Aboriginal Issues, Concerns, and Interests Tracking Table (Revision 1 - July 19, 2013)

Volume 1 Appendix H Aboriginal Information, Distribution and Consultation Supporting Documentation consists of an issues tracking table that presents the issues, concerns, and interests identified by Aboriginal groups listed in Section 20.1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines, as required pursuant to Section 7.2.1 of the EIS Guidelines. The issues tracking table has four columns, with the first column presenting a high-level description of the issues, concerns, and interests identified by Aboriginal groups in consultation activities with BC Hydro between November 1, 2007 and -July 8, 2013, including those identified in meetings, phone calls, letters, emails, and reports (e.g., Traditional Land Use Studies, Community Assessments), as well as those identified during the comment periods for the EIS Guidelines and the EIS. The second column specifies which Aboriginal groups(s) identified each issue, concern, or interest. The third column outlines BC Hydro's consideration and/or response to each issue, concern, or interest, or provides a reference to where the issue, concern, or interest is considered or responded to in the EIS. The last column sets out, where applicable, mitigation measures that have been proposed in the assessment of the potential effects of the Project on Valued Components.

A complete list of mitigation measures can be found in Section 39 of the EIS. Note that the relationship between technical data and Valued Components is described in Section 10 of the EIS. Technical data with respect potential changes to the environmental background were taken into account in assessing the potential effects of the Project on the valued aspects of the environment that were carried through the assessment as Valued Components. Some of the mitigation measures are intended to address changes to the environmental background that may in turn result in the adverse effects on Valued Components. The reader should also note that Technical Memos have been prepared for topics which deal with many of the issues raised by Aboriginal groups.

The issues tracking table has been updated and submitted as an amendment to the EIS.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests Related to EIS Volume 1: Introduction, Project Planning, and Description

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Project Overview – Project Components and Activities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Dam and Generating Station			
Interest in the seismic standards to which the Project has been designed.	Saulteau First Nations	The earthquake design ground motion adopted for the Project has a mean annual exceedance frequency of 1 in 10,000, in accordance with the Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guidelines. Details of the seismic investigations undertaken for the Project are provided in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background in Section 11.2 Geology Terrain and Soils and in Section 11.2.5 Regional Seismicity and Seismic Hazard. Seismic design standards are discussed in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements, Section 37.1.6 Seismic Activity.	Not applicable
Transmission Line to Peace Canyon			

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Project Overview – Project Components and Activities			
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Concern with expanding the 138 kV transmission line on the south side of the Peace River, which runs through the Peace Moberly Tract. Preference for pursuing alternative routes for the transmission line, in particular (1) a 500 kV corridor on the north side of the Peace River, or (2) a submarine cable underneath the reservoir.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The alternatives considered for connecting the Project substation to the Peace Canyon substation are discussed in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.3.2 Transmission Line Alternatives Considered.	The following measures are proposed to mitigate the potential effects of the transmission line on Wildlife Resources, Vegetation and Ecological Communities, and Fish and Fish Habitat: Place transmission towers and temporary roads away from wetlands and known rare plant occurrences where feasible. An Environmental Protection zone will be established to protect occurrences located adjacent to construction areas. Signage will be added where necessary to indicate the boundaries of the exclusion area. Construction personnel will be required to attend a field-based orientation session where the exclusion areas will be explained, and the importance of avoiding disturbance within them will be stressed. This will form part of the Environmental Training Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.8 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans). A Wetland Mitigation and Compensation Plan will be developed, incorporating information on location, size and type of wetlands affected by the Project. The plan will include applying a mitigation hierarchy that prioritizes mitigation actions to be undertaken: 1. Avoid direct effects where feasible; 2. Minimize direct effects where avoidance is not feasible; 3. Maintain or improve hydrology where avoidance is not feasible;

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			4. Replace like for like where feasible; 5. Improve the function of existing wetland habitats; and 6. Create new wetland habitat Temporary construction access roads will be closed and reclaimed following construction. During construction, access roads will be controlled to limit use. Efforts have been made during Project design to use existing access corridors, plan for deactivation of temporary access roads, and minimize disturbance to help limit additional fragmentation. Project components where this has occurred are listed below. • **Substation and Transmission Lines to Peace Canyon Dam:** Constructing the new transmission lines adjacent to the existing line, and using the existing corridor and maintenance access roads. • **Construction Access Roads:** Use of existing infrastructure for moving material, upgrading existing access roads, and deactivation of temporary roads used for reservoir clearing, and placing the south bank access to the Dam Site along the existing transmission line corridor. The construction methods used will take into account the location of known occurrences and high-suitability habitat. Where complete avoidance is not feasible, effect reduction will be considered. This can include timing construction activities to winter months, and surface protection measures such as placing ramps to reduce

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			vehicle compaction within occurrences, or using rubber-tired versus tracked equipment to minimize ground disturbance. Maintaining surface flow patterns is important in the retention of functioning wetlands. Construction activities will be designed and carried out in a manner that seeks to maintain the hydrology of adjacent wetlands, particularly where known rare plant occurrences are present. Measures will be implemented to maintain existing hydrological patterns as much as possible, if roads cannot avoid wetlands. Culverts will be installed under access roads to maintain hydrological balance, and sedimentation barriers will be installed as needed. A hydrologist will be employed to assist with developing site-specific measures to reduce effects to existing hydrologic balance and wetland function during construction of the Jackfish Lake Road and Project access roads and the transmission line. Stormwater management will be designed to control runoff and direct it away from work areas where excavation, spoil placement, and staging activities occur. Consideration for maintaining recharge levels to wetlands will be given when diverting water around work sites, providing there is not expected to be a measurable increase in sediment transport to these sensitive areas. Surface water quality management will be addressed in the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.9), Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.10) and Emergency Response Plan (Section 35.2.1.1), all in Volume 5

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			Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans. The clearing of vegetation for all work would consider both the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the B.C. Wildlife Act, where active nests are protected from disturbance and removal. The provincial government has developed least-risk windows for terrestrial wildlife that are of management concern within the Peace Region of the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. Suggested critical time periods when construction should be avoided are: ▪ Songbirds: May 1 through July 31, when nesting could occur (B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011) ▪ Trumpeter Swan, raptors and owls: April 1 through July 31 Goddard (2010) observed lek attendance by Sharp-tailed Grouse between mid-April and mid-May in the Peace River region, and a nesting initiation to hatching date range from early May to mid-July. There is no specific mention for grouse within the least-risk windows, but nesting overlaps the critical time frame suggested for raptors. Clearing activities for much of the area are presently scheduled to occur during the winter months, thereby avoiding conflicts with nesting birds (see Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan). Scheduling constraints may require clearing activities to occur outside the winter months. If

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			clearing work during the critical bird breeding season outlined above cannot be avoided, a nest and lek search protocol would be developed and implemented prior to clearing, to avoid disturbance to active nests. The protocol would be developed in consultation with Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Ministry of Environment. The protocol would outline buffers required around active nest sites. BC Hydro uses a GIS-based mapping system for recording, storing, and analyzing information for managing resources along all of its rights-of-way. The information is reviewed when developing vegetation management prescriptions during operations. If occurrences for rare species (e.g., Yellow Rail) are known along the transmission line right-of-way or are adjacent to generation facilities, the location of these sites would be incorporated into the database for future planning and consideration, so as to minimize or avoid unnecessary disturbance. Preventative measures would be used to avoid creating human-bear conflicts. Before commencement of work, all crews should participate in a Bear Aware™ or similar training program. Feeding of wildlife (including birds) would be prohibited at work sites. Construction areas and worker housing sites would be fenced and kept clean and free of waste, with garbage securely stored in bear-proof containers or removed from site. Trucks and work vehicles are not secure storage areas for garbage, because bears have been known to break into vehicles for food (Davis et al. 2002). Work crews would be

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			prohibited from hunting and cleaning game around construction sites. construction. Measures to minimize road mortality include: ▪ Reducing vehicle traffic by using buses and car-pooling for workers ▪ Requiring workers to adhere to strict speed limits ▪ Instructing workers that wildlife has right-of-way unless there are safety concerns ▪ Maintaining a logbook of wildlife sightings, including roadkills, and posting warning signs at locations with frequent wildlife crossings ▪ Promptly moving roadkill well off the road to avoid secondary mortality of scavengers ▪ Including wildlife-vehicle collisions as safety issues for discussion on worker tailboard meetings Temporary workers involved in on-site Project construction would be encouraged not to hunt in the LAA
Concern the construction of transmission line from Site C through the Peace Moberly Tract to Peace Canyon dam could impact wildlife populations Concern transmission line will result in a direct loss of forest resources and vegetation	Horse Lake First Nation	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on vegetation and ecological communities and wildlife resources are presented in Volume2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities and Section 14 Wildlife Resources respectively. Using the baseline information described in these sections, the assessments consider the potential for changes to these resources.	The following measures are proposed to mitigate the potential effects of the transmission line on Wildlife Resources, Vegetation and Ecological Communities, and Fish and Fish Habitat: Place transmission towers and temporary roads away from wetlands and known rare plant occurrences where feasible. An Environmental Protection zone will be established to protect occurrences located adjacent to construction areas. Signage will be added where necessary to indicate

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			the boundaries of the exclusion area. Construction personnel will be required to attend a field-based orientation session where the exclusion areas will be explained, and the importance of avoiding disturbance within them will be stressed. This will form part of the Environmental Training Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.8 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans). A Wetland Mitigation and Compensation Plan will be developed, incorporating information on location, size and type of wetlands affected by the Project. The plan will include applying a mitigation hierarchy that prioritizes mitigation actions to be undertaken: 1. Avoid direct effects where feasible; 2. Minimize direct effects where avoidance is not feasible; 3. Maintain or improve hydrology where avoidance is not feasible; 4. Replace like for like where feasible; 5. Improve the function of existing wetland habitats; and 6. Create new wetland habitat Temporary construction access roads will be closed and reclaimed following construction. During construction, access roads will be controlled to limit use. Efforts have been made during Project design to use existing access corridors, plan for deactivation of temporary access roads, and minimize disturbance to

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			help limit additional fragmentation. Project components where this has occurred are listed below. • **Substation and Transmission Lines to Peace Canyon Dam:** Constructing the new transmission lines adjacent to the existing line, and using the existing corridor and maintenance access roads. • **Construction Access Roads:** Use of existing infrastructure for moving material, upgrading existing access roads, and deactivation of temporary roads used for reservoir clearing, and placing the south bank access to the Dam Site along the existing transmission line corridor. The construction methods used will take into account the location of known occurrences and high-suitability habitat. Where complete avoidance is not feasible, effect reduction will be considered. This can include timing construction activities to winter months, and surface protection measures such as placing ramps to reduce vehicle compaction within occurrences, or using rubber-tired versus tracked equipment to minimize ground disturbance. Maintaining surface flow patterns is important in the retention of functioning wetlands. Construction activities will be designed and carried out in a manner that seeks to maintain the hydrology of adjacent wetlands, particularly where known rare plant occurrences are present. Measures will be implemented to maintain existing hydrological patterns as much as possible, if roads cannot avoid wetlands. Culverts will be installed under access roads to maintain hydrological balance, and

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			sedimentation barriers will be installed as needed. A hydrologist will be employed to assist with developing site-specific measures to reduce effects to existing hydrologic balance and wetland function during construction of the Jackfish Lake Road and Project access roads and the transmission line. Stormwater management will be designed to control runoff and direct it away from work areas where excavation, spoil placement, and staging activities occur. Consideration for maintaining recharge levels to wetlands will be given when diverting water around work sites, providing there is not expected to be a measurable increase in sediment transport to these sensitive areas. Surface water quality management will be addressed in the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.9), Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.10) and Emergency Response Plan (Section 35.2.1.1), all in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans. The clearing of vegetation for all work would consider both the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the B.C. Wildlife Act, where active nests are protected from disturbance and removal. The provincial government has developed least-risk windows for terrestrial wildlife that are of management concern within the Peace Region of the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. Suggested critical time periods when construction should be avoided are: ▪ Songbirds: May 1 through July 31, when nesting

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			could occur (B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011) ▪ Trumpeter Swan, raptors and owls: April 1 through July 31 Goddard (2010) observed lek attendance by Sharp-tailed Grouse between mid-April and mid-May in the Peace River region, and a nesting initiation to hatching date range from early May to mid-July. There is no specific mention for grouse within the least-risk windows, but nesting overlaps the critical time frame suggested for raptors. Clearing activities for much of the area are presently scheduled to occur during the winter months, thereby avoiding conflicts with nesting birds (see Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan). Scheduling constraints may require clearing activities to occur outside the winter months. If clearing work during the critical bird breeding season outlined above cannot be avoided, a nest and lek search protocol would be developed and implemented prior to clearing, to avoid disturbance to active nests. The protocol would be developed in consultation with Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Ministry of Environment. The protocol would outline buffers required around active nest sites. BC Hydro uses a GIS-based mapping system for recording, storing, and analyzing information for managing resources along all of its rights-of-way. The information is reviewed when developing vegetation management prescriptions during operations. If

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			occurrences for rare species (e.g., Yellow Rail) are known along the transmission line right-of-way or are adjacent to generation facilities, the location of these sites would be incorporated into the database for future planning and consideration, so as to minimize or avoid unnecessary disturbance. Preventative measures would be used to avoid creating human-bear conflicts. Before commencement of work, all crews should participate in a Bear Aware™ or similar training program. Feeding of wildlife (including birds) would be prohibited at work sites. Construction areas and worker housing sites would be fenced and kept clean and free of waste, with garbage securely stored in bear-proof containers or removed from site. Trucks and work vehicles are not secure storage areas for garbage, because bears have been known to break into vehicles for food (Davis et al. 2002). Work crews would be prohibited from hunting and cleaning game around construction sites. construction. Measures to minimize road mortality include: ▪ Reducing vehicle traffic by using buses and car-pooling for workers ▪ Requiring workers to adhere to strict speed limits ▪ Instructing workers that wildlife has right-of-way unless there are safety concerns ▪ Maintaining a logbook of wildlife sightings, including road kills, and posting warning signs at locations with frequent wildlife crossings ▪ Promptly moving road kill well off the road to avoid

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			secondary mortality of scavengers ▪ Including wildlife-vehicle collisions as safety issues for discussion on worker tailboard meetings Temporary workers involved in on-site Project construction would be encouraged not to hunt in the LAA
Access Roads and Rail			
Interest in a description of new connections to existing side roads, including a rationale if abandonment is proposed for any road sections above the reservoir flood level.	McLeod Lake Indian Band	Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.7 Road and Rail Access describes the permanent and temporary access routes required for access to the Project site and other Project components including a description of the temporal aspects of road use. See Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.7 Road and Rail Access and Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan for additional information.	As described in EIS Section 13, temporary construction access roads will be closed and reclaimed following construction. During construction, access roads will be controlled to limit use.
Interest in the possible construction of a new road to Jackfish Lake and Chetwynd.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description Section 4.3.7.2 South Bank Access to Dam Site Area describes the permanent and temporary access routes to the south bank of the dam site area. Access to the south bank of the dam site area from Chetwynd would be via Jackfish Lake Road, and a new private 33 km Project access road alongside the existing transmission line corridor.	Mitigation is not applicable to this interest.
Interest in whether there would be an upgraded access road to Monias Lake (south bank of the Peace River).	Métis Nation British Columbia	The Project does not require an upgraded access road to Monias Lake. See Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.7 Road and Rail Access for additional information. See Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan for additional information.	Mitigation is not applicable to this interest because the Project does not require an upgraded access road to Monias Lake.

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Concern with increased access to the south bank, including the Peace Moberly Tract, as a result of new access roads. Concern increased road access will cause overhunting	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) McLeod Lake Indian Band	Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.7 Road and Rail Access describes the permanent and temporary access routes to the south bank of the dam site area. Access to the Peace Moberly Tract would be through a clearing access road. Temporary access roads required for reservoir clearing will be fully deactivated after use. Most access roads will be required for only one season. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on wildlife resources including increased public access is presented in Volume 3 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. See Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan for additional information.	As described in EIS Section13, Table 13.15, temporary construction access roads will be closed and reclaimed following construction. During construction, access roads will be controlled to limit use. Temporary workers involved in on-site Project construction would be encouraged not to hunt in the LAA
Highway 29 Realignment			
Interest in changes to the alignment of Highway 29, including any changes to Highway 97.	Duncan's First Nation Métis Nation British Columbia Northwest Territory Métis Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.4 Highway 29 Realignments describes the segments of Highway 29 that would be realigned between Hudson's Hope and Fort St. John. The realigned segments would be built to the existing two-lane rural arterial undivided highway standards and remain under the jurisdiction of the B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. No alignment changes on Highway 97 would be required by the Project. See Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, Section 4.3.4 Highway 29 Realignments for additional information	Not applicable
Concern about the impact of Highway 29 road realignment on a sweat lodge located near Bear Flat.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Section 4.3.4 Highway 29 Realignments in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description describes the segments of Highway 29 between Hudson's Hope and Fort St. John that will be realigned, including the segment at Cache Creek/Bear Flat. Although a preferred corridor at Bear Flat has	As described in EIS Section 19. Table 19.12, the following mitigation measure is proposed: Work with Aboriginal groups to ground truth traditional

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		been identified, the location of the new segment of highway and impacts to existing development within the corridor would not be confirmed until further engineering studies are completed. See Section 4.3.4 Highway 29 Realignments in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description for additional information. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.2, the assessment considers the potential for change in access to areas used for traditional purposes.	land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g., when determining the exact location of an access road.
Concern Highway 29 realignment will result in loss of thermal cover on slopes.	Horse Lake First Nation	The potential for loss of thermal cover on slopes due to Highway 29 realignment was assessed in Volume 2, Section 14 under the key aspects of habitat loss and fragmentation and disturbance and displacement.	No mitigation for loss of thermal cover is planned.
Quarried and Excavated Construction Materials			
Interest in the identification of gravel sites that BC Hydro is considering utilizing in connection with the construction of the Project, including whether the sites are located on private or Crown lands.	Saulteau First Nations	A variety of quarried and excavated materials would be required for construction of the dam, generating station and spillways, Highway 29 realignments, access roads, and the Hudson's Hope shoreline protection. These materials would be sourced from various locations in the Project vicinity. See Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description for the total placed construction volumes and their respective locations. Property ownerships of the construction material sources is described in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background in Section 11.3 Land Status, Tenure, and Project Requirements, specifically in Section 11.3.3 Temporary Tenure Required and in Table 11.3, which provides the areas of private, BC Hydro-owned, and Crown land.	Not applicable

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		See also Volume 1 Appendix C Draft Construction Materials Development Plans, Part 1 through Part 5, for the Draft Construction Material Development Plans.	
Concern with impacts of quarried and excavated sites on traditional or cultural use.	Métis Nation British Columbia	Section 19 Table 19.2 presents the interactions of the Project with the Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. For the construction phase, quarried excavation is identified as having an interaction ranked as "2" for all three key aspects of the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes VC. This interaction is described in the effect assessment (Section 19.34.4 page 19-79).	As described in EIS Section 19, Table 19.12, the following mitigation measures are proposed: Work with Aboriginal groups to ground truth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g., when determining the exact location of an access road. Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project. Implement the following: ▪ Heritage Resources Management Plan ▪ Chance find management procedure ▪ Construction monitoring ▪ Erosion monitoring Depending on the nature and importance of identified heritage resources, various mitigation measures will be used: ▪ Avoid sites and reduce resource damage where possible ▪ Clear under winter conditions

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			▪ Manage any found burials following provincial guidelines (disinter or reinter burial) ▪ Conduct additional reconnaissance and field surveys as warranted ▪ Document historical sites and relocate important structures, if found ▪ Class I Staged Scientific Excavation ▪ Class II Stratified Sample Excavation ▪ Systematic surface collection ▪ Resource capping ▪ Commemorate heritage resources as appropriate ▪ Provide funds to local museums to support heritage programming
Worker Accommodation			
Interest in where worker camps will be located. Concern that the creation of RV parks in the Peace River Valley or other types of worker accommodation for the Project may result in alienation and less time on the land.	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Worker accommodations are described in Section 4.3.6 Worker Accommodation in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.	As described in EIS Section 19, Table 19.12, the following mitigation measure is proposed: Work with Aboriginal groups to ground truth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g., when determining the exact location of an access road.
Construction Phase Activities			
Interest in BC Hydro's plans for debris clearing, management, and disposal including whether all timber, regardless of its commercial value, as well as woody debris would be removed from the reservoir.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Saulteau First Nations	Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan describes BC Hydro's plans for debris clearing and management.	Not applicable

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	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)		
Concern with increased access to the south bank, including the Peace Moberly Tract, as a result of land clearing. Concern with direct loss of forest resources and vegetation due to clearing and widening of ROW corridor.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on vegetation and ecological communities is presented in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities.	All temporary access roads that are constructed to facilitate clearing of the reservoir will be fully deactivated. Please refer to Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan.

