

Decision Note
Department of Environment and Climate Change

Title: Funding Request for Norris Arm North Regional Waste Management Facility

Decision/Direction Required:

Whether to consider a funding request from CRSB for the design and construction of a new lined landfill cell (Cell #4) at the Norris Arm North Regional Waste Management Facility.

Background and Current Status:

- The Provincial Solid Waste Management Strategy (PSWMS), released in 2002 to achieve province-wide modern waste management, outlined a regional approach whereby regional authorities with representation from local communities would coordinate the delivery of waste management services within designated regions. Regional service boards (RSBs), which provide these services on a cost-recovery basis, were developed for this purpose.
- Central Regional Service Board (CRSB) was established in 2008 to operate a waste management system in Central Region. CRSB owns and operates the Norris Arm Regional Waste Management Facility (WMF), which includes a lined landfill, leachate collection/treatment, public drop-off, administration building, garage, household hazardous waste, and recycling facilities. CRSB also owns and operates seven local transfer stations strategically located across the region.
- The overall landfill design includes 10 lined cells, with a total capacity of approximately 50 years. The first lined landfill cell (Cell #1) was constructed in 2010. A second cell (Cell #2) was constructed in 2016.
- In 2018, Western Regional Service Board (WRSB) began transporting municipal solid waste from their region to the regional landfill at Norris Arm North. This has resulted in a significant increase of waste disposed of at the regional landfill from the initial design.
- In 2020, construction of a new cell (Cell #3) began. This cell was 100% funded through Gas Tax (now Canada Community Building Fund (CCBF)). CRSB was initially expected to contribute \$1M towards construction of Cell #3. However, CRSB had an issue with stockpiled wood waste at the regional WMF and their transfer stations, which was deemed a fire hazard. Following discussions, it was agreed that ECC would fully fund Cell #3 construction (through Gas Tax). [REDACTED]
- The original Cell #3 project was valued at \$4,245,235.50 (plus HST). However, substantial change orders were required due to issues encountered with the topography at the site. The construction required significantly more excavation and removal of unsuitable material, and importation of suitable fill material. [REDACTED]

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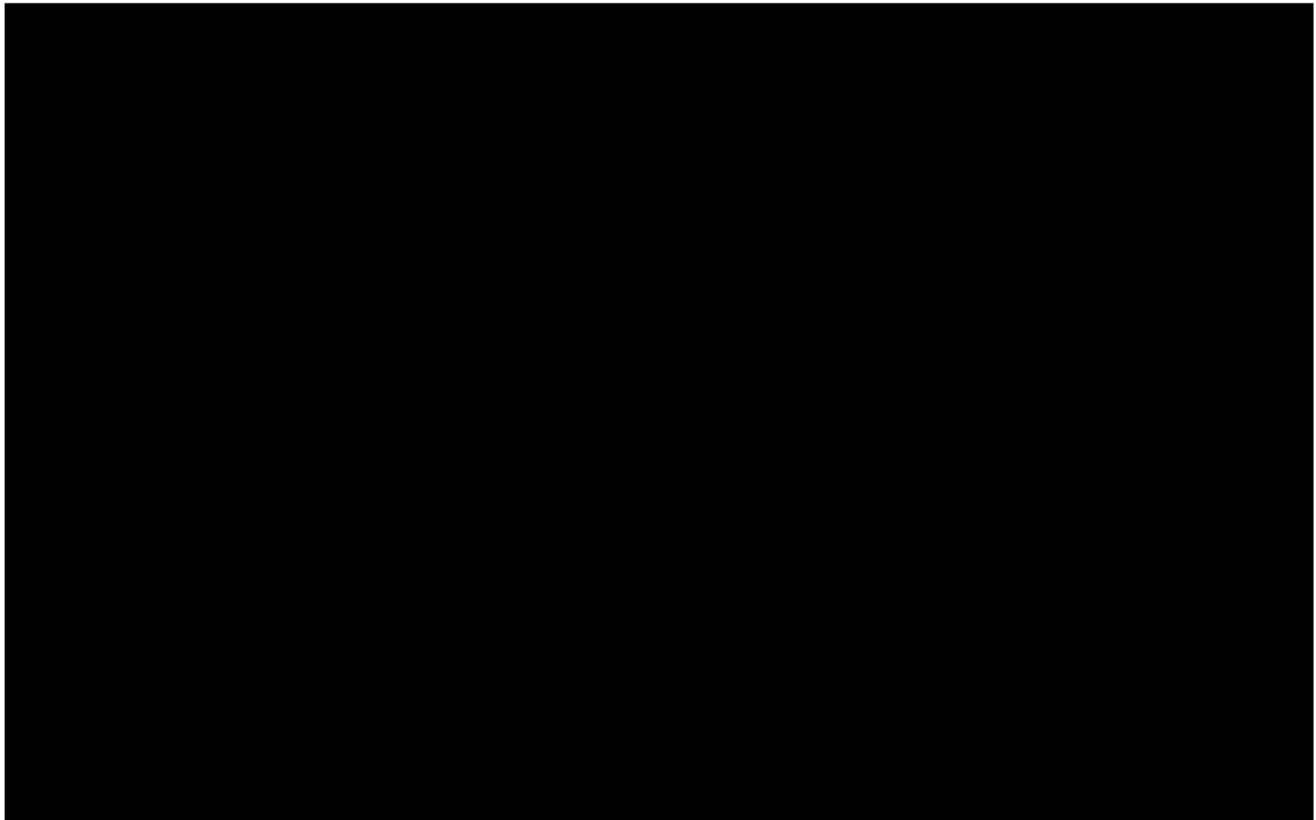
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Analysis:

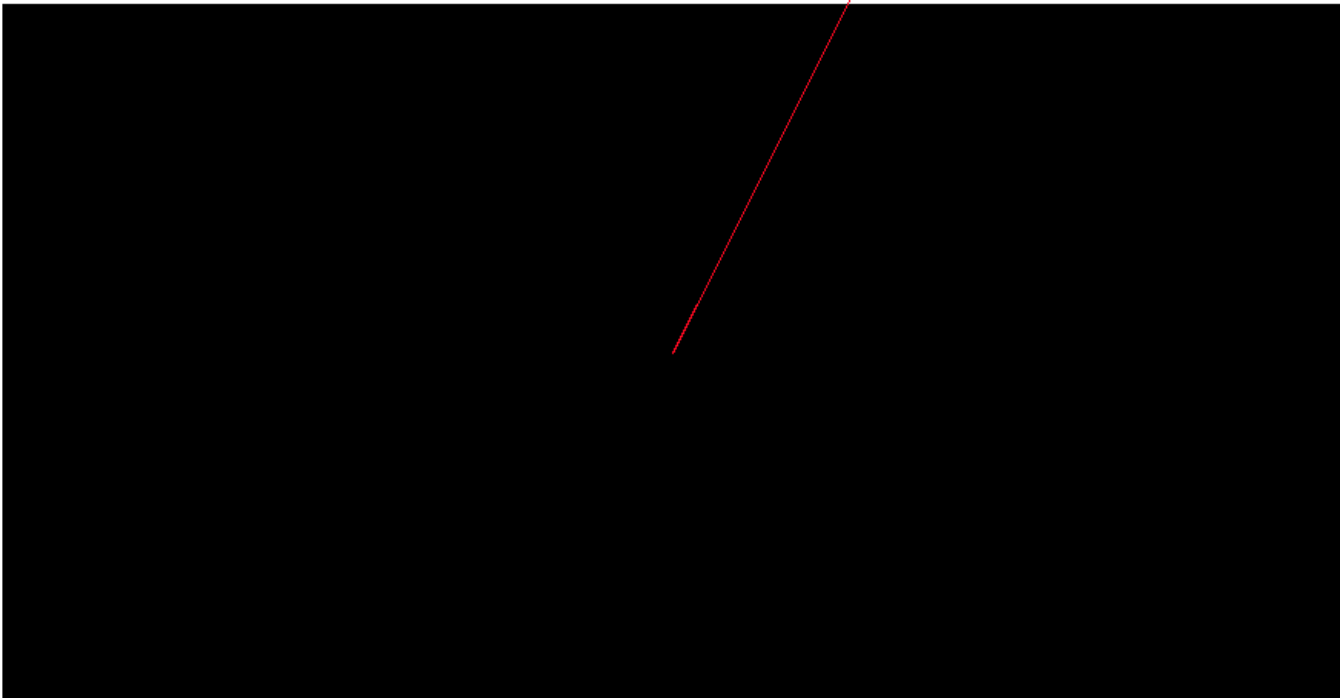
- ECC provides funding through federal CCBF for advancement of eligible waste management capital infrastructure. ECC does not typically fund operational costs.

