to refine our understanding of the issues and interests of communities and key stakeholders, gain an early response of influential stakeholders to the project and EA process, and to identify any gaps in the consultation and communications program such as additional stakeholders who should be engaged and/or additional forums or events for engagement and consultation.

EWT LP will conduct this phase of the consultation and communications program in the period between issuance of the Notice of Commencement of the Terms of Reference for the EA, and the first (tentatively January, 2014) set of open houses.

Phase 2- Task #1-Early Municipal and Community Stakeholder Meetings	
Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP will undertake targeted early meetings with municipal governments and key influential ("Tier 1") stakeholders in order to build trust and credibility, refine and develop our understanding of municipal and key stakeholder issues and interests; and work to establish long-term working relationships. EWT LP will seek to solicit specific feedback during these meetings on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project description and EA process and schedule, and how they should be framed and communicated during the consultation process</li> <li>• Community and stakeholder values, interests, and issues with respect to the project and/or the Study Area</li> <li>• "Show stopper" issues and areas which may cause significant delays or conflict during the EA process, in order to understand early how best to avoid or manage them.</li> </ul> <p>In municipal meetings, where EWT LP will seek to engage elected officials and senior municipal staff, EWT LP will provide presentations of Public Attitude Research and our understanding of the community derived from Phase 1- Task #2 community profiling work, a generalized version of the project description and approach and schedule for the EA process and other environmental permits and approvals, and our Version 1 Consultation Plan. EWT LP will also seek input on these through a discussion period following the presentation.</p>

	<p>EWT LP will also look to opportunities to engage key stakeholders in a “kitchen table” meeting format in a manner which minimizes their efforts to travel or adjust their working schedule. EWT LP will seek to engage these key stakeholders in a group format if it will be effective and efficient for information gathering purposes. EWT LP will provide a similar range of information as have been provided to municipal governments at this phase (as described above), but it will be provided in a less detailed summary format unless otherwise requested. Where applicable, EWT LP will also seek to map and characterize any areas which may be sensitive or create a land-use conflict within the Study Area based on their personal experience and knowledge of the community. The focus of such mapping will be to identify “show stopper” areas or issues. EWT LP will do so using a participatory GIS interviewing approach similar to the one described in our work plan for Aboriginal consultation (see the descriptions for Tasks #8 and #14, in the Aboriginal Consultation component of this plan) but with a very targeted focus on land-uses or sensitive areas which may be particularly contentious if they are seen to be part of the EWT corridor route or design.</p> <p>All input received, and details of the meetings (date, location, participants) will be documented and entered in the consultation data management system for inclusion in the Record of Public Consultation. GIS spatial and attribute data gathered during this phase will be included in the project team’s spatial database with the appropriate data standards applied.</p> <p>EWT LP is planning for up to twenty (20) meetings with municipalities and key stakeholders during the delivery of this task.</p>
Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting records for entry into the consultation data management system</li> <li>• A memo report and mapping summarizing the results of meetings and discussing the implications for the consultation and communications program, EA approach, and project of any “show stopper” issues or areas identified.</li> </ul>

Phase 2- Task #2- Finalize Consultation Plan v2.0	
Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP will develop and finalize a Version 2 Consultation Plan for the purposes of communicating the approach and details of its consultation and communications program to government regulatory agencies, the general public, Aboriginal communities, municipalities, and key stakeholders. The Consultation Plan will include relevant information and changes from the Version 1 Consultation Plan (see Phase 1- Task #5 above for more details).</p> <p>A finalized Version 2 Consultation Plan will be shared internally across the Project Team, and externally with all agencies, municipal governments, and Tier 1 stakeholders engaged in phases 1 and 2 of the program. It will also be posted on the project website for the general public, and will be included in the Record of Public Consultation produced as part of the Terms of Reference and EA reports.</p>
Deliverables	A finalized Version 2 Consultation Plan including the sections and content outlined above, for use in phase 3 – EA Consultation

### Phase 3- EA Consultation

EWT LP will conduct consultation during the EA phase based on the finalized Version 2 Consultation Plan discussed in Phase 2- Task #2 above. EWT LP will deliver a program which both mitigates social and political risks as well as being in conformity with EA regulatory requirements. Our approach will be to focus consultation at key phases in the EA process, while providing avenues for ongoing communications and consultation for the duration of the EA process and beyond.

EWT LP will initiate each focused consultation period with the public launch of a graphic, plain language discussion paper through the project website, Canada Post Admail, select public institutions (libraries, municipal and First Nations band offices, community centres), and a project mail and e-mail distribution list. EWT LP will further promote the launch through a social media campaign using Facebook™ and Twitter™, and through enhanced notifications (see Phase 3- Task #1 below) in newspaper and local radio advertisements. Following the broadcast of the discussion paper, each consultation phase will involve key stakeholder meetings, online input opportunities (via the project website and social media vehicles such as an online poll or survey), and a public open house in each of the six primary North Shore communities.

The discussion points for focused consultation, with tentative dates, are:

- **Discussion Paper #1-** The Project and the Process for Environmental Assessment (to be published tentatively December, 2013 with consultation period ending February, 2013)
- **Discussion Paper #2-** DRAFT Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessment (to be published tentatively April, 2014 with consultation period ending June, 2014)
- **Discussion Paper #3-** Baseline Environmental Studies and Their Implications (to be published tentatively October, 2014 with consultation period ending December, 2014)
- **Discussion Paper #4-** Selection of a Preferred Alternative for the EWT (to be published tentatively April, 2015 with consultation period ending June, 2015)
- **Discussion Paper #5-** DRAFT Environmental Assessment Report (to be published tentatively December, 2015 with consultation period ending February, 2016)

EWT LP will also provide ongoing opportunities for consultation and communications through a dedicated project e-mail and toll-free Single Number Response (SNR) line which will be continuously monitored and will provide a one business-day response performance standard for all users. These points of contact will be referenced conspicuously in all project communications to ensure their prominence for the public. EWT LP will provide ongoing communications about the progress of the project in the period following the submission of the EA report through regular website updates and an electronic newsletter issued every four months through the project e-mail distribution list.

Phase 3- Task #1-Notifications and Discussion Papers	
Description	<p>EWT LP will advertise notifications of the EA process phases and public open houses as per the requirements of the “Code of Practice for Public Consultation in Ontario’s Environmental Assessment Process”. The following notifications will be issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notice of Commencement of Terms of Reference</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Open House #1</li> <li>• Public Open House #2</li> <li>• Notice of Submission of Terms of Reference and Opportunity for Public Comment</li> <li>• Notice of Completion of Terms of Reference</li> <li>• Public Open House #3</li> <li>• Public Open House #4</li> <li>• Public Open House #5</li> <li>• Notice of Submission of Environmental Assessment and Opportunity for Public Comment</li> <li>• Notice of Completion of Environmental Assessment</li> </ul> <p>Each notification will include enhanced content to further summarize the stage of the project and the EA process and the project contact, project e-mail, project website address, and SNR phone #. For open house notifications, each will also include a summary of the discussion papers as described above. These notifications will be printed as full-page ads, and will be published one month in advance of open houses as a means of launching each of the focused consultation periods.</p> <p>Notifications will be published in six (6) local newspapers, two (2) online news outlets, and- for open house notifications only- up to five (5) radio stations across the Study Area. The advertisements will be made in newspapers that will include but not be limited to the following publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Thunder Bay Chronicle Journal</li> <li>• The Nipigon-Red Rock Gazette</li> <li>• NewsNorth (online)</li> <li>• Wawatay News (online- First Nations)</li> <li>• Terrace Bay-Schreiber News</li> <li>• The Geraldton-Longlac Times Star</li> <li>• The Marathon Mercury</li> <li>• The Sault Star</li> <li>• The Algoma News (Wawa)</li> </ul> <p>As listed above, a discussion paper will be published electronically and in hardcopy format for web, mail, and e-mail distribution at the beginning of each focused consultation period. These will be relatively in-depth discussions of the project and the EA process, with topics identified for public input as well as a description of the various ways that input can be provided. Each paper will be published in a graphic, plain language format and will not exceed 20 pages in length. The discussion papers will be published and distributed one (1) month preceding each public open house event to provide ample time for the public to receive and become familiar with them. They will be distributed via project mail and e-mail lists, Canada Post admail, and the project website.</p>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ten (10) enhanced notifications published in up to eight (8) print and online publications, with content and formatting in conformity with EA requirements.</li> <li>2. Radio advertisements of notifications for open houses in up to five (5) local stations.</li> <li>3. Five (5) discussion papers.</li> </ol>