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Concern with construction activities, including impacts to the following: • clearing will increase sedimentation • wildlife displacement across large areas • fish and fish habitat • loss of forest and resource vegetation • increased pressure on hunting, fishing and gathering	Blueberry River First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band	The changes in sediment transport resulting from the project are described in Section 11.8 of the EIS An assessment of the effects of the project on fish and fish habitat is presented in Section 12 of the EIS. An assessment of the effects of the project on vegetation and ecological communities is presented in Section 13 of the EIS. An assessment of the effects of the project on wildlife is presented in Section 14 of the EIS. An assessment of the effects of the project on the current use of lands for traditional purposes (including hunting, fishing and gathering) is presented in Section 19 of the EIS. An assessment of the effects of the project on the harvest of fish and wildlife resources is presented in Section 24 of the EIS.	Proposed mitigation measures are described in the EIS as follows: Fish and fish habitat: EIS Sections 12.1.3 and 12.5 Vegetation and ecological communities: EIS Sections 13.1.3 and 13.3.2. Wildlife: EIS Sections 14.1.3 and 14.4 Current use of lands for traditional purposes: EIS Sections 19.1.3, 19.4.3, 19.4.5 and 19.4.7. Harvest of fish and wildlife: EIS Sections 24.1.2, 24.4.3, 24.4.6, 24.4.8, 24.4.11 and 24.4.14.
Interest in BC Hydro's plans for reclamation around the dam site area and other Project components. Need for a robust reclamation plan to develop a healthy and vigorous riparian plant community on the reservoir slopes.	Blueberry River First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation	Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description and Volume 1 Appendix C Draft Construction Materials Development Plans, Part 1 through Part 5 provide information on the reclamation plans.	BC Hydro will develop a Soil Management, Site Restoration, and Revegetation Plan prior to construction. An outline of this plan is provided in Section 35.2.2.19 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans. Disturbed sites will be replanted quickly with ground cover, shrubs, or trees that are regionally appropriate once erosion concerns have been addressed. This will be part of BC Hydro's Soil Management, Site Restoration and Revegetation Plan

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Interest in how BC Hydro intends to provide a power supply to the dam site construction area and related areas (such as the worker accommodation area).	Saulteau First Nations	Electricity and telecommunications would be installed on-site on both the south and north banks. See Section 4.4.3.1.2 Utilities in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description for additional information on construction power.	Not applicable
Operation Phase Activities			
Interest in methods for managing wood debris during dam operation, and how such management will mitigate the impacts of wood debris on use of the reservoir for fishing, recreation, and boat access to hunting areas.	McLeod Lake Indian Band	BC Hydro has developed a clearing plan specifically for the reservoir that addresses concerns on debris during clearing operations and upon completion of the project. This includes management of debris during clearing operations and managing waterborne debris with three debris booms during the construction process. The debris management plan is described in EIS Volume 1, Appendix A, Section 9.	The debris management plan is described in EIS Volume 1, Appendix A, Section 9.
Interest in BC Hydro pursuing operational and post-construction monitoring for water quality, water flow, ice, and sediment.	Blueberry River First Nations	Follow-up programs will be implemented in order to verify the accuracy of the effects assessment and/or to determine the effectiveness of the measures to avoid or minimize adverse residual effects. Follow-up programs are recommended based on the best available information at the time of submission Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements provides a complete list of the follow-up measures identified.	Not applicable
Concern with operational effects of the Project as part of the ongoing Peace River system.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project during operations is presented in the various effects assessment sections in the EIS.	Proposed mitigation measures to be implemented during operations for each valued component, where relevant, are described in Section 39.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Project Overview – Project Components and Activities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern changes to plant communities will potentially impact wildlife populations along the Peace River, as a result of operations of Peace River facilities.	Horse Lake First Nation	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on vegetation and ecological communities and wildlife resources are presented in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities and Section 14 Wildlife Resources respectively.	Proposed mitigation measures are described in the EIS as follows: Vegetation and ecological communities: EIS Sections 13.1.3 and 13.3.2. Wildlife: EIS Sections 14.1.3 and 14.4
Interest in community-based monitoring programs (prior to and during operation phase activities), including programs for wildlife resources, fish and fish habitat, vegetation, country foods and heritage resources. Interest in monitoring post closure/decommissioning and during reclamation.	Fort Nelson First Nation Métis Nation British Columbia	Section 39, Table 39.2 presents the complete list of follow-up measures proposed by BC Hydro, including the proposal to engage with Aboriginal groups to discuss potential community-based monitoring programs, such as programs intended to monitor the productivity and abundance of wildlife species. In addition to the community-based monitoring programs described in Section 39, Section 19 of the EIS notes that BC Hydro will consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the development of fish, wildlife and habitat conservation programs that align with BC Hydro compensation programs. BC Hydro has offered to consult with Aboriginal groups in the Project area about mitigation measures, and will continue to pursue discussions on this topic as part of the consultation process for the Project. As described in Section 9.2.4 (Process for Resolving Outstanding Issues with Aboriginal Groups), BC Hydro will seek to address outstanding issues by, among other activities, "continuing to seek input and engage in dialogue regarding the EIS and the Project, and to answer questions and address issues, interests, and concerns from Aboriginal groups by identifying appropriate mitigation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address or resolve potential impacts."	See BC Hydro Response.
Project Decommissioning			

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Project Overview – Project Components and Activities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that BC Hydro has not properly considered the options for dam decommissioning and/or abandonment of the dam. (IR ab_0001-031)	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	BC Hydro has no plans to decommission the dam. The EIS Guidelines require that the "EIS should state the Proponent's commitment, should a proposal be made in the future to decommission the Site C dam and generating station, to address a plan for decommissioning and restoration in accordance with applicable regulations at that time". Section 4.6 provides the commitment required by the EIS Guidelines and also states: "An Environmental Protection and Monitoring Plan would be developed for decommissioning to implement applicable measures for environmental protection, and to restore the area to conditions deemed acceptable at the time of decommissioning. Further details on decommissioning would depend on regulations and practice at the time of a decision to decommission." As described in Section 5.5.4.3, the financial attributes for the analysis of alternatives to the Project was done "by comparing the present value of the costs between portfolios with and without the Project." Net present values are calculated by discounting future costs based on BC Hydro's cost of capital. This discounting increases for costs that are further into the future. In the present value calculation, costs that may be incurred more than 100 years in the future would be discounted by more than 99% when evaluating the Project economics and analysis of alternatives. As a result, any potential decommissioning would not have a material effect on the evaluation of Project alternatives in Section 5.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in whether the Project is needed for energy self-sufficiency within British Columbia, or for export.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The need for the Project is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. The need for the Project is to meet future BC Hydro customer demand for energy and capacity in BC Hydro's service area in B.C. in accordance with the provincial self-sufficiency requirement in Section 6(2) (a) of the *Clean Energy Act*. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. See Technical Memo: Project Need	Not applicable
Interest in whether the need for power from the Project could be reduced by decreasing energy exports.	Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	The need for the Project is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. The need for the Project is to meet future BC Hydro customer demand in BC Hydro's service area in B.C. in accordance with the provincial self-sufficiency requirement in the *Clean Energy Act*. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. See Technical Memo: Project Need	Not applicable
Concern that the Project is "needed" only in relation	Treaty 8 Tribal Association	The need for the Project is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
to the Province's proposed liquefied natural gas strategy.	(Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. There is a need for the Project, excluding any potential load associated with future liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. See Technical Memo: Project Need	
Interest in the anticipated load growth in the province, and how the transmission system would need to change to service that potential load growth.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Load growth in BC Hydro's service area is the basis for the Project need, which is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. BC Hydro forecasts that its customers' electricity needs will grow over the next 20 years. Residential and much of the commercial load growth is expected to occur in Lower Mainland, which is BC Hydro's major load centre (about 70% of demand at this time), while some commercial and much of the industrial load growth is expected to occur in Northern Division of the province. Transmission system reinforcements will be required to accommodate both new generation resource development and load growth. This includes transmission upgrades to the overall bulk transmission system as well as transmission upgrades directly associated with the Project:	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		• Transmission system upgrades are planned to address the overall load growth in BC Hydro's service area. An example of this is the Interior to Lower Mainland 500 kV transmission project to enable delivery of electricity to the Lower Mainland. • Upgrades and additions directly associated with Site C are outlined in Section 4.3.3 in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description, and include 500 kV transmission lines from Site C to the Peace Canyon generation station	
Interest in whether any of the electricity generated from the Project is to serve load in the Lower Mainland, and how BC Hydro plans to transmit power there. Interest in what capacity is available on the existing lines from the Peace River region to the Lower Mainland. Interest in whether the power is to be delivered to the Horn River area and the Montney Basin, and how this will affect the development of hydroelectric power on the Peace River.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Load growth in the province is a component of project need, which is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. BC Hydro bases its generation development requirements on load forecasts for its entire service area and not on forecast demand in any particular area. The Project is needed to meet projected demand from all three of BC Hydro's customer segments – residential, commercial, and industrial. Residential and much of the commercial load growth is expected to occur in the Lower Mainland, which is BC Hydro's major load centre (about 70% of demand at this time), while some commercial and much of the industrial load growth is expected to occur in Northern Division of the province. Industrial demand would include demand in the Montney area, but also includes other industrial activity demand such as mining and forestry not located in the Montney area. Electricity generated from Site C would be transmitted by two 500 kV transmission lines from Site C to the Peace Canyon Generating Station, where it would be delivered into BC Hydro's bulk transmission system. This electricity will serve all BC Hydro customer users of electricity, and is not earmarked for a single component of load. Bulk transmission requirements are evaluated on a system-wide basis	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		and not specifically for a single project like Site C. Previous studies have confirmed that current transmission lines with necessary updates are sufficient to accommodate the integration of Site C generation into the grid. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. Details on the transmission requirements for the Project are contained in Section 4.3.3 in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description.	
Interest in whether a new transmission line will be needed to export energy from the Project to Alberta and the United States.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Site C project, if constructed, would not require a new transmission line to either Alberta or the United States; the Project is needed to meet future BC Hydro customer demand in BC Hydro's service area in B.C.	Not applicable
Interest in whether there would be justifiable need for the Project if government policies and standards for energy consumption were stricter.	Fort Chipewyan Métis Association	The need for the Project is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. The evaluation of the need for the Project includes a discussion of the BC Hydro's current target for demand-side management. There is a need for the Project after taking into account BC Hydro's aggressive current demand-side management target, which includes a 'codes and standards' portion of conservation savings. Code and standards are public policy instruments enacted by governments to influence energy efficiency, such as building codes, tax measures, and energy efficiency regulations. In addition, the EIS explores whether it is possible to rely on an even larger demand-side management target. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project and Section 5.4 Identification of Potential Alternatives to the Project and Screened Resources in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		See Technical Memo: Project Need	
The current approach of BC Hydro on the Project is viewed as an exclusively economic approach that is troubling and inconsistent with Treaty 8, the courts, and First Nations views. The recommendation is that planning for the Peace should be in the context of ecological limits.	*This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	The identification and analysis of the alternatives to the Project is addressed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 of Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. The evaluation of the alternatives to Site C considers financial, technical, environmental, and economic development attributes of portfolios with and without Site C. See Section 5.4 Identification of Potential Alternatives to the Project and Screened Resources and Section 5.5 Available Resources in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. See Technical Memo: Alternatives to the Project	Not applicable
Concern that the need for the Project is to extract more electrification for Enbridge, the Highway 37 project, for natural gas fracking and/or expansion of supply in the Horn River Basin .	Fort Nelson First Nation *This issue, concern, or interest was also expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	Load growth in the province is a component of Project need, which is addressed in Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. BC Hydro bases its generation development requirements on load forecasts for its entire service area in B.C. and not on forecast demand in any particular area or customer group. The Project is needed to meet projected demand from all three of BC Hydro's customer segments – residential, commercial, and industrial. Residential and much of the commercial load growth is expected to occur in Lower Mainland, which is BC Hydro's major load centre (about 70% of demand at this time), while some commercial and much of the industrial load growth is expected to occur in Northern Division of the province. Potential future demand in Horn River Basin is not factored into the Section 5.2 EIS need for the Project analysis because at this time BC Hydro has not received requests for service from Horn River Basin operations. Therefore the need for the Project is not based on potential Horn	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		River Basin demand. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. See Technical Memo: Project Need	
Interest in how Site C was funded and whether it would be funded privately.	Métis Nation of British Columbia	As with its other capital projects, the cost of building Site C would be expected to be paid by BC Hydro ratepayers. The BCUC would determine how costs would be recovered and over what period of time. BC Hydro anticipated the costs for Site C to be amortized over a long period. Currently, costs in the development phase for Site C are held in a deferral account, as approved by the BCUC, which were being funded by the B.C. government's debt issued for BC Hydro, as consistent with other BC Hydro capital project financing. An indicative cost of service profile for the Project is provided in Section 7.1.3 in Volume 1 Section 7 Project Benefits.	Mitigation is not applicable to this interest.
Interest in what other options have been evaluated and considered to establish that the Project is the right solution for energy production.	Blueberry River First Nations McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The identification and evaluation of potential alternatives to the Project are considered in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. Alternatives reviewed include: (1) increased levels of demand-side management (conservation); (2) clean or renewable supply-side resources such as run-of-river, wind, and bioenergy; and (3) natural gas-fired generation within the context of the Province's 93% clean or renewable target set out in the *Clean Energy Act*.	Not applicable
Interest in BC Hydro performing an economic portfolio analysis to provide an understanding of Project alternatives and alternative means of delivering the Project.	Blueberry River First Nations	**Alternatives to the Project:** The identification and evaluation of potential alternatives to the Project are considered in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. The evaluation of the alternatives to Site C considers financial, technical, environmental, and economic development	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		attributes of portfolios with and without Site C. **Alternative Means:** See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report. See Technical Memo: Alternatives to the Project	
Interest regarding including industry in BC Hydro's energy conservation plans, and if there are any incentives for industry to use more efficient sources of energy and to conserve energy.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project provides details concerning BC Hydro's current demand-side management (conservation) target, which includes both energy conservation programs, and conservation rate structures, for BC Hydro's industrial customers. BC Hydro has developed demand-side management programs (i.e., conservation) with its industrial customers; an example is the Power Smart Partners program. The program provides an opportunity for BC Hydro's range of industrial and institutional customers to partner with BC Hydro and gain access to a variety of customized tools and incentives. While the industrial customer programs do not specify the sources of energy that may be used, industrial customers may partner with BC Hydro to create an integrated energy management program including optimizing the efficiency of a customer's on-site generation, or to simply implement individual energy conservation projects at their facility. BC Hydro has implemented conservation rate structures for all industrial customers. The Transmission Service Rate was implemented in 2006 for large industrial customers who receive electricity supply at transmission voltage. Any electricity purchases beyond 90% of the customer's baseline amount are charged a higher price than the first 90%. This rate structure encourages customers to reduce their	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		electricity purchases through energy efficiency or on-site generation of electricity, including through cogeneration. The Large General Service rate was implemented in 2011 for small and medium industrial customers who receive electricity supply at distribution voltage. Reductions in electricity purchases from a baseline amount receive a credit that is calculated using a higher price than the standard price. Again, this rate structure promotes energy efficiency improvements and on-site generation of electricity. See Section 5.2 Need for the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information on BC Hydro's demand-side management target. See Technical Memo: Demand Side Management	
Interest in BC Hydro's consideration of alternatives to the Project, including wind energy, solar energy, nuclear energy, geothermal energy, gas-fired generation, fibre from the mountain pine beetle kill, and/or upgrading existing generation facilities closer to the Lower Mainland. Interest in BC Hydro's Integrated Resource Plan and its consideration of alternatives to the Project.	Blueberry River First Nations Deninu K'ue First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan*	The identification and evaluation of potential alternatives to the Project are addressed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. This includes discussion of wind energy, solar energy, nuclear energy, geothermal energy, natural gas-fired generation, wood-based biomass, and Resource Smart projects (which are upgrades to BC Hydro's existing facilities; most of these facilities are not located in or close to the Lower Mainland; however, one Resource Smart project that BC Hydro is currently undertaking is the Ruskin Dam and Powerhouse Upgrade Project in Mission). Solar and nuclear are considered screened alternatives (that is, BC Hydro concludes they are not viable alternatives to the Project). Nuclear generation is barred due to Policy Action No. 23 of the 2007 Energy Plan, which provides that "nuclear power is not part of the Province of B.C.'s future" and that the B.C. "government rejects nuclear power as a strategy to meet British Columbia's future energy	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.	needs". Utility-scale solar generation is not considered commercially feasible, due to the high costs compared to other clean or renewable resources. Wind, geothermal, natural gas, Resource Smart, and wood-based biomass are all considered available resources, and are discussed and evaluated in Section 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. BC Hydro has held numerous power acquisition processes and to date, no geothermal resources have been bid into such processes BC Hydro's approach to consulting with all B.C. First Nations, respecting the IRP is described in Section 9.2.3.3.2 in a subsection entitled "Consultation Regarding the Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project through the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)".	
Interest in BC Hydro's consideration of other locations for the construction of a large hydroelectric project including Murphy Creek, the Fraser River, the Thompson River, and Dunvegan. Interest in BC Hydro's rationale for choosing to build a third dam on the Peace River.	Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Other large hydro projects are discussed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. The first category of large hydroelectric projects is those projects that are barred by the *Clean Energy Act* and are found in Section 5.4.2.1 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. Sections 10 and 11, and Schedule 2, of the *Clean Energy Act* prohibit the development of the following large hydroelectric projects: Murphy Creek, Border, High Site E, Low Site E, Elaho, McGregor Lower Canyon, Homathko River, Liard River, Iskut River, Cutoff Mountain, and McGregor Diversion. Note that the B.C. *Fish Protection Act* identifies the Fraser River as a protected river, and states in Section 4(3) that "a person must not construct a bank to bank dam anywhere on a protected river".	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		The second category of large hydroelectric projects is pumped storage hydroelectric projects, which provide dependable capacity. Pumped storage facilities use electricity from the grid to pump water from a lower elevation reservoir to a higher elevation reservoir; water is then released to generate electricity. Pumped storage is a viable alternative to the Project, and is analyzed in Section 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. It should also be noted that some potential run-of-river projects, which as a resource are also a viable alternative to the Project, are large and rival traditional large hydroelectric projects in scale and installed capacity, although they deliver lower amounts of dependable capacity. The Dunvegan project is located in Alberta, and is therefore not an alternative to the Project because it does not accord with the self-sufficiency requirement under the *Clean Energy Act*, which provides that generating stations must be located within B.C. See Section 5.4 Identification of Potential Alternatives to the Project and Screened Resources and Section 5.5 Available Resources in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information.	
Concern that the considerations of alternative means of meeting the need for which Site C is being identified as the preferred option were improperly constrained relative to the impairment of MLIB Treaty 8 Rights that Site C poses.	McLeod Lake Indian Band	Consistent with Section 4.2.1 of the EIS Guidelines, BC Hydro identified those potential resources that are legislatively barred in Section 5.4.2.1 of the EIS. The BC Environmental Assessment Office, the CEA Agency, other government agencies and any Joint Review Panel must recognize existing legislative and policy parameters.	Not applicable
Concern that the *Clean Energy Act* limits the consideration or development of feasible alternatives	Smith's Landing First Nation	The identification and evaluation of the alternatives to the Project are addressed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for,	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Need for, Purpose of, the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
to the Project. Concern that the Integrated Resource Plan de-commits BC Hydro from pursuing other options.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. Consistent with other environmental assessments of hydroelectric and other projects, BC Hydro must recognize legislated prohibitions and constraints. A potential resource is not available to BC Hydro if development of the resource is legislatively barred or if development of the resource is inconsistent with B.C. government policy. See Sections 5.4 Identification of Potential Alternatives to the Project and Screened Resources in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information. See Technical Memo: Alternatives to the Project	
Concern with high step capital investment of the Project.	*Issues, concern and interest expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	The identification and evaluation of the alternatives to the Project are addressed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. This analysis includes evaluation of the financial attributes of the Project, which considers the capital investment required for Project construction. Other alternatives examined also require large capital investments. See Section 5.5 Available Resources in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for additional information.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project

Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	Source of Input	BC Hydro Consideration/Response	Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures
Interest in BC Hydro's consideration of different design options for the Project, including low weirs and options that do not impound water.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
Interest in why BC Hydro did not consider alternatives that did not develop all the head between the Project and Peace Canyon, including the potential for lower head facilities at the Project location or further upstream of Wilder Creek. Interest in who determined the constraint to develop the entire head between Peace Canyon and the Project.	Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report. See Section 5.3 Purpose of the Project in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for a discussion of the objective to cost-effectively maximize the development of the hydroelectric potential of the Site C provincial Order-in-Council reserve.	Not applicable
With respect to BC Hydro's "triple bottom line", given that BC Hydro was constrained to develop the entire head between Peace Canyon Dam and the Project, interest if there is an assumption that somewhere within that river reach there is at least one site alternative that would satisfy BC Hydro's triple bottom line. Interest in whether BC Hydro can provide its triple bottom line policy, how this policy was applied in the analysis of alternatives, and which of the site alternatives analyzed to date satisfy the triple bottom line policy and on what basis.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
Interest in a series of small cascading dams as an alternative to the Project.	Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report for more information.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in how BC Hydro reached the conclusion that the design criteria for dam safety of the cascade of dams and generating stations should be based on values typically used for very high or extreme consequence dam failure and that they could not be developed using lower consequence categories, for example the Canadian Dam Association's low consequence category. Interest in BC Hydro's opinion on the cost implications of this assumption for the cascade options.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
Interest in how BC Hydro arrived at the decision to design the proposed Project with a capacity of 1,100 MW as opposed to 900 MW.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
Concern that BC Hydro completed the analysis of alternatives without proper consideration of First Nations values and land use. Interest in how BC Hydro incorporated First Nation values and land use into the analysis of alternatives and the nature of BC Hydro's assumptions in determining hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, mode of life, and other First Nation land use.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report. See Volume 1 Section 9 Appendix A Part 2 for Consolation Summary	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Site C-2 and C-1 have large ancestral landslides. Interest in if BC Hydro were to build at Site C-3 (i.e., Site C), if those potential slide locations would be located inside the reservoir. Interest in how BC Hydro has demonstrated reduction of risk in analyzing the site alternatives, including in relation to smaller cascade facilities, which appear to avoid this hazard. Interest in how BC Hydro has evaluated the impact of landslides in defining the location for the Site C dam site and the other alternatives sites considered in the assessment of alternatives.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
From a geological perspective, interest in BC Hydro's opinion on the preferred locations on the reach between Peace Canyon Dam and the Project to construct hydroelectric facilities. Interest in what geological factors were considered in siting the location of alternative hydroelectric facilities on the Peace River, other than the Project.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
Concern that geological and geophysical challenges have arisen at the proposed location for the Project, resulting in additional costs, which will continue to rise as feasibility studies progress. Interest in how the potential for disproportionate cost increases at the Project as compared to other site alternatives have been accounted for when comparing alternatives.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in how BC Hydro considered the risk of a stranded investment in constructing the Project versus the reduced likelihood (if not the elimination) of the potential of a stranded investment in developing a series of smaller facilities.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Section 5.2 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for a discussion of the need for the Project in the context of BC Hydro's long-term planning process for electricity demand and supply forecasts. BC Hydro plans to its mid-level load forecast. Refer also to Section 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project. The portfolio analysis of alternatives takes into account whether the Project and/or alternatives result in short-term energy surpluses. Energy surpluses are valued at the spot market.	Not applicable
Interest in if BC Hydro has evaluated the impact of using more adapted layouts for each site in each alternative evaluation.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report.	Not applicable
Concern that the Integrated Resource Plan process excludes certain options (e.g., the cascade option on the Peace River), from further consideration.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Volume 1 Section 6 Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project and Volume 1 Appendix E Dam Alternative Means Report. See Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in Volume 1 Section 5 Need for, Purpose of, and Alternatives to the Project for discussion of the analysis of alternatives to the Project. Consistent with previous environmental assessment processes, BC Hydro considers the Site C Clean Energy Project and all other resource options within the context of current legislation and policy.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Assessment Process – Permitting			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that BC Hydro will not be seeking concurrent permitting pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* for the Project and would be applying for permitting prior to receipt of the Environmental Assessment Certificate. Concern that the synchronized permitting process that BC Hydro has proposed undermines the language, spirit, and intent of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the concurrent permitting regulation. Whether BC Hydro proposes a "synchronized" or concurrent permitting process, the underlying presumption is that the Project will be approved.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Under Section 9(1) of BCEAA, government officials "must not issue an approval" to construct or operate a reviewable project unless and until an Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) is issued. However, this requirement does not prevent a proponent from commencing the permitting process by submitting applications for approvals. While those approvals cannot be issued unless and until an EAC is issued, it is entirely lawful for BC Hydro as the proponent to commence the process in advance of an EAC. Under BCEAA, BC Hydro might have sought "…concurrent review of…applications for approvals under other enactments..." by the Joint Review Panel. Instead, BC Hydro intends to submit applications for certain types of authorizations directly to responsible government agencies for their review. See Section 8.4 Assessment Process in Volume 1 Section 8 Assessment Process for additional information and a list of the potential key federal and provincial permits that would be required for the Project.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests Related to EIS Volume 2: Assessment Methodology and Environmental Effects

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Cumulative Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern regarding the Project's potential contribution to the cumulative effects of development in the region, including past projects, pipelines, logging, oil and gas, coal mining, and coal bed methane. Interest in how BC Hydro will take into account effects from other development in the region in assessing impacts of the Project on Section 35(1) rights. Interest in conducting the cumulative effects assessment at the regional planning level. Concern that, when cumulative effects assessments are done on a project-by-project basis, the most effective means to avoid impacts on Section 35(1) rights are precluded simply by the selection of a preferred project.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Association Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Kwadacha First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Salt River First Nation Saulteau First Nations Smith's Landing First Nation Tallcree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association	An assessment of the cumulative effects that are likely to result from the Project in combination with other projects or activities that have been or will be carried out has been conducted in accordance with Section 8.5.3 of the EIS Guidelines and is provided in this EIS. As required by Section 8.5.3, assessment of the potential cumulative effects of the Project on a valued component (VC) has been conducted if a potential residual adverse effect of the Project on that VC has a spatial and temporal overlap with a residual effect of another project or activity. To conduct a cumulative effects assessment, a Regional Assessment Area (RAA) has been identified for each VC. The RAA boundaries for each VC are illustrated in a figure in each VC-specific effects assessment section (Volumes 2, 3, and 4 Sections 12 to 33), including for the assessment of current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes). To assess the cumulative effects that may result from the Project in combination with other future foreseeable projects or activities that have been or will be carried out, the baseline case, the future case without the Project, and the Project case are presented in the EIS. See Section 10.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment in Volume 2 Section 10 Effects Assessment Methodology for additional information.	Not Applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Cumulative Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	(Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)		
Interest in using a pre-development, pre-industrial or pre-W.A.C. Bennett Dam baseline in order to assess the cumulative environmental effects of the Project, and to assess the cumulative implications of the Project on the exercise of Section 35(1) rights. Interest in assessing the potential meshing, aggregation, and conflation of effects of the Project in combination with existing upstream facilities, as well as the recently approved Dunvegan Hydroelectric Project as part of the cumulative effects assessment.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	To assess the cumulative effects that may result from the Project in combination with other future foreseeable projects or activities that have been or will be carried out, the baseline case, the future case without the Project, and the Project case are presented in the EIS. The Baseline Case describes the current status of the VC. In doing so, it reflects the residual effects of projects and activities that have been and are being carried out. See Section 10.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment in Volume 2 Section 10 Effects Assessment for additional information.	Not applicable
Concern regarding cumulative effects on plant species and ecological communities, and interest in mitigation for these cumulative effects.	Fort Nelson First Nation	Due to past and continuing activities, and planned future projects and activities, the cumulative effect for the Project Case is considered significant – based on the expectation of a significant residual effect (see Section 13.4). The anticipated residual effects to vegetation and ecosystem communities from all other future projects	In accordance with Section 8.5.3.3 of the EIS Guidelines, in Section 13.5.3 of the EIS, the following possible regional approaches to mitigation is recommended: Rare species recovery could be undertaken at the regional level collaboratively with other projects. BC

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Cumulative Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		and activities combined are also considered significant, even if the Project is not constructed.	Hydro has limited authority to guide regional initiatives to support the diversity and persistence of rare plant populations and rare and sensitive ecological communities. This would be better guided by the provincial government.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land – Geology, Terrain and Soils			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern regarding the potential effects of the Project on the potential for landslides, slope stability, erosion, and/or sloughing, including the proposed inundation zone and upslope areas, old Highway 29 area, Halfway River, other tributaries to the Peace River, the Taylor Hill area, and/or the new Highway 29 realignment areas. Concern regarding slope stability changes and slides that have the potential to create substantial impacts to traditional practices such as fishing, hunting, gathering, and spiritual use. Concern regarding the effects that sloughing will have on wildlife attempting to climb the banks of the reservoir.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An evaluation of the potential changes of the Project on geology, terrain, and soils can be found in Section 11.2 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. Predicted changes to erosion and slope stability as a result of the creation and operation of the proposed reservoir are described. Reservoir impact lines delineating zones of potential flood, erosion, landslide, and landslide-generated wave hazards are provided. The location and nature of the changes to erosion and slope stability have been predicted through a detailed characterization of the reservoir shoreline geology, inventory and characterization of existing slopes and landslides, groundwater monitoring and behavior, shoreline erosion behavior, and slope stability analyses. Preliminary reservoir impact lines have been prepared to characterize the following hazards around the proposed reservoir: • Potential floods – the flood impact line • Potential erosion – the erosion impact line • Potential landslides – the stability impact line • Potential landslide-generated waves – the landslide-generated wave impact line More detailed information on the potential changes of the Project can be found in Volume 2 Appendix B Geology, Terrain Stability, and Soil Reports. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.2, the assessment considers the potential for change in access to areas used for traditional practices.	BC Hydro would have an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.9 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as part of their Construction Management Framework. Stripping vegetation and soils would be minimized as much as possible, taking into consideration proximity to sensitive habitats, e.g., wetlands, and slope stability.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land – Geology, Terrain and Soils			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		The effects of the Project on the migration and movement of wildlife resources are addressed in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources.	
Concern regarding erosion and the potential impact on riparian habitat, aquatic habitat, the creation of a sustainable ecosystem and the risk of erosion leading to dust storms.	Fort Nelson First Nation	As described in Section 11.1.2, the licensed range of reservoir levels in the Williston Reservoir is 30 m; however, annual operations typically vary by about 18 m. As described in EIS Section 11.4.4, reservoir levels for the Project would be maintained within the top 0.6 m of the normal operating range 83% of the time and within the top 1.2 m 94% of the time. As described in EIS Section 11.1.2, the surface area of the Williston Reservoir at maximum normal reservoir level is approximately 1,773 km2. As described in EIS Section 4.3.2, the Project reservoir would have a surface area of 93.3 km2. Therefore, the exposed shoreline at the Project when the reservoir is drawn down would be a small fraction of the shoreline of the Williston Reservoir when that reservoir is drawn down. As described in EIS Section 11.11.6.2, the Nickling report concludes that it is unlikely that dust emissions would be a major problem at the proposed Site C reservoir. This is attributed to: • The small annual drawdown and the associated small area of exposed shoreline • The relatively coarse texture of a large proportion of the sediments • The amount of bedrock exposure at the shoreline that would reduce sediment input Please see the Technical Memo: Reservoir Impact Lines.	BC Hydro would have an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.9 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as part of their Construction Management Framework. Stripping vegetation and soils would be minimized as much as possible, taking into consideration proximity to sensitive habitats, e.g., wetlands, and slope stability.
Concern about the risk of earthquakes at the proposed dam site.	Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation	The earthquake design ground motion adopted for the Project has a mean annual exceedance frequency of 1 in 10,000, in accordance with	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land – Geology, Terrain and Soils			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in how earthquakes are factored into the design and construction of the Project and whether BC Hydro has undertaken core testing to determine the nature of the rock formations beneath the proposed dam site.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	the Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guidelines. Details of the seismic investigations undertaken for the project are provided in Section 11.2 Geology, Terrain, and Soils and in Section 11.2.5 Regional Seismicity and Seismic Hazard in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. Seismic design standards are discussed in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements, Section 37.1.6 Seismic Activity. The geology, terrain stability, and geotechnical soil conditions within the Project activity zone are outlined in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background, Section 11.2 Geology, Terrain, and Soils.	
Concern about the structural stability of the dam, including a fault line along the Moberly River and the geotechnical conditions at the dam site.	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The earthquake design ground motion adopted for the Project has a mean annual exceedance frequency of 1 in 10,000, in accordance with the Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guidelines. Details of the seismic investigations undertaken for the project are provided in Section 11.2 Geology, Terrain, and Soils and in Section 11.2.5 Regional Seismicity and Seismic Hazard in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. Seismic design standards are discussed in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements, Section 37.1.6 Seismic Activity The geology, terrain stability, and geotechnical soil conditions within the Project activity zone are outlined in Section 11.2 Geology, Terrain, and Soils in in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about potential downstream effects of the Project on water flow and water levels, including in the Peace River, Slave River, McKenzie River, Salt River, Great Slave Lake and the Peace-Athabasca Delta.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Beaver First Nation Dene Tha First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Association Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Kwadacha First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Salt River First Nation Saulteau First Nations Smith's Landing First Nation Tallcree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Woodland Cree First Nation *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC*	The EIS describes the influence of the Project on downstream flows and water levels from the outlet of the Peace Canyon Dam to Peace Point, Alberta. See Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. See Technical Memos: • Spatial Boundary Selection • Peace Athabasca Delta.	As described in EIS Section 12, the potential effects of Project on Fish and Fish habitat resulting from changes in water levels downstream will be mitigated by the following measures: • Enhance side channel complexes between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. • Create new wetted channels and restore back channels on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat • Where practical, contour mainstem bars to reduce potential for fish stranding. Mitigation of the potential effects of Project on Fish and Fish Habitat resulting from changes in water levels downstream is not required downstream of the confluence with the Pine River..