- The expected lifespan of each landfill cell is approximately 5-7 years. With the newest cell (Cell #3) having come online in 2020, [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- CRSB has informed ECC that it currently has \$1M in capital reserves.
- It was suggested in the 2019 PSWMS Review report that a 70:30 cost-share could be considered for replacement infrastructure. It was noted in the report that eligible capital items could include buildings, trailers, new cells and cell capping, but not operational equipment (i.e. collection trucks and landfill/transfer station equipment).
- The cost of landfill equipment has increased significantly in the past number of years. As well, the full economies of scale have not been realized by having all regions transporting waste to the two host sites (Norris Arm North and Robin Hood Bay). If GNL does not provide funding, waste management fees will likely increase substantially.

Alternatives:



29.1(a)



Prepared/Approved by:
Ministerial Approval:
Sept. 25, 2024

C. Cumew/ R. Locke/ T. Kelly / V. Snow [pending]
Received from Minister Lisa Dempster [pending]

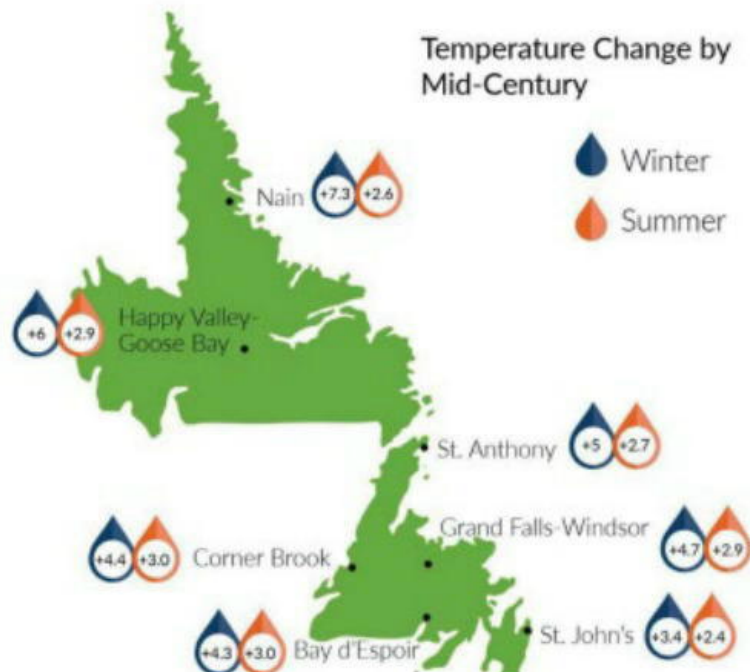
Information Note
Department of Environment and Climate Change

Title: Overview of Climate Change Adaptation in Newfoundland and Labrador

Overview: To provide a brief overview of climate change adaptation efforts in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Background:

- Climate change adaptation refers to actions that reduce the negative impact of climate change, while taking advantage of potential new opportunities, such as the adjustment of policies and actions because of observed or expected changes in climate.
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2021 report projected that global temperatures by mid-century could increase by 2.4°C relative to the late 1800s, and possibly as high as 3.0°C. By the end of the century, average global temperatures could increase by 4.4°C, and possibly by as high as 5.7°C.
- In the 2015 Paris Agreement, all countries, including Canada, committed to limit global warming to below 2°C, and ideally no more than 1.5°C, compared to average temperatures in the late 1800s. Global temperatures at this time are over 1.4°C above the late 1800s.
- Newfoundland and Labrador is at the forefront when it comes to the impacts of climate change given that it is a coastal region impacted by three major ocean flows (Arctic Current, Gulf of Mexico Current, and Gulf of St. Lawrence) and includes an island and remote northern areas.
- By mid-century average summer and winter temperatures are projected to increase across the province. The largest changes are anticipated in the north. By the end of this century, average provincial temperatures are projected to increase by 5.4°C relative to the late 1900s, and possibly by as high as 7.3°C. In Nain, average temperatures across all seasons could increase by 6.6°C, and possibly by as high as 9.0°C.
- Temperature change is resulting in increased forest fires, periods of drought, increased storms, and sea level rise, bringing risk of sea surge, coastal erosion, and saltwater inundation. For example, sea level rise around the island of Newfoundland is projected to be up to 0.8 metres by 2100 relative to the end of the last century.



- In 2021, climate change risk assessments were completed for Newfoundland and Labrador's municipalities and natural resource sectors including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture. The following cross cutting risks are likely to impact more than one, if not all, of the target sectors:
 - Increased damage to infrastructure and utilities (particularly along the coast).
 - Disruption to transportation networks, including roads and ferry services, which are relied upon for import and export of product as well as access to basic amenities.
 - Increasing emergency response requirements, exposure to extreme weather and pests; and
 - Shortfalls in longer-term financial planning for climate change resilience.
- The provincial government is implementing three key approaches to adaptation initiatives:
 1. **Improving information to inform decision making.** ECC publishes downscaled data on how the province's climate is projected to change by mid- and late century. This includes projections for temperature, precipitation, and extreme precipitation events. Projections are being incorporated into flood risk maps.
 2. **Incorporating climate change into decision making processes.** This includes considering precipitation projections in the design of major infrastructure replacements (e.g., highways and bridges), reinforcing coastal infrastructure (e.g., installation of breakwaters), investing in initiatives such as emerging disease monitoring (e.g., Lyme disease), and updates to municipal emergency management plans.
 3. **Widely disseminating information to the public and stakeholders.** This includes development of tools and resources to support stakeholders in adapting to climate change (e.g.: coastal change guide book and data portal; Flood and Hurricane Alert System; new Wildfire Dashboard).
- The province's most recent Climate Change Action Plan was released in 2019 and outlined 17 adaptation initiatives to help people, businesses, and communities prepare for and reduce the impacts of climate change.
- The development of a new Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan is currently underway and will cover the period from 2025 to 2030. This plan will be the first standalone climate change adaptation strategy for the province.

Analysis:

- These current climate warming projections exceed the limits set by countries, including Canada, in the 2015 Paris Agreement. In Canada, Federal-Provincial-Territorial cooperation is essential in climate change adaptation in Canada to allow for the development of adaptation strategies that consider diverse jurisdictional challenges.
- ECC is supportive of the Government of Canada's National Adaptation Strategy, which has established the Climate Change Preparedness in the North program to help build resilience in Northern Canada, including Labrador. ECC is an active participant on the Climate Change Committee, which serves as a steering committee to allocate funds gained through this program.
- Climate Change adaptation crosscuts all provincial departments. For example, the 2022 Health Accord recognized climate change as having a significant impact on health, ranging from emergency response to impact on food security. The Health Accord recommends an aggressive and proactive approach to addressing the climate emergency.

- ECC supports adaptation through its engagement with stakeholders that is tailored to their needs. For example, agriculture sector stakeholders are focused on new economic opportunities associated with warming, as well as issues such as invasive species and periods of drought. Mining sector stakeholders are focused on issues such as remote site access and integrity of tailings ponds in context of increased precipitation. Tourism sector stakeholders are focused on reducing damage to coastal infrastructure (e.g. boat tours), adapting to warming winter conditions (e.g. ski hills), and shifting species (e.g. fishing and hunting related activities).
- As a province with over 90 percent of the population living near the Atlantic Ocean, sea level rise and the increasing intensity of coastal storms (i.e. Hurricane Fiona) is a key risk for the province. Resulting impacts may include coastal erosion, flooding, and increased wave heights, which puts coastal infrastructure such as homes, roads, wharfs, and bridges at risk. Additional impacts may include loss of economic activities, supply chain disruptions, community being cut off and both physical and mental health issues.
- Policy measures can address coastal vulnerabilities through reinforcing coastal infrastructure (e.g., breakwaters), better design of flood attenuation structures (e.g., culverts and bridges), development regulations (e.g., minimum required development setbacks from the coastline), and, over the long term, if and as may be required, relocating, and removing infrastructure (e.g., re-routing roads and abandoning buildings).
- The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador continues to engage with the Indigenous communities in Newfoundland and Labrador in the responsible management of resources and the environment. As climate change continues to disproportionately impact Indigenous women, we recognize the importance of ensuring their voices are heard and their perspectives are included.