	4. Print, mail, and e-mail distribution of discussion papers.
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Phase 3- Task #2- Public Open Houses	
Description	<p>EWT LP will deliver five (5) public open houses in six (6) communities across the Study Area. The Terms of Reference phase of the EA will have two (2) open houses, and the EA phase will have three (3) open houses. The communities in which open house events will be held include Thunder Bay, Wawa, Terrace Bay-Schreiber, Nipigon, Marathon, and White River. The open house events will be based around the following themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public open house #1- Introducing the project and the Terms of Reference process. Opportunity for input on the process and the focus of baseline studies</li> <li>2. Public open house #2- Project and route alternatives update, and consultation on the Draft Terms of Reference</li> <li>3. Public open house #3- Introducing the EA phase process, project and route alternatives update, and baseline study results</li> <li>4. Public open house #4- Impact assessment and selection of a preferred alternative for the project</li> <li>5. Public open house #5- Consultation on the Draft EA results</li> </ol> <p>Each open house will be efficiently managed and staffed by experienced consultation personnel skilled in communications and conflict resolution, along with key EWT LP staff and other project team representatives as required. Representatives from EWT LP will be present at all meetings with the public and project stakeholders. Two support staff will sign in participants for the project mailing list and the consultation database, and collect and process comment cards and communication records. A greeter at the door will ensure orderly movement of people into and through the room. Two sets of the display boards will be provided to ensure a smooth flow of people through the venue. Coffee and snacks will be provided for participants. Private venues and local catering will be sought in all locations to maximize local economic benefits.</p> <p>Participants will be provided a package of information at each open house which includes a self-addressed comment card and a copy of the applicable discussion paper. Participants will be able to provide input through directly handing in the comment card, mailing it in within a specified period of time, or through discussions with open house staff which will be documented as a communication record.</p> <p>All public input received at open houses will be entered into the consultation information management database and included in the Record of Public Consultation reports for the Terms of Reference and EA reports.</p>
Deliverables	Five open houses in six communities.

Phase 3- Task #3- Key Stakeholder and Municipal Meetings	
Description	EWT LP will arrange a series of small group meetings with key area stakeholders and organizations. These meetings will be focused on the discussion papers and will take place during the relevant consultation periods associated with those papers. These meetings will provide opportunities for constructive dialogue with groups and individuals

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	with a wide range of interests. Where possible, these meetings can take place around public events. EWT LP has developed a detailed and comprehensive list of community contacts and area stakeholders (see Appendix 9a of the application).
Deliverables	Up to 20 stakeholder meetings and six municipal meetings per each of five consultation periods.

**Phase 3- Task #4- Web and Social Media Consultation Opportunities**



Description	Because of the great geographical distances along the corridor, online consultation and community input mechanisms will be important. They will provide the public with opportunities to provide input without traveling to the locations of the Open Houses; this will be especially important during the winter or during unexpected weather events. Several such mechanisms will be employed including website comment boxes and Survey Monkey surveys. EWT LP will provide links to these input mechanisms on the project web site and they will be advertised using social media blasts. Email comment cards will also be made available.
Deliverables	5 Website comment boxes (one corresponding to each Open House event); 5 Survey Monkey Surveys (one corresponding to each Open House event). 5 email comment cards (one corresponding to each Open House event).

**Phase 3- Task #5-Project Communications**

Description	EWT LP will utilize a number of other communications mechanisms throughout the Project to share project information and updates. They will include a project website, a series of newsletters (three/year) distributed across the project area, and media releases. As discussed in Phase 1, Task EWT LP will have set up a SNR or 1-800 line and project e-mail address for the project, and work under this task will involve monitoring and responding to public, community, and stakeholder questions and comments made through these communication channels.
Deliverables	Website, 12 newsletters, responses and records of responses to 1-800 line and project e-mail inquiries from the public.

**Phase 3- Task #6- Consultation Data Management and Reporting**

Description	<p>EWT LP will use consultation and contact database software to record all consultation records including emails, phone calls, comment cards, survey results, personal communication, web site comment boxes, written submissions, notifications, social media blasts, media, newsletters, Open House attendance sheets and other input received.</p> <p>EWT LP will produce a detailed record of public consultation for the both the Terms of Reference Phase of the EA and the EA itself. This record of consultation will include a list all consultation efforts and activities (contact lists, notifications, meetings and meeting minutes where applicable, open houses, newsletters, discussion papers, communications materials, media, web site content, online surveys and comments, social media blasts and advertising). This record will include a summary of generalized comments and how they are dispositioned in the EA process. This record of consultation will include both public and Aboriginal consultation programs.</p>
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Deliverables	Consultation database, two records of consultation (Terms of Reference and the Environmental Assessment).
<b>Phase 3- Task #7- Corridor Visualizations</b>	
Description	<p>Recent developments in computing technology means that it is now possible and cost effective to provide stakeholders strikingly realistic visualizations of new transmission lines while the line is still in the development stage. The new line can be modelled using the proposed tower locations, tower design, conductor catenary, photography, GIS and LiDAR data.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Existing conditions</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Computer simulation of the new facility</p> </div> </div> <p>EWT LP's consultants have particular expertise in using this technology and EWT LP proposes to use it widely on this project. A typical question from stakeholders is <i>"Will I be able to see the new line from my front porch?"</i> The software allows EWT LP to answer this and other questions related to the visual impact of the new line by simply showing the stakeholder a simulation of the new line viewed from their front porch. It is also a powerful tool for evaluating different tower designs and line configurations, and for showing movie how the new line will be built. A simple example of a computer generated visualization is provided below.</p> <p>These technologies will be applied in a responsive manner. EWT LP will develop corridor visualizations for specific locations based on requests from stakeholders or communities and in areas where a more detailed visual understanding of the project is appropriate.</p>
Deliverables	Visual representations of the project corridor as required.

### **Expected outcomes**

The community, municipal, and landowner consultation work plan outlined by EWT LP is specifically designed to have the following outcomes:

- An in-depth understanding of the nature, locations, and extents of potential land-use conflicts, sensitive or "no go" areas from a community use or value perspective, or other potential "show stopper" impacts to communities or individuals as a result of various EWT alternative alignments, and the means to mitigate them.
- A consultation and communications program which has an extensive and in-depth reach across all communities of interest and the general public who have access to internet or mail service in the Study Area, regardless of location, proximity to major centres, or education level.

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- All communities of interest and the general public are aware of the project, the EA and its decision-making process, and the means by which to provide input to the project and the decision-making process at all key points of contact.
- A consultation and communications program which is in conformity with all regulatory requirements
- Communities of interest in the Study Area have been engaged and consulted extensively before and during the EA process such that trust is built in the proponent, the project, and the process, and communities of interest feel that they understand and have had meaningful input into the project environmental planning.
- The proponent plans, designs and delivers a project which is sensitive to and effectively mitigates or addresses all reasonable municipal, community, and landowner concerns and impacts.
- Accurate information about the proponent, the project, the potential benefits and impacts of the project, and the EA process is provided regularly across communities of interest and the general public in the Study Area during the EA process.

An efficiently and effectively delivered process which avoids undue delays and cost increases through developing an in-depth understanding of the public and stakeholder issues and interests, and by focusing on early and ongoing consultation and communications efforts which are targeted at key points in the environmental assessment process.

**First Nation and Métis Consultation – Detailed Work Plan****Expected issues**

EWT LP anticipates the following list of issues may be raised during the consultation program. Our consultation plan is specifically designed to address these issues. Our consultation approaches will be fair, consistent and transparent. Numerous opportunities will be created for issues to be raised early in the process and managed. EWT LP partnership is uniquely positioned to address such issues fairly and professionally.

Anticipated issues include:

- Concerns about impacts from the project on the land and water, on traditional use areas, on resource harvesting activities, on the health of plants, animals and fish, and on sacred, burial and cultural sites;
- Concerns about potential impacts to reserve lands;
- Compensation for any of the above listed impacts;
- The speed of the development process and consultation program and pressures put on communities to respond within tight timelines;
- Access to funding for community participation in consultation programs;
- Access to funding and programs for training and capacity development;
- Participation in environmental and archaeological monitoring;
- Receiving benefits from the project - financial and other;
- Challenges associated with the overlap between and among First Nations' traditional territories;
- Challenges associated with the overlap between and among traditional land use areas of different Métis communities;
- Challenges associated with land use and rights overlaps between First Nation and Métis communities;
- Concerns about the Duty of the Crown to consult and accommodate and the delegated role of the proponent in undertaking procedural aspects of consultation and accommodation;
- Questions about how and where Traditional Knowledge can be used in the project;
- Ensuring that commitments made during the Environmental Assessment process are fulfilled, with respect to community benefits, training and capacity development, reduction of environmental impacts, avoidance of cultural sites, inclusion in the monitoring of construction (both environmental and archaeological) and long-term environmental monitoring.