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.		
Interest in extending the scope of the spatial boundaries for downstream studies to ensure that all potential downstream effects, as far as the Peace-Athabasca Delta and/or the Great Slave Lake are included in the scope of the effects assessment.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation Smith's Landing First Nation	The EIS describes the predicted extent of influence of the Project and provides the justification for the spatial boundaries defined in the EIS Guidelines. See Sections 11.4 Surface Water Regime, Section 11.7 Thermal and Ice Regime, and Section 11.8 Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. See Technical Memo: Spatial Boundary Selection.	Not applicable
Interest in how the development of the remaining hydroelectric potential of the Peace River would be impacted by the potential full or partial restoration of the natural flow regime. Concern with the inability to re-establish natural or near natural flow regime due to increasingly anthropogenic controls over previously natural systems.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Site C inflows would be driven by a combination of outflows from the upstream hydroelectric facilities and flow from tributaries between Peace Canyon Dam and Site C. The availability of storage upstream of the Project in the Williston Reservoir is one of the key reasons that the Project is capable of producing one-third of the energy produced at G.M. Shrum with just 5% of the reservoir area of the Williston Reservoir. However, the Project would not impair the ability to restore the natural flow regime. Section 11.1 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background provides a description of the previous hydroelectric developments on the Peace River.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on water levels and water flow upstream, including the extent of upstream flooding in the Peace River, Halfway River, Moberly River, Moberly Lake, and Hudson's Hope.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The EIS describes and illustrates the extent of flooding in the Peace River and its tributaries, and the expected operation of the Site C reservoir within its 1.8 m normal operating range. See Section 4.3 Project Components in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description and Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background.	Not applicable
Concern with downstream adverse effects from the Project due to change in water flow regime. Specific areas include: • adverse effects on the aquatic and terrestrial environments in the Peace-Athabasca Delta as a result of reductions in the quantity of seasonally-inundated wetlands; • adverse effects on riparian ecosystems along the shoreline of the Peace River and Slave River; • changes in the dynamics and timing of the ice regime; • changes to sediment deposition and delta formation at the mouths of tributaries entering the Peace River and Slave River; and • erosion effects on shoreline heritage resources	Smith's Landing First Nation	Changes to the surface water regime, thermal and ice regime, fluvial geomorphology and sediment transport regimes are described in Section 11.4, 11.7 and 11.8 of the EIS. Potential effects on fish and fish habitat, vegetation and ecological communities, and wildlife resources are described in Section 12, 13 and 14 of the EIS, respectively. Potential for effects on heritage resources is described in Section 32 of the EIS. See Technical Memos: Peace Athabasca Delta	As described in EIS Section 12, the effects of changes in water levels downstream of the project on fish and fish habitat will be mitigated by the following measures: • Enhance side channel complexes between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. • Create new wetted channels and restore back channels on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat • Where practical, contour mainstem bars to reduce potential for fish stranding.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			As described in EIS Section 32, effects of shoreline erosion on heritage resources will be mitigated by implementing the following: ▪ Heritage Resources Management Plan ▪ Chance find management ▪ Reservoir erosion monitoring in conjunction with E-PAST ▪ Resource Capping ▪ Resource Monitoring ▪ Conduct reconnaissance and systematic surface collection of exposed resources) or installation of protective measures
Concern about spilling from the proposed Site C dam and whether there would be Total Gas Pressure (TGP) effects downstream, including impact on fish mortality. Concern about the potential effects on fish in the event of a spill.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The EIS describes the frequency, magnitude, duration, and seasonality of expected spill from the Project; total dissolved gas and the corresponding potential effect on fish is also described. See Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background and Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat for additional information.	As described in EIS Section 12, the effects of TGP on fish will be mitigated by: Modify spillway design to reduce the magnitude of total dissolved gas generated. Develop and implement an operational procedure to reduce the number of hold points and duration of the reservoir filling and turbine commissioning to reduce total dissolved gas concentration in tailwater. Develop and implement an operational procedure to manage the rate of discharge at each gate to reduce dissolved gas generation – initiate spillway discharge operations through multiple gates to reduce the rate of discharge at each gate. Develop and implement an operational procedure to

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			reduce operation of turbines in water discharge ranges that produce 'rough load operation' to reduce total dissolved gas concentration in tailwater.
Interest in how the operation of the existing facility at the W.A.C. Bennett Dam would change with the addition of the Project to BC Hydro's system. Interest in the shifting operating regime of the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams, should the Project be constructed.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation	The analysis of expected Project operations considered the BC Hydro integrated energy system; therefore, the influence of the Project on upstream operations was considered and is described in the EIS. The Project would not preclude the G.M. Shrum and Peace Canyon operations from remaining within the currently licensed ranges. See Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background for additional information.	Not applicable
Interest in steps taken by BC Hydro to consider climate change in the Project planning, particularly in regards to future changes in hydrology. Interest in how climate change considerations would be factored into the various studies being undertaken, including behavior of water levels and/or potential impacts on fish habitat.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The EIS describes the analysis of historical trends in climate and reservoir inflows and as well as future projections of climate and stream flow in the Peace region (Volume 2 Appendix T Climate Change Summary Report). In addition, the EIS describes the expected influence of the Project on water flow, ice, water temperatures, and geomorphology/sediment transport under future climate change scenarios. These predictions have been taken into consideration in the assessment of the effects of the Project on specific valued components. The EIS also describes the potential for climate change to affect the Project in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements. See Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime, Section 11.7 Thermal and Ice Regime, and Section 11.8 Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background, and Section 37.1 Effects of the Environment on the	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Project in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for additional information.	
Interest in how BC Hydro was expecting to adjust its operation of the W.A.C. Bennett Dam due to climate change in the future.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation	In a future with climate change, it is expected that the operation of G.M. Shrum and Peace Canyon would remain within the existing water licenses. The median projected change in annual streamflow for the 2050s and 2080s periods are within the variability observed in the historical inflow record used in operations behavior. See Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background for additional information.	Mitigation is not applicable to this interest.
Concern about the effects of the Project on the Peace Canyon Dam as a result of reservoir backup (whether water would be deep at the base of the existing dam).	Northwest Territory Métis Nation	Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description includes a figure (Figure 4.2.2) to illustrate the water levels of the Site C reservoir compared to existing water levels. Water levels at the outlet of the Peace Canyon Dam would be up to 1 m higher than existing conditions, depending on the flow condition. See Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description for additional information**.**	Not applicable
Concern that the Project is referred to as "clean energy".	*This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	BC Hydro uses the definition of "clean or renewable resource" from Section 1 of the *Clean Energy Act*, which defines all hydro resources as clean or renewable. The EIS provides an estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction and operation of the Project, and a comparison of these emissions with other electricity supply options. See Volume 2 Section 15 Greenhouse Gases for additional information.	Not applicable
Assertion that the changes in the water regime of the	Athabasca Chipewyan First	Previous hydroelectric developments on the Peace River are	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Surface Water Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Peace-Athabasca Delta occasioned by the construction of the W.A.C. Bennett Dam and associated facilities will be perpetuated and reinforced by the Project.	Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation	described in Section 11. 1 in Volume 1 Section 11 Environmental Background. The Site C reservoir would be a fraction of the size of the Williston Reservoir; hence, the Project would have limited ability to influence the surface water regime. See Section 11.4 Surface Water Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background for additional information. Also refer to the Peace Athabasca Delta Technical Memo for further information.	

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Water Quality			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concerns about the potential effects of the Project on water quality.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Association Fort Nelson First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Little Red River Cree Nation Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Saulteau First Nations Tallcree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Woodland Cree First Nation	The potential for the Project to change water quality is addressed in the EIS. Information on baseline water quality conditions can be found in Section 11.5 Water Quality in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. Predicted changes on water quality parameters as a result of the Project can be found in Volume 2 Appendix P Aquatic Productivity Reports, Part 2 Hydrodynamic, Water Quality, and Productivity Modelling for the Site C Project.	The effects on fish health and survival due to sediment inputs by dam and generating station construction will be mitigated by the following actions: Implement the following Environment Management Plans: ▪ Air Quality Management Plan ▪ Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan ▪ Surface Water Quality Management Plan Adjust the timing of construction activities to coincide with periods of high background sediment levels where feasible. Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediment that is introduced into the aquatic environment. Reduce equipment production rates to reduce the amount of sediments generated by equipment when needed. Change in potable and recreational water quality will be mitigated by the following: Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: • Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan • Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan Implement Groundwater Protection Plan to identify potential for groundwater contamination and appropriate groundwater quality protection measures.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Environmental Background – Water – Water Quality			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of Project-related construction activities on water quality, including the inundation of contaminated sites, the submerging of construction materials, and leaching chemicals.	Blueberry River First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Potential changes to water quality as a result of construction activities is addressed in the following sections of the EIS: • Section 11.5 Water Quality in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background • Section 11.6 Groundwater Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background • Volume 2 Appendix B Geology, Terrain Stability, and Soil Reports, Part 3 Contaminated Sites Report The EIS provides information on approaches used to avoid potential changes through Project design (Section 4.2 Project Evolution in Volume 1 Section 4 Project Description).	Change in potable and recreational water quality will be mitigated by the following: Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: • Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan • Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan Implement Groundwater Protection Plan to identify potential for groundwater contamination and appropriate groundwater quality protection measures.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Groundwater Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concerns about the potential effects of the Project on groundwater.	Blueberry River First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An evaluation of the potential changes of the Project on the groundwater regime can be found in Section 11.6 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. The approach and methodology of the evaluation followed the methodology outlined in the EIS Guidelines. The component of the Project that would influence the groundwater regime is creation of the reservoir. An understanding of the groundwater flow regime and of potential changes to the groundwater flow caused by the creation of the reservoir were used in the evaluation of potential effects of the Project on agriculture (Volume 3 Section 20 Agriculture), on groundwater use, and on underground infrastructure such as municipal water systems (Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services). Information on the potential changes of the Project on the groundwater regime can be found in Volume 2 Appendix F Groundwater Regime Technical Data Report.	Change in the use of groundwater will be mitigated by the following: Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: • Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan • Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan Implement Groundwater Protection Plan to identify potential for groundwater contamination and appropriate groundwater quality protection measures.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Thermal and Ice Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on increasing water temperature in the Peace River.	Blueberry River First Nations Beaver First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Saulteau First Nation	The EIS describes how the Project is expected to influence the water temperatures of the Peace River. See Section 11.7 Thermal and Ice Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background.	Not applicable.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on ice flow, ice formation, ice jamming and breakups, and ice bridges, including the ice bridges at Shaftesbury, Dunvegan, and Carcajou. Concern that changes to ice flow and formation have the potential to impact human transportation, navigation, animal migration, fish habitat and wintering habitat availability, past projects,	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Beaver First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Métis Nation of Alberta Zone 6 Mikisew Cree First Nation Paddle Prairie Métis Settlement Society Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The EIS describes how the Project is expected to influence the ice regime of the Peace River, and looks at the potential changes to the ice bridges at Shaftesbury and Tompkins Landing. BC Hydro has no information respecting ice bridges at Dunvegan (where a fixed crossing exists) or Carcajou. See Section 11.7 Thermal and Ice Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. The effects of the Project on the migration and movement of wildlife resources and potential effects on habitat are addressed in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources and in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. The effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat and navigation are addressed in Volume 2 Section 12 and Volume 3 Section 26, respectively.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Thermal and Ice Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the effects of the Project on ice regime and ice jamming downstream of Peace Point, AB.	Deninu K'ue First Nation	The influence of the Project on the ice regime on the Peace River is described in Volume 2 Section 11.7 of the EIS. A discussion of the potential for the predicted change in surface water regime to influence the ice regime (specifically related to the Peace Athabasca Delta) is included in Volume 2 Section 11.4.5.2.4 of the EIS. Please see the following Technical Memos: - Spatial Boundary Selection - Peace Athabasca Delta - Cumulative Effects Assessment	Not applicable
Concern with frazil ice formation and impact on nearshore habitat. Concern changes to ice conditions/freeze up will impact ice fishers.	Horse Lake First Nation	The predicted changes in the thermal and ice regime were considered in the assessment of potential effects on Fish and Fish Habitat, as described in Volume 2 Section 12 of the EIS. The predicted changes in the thermal and ice regime were considered in the assessment of potential effects to Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes as well as Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, as described in Volume 3 Sections 19 and 25, respectively.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Thermal and Ice Regime			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern traditional knowledge had not been incorporated into the ice studies.	Northwest Territory Métis Nation	During stage 2 and 3 consultations with Aboriginal groups, BC Hydro has obtained information about ice conditions, largely related to the perceived influence of previous developments on local ice conditions. While these observations has helped BC Hydro to gain a better understanding of the importance of the ice regime to Aboriginal people, the localized and sporadic information cannot be validly and reliably applied to models to determine influences of the Site C Project on ice conditions. The downstream ice studies conducted by BC Hydro have relied mostly on systematic observations on ice cover progression/ regression over 16 winters between Peace Canyon Dam and Fort Vermilion, AB.	Not applicable See Response.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concerns about the potential effects of the Project on sediment transport. Concern about the effects of sedimentation on aquatic and terrestrial habitat arising from sedimentation in the reservoir and upstream rivers. Concern about the effects of sedimentation on fish due to change in downstream sediment load and riverbed mobilization and sediment transport. Interest in conducting a suspended sediment analysis to assess how fine sediment will affect fish reproduction and survival.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The EIS describes the expected changes in the fluvial geomorphology and sediment transport regime of the proposed Site C reservoir and the Peace River downstream of the Site C dam to Peace Point, Alberta. The results of that analysis are considered in the assessment of the potential effects to fish and fish habitat. See Section 11.8 Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport Regime in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background and in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat.	Reduced fish health and survival due to sediment inputs by dam and generating station construction will be mitigated by the following: Implement the following Environment Management Plans: ▪ Air Quality Management Plan ▪ Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan ▪ Surface Water Quality Management Plan Adjust the timing of construction activities to coincide with periods of high background sediment levels where feasible. Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediment that is introduced into the aquatic environment. Reduce equipment production rates to reduce the amount of sediments generated by equipment when needed. Reduced fish health and survival due to sediment inputs by Highway 29 realignment and construction of Hudson's Hope shoreline protection during construction will be mitigated by the following: Implement the following Environment Management Plans: ▪ Air Quality Management Plan ▪ Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan ▪ Surface Water Quality Management Plan

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediments that are introduced into the aquatic environment. Conduct in-stream construction in isolated work areas when feasible.
Concerns about potential for the Project to influence fluvial geomorphology on the Peace River beyond Peace Point.	Deninu K'ue First Nation	Please see the Technical Memo on Spatial Boundary Selection.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Water – Methylmercury			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that mercury will be released from the soil after flooding. Concern about mercury accumulation and contamination in fish. Concern that the perceived risk, observed change and advisories related to bioaccumulation of mercury in fish will likely reduce harvesting and consumption of fish from the reservoir, and result in reduced confidence in fish as a food source, due to the perception of high levels of mercury.	Blueberry River First Nations Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential for methylation of mercury resulting from the creation of the reservoir is described in Section 11.9 and Volume 2 Appendix J of the EIS. Methylmercury as it relates to human health is addressed in Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health. • Patterns of fishing and fish consumption were identified by user group and by activity (e.g., for recreation, subsistence, and traditional use purposes) from water bodies where changes in methylmercury in fish could potentially occur as a result of the Project • Potential methylmercury exposure was analyzed in Volume 2 Appendix J Mercury Technical Reports, Part 2 Mercury Human Health Risk Assessment, and taken into account in the Human Health Assessment See Technical Memo: Methylmercury	Please see the response regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 33 Human Health.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Air – Microclimate			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on local climate and weather patterns including changes in cloud, humidity, wind, and tornadoes. Concern that effects on microclimate may result in effects on wildlife and plant communities, water temperature, ice formation, and farming.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	An evaluation of the potential change of the Project on local climate is found in Section 11.10 Microclimate in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background and in Volume 2 Appendix K Microclimate Technical Data Report. The approach and methodology of the evaluation followed the methodology outlined in the EIS Guidelines. Predicted changes in microclimate were used to assess the potential effects of the Project on agriculture (Volume 3 Section 20 Agriculture), navigation (Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation), and transportation (Volume 4 Section 31 Transportation). Information on the potential effects of the Project on wildlife and plant communities can be found Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Effects Assessment and in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. An evaluation of the potential influence of the Project on water temperatures and ice formation is found in Volume 2 Appendix G Downstream Ice Regime Technical Data Report and in Volume 2 Appendix H Reservoir Water Temperature and Ice Regime Technical Data Report.	The changes in visibility at Taylor Bridge and Approaches will be mitigated by: Monitor Taylor Bridge and low-lying approaches for changes in fog hours and density during the early years of Project operations. If required, implement mitigation measures to reduce driver speed, minimize fog-related collisions and maintain overall road safety by considering the following: • Illumination on, and on the approaches to, the Taylor Bridge • Changeable message signs that are visible in dense fog • Radio broadcasts and other forms of public communication Changes in microclimate have no other effects requiring mitigation.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Air – Air Quality			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of Project-related activities on air quality, including dust, emissions, and pollution.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An evaluation of the potential changes of the Project on air quality is found in Section 11.11 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background and in Volume 2 Appendix L Air Quality Technical Data Report. The approach and methodology of the evaluation followed the methodology outlined in the EIS Guidelines. Information obtained in the air quality study was used in assessing potential effects of the Project on human health (Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health).	The following measures are proposed to mitigation potential effects of changes in air quality: **Project activity zone** Implement the following: ▪ Air Quality Management Plan ▪ Dust Control Management Plan ▪ Blasting Management Plan ▪ Vegetation and Clearing Debris Management Plan ▪ Smoke Management Plan **Site C Dam, generating station, and spillways (including worker accommodation sites):** Install baghouses at concrete batch plants and crushers Install silos for fly ash cement and aggregate at concrete batch plants Retain vegetation barriers where practical Reduce burning of wood waste and follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Conduct detailed modelling once the exact locations of emission sources are better defined. Use modelling results to determine where to place $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} monitors on the north and south bank. Locate work camps outside the area of potential air quality exceedance. **Site C reservoir preparation and filling (including clearing):**

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Air – Air Quality			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Reduce burning of vegetative debris ad follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation **Construction access road development and Highway 29 Realignment** Reduce burning of vegetative debris and follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Utilize filters at crushers **Quarried and excavated material development** Reduce burning of vegetative debris ad follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Conduct further screening modelling at residences located 1.5 km from West Pine Quarry to identify potential exceedances at this site and implement an air quality management plan at this site as required **Site C Reservoir (Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection)** Erect temporary barriers Erect portable enclosures/barriers Implement notification program for residents

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Air – Noise and Vibration			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that the Project will increase noise and noise pollution. Concern about loss of quiet enjoyment due to increased noise and increased human presence on the land in connection with the Project. Concern that noise associated with the Project will scare away wildlife that the community depends on.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An evaluation of the potential changes of the Project on noise and vibration is found in Section 11.12 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background and in Volume 2 Appendix M Noise and Vibration Technical Data Report. The approach and methodology of the evaluation followed the methodology outlined in the EIS Guidelines. Information obtained in the noise and vibration study was used in assessing potential effects of the Project on human health (Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health). Spatial results of the noise and vibration study are used in the wildlife assessment (Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources).	The following measures are proposed to mitigation the potential effects of changes in noise: **Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection** Monitor noise levels associated with construction of Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection **Highway 29 Realignment:** Implement notification program for residents Implement noise monitoring program **Quarried and excavated material development (85th Ave Industrial Lands)** Develop Noise and Vibration Management Plans for work site Develop and implement noise monitoring and adaptive management as required Implement notification of work program / Communication Plan for residents Mitigate nighttime noise (perimeter berms and acoustic barriers, and portable enclosures/barriers to the conveyor hopper, silent backup alarms) Monitor noise at 85th Avenue Industrial Lands Construct perimeter fencing Retain or plant tree screens

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on fish, fish habitat, and fish species composition, including in the Peace River, Halfway River, Moberly Lake, and into Alberta.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Woodland Cree First Nation	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat is found in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat. The approach and methodology to the assessment followed the methodology outlined in the EIS Guidelines. The effects assessment considered the baseline fish and fish habitat conditions, and the changes to habitat that would result from the Project. The assessment also included consideration for opportunities to avoid and mitigate potential adverse effects to fish and fish habitat. Information used to support the assessment of potential effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat can be found in the following Appendices: • Volume 2 Appendix B Geology, Terrain Stability, and Soil Reports • Volume 2 Appendix D Surface Water Regime Technical Memos • Volume 2 Appendix E Water Quality Baseline Conditions in the Peace River • Volume 2 Appendix G Downstream Ice Regime Technical Data Report • Volume 2 Appendix H Reservoir Temperature and Ice Regime Technical Data Report • Volume 2 Appendix I Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport Technical Data Report • Volume 2 Appendix J Mercury Technical Data Reports • Volume 2 Appendix O Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Data	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. These tables provide information on the actions proposed to address residual effects associated with changes in fish habitat, changes in health and survival, and changes in movement during construction and operation phases. These measures include: - Implement the Fish and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (see Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plan). - A 15 m riparian buffer will remain adjacent to watercourses during reservoir clearing. - Place material relocation sites (R5a, R5b, and R6) 15 m back from the high water level to avoid affecting Peace River fish habitat. - Incorporate fish habitat features into the final capping of material relocation sites upstream of the dam. Contour and cap with gravels and cobble substrate the spoil area between elevations 455 m and 461 m to provide a productive fish habitat that will be available to fish during the operation phase. - Include fish habitat features (e.g., shears, large riprap point bars, etc.) in the final design of the north bank haul road bed material that would be placed in the Peace River. - Compensate for fish habitats affected by Highway 29 realignment 'like for like' in the vicinity of the habitat loss. Fish habitat features