Action Being Taken:

- The provincial government will continue to work with relevant partners to advance adaptation initiatives and capacity building in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- ECC will seek input from partners, stakeholders, Indigenous governments and organizations, the public, and other provincial government departments on the development of the new Climate Change Action Plans over the coming months.

Prepared/ Approved by: H. Byrne/ E. Thompson/ S. Squires
October 8, 2024

**Department of Environment and Climate Change
Meeting with Minister Dempster and Minister Thórdarson
Friday, October 18- 14:00
Ministry Premises, Borgartún 26**

Attendees: Minister Lisa Dempster; Minister Gudlaugur Thór Thórdarson, Minister for the Environment, Energy and Climate with the Government of Iceland, Susan Squires, ADM of Climate Change, Michelle Watkins, ADM of Labrador Affairs.

Purpose of Meeting:

- This meeting was scheduled at the request of the Department of Environment and Climate Change to allow Minister Dempster and Minister Thórdarson (biography in Annex A) to introduce themselves and discuss shared potential points of interest. Annex B provides an overview of recent relevant news relating to both Iceland and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Background:

- Gudlaugur Thór Thórdarson became Minister for the Environment, Energy and Climate with the Government of Iceland on November 28, 2021.

Potential Agenda Item #1: Climate Change

Newfoundland and Labrador, and Canada:

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2021 report projected that global temperatures relative to the late 1800s could increase by 2.4-3.0°C by mid-century and 4.4-5.7°C by the end of the century.
- Newfoundland and Labrador is at the forefront when it comes to the impacts of climate change given that it is a coastal region impacted by three major ocean flows (Arctic Current, Gulf of Mexico Current, and Gulf of St. Lawrence) and includes an island and remote northern areas.
- Provincial Greenhouse gas emissions are declining. Emissions totaled 8.4 million tonnes (MT) in 2021 and 8.6 MT in 2022 - the lowest since oil production started in the province in 1997 and over 20 percent lower than the five-year average prior to Covid (2015 to 2019). Newfoundland and Labrador's highest-emitting sectors are transportation (46%), industrial processes and energy generation (37%), building heat (9%), and waste management (7%).
- In 2023, the Department began public engagement on the development of a Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan and a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for the 2025-2030 period, both of which build on the success of the existing Climate Change Action Plan (2019-2024).
- The Climate Change Mitigation Plan aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to achieve the province's 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target, establish foundational actions for net zero emissions by 2050, and support the transition to a low carbon economy in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan is intended to help better prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.
- In Canada, Federal-Provincial-Territorial cooperation is essential in climate change adaptation to allow for the development of strategies that consider diverse jurisdictional challenges.

Climate Change Adaptation in Iceland:

- Iceland aims to achieve carbon neutrality before 2040 and to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 under the Paris Agreement. A Climate Action Plan, updated in 2020, contains 48 actions and is Iceland's main policy instrument to reach its goals of cutting emissions and reach carbon neutrality.
- Iceland's highest-emitting sectors are industrial processes (42%), energy generation (37%), agriculture (13%), and waste management (6%).
- The Government of Iceland released their first governmental strategy for adapting to climate change in 2021. They have been experiencing impacts such as more intense precipitation, rising sea levels, and the disruption of ocean ecosystems due to the rise in ocean temperature. The strategy highlights the societal impact of climate change adaptation measures and outlines a series of core values and goals that will underpin a new adaptation plan. The strategy emphasizes the participation of the public and stakeholders (e.g.: local governments, businesses) in the shaping of adaptation measures. There is a focus on ensuring vulnerable groups are not disproportionately impacted by adaptation measures and changes.
- In 2019, Iceland's National Parliament, Althingi, passed a bill to amend the **Climate Change Act** to include plans on the adaptation of society to climate change.
- Iceland's climate change adaptation measures emphasize the promotion of fundamental research and monitoring on issues such as ocean acidification and receding of glaciers. Glaciers are a distinctive feature of Iceland, covering around 10% of its total land area.
- The Government of Iceland's vision is for public sector institutions and businesses to include climate change adaptation as a fixed part of their policies and activities and be part of government, sector, and industry decision-making processes.

Potential Speaking Points:

- We have been proactive in our commitment towards preserving our environment. We continue to support efforts and strategies that help our communities adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Our approach to policy and programming is not one-size-fits-all. We recognize the complexity of our communities and the importance of taking an intersectional approach to our strategies. We must continue to work together and have all voices represented around the table in our discussions of climate change adaptation.
- The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has commenced work on the public engagement process for the development of a Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan and a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan, both of which build on the success of the existing 2019-2024 Climate Change Action Plan. We have sought input from partners, stakeholders, Indigenous governments and organizations, and the public on the development of these new Plans.

- Newfoundland and Labrador has seen dramatic effects from climate change; for example, the damages on the west coast of the province following Hurricane Fiona. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has adapted to these changes and impacts through actions such as Flood Risk Mapping Studies, which are being undertaken and updated using climate change projections to support public safety and information, municipal and development planning, setting of structural design criteria, and flood response.
- Our government continues to engage with the Indigenous communities in Newfoundland and Labrador, as the original stewards of our lands, in the responsible management of resources and the environment. Indigenous communities in my province are demonstrating leadership in climate change adaptation and mitigation: from the pursuit of a micro-grid wind project in Nain, to programs to increase use of biomass in communities, to workshops to engage citizens and build support for climate action.

Potential Agenda Item #2: Natural and Protected Areas

Protected Areas in Newfoundland and Labrador:

- The province of Newfoundland and Labrador currently has 53 provincial protected areas and eight federal protected areas and is working to increase these areas in support of national protection commitments. The province's parks and reserves are created and maintained for biodiversity conservation, scientific research, recreation, education, and ecotourism.
- The province has different provincial *Acts* to create and maintain protected areas, such as the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act*, and the *Provincial Parks Act*, along with a set of legislated regulations that outlines the types of activities that can and cannot take place within area borders.
- As of 2024, 6.9% of Newfoundland and Labrador is under protection. The provincial government is actively working to expand this protection to preserve more wilderness and species. Engagement is actively occurring with the public and other key stakeholders on the establishment of additional terrestrial ecological reserves.
- In 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed to launch a feasibility assessment to establish a new national marine conservation area on the South Coast of the Island of Newfoundland and National Park in the area of and including Sandbanks Provincial Park. These new protected areas would contribute to the Government of Canada's commitment to protect biodiversity and conserve 25 per cent of marine and coastal areas by 2025, and 30 per cent by 2030. A similar feasibility study was completed by the Nunatsiavut Government and the Government of Canada in 2024 for a new national marine conservation area adjacent to the Torngat National Park.
- Newfoundland and Labrador has four sites designated, to date, as UNESCO world heritage sites: Gros Morne National Park, L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site, Mistaken Point, and Red Bay Basque Whaling Station.

Natural and Protected Areas in Iceland:

- Iceland has over 120 protected areas which fall under both National Parks and the Environment Agency, totalling to about 25% of the country of Iceland being under a formal protection.
- The Government of Iceland is currently planning for the establishment of a national park in the central highland area, which is already protected, by amending the *Act on Vatnajökull National Park*. This highland features volcanoes, glaciers, and wilderness that encompasses one of the largest territories in Europe which has never been inhabited, and is considered one of the last great wilderness areas in Europe.
- Iceland has been a UNESCO member since 1964. Iceland has three sites designated, to date, as UNESCO world heritage sites: Surtsey Island Nature Reserve, Thingvellir National Park, and Vatnajökull National Park.
- In 2019, Iceland launched a project called NatNorth, a Nordic project focused on National Parks which aims to increase knowledge and shared experiences of the connection between tourism and national parks and other nature conservation areas in the North. NatNorth's focus areas include policy formulation in national parks and infrastructure development such as renewable energy transition in transportation, certification, and operations in national parks.