**Detailed Consultation Plan for Aboriginal Communities**

The following work plan has been developed to fulfill the EA requirements, to fulfill the procedural aspects of the Duty to Consult and Accommodate and to address the issues and challenges outlined above.

Task #1- Identify Communities	
Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP is basing the inclusion of Aboriginal Communities for this consultation plan on those communities already identified by the Crown. They include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek First Nation (Lake Nipigon Ojibway)</li> <li>2. Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek First Nation (Rocky Bay)</li> <li>3. Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (Sand Point First Nation)</li> <li>4. Fort William First Nation*</li> <li>5. Ginoogaming First Nation</li> <li>6. Long Lake No.58 First Nation</li> <li>7. Michipicoten First Nation*</li> <li>8. Missanabie Cree First Nation</li> <li>9. Ojibways of Batchewana</li> <li>10. Ojibways of Garden River</li> <li>11. Ojibways of Pic River (Heron Bay First Nation)*</li> <li>12. Pays Plat First Nation*</li> <li>13. Pic Mobert First Nation*</li> <li>14. Red Rock Indian Band*</li> <li>15. Greenstone Métis Council</li> <li>16. Superior North Métis Council</li> <li>17. Thunder Bay Métis Council</li> <li>18. Red Sky Independent Métis Nation</li> <li>19. Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)**</li> </ol> <p>*communities that are partners in EWT LP as members of Bamkushwada LP</p> <p>** Note: the MNO has developed its own specific consultation protocols that involve transferring ongoing consultation to Regional Métis Consultation Committees. Pre-engagement will begin with notice to the MNO c/o the Head Office, per its pre-engagement guidelines.</p> <p>This list will be confirmed. EWT LP will also identify and inform other relevant Aboriginal organizations about the project, but are not proposing to consult with them. The focus of consultation will be with the communities themselves, not with other organizations that support them. Other communities, not on the above list, may show an interest in the project. If, in the process of this consultation process, other communities show a legitimate interest in the project, the consultation process will expand accordingly. EWT LP expects that communities closest to the project, with a history of land use in the area will require the highest degree of consultation and accommodation.</p>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirmed list of potentially impacted communities</li> <li>2. Aboriginal organization contact information for database</li> </ol>

Task #2- Aboriginal Relations Policy	
Purpose and Description	The EWT LP will develop an Aboriginal Relations Policy that commits the EWT LP to develop and maintain relationships of mutual respect and cooperation.
Deliverables	1. Aboriginal Relations Policy



<b>Task #3- Community Notification</b>	
Purpose and Description	Early in the process, all identified communities and organizations will be sent written notification about the proponent's intention to consult with them regarding the project. This notice will include relevant and pertinent information about the project (timing, scope, proponent name and partnership) and will include a map of the project area. This notice will outline EWT LP's intention to discuss an approach to consultation for the project with the community. EWT LP will make follow up phone calls and, where appropriate, meetings in person with each community to ensure that the notifications were received, to discuss the notifications, and to identify appropriate community contacts. EWT LP will also provide project notification to Aboriginal political and supportive organizations (Tribal Councils, Provincial Territorial Organizations, Ontario Coalition of Aboriginal People). Although EWT LP will not request consultation with these organizations, ongoing project information will be shared with them.
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plain language / Ojibway translated versions of Notifications</li> <li>2. Follow-up phone calls to each community</li> </ol>

<b>Task #4- Identify and orient Aboriginal Liaison Officers</b>	
Purpose and Description	With the assistance of Bamkushwada, the EWT LP will identify six (6) Aboriginal Liaison Officers (ALOs), one in each of the Bamkushwada communities. These ALOs will provide ongoing support for consultation activities with both these six communities and with other First Nation and Métis communities. Their activities will not be limited to their home communities. EWT LP expects that resourcing existing Lands and Resources Departments in each of the communities may be the approach encouraged at the community level, instead of identifying distinct individuals. EWT LP will take direction from the community leadership on how best to select these ALOs. EWT LP will assist in the orientation of the ALOs to the project and project consultation activities.
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hiring of six (6) Aboriginal Liaison Officers</li> <li>2. In-person orientation meeting with ALO</li> </ol>

<b>Task #5- Understand how First Nations and Métis communities want consultation and communication activities to proceed</b>	
Purpose and Description	The consultation plan and activities will need to be grounded in the consultation expectations of the First Nations and Métis communities. EWT LP will coordinate meetings with interested communities to discuss the consultation activities and approach proposed for this project. EWT LP expects to undertake one such meeting with each of the Robinson Superior Treaty First Nation Communities, the other First Nation communities, the MNO, and the Red Sky Métis for a total of four meetings. The consultation program will be revised and improved with input received from these face-to-face meetings. EWT LP expects to hold these meetings in Thunder Bay. They will be arranged with the assistance of the community ALOs. Participant funding will be provided to community representatives who do not live in Thunder Bay to encourage

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	participation. Findings from these meetings may alter the consultation program proposed in this document to some degree. Where appropriate, MOUs on consultation approaches and programs will be developed with individual communities.
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Four (4) meetings on the consultation process</li> <li>2. Finalized Consultation Work Plan</li> </ol>

**Task #6-Develop an MOU with the Crown to define the roles and responsibilities in the delegation of consultation**

Purpose and Description	EWT LP wishes to develop an MOU with the Crown on the delegation of the procedural aspects of consultation. This agreement will outline the consultation plan as vetted by Aboriginal communities, will outline the roles and responsibilities of each party and will include mechanisms to modify the agreement and to ensure that each party fulfills its obligations. Specifically, mechanisms will be built into the consultation plan to include the Crown in consultation activities carried out by EWT LP so that the Crown's Duty is fulfilled concurrently if possible. EWT LP will provide regular updates to the Crown on the implementation of the consultation program.
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MOU with the Crown</li> </ol>

**Task #7-Obtain MNR trapline data**

Purpose and Description	MNR trapline data provides some insight into the approximate boundaries of First Nation Traditional Territories and can be used, to some degree, to understand which families have interests in which geographical areas. As the consultation program proceeds, it will be important for the EWT LP to have discussions with individuals who have detailed knowledge of the lands along the preferred corridor route. The MNR trapline data, though somewhat out of date and inaccurate, provides a good initial understanding of community and family geography. With community input, this data can become more useful.
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compilation of relevant MNO trapline data</li> </ol>

**Task #8-Initiate TK/LUO program**

Purpose and Description	In order to avoid interfering with areas of significant community interest or sensitivity, EWT LP needs to undertake an assessment of where significant features and areas are located. Using a map biography methodology adapted from that developed and pioneered by Terry Tobias in <i>The Living Proof</i> (2009), EWT LP will initiate a LUO mapping study. This study will focus on the preferred transmission corridor. Prior to the
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	<p>identification of this corridor, EWT LP will undertake initial steps for the program. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establishing confidentiality agreements with the communities along the proposed corridor for use and access to confidential community information;</li> <li>b) completing a gap analysis to understand what community values mapping may already exist and how it can be used (for corridor First Nations, Métis and other First Nation communities);</li> <li>c) training community ALOs on the map biography methods;</li> <li>d) understanding community data storage and management capacity;</li> <li>e) identifying elders and individuals within each community with whom LUO and TK interviews should take place; and</li> <li>f) identifying and developing strategies to address challenges to integrating new and existing LUO data sets.</li> </ul>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Summary report on findings of TK/LUO assessment</li> <li>2. A one-day training session for ALOs on map biography methods</li> </ol>

Task #9-Small group community meetings	
Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP will coordinate regular small group meetings with interested Aboriginal communities throughout the project. Where possible, these meetings will coincide with either community visits for the TK/LUO initiatives or with the community Open Houses. These meetings will be used to update and obtain input from Chiefs and Councils and community leadership on the role and responsibilities of ALOs, on alternative alignments and preferred corridors, on TK/LUO studies, on results and recommendations from the environmental impact assessment, on monitoring and restoration programs and to discuss and address emerging issues.</p>
Deliverables	NA

Task #10-Community Open Houses	
Purpose and Description	<p>In parallel with the public consultation program, Open Houses for Aboriginal people will be held in each of the six communities five times throughout the project at key project phases. ALOs from each community will participate in the Open Houses in other communities. With the assistance of the ALOs, off reserve band members will be notified of Open Houses in other native and non-native communities along the corridors. Materials for the Open Houses will be plain language, visually oriented and translated into Ojibway prior to holding the Open Houses. All Open House attendees will be provided with exit surveys in order to understand how successive Open Houses can be improved. Notifications about Open houses will be done through web postings, email, social media, band office posters, newspaper advertisements and radio postings.</p>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 5 Open Houses in 6 Communities each</li> </ol>