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Report • Volume 2 Appendix P Aquatic Productivity Reports	will be incorporated into the final designs of the watercourse crossings. - Replant disturbed riparian areas with local vegetation. - Incorporate fish habitat features into the final design of the Highway 29 roadway that would border the reservoir, east of Lynx Creek. - Construct the Hudson's Hope shoreline protection with large material that will provide replacement fish habitat. Incorporate additional fish habitat features (e.g., shear zones and point bars) into the final design of the Hudson's Hope berm shoreline potection. - Merchantable trees, and vegetation that could interfere with navigation, will be removed using clearing practices to maintain a 15 m machine free zone - Manage construction footprints to reduce the impact on fish and fish habitat. - Remove temporary structures as soon as they are no longer required. - Contour Highway 29 borrow materials sites prior to decommissioning to provide littoral fish habitat in the reservoir. - Cap material repositioning areas with gravel and cobble, and contour to enhance fish habitat conditions. - Where appropriate, plant a 15 m wide riparian area along the reservoir shoreline adjacent to BC Hydro owned farmland to provide riparian habitat and bank stabilization.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			- Manage reservoir fluctuation within a 1.8 m maximum normal operating range to reduce effects to the shoreline fish habitat. - Future mitigation and compensation options will be evaluated after reservoir development and follow up monitoring. Compensation options that are technically and economically feasible will be implemented. - Enhance side channel complexes between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. - Create new wetted channels and restore back channels on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat. - Implement the following Environment Management Plans: Air Quality Management Plan, Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan, Surface Water Quality Management Plan - Adjust the timing of construction activities to coincide with periods of high background sediment levels where feasible. - Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediment that is introduced into the aquatic environment. - Reduce equipment production rates to reduce the amount of sediments generated by equipment when needed. - Berm or cap areas with high potential to produce sediments.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			- Leave stumps in the headpond area in place during reservoir clearing to reduce soil disturbance and potential sedimentation issues, where feasible. - Clear reservoir in winter, where feasible, to reduce soil disturbance - Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediments that are introduced into the aquatic environment. - Conduct in stream construction in isolated work areas when feasible. - Surveillance of fish habitat areas where periodic exposure of channel margins occurs as a result of headpond fluctuation. - As feasible, salvage and relocation of fish trapped in potholes, side channels, or other habitat area at risk of dewatering as a result of headpond fluctuation - Utilize large diameter diversion tunnels and associated hydraulics that provide low risk of fish mortality. - Incorporate smooth and gradual transitions from the round tunnels to the square exits. - Complete tunnel linings with a smooth concrete surface finish. - Reduce any obstructions (e.g., boulders) in the tunnel tailrace area. - Operate the modified diversion tunnel for a short duration, as described in Volume 1 Appendix B Reservoir Filling Plan. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			fish entrainment on health and survival of fish during construction are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. - Modify The spillway design has been modified to reduce the magnitude of total dissolved gas generated generation. - Develop and implement an operational procedure to reduce the number of hold points and duration of the reservoir filling and turbine commissioning to reduce total dissolved gas concentration in tailwater. - Monitor fish habitat areas where periodic exposure of side channel and mainstem margins occurs as a result of water fluctuations. - Enhance side channel complexes in the reach between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine Rivers to increase wetted habitat and to reduce stranding potential during low flows. - Where practical, contour mainstem bars to reduce potential for fish stranding. - Use large, slow rotating Francis turbines to increase entrainment survival. - Design smooth and gradual transitions at the approach channel and penstock entrances and tailrace exit structures into the final design. - Design the orientation and size of openings and exits to reduce hydraulic turbulence to reduce fish injury. - Ensure smooth surface finishing on linings of

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			spillways. - Reduce obstructions (e.g., boulders) from the turbulent zone in the from spillway and tailrace areas. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of fish entrainment on health and survival of fish during operation are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. - The spillway design has been modified to reduce total dissolved gas generation. - Develop and implement an operational procedure to manage the rate of discharge at each gate to reduce dissolved gas generation – initiate spillway discharge operations through multiple gates to reduce the rate of discharge at each gate. - Develop and implement an operational procedure to reduce operation of turbines in water discharge ranges that produce 'rough load operation' to reduce total dissolved gas concentration in tailwater. - Provide upstream fish passage during construction by a trap and haul facility. - Implement a periodic capture and translocation program for small fish species, contingent on the results of investigative studies into the genetic exchange requirements of upstream and downstream populations. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of obstructed fish movement during the

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			construction of the Project are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q the Fish Passage Management Plan. - Provide upstream fish passage during operations by a trap and haul facility - Implement a periodic capture and translocation program for small fish species, contingent on the results of investigative studies into the genetic exchange requirements of upstream and downstream populations. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of obstructed fish movement during the operations of the Project are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q the Fish Passage Management Plan. - Implementation of Environmental Monitoring Program.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on spawning, including in the Peace River, Halfway River, Lynx Creek, and Cache Creek areas.	Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effects of the Project on fish spawning and spawning habitat is considered in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat and in Volume 2 Appendix O Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Data Report. Baseline studies were conducted to understand the distribution and availability of spawning habitats, and timing of spawning of fish species in the Peace River, Halfway River, Moberly River, Lynx Creek, Maurice Creek, and Cache Creek. These studies included: • Seasonal fish surveys of the Peace river and tributaries assessment of the quality of habitats in the Peace River and tributaries to evaluate conditions for spawning • Fish movement studies in the Peace River and tributaries using radio telemetry to identify locations and timing of spawning	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. The measures that are directly associated with mitigating effects on spawning fish and spawning habitat include: - Implement the Fish and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (see Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plan). - Place material relocation sites (R5a, R5b, and R6) 15 m back from the high water level to avoid affecting Peace River fish habitat. - Incorporate fish habitat features into the final capping of material relocation sites upstream of

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		• Bull trout spawner and redd surveys of the Halfway River watershed • Examination of fish recruitment sources using the elemental signature method	the dam. Contour and cap with gravels and cobble substrate the spoil area between elevations 455 m and 461 m to provide a productive fish habitat that will be available to fish during the operation phase. - Include fish habitat features (e.g., shears, large riprap point bars, etc.) in the final design of the north bank haul road bed material that would be placed in the Peace River. - Compensate for fish habitats affected by Highway 29 realignment 'like for like' in the vicinity of the habitat loss. Fish habitat features will be incorporated into the final designs of the watercourse crossings. - Incorporate fish habitat features into the final design of the Highway 29 roadway that would border the reservoir, east of Lynx Creek. - Construct the Hudson's Hope shoreline protection with large material that will provide replacement fish habitat. Incorporate additional fish habitat features (e.g., shear zones and point bars) into the final design of the Hudson's Hope berm shoreline potection. - Contour Highway 29 borrow materials sites prior to decommissioning to provide littoral fish habitat in the reservoir. - Cap material repositioning areas with gravel and cobble, and contour to enhance fish habitat conditions. - Manage reservoir fluctuation within a 1.8 m maximum normal operating range to reduce

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			effects to the shoreline fish habitat. - Future mitigation and compensation options will be evaluated after reservoir development and follow up monitoring. Compensation options that are technically and economically feasible will be implemented. - Enhance side channel complexes between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. - Create new wetted channels and restore back channels on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat. - Adjust the timing of construction activities to coincide with periods of high background sediment levels where feasible. - Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediment that is introduced into the aquatic environment. - Reduce equipment production rates to reduce the amount of sediments generated by equipment when needed. - Berm or cap areas with high potential to produce sediments. - Conduct in stream construction in isolated work areas when feasible.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on fish migration, including in the Peace River, Halfway River, and Moberly River.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations	As assessment of the potential effects of the Project on fish movement is presented in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat (Sections 12.4.5 Effects Assessment – Construction –	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. The measures that

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Change in Movement, and 12.4.6 Effects Assessment – Operation – Change in Movement), in Volume 2 Appendix O Fish and Fish Habitat Information Synthesis and in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. Baseline studies included detailed studies to document fish migrations in the Peace River, Halfway River, Moberly River and other tributaries to the Peace River. These studies included: • Fish movement studies in the Peace River and its tributaries using radio telemetry • Fish recruitment studies using fences to document spring and fall fish use of selected tributaries • Rotary screw traps in the Peace River and major tributaries to monitor downstream movements of small fish • Examination of fish recruitment sources using the elemental signature method	are directly associated with mitigating effects on fish movement and migration include: - Utilize large diameter diversion tunnels and associated hydraulics that provide low risk of fish mortality. - Incorporate smooth and gradual transitions from the round tunnels to the square exits. - Complete tunnel linings with a smooth concrete surface finish. - Reduce any obstructions (e.g., boulders) in the tunnel tailrace area. - Operate the modified diversion tunnel for a short duration, as described in Volume 1 Appendix B Reservoir Filling Plan. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of fish entrainment on health and survival of fish during construction are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. - Use large, slow rotating Francis turbines to increase entrainment survival. - Design smooth and gradual transitions at the approach channel and penstock entrances and tailrace exit structures into the final design. - Design the orientation and size of openings and exits to reduce hydraulic turbulence to reduce fish injury. - Ensure smooth surface finishing on linings of spillways. - Reduce obstructions (e.g., boulders) from the turbulent zone in the from spillway and tailrace

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
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			areas. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of fish entrainment on health and survival of fish during operation are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. - Provide upstream fish passage during construction by a trap and haul facility. - Implement a periodic capture and translocation program for small fish species, contingent on the results of investigative studies into the genetic exchange requirements of upstream and downstream populations. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of obstructed fish movement during the construction of the Project are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q the Fish Passage Management Plan. - Provide upstream fish passage during operations by a trap and haul facility - Implement a periodic capture and translocation program for small fish species, contingent on the results of investigative studies into the genetic exchange requirements of upstream and downstream populations. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of obstructed fish movement during the operations of the Project are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on fish passage, both upstream and downstream of the dam, including fish mortality in turbines and spillways.	Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on upstream and downstream fish passage, including fish mortality resulting from turbine and spillway passage, was undertaken for construction and operational phases of the Project. These assessments are presented in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat. The assessment considered the potential effects of impeded movement and passage through turbines, diversion tunnels, and spillway facilities. This included consideration of baseline conditions for fish populations and movement characteristics, entrainment rates at the Project, and passage survival rates on fish. Construction and operation phases of the Project were considered. The assessment also included a consideration of opportunities to avoid and mitigate potential adverse effects of fish passage through the dam. A detailed evaluation of fish passage through the dam and options for mitigation can be found in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan.	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of obstructed fish movement during the operations of the Project are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan The measures that are directly associated with fish mortality in turbines and spillways include: - Utilize large diameter diversion tunnels and associated hydraulics that provide low risk of fish mortality. - Incorporate smooth and gradual transitions from the round tunnels to the square exits. - Complete tunnel linings with a smooth concrete surface finish. - Reduce any obstructions (e.g., boulders) in the tunnel tailrace area. - Operate the modified diversion tunnel for a short duration, as described in Volume 1 Appendix B Reservoir Filling Plan. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of fish entrainment on health and survival of fish during construction are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. - Use large, slow rotating Francis turbines to increase entrainment survival. - Design smooth and gradual transitions at the approach channel and penstock entrances and tailrace exit structures into the final design.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			- Design the orientation and size of openings and exits to reduce hydraulic turbulence to reduce fish injury. - Ensure smooth surface finishing on linings of spillways. - Reduce obstructions (e.g., boulders) from the turbulent zone in the from spillway and tailrace areas. - Approaches to mitigate the potential effects of fish entrainment on health and survival of fish during operation are considered in more detail in Volume 2 Appendix Q Fish Passage Management Plan. - Provide upstream fish passage during construction by a trap and haul facility.
Concern with potential oxygen depletion in deeper parts of the reservoir/stratification.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation	The concern for the potential depletion of oxygen in the reservoir is considered in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat, in Volume 2 Appendix E Water Quality Baseline Conditions in the Peace River and in Volume 2 Appendix P, Part 2 Hydrodynamic, Water Quality, and Productivity Modelling for the Project. A hydrodynamic model was used to predict changes in a broad range of water quality parameters (including oxygen concentration) in the reservoir. These analysis indicated that there is little potential for depletion of oxygen in the reservoir.	No mitigation proposed as no depletion of oxygen in the reservoir is anticipated.
Concern about side channel habitat protection.	Dene Tha' First Nation	The potential effect of the Project on side channel habitat was considered in the Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat. Baseline studies were undertaken to characterize fish habitat conditions in the Peace River, including side-channel habitat. More	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. These tables provide detailed information on the actions proposed to

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		information on the use of side-channels is provided in Volume 2 Appendix O Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Data Report.	address potential changes in side channel habitats. These measures include: - Implement the Fish and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (see Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plan). - A 15 m riparian buffer will remain adjacent to watercourses during reservoir clearing. - Compensate for fish habitats affected by Highway 29 realignment 'like for like' in the vicinity of the habitat loss. Fish habitat features will be incorporated into the final designs of the watercourse crossings. - Replant disturbed riparian areas with local vegetation. - Enhance side channel complexes between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. - Create new wetted channels and restore back channels on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat. - Monitor fish habitat areas where periodic exposure of side channel and mainstem margins occurs as a result of water fluctuations. - Enhance side channel complexes in the reach between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine Rivers to increase wetted habitat and to reduce stranding potential during low flows. - Where practical, contour mainstem bars to

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			reduce potential for fish stranding.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on riparian habitat and whether the Project would create new aquatic zones.	Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Considerations for the effect of the Project on riparian habitat are found in effects assessment for Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat and in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Effects Assessment. Effects of the Project will be reduced through avoidance of impacts by Project design, and mitigated by the best management practices for protecting riparian areas during construction and follow-up site restoration. Effects of the Project will also be, as appropriate, mitigated through creation of new aquatic and riparian habitats. More information on baseline riparian conditions and effects of the project on riparian conditions can be found in • Volume 2 Appendix O Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Data Report. • Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. These tables provide detailed information on the actions proposed to address residual effects associated with changes in riparian habitat and the creation of new aquatic habitats during construction and operation phases. These measures include: - Implement the Fish and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (see Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plan). - A 15 m riparian buffer will remain adjacent to watercourses during reservoir clearing. - Place material relocation sites (R5a, R5b, and R6) 15 m back from the high water level to avoid affecting Peace River fish habitat. - Incorporate fish habitat features into the final capping of material relocation sites upstream of the dam. Contour and cap with gravels and cobble substrate the spoil area between elevations 455 m and 461 m to provide a productive fish habitat that will be available to fish during the operation phase. - Include fish habitat features (e.g., shears, large riprap point bars, etc.) in the final design of the north bank haul road bed material that would be placed in the Peace River. - Compensate for fish habitats affected by Highway 29 realignment 'like for like' in the vicinity of the habitat loss. Fish habitat features

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			will be incorporated into the final designs of the watercourse crossings. - Replant disturbed riparian areas with local vegetation. - Incorporate fish habitat features into the final design of the Highway 29 roadway that would border the reservoir, east of Lynx Creek. - Construct the Hudson's Hope shoreline protection with large material that will provide replacement fish habitat. Incorporate additional fish habitat features (e.g., shear zones and point bars) into the final design of the Hudson's Hope berm shoreline potection. - Merchantable trees, and vegetation that could interfere with navigation, will be removed using clearing practices to maintain a 15 m machine free zone - Manage construction footprints to reduce the impact on fish and fish habitat. - Remove temporary structures as soon as they are no longer required. - Contour Highway 29 borrow materials sites prior to decommissioning to provide littoral fish habitat in the reservoir. - Cap material repositioning areas with gravel and cobble, and contour to enhance fish habitat conditions. - Where appropriate, plant a 15 m wide riparian area along the reservoir shoreline adjacent to BC Hydro owned farmland to provide riparian habitat and bank stabilization.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			- Future mitigation and compensation options will be evaluated after reservoir development and follow up monitoring. Compensation options that are technically and economically feasible will be implemented. - Enhance side channel complexes between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. - Create new wetted channels and restore back channels on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat. - Berm or cap areas with high potential to produce sediments. - Leave stumps in the headpond area in place during reservoir clearing to reduce soil disturbance and potential sedimentation issues, where feasible. - Clear reservoir in winter, where feasible, to reduce soil disturbance - Use clean rock materials for riprap construction to reduce the amount of sediments that are introduced into the aquatic environment. - Conduct in stream construction in isolated work areas when feasible. - Enhance side channel complexes in the reach between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine Rivers to increase wetted habitat and to reduce stranding potential during low flows.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			- Where practical, contour mainstem bars to reduce potential for fish stranding.
Interest in mitigation measures for fish, and fish stranding.	Fort Nelson First Nation	The potential for fish stranding during construction and operation phases is discussed in Volume 2 Sections 12.4.3.2 and 12.4.4.1, respectively. Mitigation measures for fish stranding are presented in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19.	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Fish and Fish Habitat are listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.19 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. These tables provide detailed information on the actions proposed to address residual effects associated with fish stranding during construction and operation phases. These measures include: - Manage reservoir fluctuation within a 1.8 m maximum normal operating range to reduce effects to the shoreline fish habitat. - Surveillance of fish habitat areas where periodic exposure of channel margins occurs as a result of headpond fluctuation. - As feasible, salvage and relocation of fish trapped in potholes, side channels, or other habitat area at risk of dewatering as a result of headpond fluctuation - Enhance side channel complexes in the reach between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine Rivers to increase wetted habitat and to reduce stranding potential during low flows. - Where practical, contour mainstem bars to reduce potential for fish stranding.
Concern that mitigation measures to address construction and operations phase effects due to stranding will not fully mitigate those effects.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West	As per Section 12.8, in recognition of the uncertainty in the potential for changes in fish heath and survival associated with fish stranding a program of follow-up monitoring will be implemented	See BC Hydro Response