Potential Speaking Points:

- Currently, 6.9 per cent of the province is protected. Our government is working on assessing 10 additional priority sites which would bring the percentage of protected areas to 7.5 per cent.
- Expanding protected areas in our province is a significant measure towards the goals of addressing climate change and reaching net zero by 2050.
- Much like the Government of Iceland's goals, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador values the importance of preserving our unique natural assets, such as the biodiversity of our coastlines, forests, and wetlands.
- In addition to engagement on these ten sites, we recently signed a MOU to launch a feasibility assessment to establish the South Coast Fjords as a new national marine conservation area. We value the ongoing work with our federal partners to ensure actions like this are undertaken.
- Our government is committed to prioritizing the protection of valuable ecosystems and unique species throughout Newfoundland and Labrador. Working together, we can take a significant step forward in protecting our province for current and future generations, and in fulfilling Canadian and global protected area targets. We are committed work toward the protection of the invaluable land and marine ecosystems and unique species throughout Newfoundland and Labrador. Conserving and protecting those ecosystems are vital to help address climate change, protect biodiversity and species at risk, and maintain a strong, sustainable economy.

Potential Agenda Item #3: Green Hydrogen Industry

Newfoundland and Labrador

- Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. At room temperature, it is an invisible, odorless, tasteless, non-toxic gas. Hydrogen is an energy carrier that can transport energy produced in one location to another location for use. It can also store energy over periods of time. Hydrogen does not produce carbon dioxide (CO₂) when burned, instead, it reacts with the oxygen (O₂) in the air to create water vapor (H₂O).
- Hydrogen has gained significant interest globally as a potential means to decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors. This includes replacing current grey hydrogen (created with fossil fuels) use in existing industrial applications with green hydrogen (created with renewable energy), as well as deploying hydrogen in applications traditionally powered by fossil fuels.
- The International Energy Association has highlighted that measures to generate demand for hydrogen are insufficient. Government targets for low-emission hydrogen production account for 27-35 million metric tonnes (Mt), but targets for demand account for only 14 Mt. The IEA anticipates that achieving a global net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 pathway would necessitate more than 150 Mt of hydrogen use by 2030.
- In 2024, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador released a Hydrogen Development Action Plan, which includes 31 actions organized under four pillars: Export and Domestic Markets; Partnership, Innovation and Industry Support; Training and Jobs; and Regulatory Framework. See Annex C for further details on provincial hydrogen activities.
- Newfoundland and Labrador has several strategic advantages that can support green hydrogen production, including:
 - abundant wind, land, and water resources;
 - strategic location as the closest North American jurisdiction to Europe;
 - deep-sea ice-free ports adjacent to major shipping lanes;
 - workforce skilled in large-scale construction and energy projects in challenging and offshore environments; and
 - Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) advantages (under Canada).

Iceland

- The Icelandic Government has set ambitious targets for decarbonisation and sees the energy transition as one of the critical pillars in reaching these targets. By 2030, the Government aims to increase the share of renewable energy resources in the road transportation sector to 40% and maritime industry to 10% (as defined by the EU Renewable Energy Directive). The Government's policy aims to achieve carbon neutrality and fossil fuel-free Iceland by 2040.
- In 2024, the Icelandic Government developed and released a Roadmap to provide clear direction concerning the production, transport, and consumption of green hydrogen and e-fuels, outlining its vision and necessary steps to reach a sustainable energy future.
- To reach their 2030 ambitions, considerable investment (ISK 160-275 billion) in power generation, transmission capacities, and other infrastructure is required. This includes power generation, electrolyser, hydrogen and e-fuel production, distribution, and downstream use.

Potential Speaking Points:

- Both Iceland and Newfoundland and Labrador are dedicated to developing and securing the abundant resources that exist within their countries to support targets for energy transition.
- As Minister of Environment and Climate Change, my Department's mandate in these projects is primarily focused on Environmental Assessment. To support potential wind-hydrogen project proponents, we have released specific guidance on the registration of wind energy and green hydrogen production projects.
- I am happy to put you in contact with my colleague in our government's Department of Industry, Energy and Technology for future discussions.

Prepared/Approved by: H. Byrne/ E. Thompson/ S. Squires

October 9, 2024

Annex A
Biography of Minister Gudlaugur Thór Thórdarson

- **Gudlaugur Thór Thórdarson became Minister for the Environment, Energy and Climate with the Government of Iceland on November 28, 2021.**
 - **The Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate formulates and enforces the Icelandic government policy for environmental affairs. The ministry supervises affairs pertaining to nature in Iceland, conservation and outdoor recreation, the national parks of Iceland, climate change, the protection of animals, wild-life management, pollution prevention, planning and building matters, fire prevention, weather forecasting and avalanche-protection, surveying and cartography, forestry and soil conservation, environmental monitoring and surveillance.**
- **Prior to this, he was the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development Cooperation from 2017-2021, and Minister of Health and Social Security from 2007-2009.**
- **Minister Thórdarson has been a Member of Althingi (Iceland's National Parliament) for the Reykjavík North Constituency since 2016 with the Independence Party.**
- **Minister Thórdarson was a member of the Icelandic Delegation to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Economic Area (EEA) Parliamentary Committees from 2013-2016 (Chairman 2013-2016) and 2003-2007 (Chairman 2005-2007).**
- **Minister Thórdarson was a member of the Environment (Chairman 2004-2007) and Fisheries Committees from 2003-2007, the Foreign Affairs Committee from 2013-2014, and the Economic Affairs and Trade Committee from 2011-2013.**
- **Minister Thórdarson is from Reykjavík, where he continues to work and live with his wife and four children. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from the University of Iceland (1996).**

Annex B

News and Points of Interest relating to both Iceland and Newfoundland and Labrador

News

- [In January 2024](#), the Embassy of Iceland in Ottawa and Econext St. John's collaborated on a webinar for Econext members to present leading Icelandic companies from renewable energy and cleantech sectors and support opportunities for collaboration.
- [On March 31, 2023](#), the President of Iceland, His Excellency Guðni Th. Jóhannesson, and First Lady Eliza Reid met with Premier Andrew Furey in St. John's during their [state visit to Canada](#). President Jóhannesson met with business and community leaders in the oceans, fisheries and health technology sectors. First Lady Eliza Reid and executives from Iceland's national power company spoke about Iceland's transition into a renewable energy economy, and how technologies/services can help NL decarbonize.
- [On May 20, 2021](#), Minister Thórdarson met with the Foreign Ministers of Canada (Minister Marc Garneau), Finland, and Sweden in Iceland for the Arctic Council's Ministerial Meeting. Ministers Thórdarson and Garneau's meeting focused on trade relations and the possibility of updating the free trade agreement that Iceland and Norway have with Canada.
- In March 2022, the Standing Fish Price-Setting Panel issued its [Schedule of Hearings](#) regarding the Capelin Fishery, with analysis from Meros Consulting (provided from FFA) including several notes relating to the fishery in Iceland:
 - Meros Consulting notes that in terms of industry preference, Japanese buyers prefer Icelandic and Norwegian product over Canadian product due to quality, with Iceland as the key Capelin supplier to the market with 46% share.

Potential Points of Interest

- In 2021, the [Government of Iceland](#) noted that Canadians have been the biggest per capita group of travellers to visit Iceland in the last several years.
- Island Studies Journal published a research article in March 2024, focused on both Iceland and Newfoundland, called "[Regionalizing the Sustainable Development Goals for Island Societies: Lessons From Iceland and Newfoundland](#)", comparing the similarities and differences of Iceland and NL's work toward the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Both Iceland and NL traditionally relied on the fishery economy, with both places sharing North Atlantic geographies that have small populations, concentrated in the capital regions.
- [In June 2015](#), the Fisheries and Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland signed a 5-year MOU with Matis Ltd., an Icelandic food research company founded by Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories, aiming to collaborate expertise to find creative solutions for issues facing seafood industries and to guide blue ocean economy leaders.

[In 2008](#), NL signed an MOU with Iceland to enhance cooperation between business and industries, cultural industries, education, and the arts. The MOU initially prioritized industrial development and educational interchange in environmental management and industries, information and communications technology, life sciences, ocean tech, oceans and coastal management, marine safety and rescue, fisheries and aquaculture, energy, transportation, and cultural and artistic collaborations.