Task #11-Project Newsletters	
Purpose and Description	EWT LP will produce three newsletters per year for the duration of the project. These newsletters will be written in plain English and will be visually oriented. The newsletters will also be translated in Ojibway. Newsletters will serve as an ongoing means to communicate project information, to advertise Open House dates and other consultation/input opportunities and to provide updates on project schedules. Newsletters will be distributed across the project area using unaddressed ad-mail and will be distributed to the First Nation community members through the band office and Métis community members through community consultation offices.
Deliverables	1. Plain language / Ojibway translated versions of twelve (12) Project Newsletters

Task #12-Discussion Papers	
Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP will produce a series of discussion papers at key project phases. These will be plain language and graphically oriented and will be made available in both English and Ojibway. Distribution to on-reserve First Nation community members will be through the band offices. These communication materials will also be available for distribution through electronic media and the web.</p> <p>The discussion papers with tentative dates, are proposed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Discussion Paper #1-</b> The Project and the Process for Environmental Assessment (to be published tentatively December, 2013 with consultation period ending February, 2013)</li> <li>• <b>Discussion Paper #2-</b> DRAFT Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessment (to be published tentatively April, 2014 with consultation period ending June, 2014)</li> <li>• <b>Discussion Paper #3-</b> Baseline Environmental Studies and Their Implications (to be published tentatively October, 2014 with consultation period ending December, 2014)</li> <li>• <b>Discussion Paper #4-</b> Selection of a Preferred Alternative for the EWT (to be published tentatively April, 2015 with consultation period ending June, 2015)</li> <li>• <b>Discussion Paper #5-</b> DRAFT Environmental Assessment Report (to be published tentatively December, 2015 with consultation period ending February, 2016)</li> </ul>
Deliverables	1. Plain language / Ojibway translated versions of five (5) Discussion Papers

Task #13-First Nation internal community group meetings	
Purpose and	EWT LP expects that many of the First Nation communities may want to convene groups

Description	of elders, women, youth and land users to discuss the implications of the project on their community and the land and to provide direction to Chief and Council. EWT LP will provide support and resources for the communities to undertake these meetings. Community ALOs will provide logistical assistance where appropriate. At this point, it is difficult to predict how many such meetings will be held. EWT LP has set aside a community consultation events fund to provide resources for these events, including food and beverages. EWT LP will attend these meetings at the request of the community.
Deliverables	NA

Task #14-Undertake TK/LUO research on preferred corridor	
Purpose and Description	<p>The TK/LUO research will focus on the preferred corridor once it has been selected.</p> <p>EWT LP will follow a modified version of the best practice map biography technique pioneered by Terry Tobias in his comprehensive manual, <i>Living Proof: The Essential Data-Collection Guide for Indigenous Use and Occupancy Map Surveys</i> (2009). "Use" of the land involves activities such as hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering sites. "Occupancy" refers to locations where people have lived, used as travel routes and may also include other sites of cultural importance such as burial sites.</p> <p>The focus of the Land Use and Occupancy Mapping process will be to identify areas or features of community interest and significance that need to be avoided by project infrastructure and construction activities. This is a preventive measure. Areas or features where some impacts may be acceptable, but where design and compensation should be used to minimize the effect of impacts will also be identified. Areas and locations where impacts are more acceptable will also be located. EWT LP has budgeted for twelve (12) LUO interviews for each of the six corridor First Nations. An additional twenty five (25) LUO interviews have been planned for the Métis communities and the other First Nations.</p> <p>EWT LP also recognizes the value of gathering traditional knowledge (TK) directly on the land itself. Completing a number of supplemental "field" interviews will help identify features of significance that were not clearly located in the mapping activity. These interviews will also be carried out with members of the communities who have already completed the Land Use Occupancy Mapping process and are likely to have additional value as field interpreters. These field (TK) interviews, with select members of each community along the route, will also help to identify species of interest, interactions between the community and the land, priorities for restoration, and opportunities for monitoring and community follow up. GPS devices will be included in field interviews. A total of four (4) TK interviews have been planned for each of the six corridor First Nations. An additional six (6) TK interviews have been planned for the Métis communities and the other First Nations.</p> <p>Interview guides and protocols will be developed with the assistance of ALOs to ensure that questions and research methods are appropriate for each community.</p> <p>EWT LP proposes to train six (6) additional people to assist in the TK/LUO research. They</p>

	<p>will be trained on the LUO methodologies, the use of methods tools, data compilation and on interview approaches and techniques.</p> <p>The project team with assistance from community ALOs will select study participants based on the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals who are citizens of the participating First Nation</li> <li>Individuals who have used the land to practice their Aboriginal way-of-life</li> <li>People who are familiar with and/or have used the land in the vicinity of the preferred transmission corridor</li> <li>Elders or other community members who hold traditional knowledge</li> </ol> <p>Costs—EWT LP will recompense communities' reasonable participation costs.</p> <p>EWT LP will work with the communities to ensure informed consent, confidentiality, and protection of intellectual property rights for the TK / LUO studies.</p> <p>A report on Aboriginal TK for the project study area along the corridor, including LUO maps will be produced as input to the Environmental Assessment. It is also suggested that a short documentary film on the TK and way-of-life of the First Nation and Métis people of that area be created to visually represent the findings and provide value back to the communities from the process.</p>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TK/ LUO Report</li> <li>Documentary Film</li> </ol>

Task #15-Training for construction and post-construction environmental monitors	
Purpose and Description	<p>EWT will initiate the training of Aboriginal community environmental monitors who will be able to participate and report back to the communities during and after the construction phase of the project. Having trained Aboriginal monitors assisting during these project phases will reduce the likelihood of inadvertent environmental impacts and will reduce the potential community concern about those environmental impacts. It is proposed that eight (8) individuals be trained. This training and preparation will need to commence during the Environmental Assessment phase of the project so that the communities are prepared for the construction phase. The TK research will inform the roles and responsibilities of these monitors.</p>
Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight (8) Environmental Monitors trained</li> <li>Environmental Monitor Handbook</li> </ol>

Task #16-Planning for environmental restoration	
Purpose and	EWT LP is committed to minimizing environmental impacts for this project. There will be



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Description	location and areas where such impacts do occur. EWT LP is planning to develop restoration priorities and programs with Aboriginal community representatives during the Environmental Assessment phase of the project. Four workshops will be held to identify priorities, to outline and select options for restoration and to outline business and participation opportunities for Aboriginal community members to participate in the implementation of restoration plans.
Deliverables	1. Four (4) workshops

**Task #17-Training for Archaeological Monitoring**

Purpose and Description	EWT LP proposes to engage up to six (6) First Nation or Métis archaeological monitors to participate in the identification of archaeological sites, potential project impacts, in mitigation planning and/or in post construction monitoring activities. Many First Nation communities have trained archaeological monitors, especially if they live in an area where there is extensive development. However, there may be the need for additional training to create the opportunity for Aboriginal participation in archaeological assessment. The archaeological monitors may reside in the six First Nation communities along the corridor or could be trained individuals from other communities.
Deliverables	1. Engagement of six (6) archaeological monitors

**Task #18-Capacity development and assistance**

Purpose and Description	There will be a series of capacity development opportunities throughout the project lifecycle. In addition to training and orientation options listed above (for ALOs and TK/LUO assistants) resources will be set aside should communities need resources for independent technical reviews, for external employment training, for costs associated with project administration and for travel costs to participate in key project events.
Deliverables	NA

**Task #19-Reporting and data management**

Purpose and Description	<p>EWT LP will use consultation contact database software to record all consultation records including emails, phone calls, comment cards, survey results, personal communication, web site comment boxes, written submissions, notifications, social media blasts, media, newsletters, Open House attendance sheets and other input received.</p> <p>EWT LP will produce a detailed record of Aboriginal consultation for the both the Terms of Reference Phase of the EA and the EA itself. This record of consultation will include a list all consultation efforts and activities (contact lists, notifications, meetings and</p>
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## Consultation and Communications Plan - Confidential

	meeting minutes where applicable, open houses, TK and LUO data where appropriate, newsletters, discussion papers, communications materials, media, web site content, online surveys and comments, social media blasts and advertising). This record will include a summary of generalized comments and how they are dispositioned in the EA process. This record of consultation will include both public and Aboriginal consultation programs.
Deliverables	Consultation database, 2 records of consultation (Terms of Reference and the Environmental Assessment).