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Moberly First Nations)	to verify the effectiveness of the effect assessment, and to determine the effectiveness of mitigation. BC Hydro will work with appropriate regulatory authorities in the development of mitigation measures and appropriate follow-up requirements.	
Concern that “trap and haul” mitigation measure is too vague and may be technically unfeasible.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 2 Appendix Q describes the Fish Passage Management Plan proposed for Site C. In this report, the uncertainty associated with the effectiveness of the trap and haul program is recognized and documented. In recognition of the uncertainties in the potential effectiveness of the trap and haul program BC Hydro will work with appropriate regulatory agencies to develop the trap and haul facility and the undertake monitoring to document effectiveness. If trap and haul facility does not meet expectations for effectiveness, compensatory measures will be implemented.	See BC Hydro Response
Concern that information regarding compensation areas proposed for mitigation is not provided.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	BC Hydro will work with appropriate regulatory authorities in the development of mitigation measures and appropriate follow-up requirements. As noted in Section 12.8 "the environmental monitoring and follow-up program details (which may include compensatory actions) and reporting requirements will be part of the Fisheries Act 35(2) authorization", if the Project proceeds.	See BC Hydro Response
Concern that mitigation measure proposed to adjust timing of construction of dam to coincide with periods of high background sediment levels may result in too high levels of suspended solids.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The rationale for adjusting the timing of construction to periods of high background sediment levels is based on advice provided by CCME on water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life. As described in Volume 2 Appendix E, the CCME protection of aquatic life guideline for total suspended solids (TSS) recognizes the natural adaption of aquatic life to natural changes in TSS. The guideline describes two separate flow regimes: clear flow and high flow, with concentrations in downstream areas compared to upstream or background concentrations. This will account for spatial variability in TSS, but also for aquatic biota adapted to areas of naturally high TSS. For the clear flow period, the recommended	See BC Hydro Response

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Fish and Fish Habitat			
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		guideline is a maximum increase of 25 mg/L from background levels for any short-term exposure (e.g., 24 h period), and a maximum average increase of 5 mg/L from background levels for longer term exposures (e.g., inputs lasting between 24 h and 30 d). For the high flow period, the recommended guideline is a maximum increase of 25 mg/L from background levels at any time when background levels are between 25 mg/L and 250 mg/L, and a maximum increase of less than or equal to 10% of background levels when the background concentration is ≥ 250 mg/L. To place the guideline into perspective within the technical study area, measured TSS concentrations from the Project data ranged from 1.5 to 2,760 mg/L, which is well below anticipated levels that are predicted during construction or operational phases of the Project. With regard to the proposed mitigation of adjusting the timing of construction activities to mitigate potential changes to the health and survival of fish during construction, Table 12.19 provides the statement that " recommended mitigation measures will reduce but not fully mitigate the potential effects of the Project"; accordingly, a residual effect is classified (Table 12.20). BC Hydro will work with appropriate regulatory authorities in the development of mitigation measures.	
Concern that proposed mitigations for reduced fish health and survival due to sediment inputs by Highway 29 realignment and construction of Hudson's Hope shoreline protection during construction, reduced fish health and survival due to stranding during construction; and reduced fish health and survival due to stranding during operations will not fully mitigate these effects.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	As described in Section 12.8 of the EIS, where there is uncertainty, an appropriate follow-up monitoring and mitigation program will be developed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agencies.	See BC Hydro Response

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on vegetation and plant communities. Concern about the potential effects of the Project on regionally rare and important ecosystems including old-growth forests, grasslands, shrub, and aspen slopes. Concern about the potential effects of the Project on wetland habitat, including lack of recharge of floodplain wetlands. Concern about the potential effects of the Project on rare and medicinal plants.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Tallcree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment for the potential effect of the Project on vegetation and ecological communities is provided in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Effects Assessment. A GIS-based analysis was used to quantitatively measure changes in the Local Assessment Area (LAA) by overlaying the Project activity zone with the ecosystem mapping and known spatial locations of ecosystems and specific rare plant populations. Additional information is also available in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report No information was made available about medicinal plants and is therefore not considered in the EIS.	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Vegetation and Ecological Communities Fish are listed in Volume 2 Section 13.15 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. The mitigation measures associated with vegetation and ecological communities measures include: - Project design to date has located new proposed roads and other linear disturbances along existing disturbed areas as much as possible to minimize the effects of habitat loss. - Place transmission towers and temporary roads away from wetlands and known rare plant occurrences where feasible. - All known occurrences will be provided as inputs during the final design phase for consideration. If there is limited or no existing data to help facilitate avoidance measures, then supplemental pre construction surveys will be conducted. These pre-construction surveys will target all rare plants as defined in Section 13.2.2—including vascular plants, mosses, and lichens. If avoidance is not feasible, other mitigation measures will be considered, including effect reduction and compensation. - A Wetland Mitigation and Compensation Plan will be developed, incorporating information on location, size and type of wetlands affected by the Project. The plan will include applying a mitigation hierarchy that prioritizes mitigation

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			actions to be undertaken: 1) Avoid direct effects where feasible; 2) Minimize direct effects where avoidance is not feasible; 3) Maintain or improve hydrology where avoidance is not feasible; 4) Replace like for like where feasible; 5) Improve the function of existing wetland habitats; and, 6) create new wetland habitat - The Soil Management, Site Restoration and Revegetation Plan will take into account the location of known occurrences, and suggest the seed mixes and methods to avoid indirect loss or alteration to nearby occurrences - Temporary construction access roads will be closed and reclaimed following construction. During construction, access roads will be controlled to limit use. - A spatial database of known rare plant occurrences in the vicinity of Project components will be maintained and searched to avoid effects during operations and maintenance activities. The database will be actively updated as new information becomes available. - Efforts have been made during Project design to use existing access corridors, plan for

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			deactivation of temporary access roads, and minimize disturbance to help limit additional fragmentation. Project components where this has occurred are listed below. - Substation and Transmission Lines to Peace Canyon Dam: Constructing the new transmission lines adjacent to the existing line, and using the existing corridor and maintenance access roads. - Highway 29 Realignment: Using portions of existing roads and selecting borrow sites that already exist or that would be eventually covered by the reservoir. - Quarried and Excavated Construction Materials: Further developing existing quarry sites (e.g., Wuthrich, Del Rio, and West Pine) and using a site that has already been affected by development (85th Avenue Industrial Lands). - Construction Access Roads: Use of existing infrastructure for moving material, upgrading existing access roads, and deactivation of temporary roads used for reservoir clearing, and placing the south bank access to the Dam Site along the existing transmission line corridor. - The construction methods used will take into

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			account the location of known occurrences and high suitability habitat. Where complete avoidance is not feasible, effect reduction will be considered. This can include timing construction activities to winter months, and surface protection measures such as placing ramps to reduce vehicle compaction within occurrences, or using rubber tired versus tracked equipment to minimize ground disturbance. - The indirect effects associated with increased dust deposition are expected to be diffuse, and are not considered to threaten the continued viability of any known rare plant occurrences. Fugitive dust from construction activities will be minimized through the application of an Air Quality Monitoring and Dust Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.7 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans). - Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and wetlands will conform to BC Hydro's regulator accepted practices including Approved Work Practices for Managing Riparian Vegetation (BC Hydro et al. 2003). An Agreement between BC Hydro, the B.C. Ministry of Environment, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (BC Hydro et al. 2009) identifies other

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			accepted work practices that are to be developed and available for use in the near future. Additional guidance will be used from Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works (B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection 2004) and the Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat (Chilibeck et al. 1992), which are designed to reduce sedimentation and avoid introduction of deleterious substances to aquatic environments. - Maintaining surface flow patterns is important in the retention of functioning wetlands. Construction activities will be designed and carried out in a manner that seeks to maintain the hydrology of adjacent wetlands, particularly where known rare plant occurrences are present. Measures will be implemented to maintain existing hydrological patterns as much as possible, if roads cannot avoid wetlands. Culverts will be installed under access roads to maintain hydrological balance, and sedimentation barriers will be installed as needed. A hydrologist will be employed to assist with developing site-specific measures to reduce effects to existing hydrologic balance and wetland function during construction of the Jackfish Lake Road and

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			Project access roads and the transmission line. - Stormwater management will be designed to control runoff and direct it away from work areas where excavation, spoil placement, and staging activities occur. Consideration for maintaining recharge levels to wetlands will be given when diverting water around work sites, providing there is not expected to be a measurable increase in sediment transport to these sensitive areas. Surface water quality management will be addressed in the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.9), Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.10) and Emergency Response Plan (Section 35.2.1.1), all in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans. - A hierarchal decision matrix has been developed for reservoir clearing to reduce erosion potential along steep, unstable slopes and along riparian zones for all defined watercourses. Specifically the decision matrix includes: - Retention of all trees in on steep, unstable slopes that would be highly susceptible to landslides if

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			the vegetation was removed - Retention of non merchantable trees and vegetation in riparian areas within a 15 m buffer from the high water mark. Merchantable trees may still be removed using clearing practices to maintain a 15 m machine free zone. - These same standards will be employed in other work areas, and will follow BC Hydro's approved work practices. - An experimental rare plant translocation program will be considered for suitable rare plant species found within the reservoir and other areas where Project components are certain to remove the populations. The translocation program will follow the B.C. Ministry of Environment's Guidelines for Translocation of Plant Species at Risk in British Columbia (Maslovat 2009). Translocation of endangered plants is generally thought to have a low likelihood of success and should be considered a follow up monitoring opportunity, rather than a means to relocate occurrences to prevent their loss. - All activities that involve potentially harmful or

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			toxic substances such as oil, fuel, antifreeze, and concrete will follow approved work practices and consider the provincial BMP guidebook Develop with Care (BCMOE 2012b). All construction machinery and vehicles will be properly maintained to ensure that harmful fluids do not leak into aquatic environments or other sensitive areas. Prior to initiating construction activities in proximity to any water body, the hydraulic, fuel, and lubrication systems of all equipment will be checked to ensure that systems are in good condition and free of leaks. Biodegradable hydraulic fluids will be considered for machines used for in stream works. All machines will have a spill kit, and operators will be educated its use. Maintenance and refuelling will be conducted at a designated area at an approved distance from watercourses. BC Hydro's fuel handling and storage management plan (Section 35.2.2.11 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) will include appropriate planning for fuel handling and storage, spill prevention, and emergency response
Concern about drying and dewatering of back water/side channels/syne habitats	Horse Lake First Nation	Potential effects of the Project on riparian habitats in the LAA is assessed in Volume 2, Section 13 of the EIS. Additional information is also available in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Vegetation and Ecological Communities are listed in Volume 2 Section 13 Table 13.15 and Volume 5 section 39 Table

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Wildlife Report	39.1. Mitigation measures for addressing side channel or back channel habitats are also listed in Volume 2 Section 12 Table 12.15. These measures include: - Where appropriate, plant a 15 m wide riparian area along the reservoir shoreline adjacent to BC Hydro-owned farmland to provide riparian habitat and bank stabilization. - The enhancement of side channel complexes (e.g., Old Fort) in the reach between the dam site and the confluence of the Peace and Pine rivers to increase wetted habitat during low flows. - Creation of wetted channels and back channel restoration on the south bank island downstream of the dam to create off channel and back channel habitat.
Interest in mitigation measures related to vegetation and ecological communities. Interest in a program to replace habitat and/or re-plant native, medicinal plants and/or aboriginal plant species of interest. Interest in opportunities to use native plant species in reclamation work, should the Project proceed through construction.	Saulteau First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation	The effect of the Project on Vegetation and Ecological Communities, including changes to rare native plants, is assessed in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Effects Assessment. Artificial propagation or translocation of rare plants is considered as a possible mitigation for Project effects on select rare plants, as outlined in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Effects Assessment.	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Vegetation and Ecological Communities are listed in Volume 2 Section 13 Table 13.15 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. Mitigation measures associated with native, medicinal and/or aboriginal species of interest include: - Project design to date has located new proposed roads and other linear disturbances along existing disturbed areas as much as possible to minimize the effects of habitat loss. - Place transmission towers and temporary roads away from wetlands and known rare plant occurrences where feasible. - All known occurrences will be provided as inputs during the final design phase for consideration. If

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			there is limited or no existing data to help facilitate avoidance measures, then supplemental pre construction surveys will be conducted. These pre-construction surveys will target all rare plants as defined in Section 13.2.2—including vascular plants, mosses, and lichens. If avoidance is not feasible, other mitigation measures will be considered, including effect reduction and compensation. - The Soil Management, Site Restoration and Revegetation Plan will take into account the location of known occurrences, and suggest the seed mixes and methods to avoid indirect loss or alteration to nearby occurrences - A spatial database of known rare plant occurrences in the vicinity of Project components will be maintained and searched to avoid effects during operations and maintenance activities. The database will be actively updated as new information becomes available. - The construction methods used will take into account the location of known occurrences and high suitability habitat. Where complete avoidance is not feasible, effect reduction will be considered. This can include timing construction

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			activities to winter months, and surface protection measures such as placing ramps to reduce vehicle compaction within occurrences, or using rubber tired versus tracked equipment to minimize ground disturbance. - The indirect effects associated with increased dust deposition are expected to be diffuse, and are not considered to threaten the continued viability of any known rare plant occurrences. - An experimental rare plant translocation program will be considered for suitable rare plant species found within the reservoir and other areas where Project components are certain to remove the populations. The translocation program will follow the B.C. Ministry of Environment's Guidelines for Translocation of Plant Species at Risk in British Columbia (Maslovat 2009). Translocation of endangered plants is generally thought to have a low likelihood of success and should be considered a follow up monitoring opportunity, rather than a means to relocate occurrences to prevent their loss. - A Vegetation and Invasive Plant Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.22 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) will be developed and

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			implemented during the entire construction phase (including restoration) and integrated during operations. The plan will be designed using the locations of known rare plant or sensitive site occurrences and locations of high suitability habitats as inputs. Weed control efforts will be coordinated with the rare plant botanists to ensure that effects to occurrences are avoided or reduced. Work with Aboriginal groups to identify potential sites for relocation of medicinal and food plants to compensate for areas that will be inundated. - Engage with Aboriginal groups around any reclamation phase that may present opportunities to restore ecological communities that support species of high traditional use value. - Be prepared to provide support for the indigenous plant nursery to support propagation of a wide range of indigenous plant species for use in reclamation work. - Use only indigenous and/or non-invasive plants and grasses in re-vegetation programs associated with the Project. - With the creation of the Project, BC Hydro will fund a compensation program. This program would include: 1) A survey of habitat enhancement projects in

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			the RAA will be conducted to identify projects that might provide compensation for rare and sensitive habitats and protect occurrences of rare plants (e.g., wetlands). If suitable habitat enhancement projects can be found, BC Hydro will provide assistance (financial or in kind) to the managing organization. The inventories will also identify areas that are under threat from development or in need of habitat enhancement. Where opportunities exist, BC Hydro will consider direct purchase – if offered for sale – and management of these lands to enhance or retain rare plant values. BC Hydro will also consider contributing to other protection options where direct purchase is not feasible, 2) BC Hydro will fund or undertake targeted surveys in the RAA to locate additional occurrences of the 18 directly affected rare plant species that the Conservation Framework identifies as requiring additional inventories (Table 13.14). Full element occurrence data will be collected and transmitted to the B.C. Conservation Data Centre for each additional occurrence found, and 3) BC Hydro will fund or undertake a study in an attempt to clarify the taxonomy of ochroleucus bladderwort. This is the only species of the 34 directly affected taxa for which the Conservation Framework identifies further taxonomic research as being required for its conservation. The study plan will be developed in consultation with the B.C. Conservation Data Centre and may include

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
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			field, herbaria, and genetic work.
Concern about the spread of invasive plant species.	Fort Nelson First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Measures that will be used to control the distribution of invasive plant species during construction of the Project are outlined in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities.	A complete listing of mitigation measures for Vegetation and Ecological Communities are listed in Volume 2 Section 13 Table 13.15 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1. The primary mitigation measures associated with managing the spread of invasive plants is: - A Vegetation and Invasive Plant Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.22 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) will be developed and implemented during the entire construction phase (including restoration) and integrated during operations. The plan will be designed using the locations of known rare plant or sensitive site occurrences and locations of high suitability habitats as inputs. Weed control efforts will be coordinated with the rare plant botanists to ensure that effects to occurrences are avoided or reduced. Mitigation measures to reduce the spread of invasive species include: • Prior to work commencing, surveys would be conducted to identify invasive species populations. Treatment would be initiated as required • All vehicles entering and leaving work sites would be washed thoroughly, with special attention to wheel wells, tire treads, and tracks where mud and seeds of noxious weeds may be lodged

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Vegetation and Ecological Communities			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• Locating wash areas away from any water body and riparian areas • Treating used wash water to prevent seed dispersal
Concern that mitigation measures proposed for habitat alteration and fragmentation are not developed to the point where they can be relied on to be effective.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Mitigation measures proposed for habitat alteration and fragmentation continue to be developed. BC Hydro will work with appropriate regulatory authorities in the development of mitigation measures	See BC Hydro Response. In addition, in the EIS, uncertainty of mitigation is described and, where appropriate, follow-up measures to address uncertainty are proposed.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on wildlife, wildlife habitat, and biodiversity.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Salt River First Nation Saulteau First Nations Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on Wildlife Resources is in Volume 2 Chapter 14 Wildlife Resources. The assessment of the effect of the Project on Wildlife Resources followed the approach set out in the EIS Guidelines, and followed a habitat-based approach for key indicator groups. These groups included: • Butterflies and dragonflies • Amphibian and reptiles • Migratory birds • Non-migratory game birds • Raptors • Bats • Furbearers • Ungulates • Large carnivores The approach to the assessment included: 1) development of understanding of baseline wildlife populations and habitat use of key indicator species within indicator groups, 2) evaluation of baseline habitat availability for those groups, and 3) determine change in habitat conditions (biodiversity) resulting from the Project. The assessment also included a consideration of opportunities to avoid and mitigate potential adverse effects on wildlife, and other means to compensate for losses. Additional information of environmental effects of the Project on Wildlife Resources can be found in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 Table 14.15 provides Mitigation Measures for Habitat Alteration and Fragmentation, Table 14.16 provides Mitigation Measures for Disturbance and Displacement and Table 14.17 provides Mitigation Measures for Mortality. Additional information on the proposed mitigation measures is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures undertaken to avoid effects of the Project on Wildlife Resources include: - Refine Project boundaries and select the most appropriate construction methods, equipment, material, and timing of activities. - Additional mitigation measures to consider include environmental protection measures such as establishment of no or restricted activity buffer zones around wildlife features, Best Management Practices (BMPs) and protocols, and engineering standards. Where feasible, mitigation measures can be refined based on consultation with federal and provincial regulatory agencies and Aboriginal group - Table 4.1 in Section 4.1 Project Evolution summarizes changes that have been incorporated into the project design to avoid project effects (Table 4.1 has been duplicated above in section 39.1)

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			The measures undertaken to reduce impacts of the Project on Wildlife Resources include: - Efforts on this Project have been made to use existing corridors, deactivate temporary access roads, and minimize disturbance where possible, to help minimize fragmentation. Project components where this has occurred include: 1) Substation and Transmission Lines to Peace Canyon Dam: building the transmission lines adjacent to the existing line, therefore using the existing corridor and maintenance access roads; 2) Highway 29 Realignment: use portions of existing roads and select borrow sites that already exist or would be covered by the reservoir; 3) Quarried and Excavated Construction Materials: further develop existing quarry sites such as Wuthrich, Del Rio, and West Pine, and use a site that has already seen development – the 85th Avenue Industrial Lands; 4) Road and Rail Access: use existing infrastructure for moving material, upgrade existing access roads, and deactivate temporary roads used for reservoir clearing, and place the Project access road to the dam site area along the existing transmission line corridor - All known wetland locations (e.g., breeding habitat for butterflies and dragonflies, amphibians, migratory birds), snake hibernacula, bat hibernacula, Sharp tailed Grouse lek sites,