Annex C

Summary of Provincial Government's Wind-Hydrogen Activities

- On April 5, 2022, the Provincial Government lifted the 15-year moratorium on onshore wind farms, creating an opportunity for industrial customers to generate wind energy for their own consumption and for export.
- On April 5, 2022, the Province and the Government of Canada jointly announced the intention to expand the mandate of the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board (C-NLOPB) to include the regulation of offshore renewables. On October 3, 2024, **An Act to amend the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Atlantic Accord Implementation Act and the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act and make consequential amendments to other Acts (Bill C-49)** was passed.
- On July 26, 2022, the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET) launched a call for Nominations of Areas of Interest for wind energy in the province, open for any available Crown lands. IET received 31 land nomination submissions.
- On September 27, 2022, the Province signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg on cooperation in the field of green hydrogen and hydrogen technologies.
- In Fall 2022, IET released the Renewable Energy Resources Data Hub, providing information to industry and the public on developed and undeveloped renewable energy resources and supporting infrastructure in the province.
- On December 14, 2022, IET launched the Crown Lands Call for Bids for Wind Energy Projects. IET received bids from 19 companies, all of which went through an initial review. On July 6, 2023, IET announced that nine bids from nine companies advanced to a second, more in-depth review stage.
- On February 23, 2023, IET released the Wind-Hydrogen Fiscal Framework.
- On March 23, 2023, NL and the Government of Canada launched the Regional Assessment of Offshore Wind Development in NL. The assessment is being conducted by an arms-length committee which is engaging Indigenous groups, federal and provincial authorities, non-governmental organizations, and the public. The Regional Assessment will help inform future project-specific federal impact assessments and decisions for offshore wind projects in these areas. The committee submitted its interim report on March 22, 2024. The final report is anticipated to be completed in January 2025.
- In April 2023, the Department of Environment and Climate Change released a guidance document for environmental assessment registration of onshore wind energy generation and green hydrogen production projects.
- On May 9, 2023, Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Port of Rotterdam to encourage the establishment of green hydrogen supply chains to support NL's export of green hydrogen to the Netherlands, and onward to other parts of Europe.

- On August 30, 2023, IET announced four successful proponents in the Crown Lands Call for Bids for Wind-Hydrogen Projects: ABO Wind; EverWind NL Company; Exploits Valley Renewable Energy Corporation; and World Energy GH2.
- In October 2023, Government hosted a delegation from the City of Hamburg representing hydrogen companies and service providers in the energy industry.
- On December 6, 2023, the Province signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Canada on offshore wind development which establishes a framework for Government to administer land tenure and life-cycle regulation in areas in 16 provincial bays that will not be jointly regulated under the Accord Acts.
- On March 20, 2024, the Government of Canada released the NL Regional Energy and Resource Table Framework for Collaboration on the Path to Net Zero. The Framework includes a Wind and Hydrogen stream with collaborative actions for the Province and the federal government to undertake to develop the provincial wind-hydrogen industry.
- On April 1, 2024, IET established a 2,500-hectare Wind Energy Contingency Land Reserve for Argentia Renewables LP (Pattern).
- On May 14, 2024, IET released the Hydrogen Development Action Plan, a three-year economic development plan to provide a focused policy approach to hydrogen development in the province and guide involvement in hydrogen initiatives that are imminent or currently underway.
- On July 23, 2024, IET established a 10,316-hectare Wind Hydrogen Hub Land Reserve and issued a Wind Hydrogen Hub Application Letter for North Atlantic Refining Limited (NARL).
- In June 2024, Government hosted a delegation of hydrogen and energy service companies from Denmark.
- In September 2024, Government hosted a delegation of hydrogen and energy service companies from Belgium and signed a MOU with the Port of Antwerp-Bruges to further enhance cooperation and assist in establishing a green shipping corridor to connect our Canadian renewable energy supply with European demand.
- Four wind-hydrogen projects have completed/released environmental assessment.
 - Botwood and Area EVREC Green Energy Project - 3.5 gigawatt (GW) onshore wind project; three wind farms with up to 530 turbines in the Central Newfoundland area; 150-megawatt solar farm; and a 2.6 GW hydrogen/ammonia production facility in Botwood.
 - Burin Peninsula EverWind Green Fuels - 10 GW onshore wind project; three wind farms with up to 1500-turbines; three solar farms with a total of total capacity of 2.5 GW; and a 5.5 GW hydrogen/ammonia production facility.
 - Argentia Renewables Project - 300 megawatt (MW), 46-turbine onshore wind farm in Placentia; 160 MW hydrogen/ammonia production facility in the Port of Argentia.
 - Port au Port-Stephenville Wind Power and Hydrogen Generation Project - 1 GW, 164-turbine onshore wind farm on the Port au Port Peninsula; 0.5 GW hydrogen/ammonia production facility in the port of Stephenville (Released).

**Department of Environment and Climate Change
Meeting with Nature Conservancy of Canada
10:00 AM October 24, 2024
In person and Teams Meeting**

Attendees: Minister Lisa Dempster; Françoise Roy, Atlantic Regional Vice President with Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC), Valerie Snow- Deputy Minister, Susan Squires- Assistant Deputy Minister- Climate Change, Randy Simms- Executive Assistant.

Purpose of Meeting:

- This meeting was set at the request of NCC (Wil Roberts, Associate at StrategyCorp Government Relations on behalf of NCC), to meet with Françoise Roy, the new Atlantic Regional Vice President of NCC (Annex A).
- Ms. Roy would like to meet Minister Dempster and staff, and to discuss the work of NCC in the province, opportunities for collaboration and progress on the government's climate and conservation objectives, and a potential protected area in the Humber River watershed.
- The former Minister of Environment and Climate Change met with NCC acting Regional Vice President, Faith Flemming, in March 2024 and met with Mr. Robertson virtually in June 2024.

Background:

- NCC is the only land trust organization in Newfoundland and Labrador and has helped protect over 5,800 hectares of lands in the province across nine project areas.
- NCC is actively working on several initiatives across the province and under multiple government departments, including the Northern Landscapes Priority Place project (FFA), the Eagle River initiative (TCAR), and community-based conservation initiatives (MPA).

Agenda Item # 1: Welcome to new Atlantic Regional Vice President, Françoise Roy


- Françoise Roy joins NCC as their new Regional Vice President for the Atlantic region. She is based in Fredericton, New Brunswick.
- Before joining NCC, Françoise led her own leadership development practice, and served in executive roles in the private, public and non-profit sectors, including as Deputy Minister of New Brunswick's Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture.

Potential Speaking Points:

- Congratulations on your appointment as Regional Vice President for the Atlantic region. I look forward to working with you on matters of shared interest as they relate to protecting the unique landscape of our province.

Agenda Item # 2: Provincial Protected Areas Updates

- On February 28, 2020, government directed the Wilderness and Ecological Reserve Advisory Council (WERAC) to release a Plan for protecting natural areas on the Island of Newfoundland to the public for consultation. The Plan was titled "Home for Nature".
- Following consultation on Home for Nature, the provincial government directed WERAC to carry out a series of engagement initiatives for ten proposed protected areas. These areas include nine sites described in the Home For Nature report: Ripple Pond; Halls Gullies; Cape

- 
- In November 2023, WERAC conducted public consultations on Indian Arm Brook and will be releasing the results of its public engagement in the near term.
 - WERAC and the provincial government are also pursuing public engagement sessions in Ripple Pond and Halls Gullies this fall.
 - In June 2023, ECC signed an MOU with the federal government to complete a feasibility assessment for a new national marine conservation area on the South Coast of Newfoundland and a National Park in the area of Sandbanks Provincial Park. The signing of the MOU outlines the shared interest of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Parks Canada, Miawpukek First Nation, Qalipu First Nation, and the Town of Burgeo in protecting the natural and cultural integrity of this globally significant ecosystem. The South Coast Fjords area is among the most productive marine environments in Atlantic Canada, and is economically, culturally, and historically important to the region's Indigenous and coastal communities.
 - These new protected areas would continue to the Government of Canada's commitment to project biodiversity and conserve 25 per cent of marine and coastal areas by 2025, and 30 per cent by 2030.

Potential Speaking Points:

- WERAC and the provincial government are pursuing public engagement sessions in Ripple Pond and Halls Gullies are this fall. We would appreciate NCC's support in sharing the message about public engagement opportunities with your network.
- ECC is continuing to engage with federal, municipal and indigenous partners on determining the feasibility of establishing a marine protected area in the South Coast Fjords region of the province. I look forward to hearing the outcome of this study.

Agenda Item # 3: Humber River Watershed/Birchy Basin Project



- The Birchy Basin area is a long-standing area of conservation interest for wetlands and waterfowl. The area is 5,500 hectares, of longstanding conservation interest, and of known importance for migratory waterfowl, Newfoundland marten, and woodland caribou.
- The area has minimal mineral exploration interest or privately held land, and is fully licenced to CBPP. The proposed area contains marginal timber that is operationally challenged by existing sensitive wildlife zones, and a high density of wetlands, ponds and waters.
- ECC understands NCC is hoping to purchase timber rights for this area from CBPP. NCC has completed a valuation for the property that it wishes to discuss with the company.