Task #20-Project Administration	
Purpose and Description	EWT LP will develop the materials for all meetings with interested aboriginal communities. EWT LP will attend all project meetings with aboriginal communities. EWT will facilitate all of these meetings, unless a community member would like to take that role. Our consultation activities will actively promote the development of relationships between EWT LP and Aboriginal communities in and around the project area. EWT LP project partners will be in attendance at events throughout the project cycle. EWT LP will manage the consultation process as a whole with direct and ongoing assistance from community-based Aboriginal Liaison Officers.
Deliverables	

Task #21- Coordination and Information Sharing with the Crown	
Purpose and Description	<p>Close coordination and information sharing with representatives of the Crown will be necessary to ensure that the Crown is advised in a timely manner of any potential adverse impacts of the Project on existing or asserted Aboriginal or Treaty rights and the manner in which these impacts have been avoided or otherwise managed. At a minimum, EWT LP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· keep detailed records of all its activities in relation to fulfilling its delegated responsibility in relation to the Project, and share these records and documents with the representatives of the Crown upon request;</li> <li>· provide Crown representatives with timely notice of any mailings to, or meetings with, the representatives of any Aboriginal community; and</li> <li>· provide Crown representatives with summary reports or regular briefings on all of its activities in relation to the duty to consult, excluding activities related to its private business arrangements between EWT LP and an Aboriginal community, unless the arrangement is directed at mitigating or compensating for any impacts of the Project on Aboriginal or Treaty rights or asserted rights.</li> </ul>
Deliverables	Briefings and reports to the Crown as required

**Expected outcomes**

The consultation work plan outlined by EWT LP is specifically designed to have the following outcomes:

- Encourage and develop positive working relationships between EWT LP and local/regional Aboriginal communities
- Build a consultation program that is accepted by the identified communities
- Identify challenges and issues early in the process so that they can be addressed before the project is too far along
- Create numerous opportunities for input and discussion to enable participation from interested communities
- Identify sites and areas of high environmental and community significance and avoid or reduce impacts to those areas
- Increase the capacity of interested Aboriginal communities to participate in the Environmental Assessment Process and in spin off opportunities such as monitoring and site restoration
- Training, education, business and employment opportunities for local community members
- Capture Traditional Knowledge and Land use and Occupancy data for the ongoing use of Aboriginal communities
- Provide a means to appropriately share TK process outcomes with communities
- Build relationships between and among local/regional Aboriginal communities
- Prevent problems and serious issues from arising – this work plan is focused on conflict prevention rather than conflict resolution
- Increased economic benefits for partnering First Nation communities
- A clear understanding of impacts and associated need for accommodation and compensation
- The creation and benefit and value for multiple parties
- A well-documented, thorough record of consultation that meets the needs of Crown's Duty to Consult, the Ministry of the Environment's EA requirements

END OF DOCUMENT

**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**  
**EXHIBIT 10**  
**FIRST NATION AND MÉTIS CONSULTATION**  
**Appendix 10B**  
**HONI Bruce to Milton MOU**

# MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ONTARIO  
AS REPRESENTED BY  
THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(THE “MINISTER”)**

and

**HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.  
 (“HONI”)**

**(TOGETHER, THE “PARTIES”)**

**WHEREAS** HONI is proposing to construct a transmission reinforcement project from the Bruce Nuclear Generating Station to Milton, Ontario, defined as the “Project” below;

**AND WHEREAS** planning for the Project is already underway;

**AND WHEREAS** the Project is subject to a variety of Crown decision-making and regulatory processes;

**AND WHEREAS** the Project and Crown decisions in relation thereto may trigger a constitutional duty to consult Aboriginal peoples, defined as the “S. 35 Duty” below;

**AND WHEREAS** the Crown and HONI recognize the consultation efforts that each has already undertaken in furtherance of any S. 35 Duty;

**AND WHEREAS** it is helpful to clarify the respective roles of the Crown and HONI in relation to fulfilling any S. 35 Duty;

**NOW THEREFORE** the Parties agree as follows:

## **Definitions**

1. In this MOU,
  - a. “Crown” means Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario;
  - b. “Minister” means the Minister of Energy, and includes any official acting under his authority;

- c. “MOU” means this memorandum of understanding;
- d. “Plan” is the plan to consult Aboriginal communities prepared pursuant to this MOU, dealing with the period from the date of this MOU forward;
- e. “Project” refers to HONI’s Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement Project;
- f. “S. 35 Duty” means any duty the Crown may have to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate Aboriginal peoples in relation to the Project flowing from Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*; and
- g. “Statutory Duty” means any obligation that HONI has to consult the public including Aboriginal peoples in relation to the Project, pursuant to provincial legislation.

### **Purpose**

- 2. The purpose of this MOU is to set out the respective responsibilities of the Crown and HONI for carrying out the S. 35 Duty that may arise in relation to the Project and how both Parties will work together.

### **Responsibilities of the Crown and HONI**

- 3. The Parties acknowledge that the Crown bears any S. 35 Duty that may be owed in relation to the Project.
- 4. The Parties acknowledge that HONI is responsible for carrying out the procedural aspects of any S. 35 Duty that may be owed in relation to the Project, that are delegated to it by the Crown.
- 5. Rosalyn Lawrence, Assistant Deputy Minister, Office of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, has primary management responsibility on behalf of the Minister in relation to the matters addressed in this MOU; Hillary Thatcher, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, has day-to-day responsibility on behalf of the Minister for the matters addressed in this MOU; and Peter Landmann, Counsel, Ministry of Energy Legal Branch, has day-to-day responsibility on behalf of the Minister for the legal aspects of the matters addressed in this MOU.
- 6. Peter Gregg, Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, has primary management responsibility on behalf of HONI in relation to the matters addressed in this MOU; Mike Sheehan, Vice-President, Facilities and Real Estate, has day to day responsibility for all HONI activities associated therewith; and Marcie Zajdeman,



Senior Legal Counsel, or her designate, has responsibility on behalf of HONI for the legal aspects of the matters addressed in this MOU.

### **Fulfillment of any S. 35 Duty in relation to the Project**

7. The Parties acknowledge that any S. 35 Duty may be fulfilled by:
  - a. the Minister, Ministry of Energy officials and agents, other Crown ministers and their officials and agents, including boards, tribunals and other Crown regulatory bodies and decision-makers; and
  - b. HONI, as set out in this MOU.
8. The Parties acknowledge that any S. 35 Duty is to be fulfilled by the Crown and HONI in the course of complying with existing regulatory regimes to which the Project is subject, and that:
  - a. HONI, to the extent reasonably possible, will inform relevant decision-makers under such regimes of the steps taken both by itself and the Crown to comply with any S. 35 Duty;
  - b. to the extent they bear a S. 35 duty, the relevant Crown decision-makers will take the steps appropriate to satisfy themselves in relation to the S. 35 duty before granting any approvals, permits or authorizations under such regimes.

### **Responsibilities of HONI and the Crown**

9. Subject to section 10, HONI will be responsible for the following procedural aspects of the S. 35 duty:
  - a. preparing and executing a consultation plan that sets out how HONI will fulfill its responsibilities under this MOU during the period from the date of this MOU forward;
  - b. filing documents, attending regulatory hearings and making both written and oral submissions, as appropriate, regarding the fulfillment of any S. 35 Duty by the Crown and by HONI;
  - c. attempting to build positive relationships with Aboriginal communities in the area of the Project;
  - d. giving notice to Aboriginal communities regarding the Project;
  - e. informing Aboriginal communities about the Project;

- f. explaining to Aboriginal communities the regulatory and approval processes that apply to the Project;
  - g. offering Aboriginal communities assistance, including financial assistance, as appropriate, to participate in the regulatory and approval processes for the Project;
  - h. meeting with and receiving and considering correspondence from Aboriginal communities to determine whether they have concerns regarding the potential impact of the Project on their Aboriginal or Treaty rights, asserted rights or associated interests, or any other concerns or issues regarding the Project;
  - i. where appropriate, discussing with Aboriginal communities potential accommodation, including mitigation, of potential impacts on their Aboriginal or Treaty rights, asserted rights or associated interests regarding the Project, in consultation with the Crown;
  - j. where appropriate, developing and proposing appropriate accommodation measures, in consultation with the Crown, for decisions-makers and regulatory agencies to consider;
  - k. recording in detail all activities undertaken in relation to fulfilling any S. 35 Duty in relation to the Project, and
  - l. all ancillary activities associated with fulfilling the responsibilities of HONI under this MOU.
10. Notwithstanding paragraph 9 above, a ministry with an approval role for the Project, or any responsible official, agent, decision-maker or regulatory body of the Crown, may participate in the matters enumerated therein as may be required.
11. The Crown will be responsible for the following aspects of any S. 35 Duty in relation to the Project:
- a. the determination of the Aboriginal communities to be consulted in relation to the Project;
  - b. the preliminary and ongoing assessment of the depth of consultation required with the Aboriginal communities identified;
  - c. satisfying itself that the consultation process in relation to the Project has been adequate;