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			beaver lodges, and large raptor stick nest locations would be provided as inputs during the final design phase so further reductions and avoidances can be considered. - If work is required immediately adjacent to any wetlands, then appropriate barriers and no or restricted activity buffer zones would be established to avoid direct disturbance to these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved areas only and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing. Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and wetlands would conform to BC Hydro's regulator accepted practices including Approved Work Practices for Managing Riparian Vegetation (BC Hydro et al. 2009). - New wetland habitat areas would be created as partial compensation for wetland loss due to the reservoir. Consideration for creating areas that are fish free would be included to minimize the effects of fish predation on invertebrate and amphibian eggs and larvae and young birds. - Measures would be implemented to maintain existing hydraulic patterns as much as possible if roads cannot avoid wetlands. Ditches, culverts, and other structures would be placed to maintain the natural drainage patterns and allow the movement of flows. - Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and aquatic habitats would

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			conform to BC Hydro's accepted work practices with additional input from Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works (B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection 2004b) and the Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat (Chilibeck et al. 1992), which are designed to reduce sedimentation and avoid introduction of deleterious substances to aquatic environments. - BC Hydro would have an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.9 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as part of their Construction Management Framework. Stripping vegetation and soils would be minimized as much as possible, taking into consideration proximity to sensitive habitats, e.g., wetlands, and slope stability. - Within the reservoir, a hierarchal decision matrix has been developed for clearing to reduce erosion potential along steep, unstable slopes and along riparian zones for all defined watercourses. Specifically, the decision matrix includes: 1) Retention of all trees in areas with steep, unstable slopes that would be highly susceptible to landslides if the vegetation was removed; 2) Retention of non merchantable trees and vegetation within riparian areas around existing water bodies within a 15 m buffer from the high water mark. Merchantable trees may still be removed using clearing

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			practices, in order to maintain a 15 m machine free zone. These same standards would be employed in other work areas and would follow BC Hydro's approved work practices. - Stormwater management would aim to control runoff and direct it away from work areas where excavation, spoil placement, and staging activities occur. Consideration for maintaining recharge levels to wetlands would be considered when diverting water around work sites, providing there is not expected to be a measurable increase in sediment transport to these sensitive areas. A Surface Water Quality Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.21 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) would be developed as part of BC Hydro's Construction Environmental Management Framework. - Cleared areas that will not have permanent features would be replanted with appropriate vegetation in order to promote soil stability. Regionally appropriate vegetation would be included in the reclamation activities. BC Hydro would develop a Soil Management, Site Restoration and Revegetation Plan (Section 35.2.2.19 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans). - All activities that involve potentially harmful or toxic substances, such as oil, fuel, antifreeze, and concrete, would follow approved work practices and consider the provincial BMP guidebook

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			Develop with Care (B.C. Ministry of Environment 2012). - BC Hydro would have a Fuel Handling and Storage Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.11 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans). This plan would include the need for all construction machinery and vehicles to be properly maintained to ensure that harmful fluids do not leak into aquatic environments or other sensitive areas. Prior to initiating construction activities in proximity to any water body, the hydraulic, fuel, and lubrication systems of all equipment would be checked to ensure that systems are in good condition and free of leaks. All machines would have a spill kit and operators would be educated on how to use the kit. Minimum distances between maintenance and refuelling sites and water bodies would be specific in the plan. BC Hydro's Construction Environmental Management Framework would include an Emergency Response Plan (Section 35.2.1.1 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as well as a Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.13 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans). - Herbicide application would be used to control invasive plants and for the maintenance of some vegetation along the transmission line and at project facilities. The use of herbicides is

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			described in BC Hydro's Pest Management Plan for Management of Vegetation at BC Hydro Facilities (BC Hydro 2012) and Integrated Vegetation Management Plan for Transmission Rights of way (BC Hydro 2010). - Disturbed sites would be replanted quickly with ground cover, shrubs, or trees that are regionally appropriate, once erosion concerns have been addressed per BC Hydro's Soil Management Site Restoration and Revegetation Plan. A Wildlife Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.24 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) and Vegetation and Invasive Plant Management plan (Section 35.2.2.22 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) would also be included, defining objectives for limiting invasive species by monitoring the presence and possible spread of invasive plants in temporarily disturbed areas, as well as the success of revegetation programs. Mitigation measures to reduce the spread of invasive species include: • Prior to work commencing, surveys would be conducted to identify invasive species populations. Treatment would be initiated as required • All vehicles entering and leaving work sites would be washed thoroughly, with special attention to wheel wells, tire treads, and tracks where mud and seeds of noxious weeds may be lodged

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• Locating wash areas away from any water body and riparian areas • Treating used wash water to prevent seed dispersal - The Pest Management Plan for Management of Vegetation at BC Hydro Facilities (BC Hydro 2012) and the Integrated Vegetation Management Plan for Transmission Rights of Way (BC Hydro 2010) would be followed in order to reduce or avoid the spread of invasive species during the operations phase of the Project. - As mitigation for the loss of snake hibernacula, artificial dens would be considered during habitat compensation. These artificial dens would be located on warm aspect slopes in open areas away from major roads. - Nest boxes for cavity nesting waterfowl would be incorporated into wetland mitigation plans. Additional boxes would be established within riparian vegetation zones established along the reservoir on BC Hydro owned properties, where feasible. The feasibility of placing small floating islands along some areas within the reservoir would be examined. - Based on present land ownership, it is estimated there would be over 300 ha of BC Hydro owned Cultivated Field remaining after the reservoir is filled. A portion of these fields would be managed to provide some breeding habitat for Northern Harrier and Short eared Owl. Wetland

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			compensation would also address some habitat losses for these two species. - Bat roosting habitat features would be considered for incorporation into new bridge designs. This can be achieved following published guidelines (Keely and Tuttle 1999; Johnston et al. 2004; Gore and Studenroth 2005) without compromising bridge safety or structural integrity. Bridge night roosts are currently the only public sites within the Peace River valley where relatively large numbers of bats can be captured in a night. - Bat boxes may be installed on free standing poles or on facility walls where their presence would not interfere with facility operations and maintenance. The feasibility of incorporating bat boxes onto mounting poles being used for artificial eagle nest sites would be examined. Bat boxes should be situated where they will get at least 10 hours of sun to provide warm conditions for maternity roosts. Additional information on design, construction, and installation of bat boxes is available from Bat Conservation International (2012). - Balsam poplar and aspen would be considered in plantings when reclaiming disturbed habitats and when enhancing habitat for wildlife compensation. Deciduous trees would provide future roosting habitat for bats. - Once rock extraction is complete at Portage Mountain, opportunities for creating hibernating

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			and roosting sites would be explored. This can include leaving deep drill holes at least 3 m deep in remaining rock faces, and creating roost microsites on warm aspects that are inaccessible to predators. - The fisher population, particularly south of the Peace River, is lower than initial estimates, based on habitat availability and provincial density. Throughout its range, fur harvest, timber harvest, predator control, and urbanization have been the greatest contributors to fisher population declines (Lofroth et al. 2010). Mitigation measures that limit these factors may increase the population. - Create natural or artificial piles of coarse woody debris dispersed throughout the disturbed landscape to maintain foraging areas and cold weather rest sites. Focus on younger plateau forest where coarse woody debris is limited. - Create arboreal resting sites. Spruce rust broom was found to be rare in the Peace River valley, primarily due to the lack of coniferous forests. Creating rust broom like structure in deciduous stands may provide additional resting opportunities for fisher. - Provide artificial den boxes within forested stands that have limited den trees. - BC Hydro would continue to manage lands it owns to the east of the Halfway River and west of Wilder Creek to maintain values of these areas as winter range and their accessibility.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			- The clearing of vegetation for all work would consider both the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the B.C. Wildlife Act, where active nests are protected from disturbance and removal. The provincial government has developed least risk windows for terrestrial wildlife that are of management concern within the Peace Region of the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. Suggested critical time periods when construction should be avoided are: Songbirds: May 1 through July 31, when nesting could occur (B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011); Trumpeter Swan, raptors and owls: April 1 through July 31 - Goddard (2010) observed lek attendance by Sharp tailed Grouse between mid April and mid May in the Peace River region, and a nesting initiation to hatching date range from early May to mid July. There is no specific mention for grouse within the least risk windows, but nesting overlaps the critical time frame suggested for raptors. - Clearing activities for much of the area are presently scheduled to occur during the winter months, thereby avoiding conflicts with nesting birds (see Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan). Scheduling constraints may require clearing activities to occur outside the winter months. If clearing work during the critical bird breeding

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			season outlined above cannot be avoided, a nest and lek search protocol would be developed and implemented prior to clearing, to avoid disturbance to active nests. The protocol would be developed in consultation with Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Ministry of Environment. The protocol would outline buffers required around active nest sites. - As feasible, lighting would be focused on work sites, minimizing light pollution in surrounding areas. - During construction, access would be restricted on roads used by work crews. Temporary roads would be closed and reclaimed when no longer needed. - BC Hydro uses a GIS based mapping system for recording, storing, and analyzing information for managing resources along all of its rights of way. The information is reviewed when developing vegetation management prescriptions during operations. If occurrences for rare species (e.g., Yellow Rail) are known along the transmission line right of way or are adjacent to generation facilities, the location of these sites would be incorporated into the database for future planning and consideration, so as to minimize or avoid unnecessary disturbance. - All known lek locations would be provided as inputs during the final design phase so further reductions and avoidances are considered. If new construction sites are added or the area where

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			disturbance is to occur is poorly understood, the new areas would be checked to confirm if leks are present and possible ways to minimize disturbance. - If work is required immediately adjacent to any leks, then appropriate barriers would be added so as to instruct construction personnel to avoid these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved Project activity zone only, and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing. - The baseline data on Bald Eagle nest sites from 2011 would be updated prior to commencement of construction to ensure an accurate understanding of the number of nests that would be affected by the Project. - To mitigate the loss of Bald Eagle nests within the proposed reservoir, new nesting platforms would be erected along the expected reservoir shoreline. Platforms would be designed to be attractive to nesting Bald Eagles – i.e., platform suitable for supporting a large stick nest, with structures extending above the platform to provide perch sites for adults and juveniles prior to fledging – and would be placed in areas removed from potential human disturbance. The Best Management Practices for Raptor Conservation during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia (Demarchi et al. 2005) provides further guidance. For each active nest lost due to the Project, two nesting

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			structures would be provided; the two to one ratio is proposed by BC Hydro. - Bald Eagle nests are typically located adjacent to water. With construction lasting up to eight years, it is possible Bald Eagles would not use the newly erected platforms until the reservoir is filled. Bald Eagle nests confirmed active the year clearing is started within the reservoir, and outside the dam construction area would be retained through the entire construction phase until reservoir filling is initiated. Nests that could be lost during seasonal flooding associated with Stage 2 dam construction would be removed to limit displacement or possible mortality. Appropriate government approvals and permits would be obtained prior to removing any nest. For active nests retained through construction, a no clearing buffer centred on each active nest would be employed. - Preventative measures would be used to avoid creating human bear conflicts. Before commencement of work, all crews should participate in a Bear Aware™ or similar training program. Feeding of wildlife (including birds) would be prohibited at work sites. Construction areas and worker housing sites would be fenced and kept clean and free of waste, with garbage securely stored in bear proof containers or removed from site. Trucks and work vehicles are not secure storage areas for garbage, because bears have been known to break into vehicles for

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			food (Davis et al. 2002). Work crews would be prohibited from hunting and cleaning game around construction sites. If precautions to remove bear attractants such as food and garbage are not effective in deterring aggressive bears from construction areas, the Environmental Monitor would notify a Conservation Service Officer that a potential "problem bear" is in the area. A bear would only be classified as a "problem bear" if: 1) it shows repeated interest in people and their facilities; 2) it is heavily habituated to people and has repeatedly obtained unnatural foods; 3) it displays aggressive behaviour (unprovoked charges or predatory behaviour) and is an imminent threat to human safety. The Conservation Service Officer would determine whether further actions, such as more aggressive aversive conditioning (e.g., use of rubber bullets, hard capture and release, etc.), translocation, or destruction of the bear are necessary, and would advise about how to ensure worker safety. - A detailed Human Bear Conflict Management Plan would be developed for the Project. - The clearing of vegetation for all work would consider both the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the B.C. Wildlife Act, where active nests are protected. The provincial government has developed least risk windows for terrestrial wildlife that are of management concern within the Peace Region of the B.C. Ministry of Forests,

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			Lands and Natural Resource Operations (see above in Disturbance and Displacement mitigation). - Clearing activities for much of the area are presently scheduled to occur during the winter months, thereby avoiding conflicts with nesting birds (see Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan). Scheduling constraints may require clearing activities to occur outside winter months. If clearing work during the critical bird breeding season outlined above cannot be avoided, a nest and lek search protocol would be developed and implemented prior to clearing to avoid disturbance and possible mortality to nesting birds. The protocol would be developed in consultation with Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Ministry of Environment. The protocol would outline buffers required around active nest sites. - The design of the transmission towers reduces the risk of collision and electrocution by: 1) BC Hydro's standard design has all of the conductors in the same horizontal plane. This configuration will be used unless there is a requirement to reduce the right-of-way; 2) The standard phase-to-phase spacing (distance between the lines) for 500 kV transmission lines is approximately 10 meters and phase-to-ground (conductors to the tower body) is over 3 meters so the risk of electrocution by contacting two phases or one

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			phase and the tower is virtually non-existent. - The project would avoid the release of deleterious hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials by conforming to BC Hydro's accepted work practices with additional input from Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works (B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection 2004b) and the Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat (Chilibeck et al. 1992), which are designed to reduce sedimentation and avoid introduction of deleterious substances to aquatic environments. - Mortality due to sedimentation would be reduced or avoided following similar plans, e.g., BC Hydro would have an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.9 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as part of their Construction Management Framework. Surface water quality would be monitored to ensure it does not exceed established guidelines for aquatic life (see Volume 2 Appendix E Water Quality Baseline Conditions in the Peace River). - BC Hydro would follow their Pest Management Plan for Management of Vegetation at BC Hydro Facilities (BC Hydro 2012) and Integrated Vegetation Management Plan for Transmission Rights of Way (BC Hydro 2010) for the use of herbicides. This includes consideration for use around wetlands and species at risk. - A portion of the wetlands created to compensate

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			for habitat loss would be designed to remain fish free to eliminate predation to invertebrates (dragonfly larva) and amphibians and reptiles. - Road mortality for both amphibians and snakes was documented during baseline studies and is expected to occur during Project construction, as many roads have multiple users. During detailed road design, efforts would be made to minimize or avoid additional losses. Where roads are adjacent to wetlands or amphibian migrations across roads are anticipated, fencing would be placed along the length of the road to guide amphibians through structures designed for wildlife passage under the road. The size and number of the structures needed and the length of fencing would be determined in consultation with regulators. - Road mortality of mammals is expected to occur during Project construction. Measures to minimize road mortality include: 1) reducing vehicle traffic by using buses and car pooling for workers; 2) requiring workers to adhere to strict speed limits; 3) instructing workers that wildlife has right of way unless there are safety concerns; 4) maintaining a logbook of wildlife sightings, including roadkills, and posting warning signs at locations with frequent wildlife crossings; 5) Promptly moving roadkill well off the road to avoid secondary mortality of scavengers; 6) Including wildlife vehicle collisions as safety issues for discussion on worker tailboard

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
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			meetings; 7) temporary workers involved in on site Project construction would be encouraged not to hunt in the LAA - Mammal mortality associated with filling the reservoir can be reduced by clearing forested habitat – potential roosting and cover sites for bats and fisher – before flooding begins. Clearing should take place during late fall and winter before the birthing season and when bats are not present or are in hibernacula. Scheduling of construction activities should follow guidance in Peace Region Selected Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Least Risk Windows (B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011). - Mitigation for wolves will include previously-described measures for minimizing road traffic, deactivation and reclamation of temporary construction roads, maintaining clean worksites and camps, and encouraging temporary workers to not hunt in the LAA. Filling the reservoir during the fall will prevent potential drowning of young pups. It should be noted that mitigation is not designed to promote increases in the wolf population as that would conflict with the current regional goal of reducing wolf predation on livestock and ungulates.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on wildlife migration and movement, including the ability of wildlife to swim across the reservoir and climb the	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation	The potential effects of the Project on the migration and movement of Wildlife Resources are addressed in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources.	Volume 2 Section 14 describes mitigation measures for Habitat Alteration and Fragmentation, Table 14.16 provides Mitigation Measures for Disturbance and

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
banks of the reservoir.	Horse Lake First Nation Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Metis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Information on the seasonal timing and frequency of movements of deer, elk, moose, and fisher across the Peace River is provided in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources and Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. See also Technical Memo, Movement of Grizzly Bears and Large Carnivores	Displacement and Table 14.17 provides Mitigation Measures for Mortality. Additional information on the proposed mitigation measures is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. Mammal mortality associated with filling the reservoir can be reduced by clearing forested habitat – potential roosting and cover sites for bats and fisher – before flooding begins. Clearing should take place during late fall and winter before the birthing season and when bats are not present or are in hibernacula. Scheduling of construction activities should follow guidance in Peace Region Selected Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Least Risk Windows (B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011).
Concern about the potential effects of Project-related construction activities on wildlife, including gravel extraction operations, increased access, and the influx of vehicles during construction, potentially causing increased wildlife mortality.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Metis Nation British Columbia	The potential effects of the Project construction on wildlife mortality , are considered in Volume 2 Chapter 14 Wildlife Resources.	Volume 2 Section 14 provides Mitigation Measures for Habitat Alteration and Fragmentation, Table 14.16 provides Mitigation Measures for Disturbance and Displacement and Table 14.17 provides Mitigation Measures for Mortality. Additional information on the proposed mitigation measures is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures undertaken to mitigation of construction related mortality include:

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			- All activities that involve potentially harmful or toxic substances, such as oil, fuel, antifreeze, and concrete, would follow approved work practices and consider the provincial BMP guidebook Develop with Care (B.C. Ministry of Environment 2012). - BC Hydro would have a Fuel Handling and Storage Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.11 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans). This plan would include the need for all construction machinery and vehicles to be properly maintained to ensure that harmful fluids do not leak into aquatic environments or other sensitive areas. Prior to initiating construction activities in proximity to any water body, the hydraulic, fuel, and lubrication systems of all equipment would be checked to ensure that systems are in good condition and free of leaks. All machines would have a spill kit and operators would be educated on how to use the kit. Minimum distances between maintenance and refuelling sites and water bodies would be specific in the plan. BC Hydro's Construction Environmental Management Framework would include an Emergency Response Plan (Section 35.2.1.1 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as well as a Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 35.2.2.13 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans). - Clearing activities for much of the area are presently