Potential Speaking Points:

- Thank you for the update on this initiative. What is the status of your engagement with Kruger to negotiate a timber rights purchase?

Potential Other Item of Discussion: Charlie's Place

- In August 2023, WERAC made a recommendation to Minister Davis for Charlie's Place in Central Newfoundland to be designated as an Emergency Ecological Reserve.

Potential Speaking Points

- Charlie's Place is located southwest of Gander Lake, encompassing approximately 110 km² of relatively intact wilderness representative of the Central Newfoundland Forest Ecoregion. The area contains uncommon, biologically diverse habitats, as well as several species at risk, and has historical and cultural significance for Qalipu First Nation.
- The project was distributed in May 2024 to an Interdepartmental Land Use Committee (ILUC). The ILUC conditionally approved the project in July 2024.
- Section 11 of the WER Act provides WERAC with the ability to accept recommendations from the public in relation to the establishment of a reserve.
- In July 2021, WERAC received a public nomination recommended protection of the area known as Charlie's Place. In August 2023, WERAC submitted a Recommendation Report to ECC, regarding designation of Charlie's Place as an emergency reserve under the WER Act. [REDACTED] NCC may inquire with the Minister when a decision will be made.
- In April 2024, NCC signed an MOU with Qalipu First Nation in partnership to protect and conserve biodiversity and cultural ties to the land of Charlie's Place (Annex C).

Potential Speaking Points:

- I appreciate you updating me on the status of this file. My department recognizes the critical role that protected areas play in this province. I am continuing to review the files related to this matter and the recommendations made in your report. A decision is forthcoming.
- I am interested in hearing more about your partnership with Qalipu First Nation in relation to Charlie's Place. Would you like to discuss this partnership or provide any updates?

Prepared/Approved by: H. Byrne/ E. Thompson/ S. Squires/ V. Snow
Ministerial Approval: Received from The Honourable Lisa Dempster, MHA

October 23, 2024

Annex A Biography of Françoise Roy



Françoise Roy

Françoise Roy

Regional Vice-president, Atlantic Region

francoise.roy@natureconservancy.ca

Françoise Roy is the regional vice president for the Atlantic region.

With over 30 years of experience in strategic planning, fundraising, advocacy and stakeholder engagement, Françoise has a proven track record of leadership in the non-profit, public and private sectors.

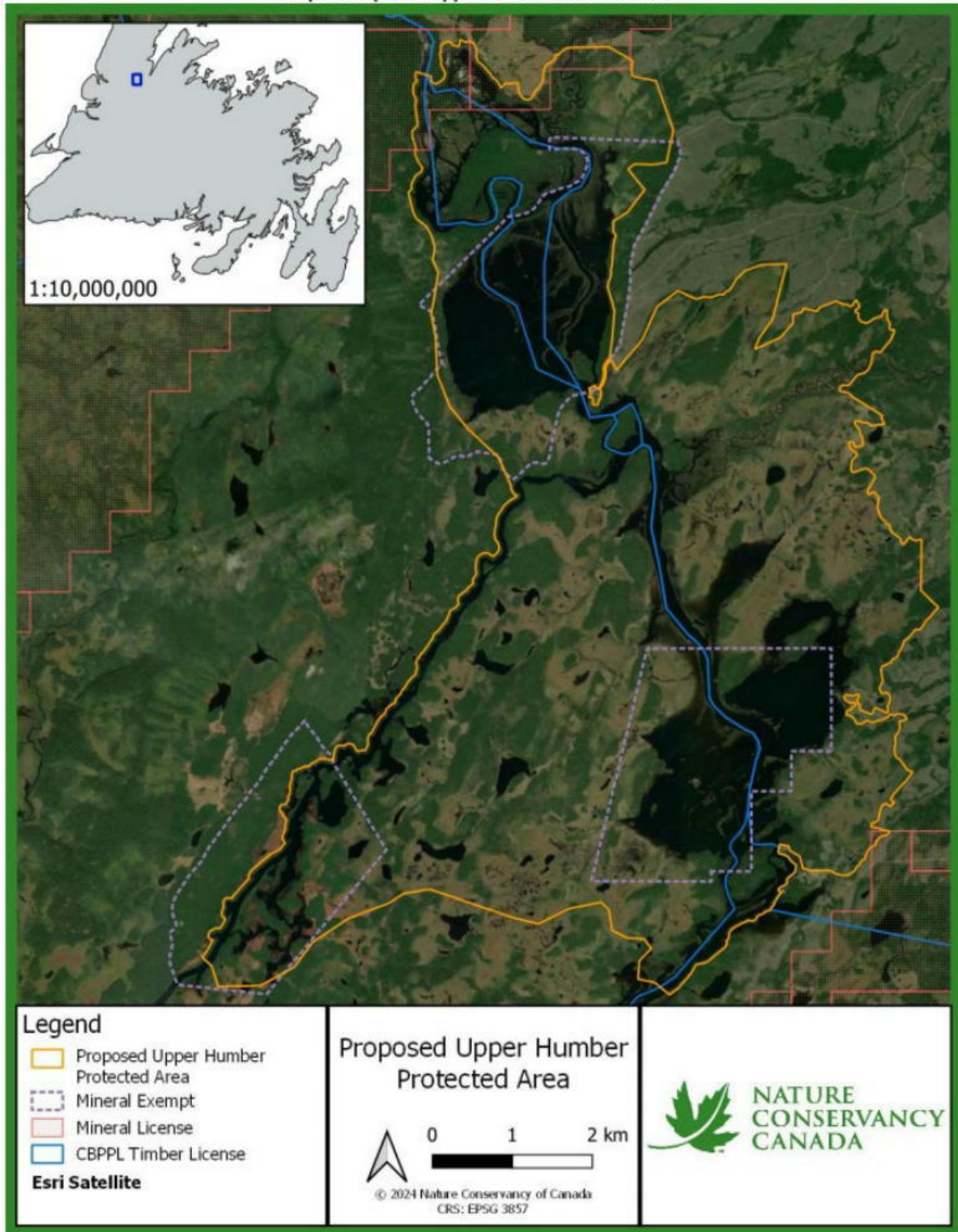
Before joining NCC, Françoise led her own leadership development practice, as well as serving in executive roles in the private, public and non-profit sectors, including as Deputy Minister of New Brunswick's Department of Tourism, Heritage

and Culture, and Executive Director of the Atlantic Cancer Research Institute. She holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from Université de Moncton.

Françoise is an active member of community groups such as YWCA Moncton and has served on the national board of Save the Children Canada. She has also participated in a humanitarian mission to Haiti with the charity Right To Play.

Based in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Françoise is a lifelong hiker, cyclist, paddler and nature lover. She is deeply familiar with the forests and waterways of Eastern Canada.

Annex B
Proposed Upper Humber Protected Area Map
Map 1: Proposed Upper Humber Protected Area



Annex C
News Release - NCC and QFN Memorandum of Understanding



April 30, 2024

Press Release: For Immediate Release

Qalipu First Nation, Nature Conservancy of Canada sign Memorandum of Understanding

April 30, 2024, Glenwood—Today, Qalipu First Nation (QFN) and the country's leading land conservation organization, the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC), formalized a partnership around their common goal to protect and conserve a wilderness area near Gander.

The area, known as Charlie's Place, is 11,000 hectares of predominantly forested public land located between Northwest and Southwest Gander Rivers. It is recognized by both parties for its cultural and ecological significance. Representatives from the organizations signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the overarching goal to conserve biodiversity and preserve cultural ties to this land.

Chief Jenny Brake was on hand to sign the MOU on behalf of Qalipu First Nation.

"For generations, both Beothuk and Mi'kmaq people have occupied Charlie's Place. Our traditional land use spans thousands of years and we are highly motivated to continue to work collaboratively with partners such as the Nature Conservancy of Canada to support us in our conservation efforts for this special place and others across our traditional territory."

The Band, with support from NCC, has been moving toward the establishment of Charlie's Place as a Future Protected Area. The MOU outlines this goal along with the pursuit of other opportunities that will result in conservation outcomes.

Piers Evans, Newfoundland and Labrador Program Director with NCC who directs NCC's work across the province commented on the importance of partnering with Indigenous - Peoples in working toward solutions around climate change and loss of biodiversity.