- d. the determination of appropriate accommodation of the established rights and asserted rights of Aboriginal communities in relation to the Project, where accommodation may be required.
12. Notwithstanding sections 9 and 11, neither the Crown nor HONI shall be taken as having agreed, or conceded, that any matter set out therein is, under the Constitution of Canada, a mandatory aspect or requirement of the S. 35 Duty, nor that a particular aspect of consultation is an aspect of the S. 35 Duty that cannot be carried out by Hydro One.
13. Notwithstanding section 11:
- a. HONI shall, upon request, lend assistance to the Minister by:
    - i. providing documentation or other available information, or undertaking research on any subject related to the Project, and providing such documentation, information or research to the Minister; and
    - ii. making submissions and presenting records and other appropriate evidence of activities undertaken by the Crown and HONI to fulfill any S. 35 Duty of the Crown in relation to the Project.
  - b. HONI may, upon request, lend assistance to the Minister in the fulfillment of the S. 35 Duty by obtaining Aboriginal law advice directly related to the Project and sharing the said legal advice with the Minister, however HONI and the Minister do not waive solicitor-client privilege, but may share such legal advice in recognition of the possibility of being named as joint respondents or defendants in legal proceedings in connection to the Project.

### **Record Keeping and Information Sharing**

- 14. HONI will keep detailed records of all its activities in relation to fulfilling any S. 35 Duty in relation to the Project, and share the said records with the Minister upon request.
- 15. HONI also agrees to share its plans, reports or other documentation compiled in respect of any S. 35 Duty relating to the Project, upon request.
- 16. HONI will advise the Minister in a timely manner of any potential adverse impact of the Project on existing or asserted Aboriginal or Treaty rights of which it becomes aware.
- 17. HONI will provide the Minister with timely notice of any mailings to, or meetings with, the representatives of any Aboriginal community that might deal with any matter relevant to the fulfillment of any S. 35 Duty.

18. HONI will provide the Minister with timely notice before taking positions or making appearances before judicial, quasi-judicial or regulatory tribunals or boards, or meeting with officials with capacity to make regulatory decisions, or before filing or making written submissions to any such tribunal, board, agency or official, in relation to matters relevant to the fulfillment of any S. 35 Duty.
19. HONI will provide the Minister with summary reports or briefings on all of its activities in relation to fulfilling any S. 35 Duty and Statutory Duty, as may be requested by the Minister.
20. HONI will, for the Minister's information, provide the Minister updates and materials falling into the categories referred in sections 14 to 19, insofar as they relate to fulfilling any Statutory Duty.
21. Sections 14 to 20 do not apply in respect of a private business arrangement between HONI and an Aboriginal community, unless the arrangement is directed at mitigating or compensating for any impacts of the Project on Aboriginal or Treaty rights or asserted rights.
22. The Minister will share information received from HONI with other Ontario ministries and regulatory agencies, as appropriate.
23. The Minister will share with HONI records of Crown activities in relation to fulfilling any S. 35 Duty in relation to the Project, as required to ensure that HONI can fulfill its obligations pursuant to this MOU.

### **Consultation Plan**

24. HONI will prepare the Plan and present it to the Minister within 30 days of the execution of this MOU.
25. The Plan shall set out in detail the manner in which HONI proposes to carry out its responsibilities under this MOU, including particularly under section 9, from the date of this MOU forward, such Plan to include the identification of all significant steps and a timetable for their completion, including, for example, a description of:
  - a. the steps remaining to complete the consultations undertaken to satisfy any S. 35 Duty that arises in the application under s. 92 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act*;
  - b. the steps for carrying out the consultations required to satisfy any S. 35 Duty that arises in the Environmental Assessment required under the *Environmental Assessment Act*;

- c. the steps for carrying out the consultations required to satisfy any S. 35 Duty that arises in the permitting process under the *Public Lands Act*.
26. For greater certainty the list of regulatory steps in section 25 is not exhaustive of all the permits, approvals and authorizations that may trigger the S. 35 Duty to consult.
27. The Parties acknowledge that the requirements for satisfying any S. 35 Duty in the context of a statutory process applicable to the Project are within the jurisdiction of the ministry, board, agency or decision-maker having responsibility to administer that statute, and therefore:
- a. it is for the responsible ministry, board, agency or decision-maker to satisfy itself in relation to the Crown's S. 35 duty within the context of its approval, permit or authorization powers; and
  - b. the content of the Plan shall reflect, and is subordinate to, the procedures and decisions of the responsible ministry, board, agency or decision-maker.

### **Coordination**

28. The responsibilities outlined in this MOU shall be carried out, to the extent possible, in a coordinated manner so as to avoid duplication of effort by Aboriginal communities, HONI, the Minister, and provincial ministries, boards and agencies.
29. With respect to internal government coordination among Ontario ministries, boards and agencies fulfilling the S. 35 Duty and the Statutory duty, the Parties acknowledge the intent of the Minister to use existing interministerial committees and also to establish additional mechanisms, as necessary, to ensure coordination of Project approvals within government.
30. HONI agrees to provide information and, where requested, attend meetings of the committees or other mechanisms referred to in section 29.

### **General**

31. This MOU may be amended in writing at any time by agreement of the Parties.
32. This MOU may be terminated at any time by the Minister, or upon the agreement of the Parties.
33. This MOU shall terminate upon the later of:

- a. the completion of all regulatory approvals, permits and other authorizations and the exhaustion of any appeals or judicial proceedings in relation to the Project; or
- d. the completion of construction and entry into service of the Project.

<p><b>Hydro One Networks Inc.</b></p>    <p>Per: _____  Laura Formusa  President &amp; Chief Executive Officer</p>	<p><b>HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ONTARIO, as represented by the Minister of Energy</b></p>    <p>Per: _____  Peter Wallace  Deputy Minister</p>
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**PART B**  
**PLAN FOR THE EAST-WEST TIE LINE**  
**EXHIBIT 10**  
**FIRST NATION AND MÉTIS CONSULTATION**  
**Appendix 10C**  
**Land Claims**



## **Appendix 10C - Preliminary Assessment of Aboriginal Claims in the Project Area**

EWT LP has completed a preliminary assessment of specific First Nation claims in the Project area that may affect the development of the Project either because (a) they are ongoing; (b) they have been recently settled but the results of the settlement may not yet be included in public sources of secondary information; or (c) the claim related to a linear facility, e.g., a road, hydro line or railway. These specific claims have identified based on a review of publicly available governmental resources and do not include claims that have yet to be submitted, or claims that have been submitted but have not been published by the relevant governmental authority. The list is not exhaustive and EWT LP will work with Aboriginal communities to update this list as the Project progresses.<sup>1</sup>

### **Federal Specific Claims<sup>2</sup>**

Claimant	Claim Name	Current Status & Description	Key Dates (yyyy/mm/dd)
Fort William (BAND-187)	Hydro Right-of-Way	Concluded File Closed  Alleged unlawful expropriation of lands for Hydro Right-of-way and inadequate compensation	- Research Start Date : 1996/05/03 - File Closed: 2000/11/01
Fort William (BAND-187)	Railway	In Negotiations Active Negotiations  Alleged wrongful expropriation and breach of fiduciary obligations to the FN when the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company expropriated 1600 acres in 1905.	- Research Start Date : 1998/06/03 - Date Legal Opinion Signed: 2001/04/26 - Date Litigation Became Active : 2003/02/06 - Canada Offered to Negotiate: 2008/10/16 - Claimant Agreed to Negotiate: 2009/02/09

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<sup>1</sup> EWT notes that in recent correspondence between the Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (“RSMIN”) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, the RSMIN reminded representatives that it had submitted a specific claim to reinstate its Treaty Rights under the Robinson-Superior Treat. The Project lies within the lands described in this Treaty (see <https://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents/50340/50340E.pdf>).