"Working alongside the local community members who shared their vision of a protected Charlie's Place has been exciting and humbling. NCC and QFN have enjoyed a great working relationship for years, and so it was natural to shift into supporting this effort that began as a grassroots initiative and has become a movement within the First Nation. I'm



quite proud of the work NCC does, but the protection of Charlie's Place would, to me, be an act of reconciliation with the Mi'kmaq community through conservation, which makes this project particularly special."

Following the signing, the group which also included QFN local Ward Councilors Calvin Francis and Frank Skeard, Band Manager Charles Pender, Ian Sullivan, Director of Environment and Natural Resources, NCC Regional Vice President Faith Flemming, and NCC Atlantic Director of Conservation Laurel Bernard, toured the area with Charlie's Place Land Monitor Justin Hodge.

To learn more about Charlie's Place and future plans, contact: Ian Sullivan, Director of Qalipu Environment and Natural Resources at tel. 709-634-0998 or email isullivan@qalipu.ca

Facts:

- Charlie's Place is home to several species at risk including birds such as olive-sided flycatcher and rusty blackbird. The wilderness area contains two scheduled Atlantic salmon rivers and the only instance of white-rimmed shingle lichen in the province.
- Lichen surveys conducted by researchers from Qalipu First Nation, Memorial University, Provincial Wildlife Division, Canadian Forest Service, New Brunswick Museum and Canadian Museum of Nature throughout 2023 resulted in observations of 177 species of lichen, including many new to the province, several new to Canada, and an abundance of rare blue felt lichen.
- In 2023, the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council (WERAC) submitted their recommendation for Charlie's Place to become an Emergency Reserve to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. An Emergency Reserve is a form of protection under the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act. The WERAC recommendation was initiated by Justin Hodge, who initially nominated the area for protection to WERAC in 2021.

About:

Qalipu First Nation

Qalipu First Nation (QFN) is part of the Mi'kmaq Nation whose territory extends from Maine to Quebec, through the Maritime Provinces and into Ktaqmkuk (Newfoundland). This territory is also known as Mi'kma'ki. QFN exists to achieve the advancement of its people and is at work within the province at 6 office locations. QFN is focused on the environment,



Qalipu
FIRST NATION

NATURE
CONSERVANCY
CANADA



CONSERVATION
DE LA NATURE
CANADA

health, education and training, tourism, small business support, culture, heritage and economic development. To learn more, visit qalipu.ca

Nature Conservancy of Canada

The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) is the country's unifying force for nature. NCC seeks solutions to the twin crises of rapid biodiversity loss and climate change through large-scale permanent land conservation. As a trusted partner, NCC works with people, communities, businesses and government to protect and care for our country's most important natural areas. Since 1962, NCC has brought people together to conserve and restore more than 15 million hectares. In the Atlantic Provinces, NCC has protected 40,750 hectares. To learn more, visit natureconservancy.ca

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All Redactions 29.1(a), 34.1(a)(i) 34.1(b)

To: Minister Lisa Dempster

Subject: Proposed Upper Humber Protected Area

From: Piers Evans, NL Program Director
Nature Conservancy of Canada
709-800-2428, piers.evans@natureconservancy.ca

Date: 10/08/2024

Issue: The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) seeks to partner with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (GNL), Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. (CBPPL), Kruger, and other stakeholders to create a Provincial Protected Area in the Upper Humber River watershed (see map).

Background: NCC has engaged CBPPL multiple times since 2018 seeking to acquire Crown timber license to facilitate the creation of Provincial Protected Areas by alleviating land-use pressures. NCC's Upper Humber Project would protect 5,500 hectares in the Upper Humber River watershed, an area crucial for migratory waterfowl, Newfoundland pine marten, Atlantic salmon, and woodland caribou. The area has minimal mineral interest or private land and falls entirely within CBPPL's timber license.

An earlier internal process by CBPPL valued 2,200 ha of this area at \$6.3M. In 2023, CBPPL and NCC agreed on an independent appraisal process to independently assess the value of the 5,500 ha area, which was completed by NCC despite CBPPL disengaging from the process. The appraisal valued the timber license at **\$1.8M**, confirming the area's high conservation value and low development potential.

NCC has made several attempts to re-engage CBPPL and Kruger since December, 2023, culminating in a formal offer to purchase the timber license in May 2024 at the appraised value. Kruger rejected the offer, and no deal has been reached.

Current Status:

[REDACTED] Our objective is to establish the first Provincially protected area since the Main River Waterway Provincial Park in 2009.

[REDACTED]

Since May, 2024, our discussions with Ministers Davis, Parsons, as well as Minister Gudie Hutchings have been positive and supportive of NCC's proposal for this area. Recently, we also engaged with Ken Carter and Len White of Premier Furey's office, who provided valuable support and guidance. NCC has also engaged with the Qallpu First Nation, who are supportive of the proposed project.

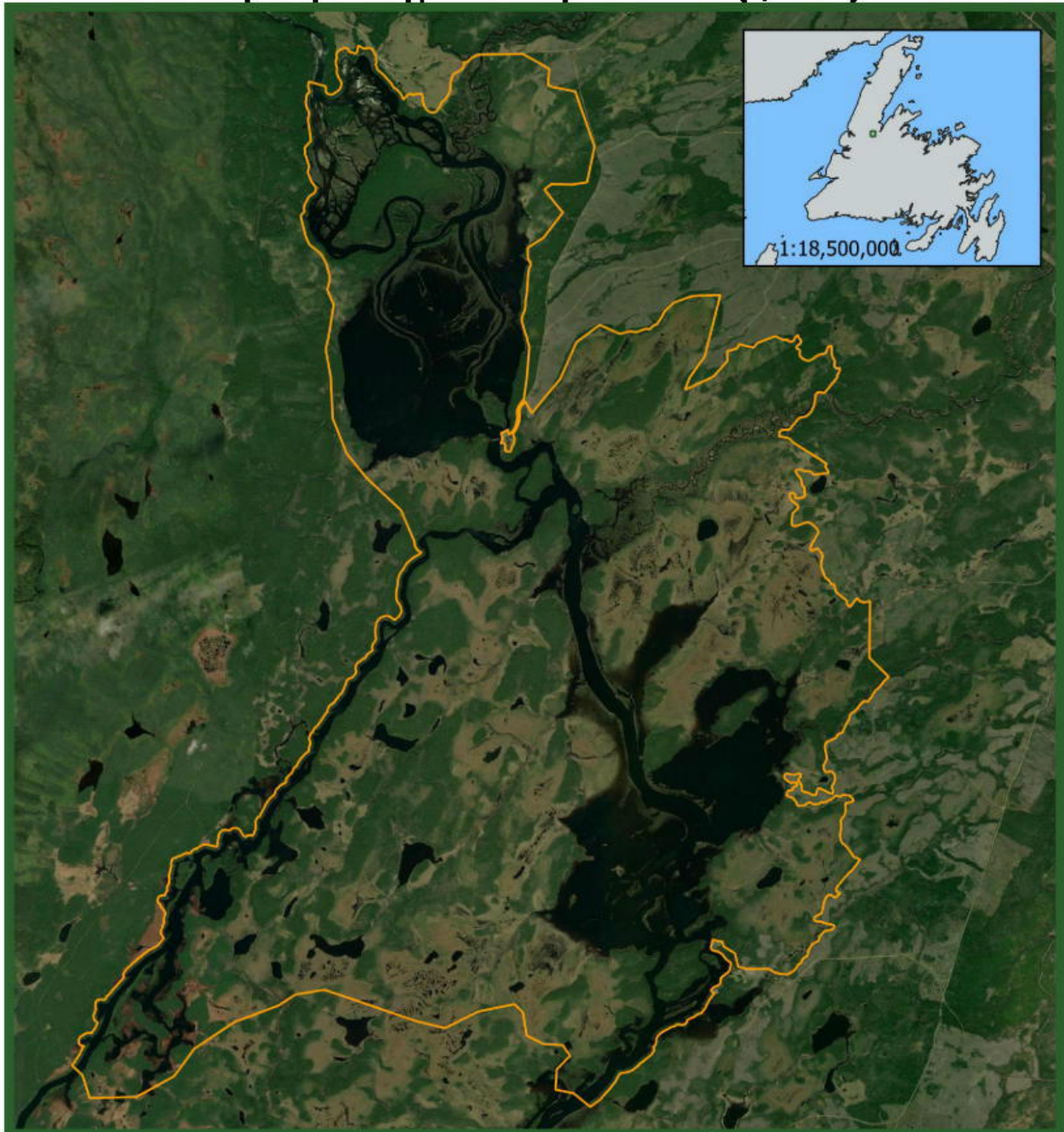
Considerations: The forestry sector plays an important role in the provincial economy, particularly in rural areas. NCC routinely works in partnership with the resource sector across Canada, and our past collaborations with industry in NL resulted in the creation of the King George IV Ecological Reserve and NCC's Lloyd's River Nature Reserve.

While creating protected areas can raise concerns about reducing available timber supply under the current provincial annual allowable cut (AAC) modelling, [REDACTED]


NCC also recognizes public concerns expressed about the Home for Nature Plan and understands the importance of ensuring land users are informed. Our goal is not to remove people from the landscape. With an extensive history of successfully advancing conservation in consultation and collaboration with all orders of government, industry, First Nations and local residents, NCC is uniquely positioned and ready to collaborate with the Province on a local public engagement strategy to advance this project.

Conclusions: NCC has long been a leading force for conservation in Newfoundland and Labrador. In partnership with federal, provincial, Indigenous, and industry partners, we are addressing the twin global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss. We look to collaborate with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador to protect vital natural spaces, ensuring future generations can enjoy the province's rich diversity.

Map: Proposed Upper Humber protected area (5,493 ha)



Legend

 Proposed Protected Area

Esri Satellite

Proposed Upper Humber Protected Area



0 1 2 km



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CRS: EPSG 3857



**NATURE
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**Department of Environment and Climate Change
Information Note**

Title: Regional Water and Wastewater Operator Program

Issue: To provide information on plan to expand the regional water and wastewater operator program

Background / Current Status:

- There are currently three regional operators working for the Eastern, Central, and Western Regional Service Boards who work with 55 small, rural communities in the province [Annex A]. The regional operators work to:
 - Build capacity and knowledge within rural communities / small systems with respect to the operation and maintenance (O&M) of their water and wastewater systems;
 - Reduce boil water advisories (BWAs) and improve drinking water quality;
 - Improve O&M practices including record keeping and implementation of corrective measures;
 - Protect Government's investment in infrastructure and ensure infrastructure sustainability;
 - Improve compliance with guidelines, standards, and regulations; and
 - Provide guidance as needed on sewage collection, treatment and disposal.
- The program began as a pilot project in April 2015 to address ongoing water and wastewater issues in the province. Funding was committed for the pilot until March 31, 2019. A funding grant was provided by the Department to three Regional Service Boards (Eastern, Central, and Western) to administer the program. Each board was provided with a grant of \$292,750 to administer the program including salary, equipment, training, cell phone, and vehicle gas and maintenance costs. Each board was responsible to provide their regional operator with a vehicle not covered by the grant.
- Since that time, funding has been provided by GNL in the amount of 80,000 per year to each of the participating RSBs.
- Budget 2024 provided ECC with funding to continue the existing program and expand to two new regional service areas, bringing the total number of regional operators to five.

Analysis:

- WRMD looked at three options for expansion of the Regional Operator Program:

Area	Relevant Information
Burin Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 communities with 30 public drinking water supplies. • 21 (84%) are municipalities and 4 (16%) are Local Service Districts. • 14 active Boil Water Advisories; 12 (86%) have been in place for over 1 year. • 1 non-consumption advisory due to uranium. • There is currently an established Regional Service Board that can service communities from Grand Le Pierre and south on the Burin Peninsula.
Northern Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 communities with 34 public drinking water supplies. • 16 (52%) are municipalities and 15 (48%) are Local Service Districts. • 21 active Boil Water Advisories; 18 (86%) have been in place for over 1 year. • The area would include the communities from River of Ponds northwards.



Labrador Straits and Southeastern Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Service Board currently exists in the area. • 10 communities with 10 public drinking water supplies¹. • 10 (100%) are municipalities. • 5 active Boil Water Advisories; 3 (60%) have been in place for over 1 year. • Includes the communities from L'Anse au Clair to Cartwright. • No local Regional Service Board currently exists.
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- Based on the above analysis, [redacted]
- [redacted] The area does not have as many water quality issues as compared to the other areas under consideration. As there are also fewer communities in the region, a full-time water and wastewater operator would not be warranted.
- [redacted] The role of the RSB has included recruitment and employment of the operator, administration of the program and budget, and lead agency for delivery of the program.
- [redacted]
- Expanding to the Burin and Northern Peninsula regions requires amendments to the RSBs respective regulations to provide these boards with the power to provide operational oversight of water and wastewater systems owned by municipal authorities within their region.
- The Regional Water and Wastewater Operator Program is a vital component of the Drinking Water Safety Action Plan. The existing Regional Operators only assist communities with public systems; they have no involvement in the operation and maintenance of private systems.

Action to be Taken:

- WRMD, in cooperation with MAPA, [redacted]

Prepared by / Approved by: H. Khan / T. Kelly / V. Snow
Ministerial Approval: Received from the Hon. Lisa Dempster [pending]
October 22, 2024

¹ This region includes 11 communities that have a public water system (10 municipalities and the LSD of Black Tickle-Domino); however, Black Tickle-Domino would not be included as this system is being operated and maintained by an employee from NLSchools. The 10 municipalities include Cartwright, Charlottetown, Forteau, L'Anse au Clair, L'Anse au Loup, Mary's Harbour, Port Hope Simpson, Red Bay, St. Lewis and West St. Modeste.

ANNEX A

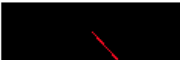
List of Communities In Regional Water and Wastewater Operator Pilot Program

REGION	COMMUNITY	STATUS
CENTRAL	Badger	MUN
	Benton	LSD
	Buchans	MUN
	Buchans Junction	LSD
	Cape Freels North	LSD
	Cottlesville	MUN
	Crow Head	MUN
	Cottrell's Cove	LSD
	Deadman's Bay	LSD
	Gander Bay South	LSD
	Herring Neck	LSD
	Indian Bay	MUN
	Leading Ticks	MUN
	Merritt's Harbour	LSD
	Millertown	MUN
	Phillips Head	LSD
	Purcell's Harbour	LSD
	Summerford	MUN
	Tizzard's Harbour	LSD
	Twillingate	MUN
EASTERN	Admiral's Beach	MUN
	Aquaforte	MUN
	Fermeuse	MUN
	Ferryland	MUN
	Garden Cove	LSD
	Gasklers	MUN
	Georgetown	LSD
	Goobies	LSD
	Marysvale	LSD
	North Harbour	LSD
	O'Donnells	LSD
	Portugal Cove South	MUN
	Renews-Cappahayden	MUN
	Riverhead	MUN
	St. Joseph's	MUN
	St. Mary's	MUN
	St. Shott's	MUN
	Swift Current	LSD
	Trepassey	MUN
	WESTERN	Black Duck (Siding)
Burnt Islands		MUN



31.1(1)

Flat Bay	LSD
Fox Roost-Margaree	LSD
Gillams	MUN
Irishtown-Summerside	MUN
Howley	MUN
Isle aux Morts	MUN
Mainland	LSD
Mclvers	MUN
Piccadilly Head	LSD
Piccadilly Slant-Abraham's Cove	LSD
Rose Blanche-Harbour Le Cou	MUN
Ship Cove-Lower Cove-Jerry's Nose	LSD
St. Andrews	LSD
West Bay	LSD



**Information Note
Department of Environment and Climate Change**

Title: Adaptation cost-benefit tool for Newfoundland and Labrador.

Issue: To summarize the request for proposals (RFP) process for the study and outline next steps.

Background and Current Status:

- On September 13, 2024, the Department of Environment and Climate Change (ECC) issued an RFP to develop an adaptation cost-benefit analysis (CBA) tool in accordance with the Public Procurement Act. The bid process closed on October 10, 2024.

- [Redacted]

- The tool would provide community-level outputs for identified riverine and coastal flood adaptation options (e.g., engineered flood protection, accommodation, planned retreat), including an optimization option for all actions in a defined area, as well as the net present value (NPV) and the benefit-to-cost ratio per adaptation option for a 50-year return period.
- The remaining monies will be contracted to Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador (MNL) to provide MNL with the capacity to hold workshops and build the capacity of community stakeholders to use the CBA tool.

Analysis:

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Actions Being Taken:

- [Redacted]

Prepared/Approved by: J. Whiteway/G.Crane/S.Squires/V. Snow

Ministerial Approval:
October 31, 2024