<sup>2</sup> Status Report on Specific Claims, report as of 2012/10/17, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Claimant	Claim Name	Current Status & Description	Key Dates (yyyy/mm/dd)
Fort William (BAND-187)	Mining Location (Surrender Project)	<p>In Negotiations Active Negotiations</p> <p>The FN alleges that the surrender of the mining locations is invalid; the FN only intended to surrender mining rights; the Crown failed to carry out any valuation of the lands; the 120 acres were undervalued; and the conditions of the sale were not carried out.</p>	<p>- Date Claim Filed: 2008/10/16 - Claimant Agreed to Negotiate: 2012/03/14 - Date Legal Opinion Signed: 2009/02/20 - Canada Offered to Negotiate: 2011/05/16</p>
Long Lake No.58 First Nation (BAND-184)	Robinson Superior Treaty	<p>Concluded No Lawful Obligation Found</p> <p>Alleged that ancestors never adhered to Robinson Superior treaty of 1850, and still retain aboriginal title to lands covered by it. Not submitted to DIAND as either Comprehensive or Specific claim. Given to SCB for research only. Concluded that there was no lawful obligation under the Comp. claim policy and the bands were advised that they could formally submit the claim under the Specific Claims Policy. 8 claimants involved: Pays Plat FN, Sand Point FN, Whitesand FN, Rocky Bay FN, Pic Mobert FN, Red Rock FN, Ojibways of the Pic River.</p>	<p>- Date Litigation Became Active : 1984/08/21 - Research Start Date : 1985/07/04 - Date Legal Opinion Signed: 1989/02/13 - Not Accepted for Negotiations: 1989/08/14</p>

Claimant	Claim Name	Current Status & Description	Key Dates (yyyy/mm/dd)
Pays Plat (BAND-191)	Highway	<p>Settled Settled Through Negotiations</p> <p>Alleged Canada breached its fiduciary duty by allowing the expropriation of 8.25 acres of reserve land for a road right-of-way in 1933, and approximately 17 acres for a second expropriation in the 1950s. Reversionary issues. The land in question was reserved for the FN under the terms of the Robinson-Superior Treaty.</p>	<p>- Date Claim Filed: 2008/10/16 - Date Legal Opinion Signed: 2009/02/17 - Canada Offered to Negotiate: 2011/06/29 - Settlement Signed by Claimant: 2012/06/20 - Settlement Signed by Canada: 2012/09/25</p>
Pays Plat (BAND-191)	Railway Right-of-Way	<p>Concluded No Lawful Obligation Found</p> <p>Allege illegally obtained patent and sale to Canadian Pacific Railway of invalidly expropriated 25.05 acres of IR# 51 for a railway Right-of-Way and Wye intersection in 1912. Failure to minimally impair the FN's use; to provide reversionary interest in the lands; and to obtain adequate compensation.</p>	<p>- Date Claim Filed: 2008/10/16 - Date Legal Opinion Signed: 2009/01/05 - Not Accepted for Negotiations: 2010/05/28</p>
Pays Plat (BAND-191)	Treaty Boundary	<p>Other Active Litigation</p> <p>Alleged FN has not received its lawful land entitlement under the Robinson Superior Treaty. Alleged that the acreage of reserve land surveyed in 1885 was established at an arbitrary minimum.</p>	<p>- Research Start Date : 2001/02/15 - Date Litigation Became Active : 2007/12/07</p>

Claimant	Claim Name	Current Status & Description	Key Dates (yyyy/mm/dd)
Pic Mobert (BAND-195)	Reserve Allocation	<p>Other Active Litigation</p> <p>FN alleges their right to reserve land under the Robinson-Superior treaty has not been fulfilled. Additionally, the FN alleges fiduciary obligation breaches by DIAND relating to negotiations with Ontario to purchase reserve land for the Band in 1922.</p>	<p>- Research Start Date : 2004/06/09</p> <p>- Date Litigation Became Active : 2007/12/07</p>
Michipicoten (BAND-225)	Ontario Hydro Right of Way	<p>Concluded File Closed</p> <p>FN alleges unlawful expropriation and inadequate compensation for 70 acres of I.R. 49 taken in 1968, by Ontario Hydro for a Hydro right-of-way. The land in question was set aside for the FN under the terms of the Robinson-Superior Treaty.</p>	<p>- File Closed: 2001/06/13</p>

### **Current Provincial Claims<sup>3</sup>**

First Nation	Pays Plat
Location	Between Nipigon and Schreiber
Claim Type	Land and Larger Land Base
Status	Accepted by Ontario for Negotiations
Overview	<p>In August 1991, the federal and provincial governments and six First Nations signed the Land and Larger Land Base Negotiations Framework Agreement. The framework agreement committed the parties to negotiate agreements to provide either a reserve land base for landless First Nations or to expand the size of existing reserves to accommodate housing, economic development and other needs. Pays Plat First Nation is a signatory to the Land and Larger Land Base Framework Agreement.</p> <p>In 2009, an agreement-in-principle (AIP) was signed by the federal and provincial governments and the Pays Plat First Nation. The AIP commits the parties to negotiating a Final Agreement that would provide for the addition of approximately 16.5 square kilometres of Crown land to the Pays Plat Reserve. The negotiation of the Final Agreement pursuant to the 2009 AIP is proceeding.</p>

First Nation	Pic Mobert
Location	Between Marathon and White River
Claim Type	Land and Larger Land Base
Status	Accepted by Ontario for Negotiations
Overview	<p>In August 1991, the federal and provincial governments and six First Nations signed the Land and Larger Land Base Negotiations Framework Agreement. The Framework Agreement committed the parties to negotiate agreements to provide either a reserve land base for landless First Nations or to expand the size of existing reserves to accommodate housing, economic development and other needs. Pic Mobert First Nation is a signatory to the 1991 Land and Larger Land Base Framework Agreement. In 2003, an agreement-in-principle (AIP) was signed by the federal and provincial governments and the Pic Mobert First Nation.</p> <p>The AIP commits the parties to negotiating a final agreement that would provide for the addition of approximately 16 square kilometres of Crown land to the Pic Mobert Reserve. The negotiation of the final agreement pursuant to the 2002 AIP is proceeding.</p>

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<sup>3</sup> Current Claims and Land-Related Negotiations as of September 2012, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, Ontario

**PART C**  
**OTHER FACTORS**

## **PART C – OTHER FACTORS**

At the heart of the Ontario Energy Board's (the "Board's") policy on transmission development and the designation proceeding, is the core principle of providing benefits to rate payers. As a whole, EWT LP's development plan satisfies the Board's core principle. It encompasses all of the essential elements of a successful plan. Of particular note are the following four factors: (i) detailed knowledge and experience of the Project area; (ii) plan for broadly based public support or "social license" for the development, construction and operating the new East-West Tie Line; (iii) equity based Aboriginal participation; and (iv) plan for early consultation with landowners.

### **Experience and Knowledge**

- EWT LP possesses intimate and detailed knowledge of the physical characteristics of the Project area and the electrical systems in that area, positive relationships with local and Aboriginal communities and experience gained in developing the most significant transmission projects constructed in Ontario. Together, these strengths put EWT LP in the advantageous position of being able to identify and overcome, in a cost-effective and efficient manner, challenges that the Project may encounter.
- As a new entity, EWT LP was purposefully formed to bring together: the six First Nation communities most directly affected by the development of the Project (the "Participating First Nations"), through their partnership in Bamkushwada LP ("BLP"), Great Lakes Power Transmission EWT LP ("GLPT-EWT") and Hydro One Inc. ("Hydro One"). The partners of EWT LP, and applicable partner related entities, will act as one and employ their collective knowledge and expertise to develop the Project.
- BLP, through the Participating First Nations, possesses intimate knowledge of the local geography and climate and the traditional land use activities in the Project area, because the Project area is located entirely within the traditional territories of the Participating First Nations. This traditional and local knowledge is critical in the development of the Project. It will enable EWT LP to plan routing, construction, operations and maintenance activities in a manner that is efficient and mindful of any potential impacts. Possessing this knowledge at the very outset of development makes the development process more efficient, resulting in savings to ratepayers.
- GLPT-EWT is an affiliate of Great Lakes Power Transmission LP ("GLPTLP") – a licensed Ontario transmitter that operates a Northern Ontario facility that extends north from Sault St. Marie, Ontario to Wawa and east from Sault St. Marie to HONI's Mississauga TS. GLPTLP has direct knowledge and experience in developing, operating and maintaining transmission facilities in the proximity of the Project area. In conditions similar to those in the Project area, GLPTLP has designed, permitted and constructed one



1 of the longest electricity transmission lines built in Ontario in recent years, the 164 km  
2 230 kV overhead line between Sault St. Marie and HONI's Wawa transmission station  
3 (the "Transmission Reinforcement Project"). Furthermore, GLPT-EWT, as part of  
4 Brookfield's power and utilities group, will be able to draw on world-wide and world-  
5 class expertise and significant capital resources to develop and ultimately construct the  
6 Project.

- 7 • Hydro One, through its subsidiary Hydro One Networks Inc. ("HONI"), owns and  
8 operates the existing East-West Tie Line and the transmission stations to which the  
9 Project will connect. Post designation, EWT LP, through HONI, will draw as necessary  
10 on this direct knowledge and experience. EWT LP will also benefit from HONI's  
11 experience as the owner and operator of 96 percent of Ontario's transmission system and  
12 as the developer and operator of the Bruce-to-Milton Transmission Line – Ontario's most  
13 recent and significant transmission project.

#### 14 **Public Acceptance – Social Licence**

- 15 • Public attitudes to new transmission, and energy projects in general, have changed  
16 dramatically since the existing East-West Tie Line was constructed. As demonstrated by  
17 recently abandoned energy projects, gaining public acceptance is a key challenge that  
18 must be solved. It is unlikely that even the most innovatively engineered project will be  
19 built unless it also achieves its "social licence" from landowners, municipalities, federal  
20 and provincial, the public and First Nations and Métis communities. A designated  
21 transmitter cannot assume, as a given, that a "social licence" to develop, construct and  
22 operate the Project will be obtained.
- 23 • EWT LP's approach is to coordinate routing, environmental studies and technical designs  
24 with its consultation process to build public acceptance. It has chosen not to design the  
25 Project first and then consult later. EWT LP believes that this distinction is the difference  
26 between a development process designed to successfully achieve public acceptance and  
27 one that will be plagued by public opposition and confusion.
- 28 • EWT LP recognizes this reality. EWT LP's structure and purpose is based on achieving  
29 the "social license". BLP has a unique perspective in this regard, with the Participating  
30 First Nations having been both consultor and consultee in power and infrastructure  
31 developments in the Project area. As a result, BLP is particularly sensitive to the  
32 challenges in the consultation process, especially with respect to First Nations and Métis  
33 communities. BLP has advised and will continue to advise on the appropriate  
34 consultation strategy for the Project, which will generally engage First Nations and Métis  
35 communities and other local communities in the Project development process. This will  
36 in turn facilitate EWT LP's permitting processes and add to the efficiency of its  
37 development efforts.

- More generally, EWT LP has also developed a comprehensive consultation plan to engage local and Aboriginal stakeholders. Based on clear guiding principles, EWT LP's plan has clear milestones and specific tasks and deliverables coincident with the critical stages in the environmental assessment process. EWT LP's plan also involves an initial assessment of public attitudes toward the Project and a total of sixty open house sessions (equally covering both local and Aboriginal consultation) conducted at a number of locations in the Project area.

### **Aboriginal Participation - Equity**

- The Participating First Nations exercised their free commercial choice to organize as BLP and to be an equal partner in EWT LP. As an equal partner, BLP will share equally in EWT LP's return on equity; have a leadership role in the development, construction and operation of the Project; and thus, have control over work that will directly affect the Participating First Nations traditional territories.
- In asserting their desire to participate in both the governance and economics of the Project, the Participating First Nations selected their partners and developed a partnership based on trust, respect and equality. Such a relationship cannot be replicated without first taking the time necessary to establish mutual trust and respect; and even then, there is no assurance that any other parties could establish the same degree of mutual trust and respect that EWT LP and the Participating First Nations now enjoy. Indeed, the relationship is not simply a product of time, but also the result of a commitment to shared values. For transmitters that have not made similar participation arrangements, there is a real risk they will not be able to do so, or that they will only be able to do so if they first take a similar amount of time to develop the necessary relationships, and then only if their vision for the Project aligns with that of the Participating First Nations. The initiative already undertaken by EWT LP in this regard cannot be underestimated.
- Because EWT LP is exposed to the risk of cost disallowance for permitting delays and cost-overruns during development, the Participating First Nations have an incentive to ensure that EWT LP's plans for routing, consultation and environmental review are comprehensive and properly managed. These shared risks help to ensure the Project is developed cost-effectively and in adherence to the Project schedule. This, in turn, is in the ratepayers' interest.

### **Land Acquisition**

- EWT LP has also planned to meet with landowners early in the Project. The availability of land on which to site the new line will be critical to the success of the Project. EWT LP has planned to meet with land owners so that it can identify and evaluate potential routes with the benefit of their input and with a view to reaching voluntary settlements. This approach ultimately benefits ratepayers because it reduces the risk of

1           having to return to the Board after leave to construct has been granted to seek  
2           expropriation of land rights, a time consuming and expensive process.

3    **Conclusion**

4    EWT LP's plan is one that draws on extensive experience and knowledge and that recognizes the  
5    importance of broad public support, Aboriginal participation and working effectively with  
6    landowners. These factors, coupled with EWT LP's pursuit of technical innovation while  
7    prudently striking the balance between progressing expeditiously and realistically in the pace of  
8    development, are the parameters necessary for a successful development plan.

# **GLOSSARY**

### **Glossary of Terms**

“**AACI**” means the Accredited Appraiser Canadian Institute.

“**AANDC**” means Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

“**AECOM**” means AECOM Canada Ltd.

“**AFUDC**” means allowance for funds used during construction.

“**ALT A**” means EWT LP’s single circuit design alternative.

“**ALT B**” means EWT LP’s single circuit design with CRS alternative.

“**Altus**” means Altus Group Inc.

“**BC Hydro**” means the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

“**BIH**” means Brookfield Infrastructure Holdings (Canada) Inc.

“**BLP**” means Bamkushwada LP.

“**Board**” means the Ontario Energy Board.

“**Brookfield Infrastructure**” means Brookfield Infrastructure Partners LP.

“**Brookfield Utilities Group**” means Brookfield Infrastructure Partners LP’s Brookfield Power and Utilities Group.

“**Consultation Plan**” means EWT LP’s public and First Nations and Métis consultation plan titled “Consultation and Communications Plan for the East-West Tie Line Electricity Transmission Project”.

“**Cross-Sound Cable**” means Cross-Sound Cable Company, LLC.

“**CRS Report**” means the Power Engineers report titled “Benefits and Concerns with the Use of CRS Structures on HV/EHV Transmission Lines”.

“**CRS**” means cross-rope suspension.

“**CWIP**” means construction work in progress.

“**EA Act**” means the *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ontario).

“**EAAB**” means the Ministry of the Environment’s Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch.

“**Gitchi Animki**” means the Gitchi Animki Hydroelectric Project.

“**GLPT**” means Great Lakes Power Transmission Inc.

“**GLPT-EWT**” means Great Lakes Power Transmission EWT LP.

“**GLPTLP**” means Great Lakes Power Transmission LP.

“**HONI Study**” means HONI’s June 4, 2010 study of a proposed new East-West Tie line.

“**HONI**” means Hydro One Networks Inc.

“**Hydro One**” means Hydro One Inc.

“**IESO**” means the Independent Electricity System Operator.

“**IESO Study**” means the August 18, 2011 IESO feasibility study for reinforcing the East-West Tie line.

“**Kiewit**” means Kiewit Corporation.

“**LACP**” means land acquisition compensation principles.

“**LUP**” means land use permits.

“**MNR**” means the Ministry of Natural Resources.

“**MOE**” means the Ministry of the Environment.

“**MOU**” means memorandum of understanding.

“**NERC**” means the North America Electric Reliability Corporation.

“**Nipigon**” means the Township of Nipigon.

“**NPCC**” means the Northeast Power Coordinating Council.

“**OEB Act**” means the *Ontario Energy Board Act*.

“**Off-Grid Communities**” means communities currently reliant on local diesel-fuelled electricity generation facilities.

“**OPA**” means the Ontario Power Authority.

“**OPGW**” means optical ground wire.

**“Participating First Nations”** means Red Rock Indian Band, Pays Plat First Nation, Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, Pic Mobert First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation and Fort William First Nation.

**“Pays Plat”** means Pays Plat First Nation.

**“Pic River”** means Pic River First Nation.

**“Power Engineers”** means Power Engineers Inc.

**“PRDC”** means the Pic River Development Corporation.

**“Project Team”** means EWT LP’s internal and external resources, including its partners, their related entities, and its third party contractors.

**“Project”** means the proposed East-West Tie Line.

**“Quanta”** means Quanta Services Group.

**“REF B”** means modified reference-based design.

**“Reference Option Report”** means the Power Engineers report titled “Engineer’s Report on the EWT Transmission Line OEB Reference Option”.

**“Reference-Based Design”** means EWT LP’s proposed design for the Project based on the Board’s Reference Option.

**“RoW”** means right-of-way.

**“SVS”** means Shared Value Solutions Ltd.

**“Transmission Reinforcement Project”** means GLPTLP’s 164 km 230 kV overhead line between Sault Ste. Marie and Wawa.

**“TS”** means transmission station.

**“Umbata Falls”** means Umbata Falls GS.

**“Valard”** means Valard Construction LP.

**“WETT”** means Wind Energy Transmission of Texas.