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			scheduled to occur during the winter months, thereby avoiding conflicts with nesting birds (see Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan). Scheduling constraints may require clearing activities to occur outside the winter months. If clearing work during the critical bird breeding season outlined above cannot be avoided, a nest and lek search protocol would be developed and implemented prior to clearing, to avoid disturbance to active nests. The protocol would be developed in consultation with Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Ministry of Environment. The protocol would outline buffers required around active nest sites. - During construction, access would be restricted on roads used by work crews. Temporary roads would be closed and reclaimed when no longer needed. - The clearing of vegetation for all work would consider both the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the B.C. Wildlife Act, where active nests are protected. The provincial government has developed least risk windows for terrestrial wildlife that are of management concern within the Peace Region of the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (see above in Disturbance and Displacement mitigation). - The project would avoid the release of deleterious hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials by conforming to BC Hydro's accepted work practices with additional input from Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works (B.C. Ministry of Water,

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			Land and Air Protection 2004b) and the Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat (Chilibeck et al. 1992), which are designed to reduce sedimentation and avoid introduction of deleterious substances to aquatic environments. - Mortality due to sedimentation would be reduced or avoided following similar plans, e.g., BC Hydro would have an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.9 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as part of their Construction Management Framework. Surface water quality would be monitored to ensure it does not exceed established guidelines for aquatic life (see Volume 2 Appendix E Water Quality Baseline Conditions in the Peace River). - Road mortality for both amphibians and snakes was documented during baseline studies and is expected to occur during Project construction, as many roads have multiple users. During detailed road design, efforts would be made to minimize or avoid additional losses. Where roads are adjacent to wetlands or amphibian migrations across roads are anticipated, fencing would be placed along the length of the road to guide amphibians through structures designed for wildlife passage under the road. The size and number of the structures needed and the length of fencing would be determined in consultation with regulators. - Road mortality of mammals is expected to occur

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			during Project construction. Measures to minimize road mortality include: 1) reducing vehicle traffic by using buses and car pooling for workers; 2) requiring workers to adhere to strict speed limits; 3) instructing workers that wildlife has right of way unless there are safety concerns; 4) maintaining a logbook of wildlife sightings, including roadkills, and posting warning signs at locations with frequent wildlife crossings; 5) Promptly moving roadkill well off the road to avoid secondary mortality of scavengers; 6) Including wildlife vehicle collisions as safety issues for discussion on worker tailboard meetings; 7) temporary workers involved in on site Project construction would be encouraged not to hunt in the LAA - Preventative measures would be used to avoid creating human bear conflicts. Before commencement of work, all crews should participate in a Bear Aware™ or similar training program. Feeding of wildlife (including birds) would be prohibited at work sites. Construction areas and worker housing sites would be fenced and kept clean and free of waste, with garbage securely stored in bear proof containers or removed from site. Trucks and work vehicles are not secure storage areas for garbage, because bears have been known to break into vehicles for food (Davis et al. 2002). Work crews would be prohibited from hunting and cleaning game around construction sites. If precautions to remove bear attractants such as food and garbage are not effective in deterring aggressive bears from

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			construction areas, the Environmental Monitor would notify a Conservation Service Officer that a potential "problem bear" is in the area. A bear would only be classified as a "problem bear" if: 1) It shows repeated interest in people and their facilities; 2) it is heavily habituated to people and has repeatedly obtained unnatural foods; 3) it displays aggressive behaviour (unprovoked charges or predatory behaviour) and is an imminent threat to human safety. The Conservation Service Officer would determine whether further actions, such as more aggressive aversive conditioning (e.g., use of rubber bullets, hard capture and release, etc.), translocation, or destruction of the bear are necessary, and would advise about how to ensure worker safety. A detailed Human Bear Conflict Management Plan would be developed for the Project. - Mitigation for wolves will include previously-described measures for minimizing road traffic, deactivation and reclamation of temporary construction roads, maintaining clean worksites and camps, and encouraging temporary workers to not hunt in the LAA. Filling the reservoir during the fall will prevent potential drowning of young pups. It should be noted that mitigation is not designed to promote increases in the wolf population as that would conflict with the current regional goal of reducing wolf predation on livestock and ungulates.

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in an independently commissioned report regarding the potential effects of the Project on wildlife.	Blueberry River First Nations	BC Hydro has provided funding under a consultation agreement with the Blueberry River First Nations that could support an independent assessment of the potential effects of the Project on wildlife.	Not applicable
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on butterflies, and dragonflies.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Fort Nelson First Nation	The potential effect of the Project on butterflies is considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Additional information on butterflies is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on dragons and butterflies includes: - All known wetland locations (e.g., breeding habitat for butterflies and dragonflies, amphibians, migratory birds), snake hibernacula, bat hibernacula, Sharp tailed Grouse lek sites, beaver lodges, and large raptor stick nest locations would be provided as inputs during the final design phase so further reductions and avoidances can be considered. - If work is required immediately adjacent to any wetlands, then appropriate barriers and no or restricted activity buffer zones would be established to avoid direct disturbance to these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved areas only and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing. Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and wetlands would conform to BC Hydro's regulator accepted

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			practices including Approved Work Practices for Managing Riparian Vegetation (BC Hydro et al. 2009). - New wetland habitat areas would be created as partial compensation for wetland loss due to the reservoir. Consideration for creating areas that are fish free would be included to minimize the effects of fish predation on invertebrate and amphibian eggs and larvae and young birds. - The project would avoid the release of deleterious hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials by conforming to BC Hydro's accepted work practices with additional input from Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works (B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection 2004b) and the Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat (Chilibeck et al. 1992), which are designed to reduce sedimentation and avoid introduction of deleterious substances to aquatic environments. - Mortality due to sedimentation would be reduced or avoided following similar plans, e.g., BC Hydro would have an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan (Section 35.2.2.9 in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans) as part of their Construction Management Framework. Surface water quality would be monitored to ensure it does not exceed established guidelines for aquatic life (see Volume 2 Appendix E Water Quality Baseline Conditions in the Peace River).

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			- BC Hydro would follow their Pest Management Plan for Management of Vegetation at BC Hydro Facilities (BC Hydro 2012) and Integrated Vegetation Management Plan for Transmission Rights of Way (BC Hydro 2010) for the use of herbicides. This includes consideration for use around wetlands and species at risk.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on amphibians and reptiles, including garter snakes.	Fort Nelson First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effect of the Project on amphibians and reptiles are considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Additional information on amphibians and reptiles is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on amphibians and reptiles and garter snakes includes: - All known wetland locations (e.g., breeding habitat for butterflies and dragonflies, amphibians, migratory birds), snake hibernacula, bat hibernacula, Sharp-tailed Grouse lek sites, beaver lodges, and large raptor stick-nest locations would be provided as inputs during the final design phase so further reductions and avoidances can be considered. - If work is required immediately adjacent to any wetlands, then appropriate barriers and no- or restricted-activity buffer zones would be established to avoid direct disturbance to these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved areas only and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing. Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and wetlands would conform to BC Hydro's regulator-accepted

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			practices including Approved Work Practices for Managing Riparian Vegetation (BC Hydro et al. 2009). - New wetland habitat areas would be created as partial compensation for wetland loss due to the reservoir. Consideration for creating areas that are fish-free would be included to minimize the effects of fish predation on invertebrate and amphibian eggs and larvae and young birds. - A portion of the wetlands created to compensate for habitat loss would be designed to remain fish-free to eliminate predation to invertebrates (butterfly larva) and amphibians and reptiles. Road mortality for both amphibians and snakes was documented during baseline studies and is expected to occur during Project construction, as many roads have multiple users. During detailed road design, efforts would be made to minimize or avoid additional losses. Where roads are adjacent to wetlands or amphibian migrations across roads are anticipated, fencing would be placed along the length of the road to guide amphibians through structures designed for wildlife passage under the road. The size and number of the structures needed and the length of fencing would be determined in consultation with regulators. - As mitigation for the loss of snake hibernacula, artificial dens would be considered during habitat compensation. These artificial dens would be located on warm aspect slopes in open

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			areas away from major roads.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on migratory birds and migratory bird habitat, including warblers, marsh birds, ducks, woodpeckers, red- and blue-listed neo-tropical migratory birds, Slave River area geese, and waterfowl.	Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effect of the Project on migratory birds and migratory bird habitat are considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Additional information on the migratory birds and their habitat is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. The Slave River area was not included in the assessment, as it is located outside of the wildlife resources Local Assessment Area.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on migratory birds include: - The clearing of vegetation for all work would consider both the Migratory Bird Convention Act and the B.C. Wildlife Act, where active nests are protected from disturbance and removal. - Clearing activities for much of the area are presently scheduled to occur during the winter months, thereby avoiding conflicts with nesting birds (see Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan). If clearing work during the critical bird breeding season outlined above cannot be avoided, a nest and lek search protocol would be developed and implemented prior to clearing, to avoid disturbance to active nests. The protocol would be developed in consultation with Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Ministry of Environment. The protocol would outline buffers required around active nest sites. - All known wetland locations (e.g., breeding habitat for butterflies and dragonflies, amphibians, migratory birds), snake hibernacula, bat hibernacula, Sharp-tailed Grouse lek sites, beaver lodges, and large raptor stick-nest locations would be provided as inputs during the

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			final design phase so further reductions and avoidances can be considered. - If work is required immediately adjacent to any wetlands, then appropriate barriers and no- or restricted-activity buffer zones would be established to avoid direct disturbance to these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved areas only and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing. Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and wetlands would conform to BC Hydro's regulator-accepted practices including Approved Work Practices for Managing Riparian Vegetation (BC Hydro et al. 2009). - New wetland habitat areas would be created as partial compensation for wetland loss due to the reservoir. Consideration for creating areas that are fish-free would be included to minimize the effects of fish predation on invertebrate and amphibian eggs and larvae and young birds. - Measures would be implemented to maintain existing hydraulic patterns as much as possible if roads cannot avoid wetlands. Ditches, culverts, and other structures would be placed to maintain the natural drainage patterns and allow the movement of flows. - Nest boxes for cavity-nesting waterfowl would be incorporated into wetland mitigation plans. Additional boxes would be established within riparian vegetation zones established along the

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			reservoir on BC Hydro-owned properties, where feasible. The feasibility of placing small floating islands along some areas within the reservoir would be examined. - Based on present land ownership, it is estimated there would be over 300 ha of BC Hydro-owned Cultivated Field remaining after the reservoir is filled. A portion of these fields would be managed to provide some breeding habitat for Northern Harrier and Short-eared Owl. Wetland compensation would also address some habitat losses for these two species. - As feasible, lighting would be focused on work sites, minimizing light pollution in surrounding areas. - During construction, access would be restricted on roads used by work crews. Temporary roads would be closed and reclaimed when no longer needed.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on chickens	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effect of the Project on chickens (grouse) are considered under the key indicator non-migratory game birds in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Additional information on non-migratory game birds is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on chickens (grouse) includes: - Sharp-tailed Grouse lek sites would be provided as inputs during the final design phase so further reductions and avoidances can be considered. If work is required immediately adjacent to any leks, then appropriate barriers would be added

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			so as to instruct construction personnel to avoid these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved Project activity zone only, and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on raptors, including eagles and raptor habitat.	Blueberry River First Nations Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effect of the Project on raptors is considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Additional information on the raptors is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on eagles and raptors includes: - Based on present land ownership, it is estimated there would be over 300 ha of BC Hydro owned Cultivated Field remaining after the reservoir is filled. A portion of these fields would be managed to provide some breeding habitat for Northern Harrier and Short eared Owl. Wetland compensation would also address some habitat losses for these two species. - The baseline data on Bald Eagle nest sites from 2011 would be updated prior to commencement of construction to ensure an accurate understanding of the number of nests that would be affected by the Project. To mitigate the loss of Bald Eagle nests within the proposed reservoir, new nesting platforms would be erected along the expected reservoir shoreline. Platforms would be designed to be attractive to nesting Bald Eagles – i.e., platform suitable for supporting a large stick nest, with structures

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			extending above the platform to provide perch sites for adults and juveniles prior to fledging – and would be placed in areas removed from potential human disturbance. The Best Management Practices for Raptor Conservation during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia (Demarchi et al. 2005) provides further guidance. For each active nest lost due to the Project, two nesting structures would be provided; the two to one ratio is proposed by BC Hydro. Bald Eagle nests are typically located adjacent to water. With construction lasting up to eight years, it is possible Bald Eagles would not use the newly erected platforms until the reservoir is filled. Bald Eagle nests confirmed active the year clearing is started within the reservoir, and outside the dam construction area would be retained through the entire construction phase until reservoir filling is initiated. Nests that could be lost during seasonal flooding associated with Stage 2 dam construction would be removed to limit displacement or possible mortality. Appropriate government approvals and permits would be obtained prior to removing any nest. For active nests retained through construction, a no clearing buffer centred on each active nest would be employed.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on bats.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations	The potential effect of the Project on bats is considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in conducting specific searches for bat hibernacula.		Additional information on the bats, including hibernacula, is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on bats includes: - All known wetland locations (e.g., breeding habitat for butterflies and dragonflies, amphibians, migratory birds), snake hibernacula, bat hibernacula, Sharp tailed Grouse lek sites, beaver lodges, and large raptor stick nest locations would be provided as inputs during the final design phase so further reductions and avoidances can be considered. - If work is required immediately adjacent to any wetlands, then appropriate barriers and no or restricted activity buffer zones would be established to avoid direct disturbance to these sites. Habitat would be cleared in the approved areas only and construction would be monitored to prevent any unnecessary clearing. Construction and maintenance activities in and around watercourses and wetlands would conform to BC Hydro's regulator accepted practices including Approved Work Practices for Managing Riparian Vegetation (BC Hydro et al. 2009). - Bat roosting habitat features would be considered for incorporation into new bridge designs. This can be achieved following published guidelines (Keely and Tuttle 1999; Johnston et al. 2004; Gore and Studenroth 2005) without compromising bridge safety or structural integrity. Bridge night roosts are currently the

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Wildlife Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			only public sites within the Peace River valley where relatively large numbers of bats can be captured in a night. - Bat boxes may be installed on free-standing poles or on facility walls where their presence would not interfere with facility operations and maintenance. The feasibility of incorporating bat boxes onto mounting poles being used for artificial eagle nest sites would be examined. Bat boxes should be situated where they will get at least 10 hours of sun to provide warm conditions for maternity roosts. Additional information on design, construction, and installation of bat boxes is available from Bat Conservation International (2012). - Balsam poplar and aspen would be considered in plantings when reclaiming disturbed habitats and when enhancing habitat for wildlife compensation. Deciduous trees would provide future roosting habitat for bats. - Once rock extraction is complete at Portage Mountain, opportunities for creating hibernating and roosting sites would be explored. This can include leaving deep drill holes at least 3 m deep in remaining rock faces, and creating roost microsites on warm aspects that are inaccessible to predators.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on furbearers and habitat for fur-bearers, including fishers, wolverine, rabbits, muskrats, and beaver.	Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation	The potential effect of the Project on fur-bearers is considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Fisher and beaver were considered under this key indicator group. Wolverine, rabbits and muskrat were not considered in the effects assessment.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on furbearers

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Northwest Territory Métis Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Additional information on the furbearers is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	includes: - Create natural or artificial piles of coarse woody debris dispersed throughout the disturbed landscape to maintain foraging areas and cold-weather rest sites. Focus on younger plateau forest where coarse woody debris is limited. - Create arboreal resting sites. Spruce rust broom was found to be rare in the Peace River valley, primarily due to the lack of coniferous forests. Creating rust broom-like structure in deciduous stands may provide additional resting opportunities for fisher. - Provide artificial den boxes within forested stands that have limited den trees
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on ungulates and ungulate habitat, including moose, elk, deer, caribou, bison, and Stone sheep. Specific concern with effects resulting from loss of seasonal ranges, winter habitat, loss of calving and fawning areas on the islands in the Peace River, seasonal movement barriers, and loss of the river valley as a wildlife movement corridor.	Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Kwadacha First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association	The potential effect of the Project on ungulates, moose, elk and mule-deer, was considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Caribou, bison and Stone sheep were not considered in the effects assessment. Additional information on ungulates is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R, part 7, Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 Table 14.15 provides Mitigation Measures for Habitat Alteration and Fragmentation, Table 14.16 provides Mitigation Measures for Disturbance and Displacement and Table 14.17 provides Mitigation Measures for Mortality. Additional information on the proposed mitigation measures is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report. Mitigation measures for the effect of the Project on ungulates include: - BC Hydro uses a GIS-based mapping system for recording, storing, and analyzing information for managing resources along all of its rights-of-way. The information is reviewed when developing vegetation management prescriptions during operations. If occurrences for rare species of

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	(Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)		wildlife (e.g., Yellow Rail) are known along the transmission line right-of-way or are adjacent to generation facilities, the location of these sites would be incorporated into the database for future planning and consideration, so as to minimize or avoid unnecessary disturbance. - BC Hydro would continue to manage lands it owns to the east of the Halfway River and west of Wilder Creek to maintain values of these areas as winter range and their accessibility.
Concern the Project will result in loss of islands, back channels, side channels and flood plain habitat for wildlife.	Horse Lake First Nation	The effects of loss of islands, back channels, side channels and floodplain habitat for wildlife due to the Project are assessed in Volume 2, Sections 13 and 14 of the EIS. Additional information on vegetation and ecological resources and wildlife resources is also presented in Volume 2, Appendix R of the EIS.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on floodplain habitats for wildlife include: - Replant disturbed riparian areas with local vegetation. - Retain non-merchantable trees and vegetation in riparian areas within a 15 m buffer zone from the high water mark. - Merchantable trees, and vegetation that could interfere with navigation, will be removed using clearing practices to maintain a 15 m machine-free zone Where appropriate, plant a 15 m wide riparian area along the reservoir shoreline adjacent to BC Hydro-owned farmland to provide

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Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			riparian habitat and bank stabilization.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on large carnivores and large carnivore habitat, including black bears, grizzly bears, wolves, and cougars.	Dene Tha' First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kwadacha First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effect of the Project on large carnivores,-grizzly bear and wolf, is considered in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Black bear and cougar were not considered in the effects assessment. Additional information on the large carnivores is provided in Volume 2 Appendix R Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife Report.	Volume 2 Section 14 and Volume 5 Section 39 Table 39.1 provides a summary of measures proposed for mitigation of Project effects on Wildlife Resources. The measures associated the effects of the Project on large carnivores includes: - A detailed Human-Bear Conflict Management Plan would be developed for the Project. - Preventative measures would be used to avoid creating human-bear conflicts. Before commencement of work, all crews would participate in a Bear Aware™ or similar training program. Feeding of wildlife (including birds) would be prohibited at work sites. Construction areas and worker housing sites would be fenced and kept clean and free of waste, with garbage securely stored in bear-proof containers or removed from site. Work crews would be prohibited from hunting and cleaning game around construction sites.
Concern that mortality due to habitat loss cannot be mitigated.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Please see Table 14.17, Volume 2, page 14-63 of the EIS for a description of mitigation measures proposed to address the effects of mortality on wildlife resources.	See BC Hydro Response.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Greenhouse Gases			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of Project on greenhouse gas emissions.	Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effect of the Project on GHG emissions is considered in Volume 2 Section 15 Greenhouse Gases. GHG emissions would be at levels comparable to other renewable resources such as wind and run-of-river hydro. The Project would produce substantially less GHG emissions per gigawatt hour than thermal sources, such as natural gas, diesel, or coal, because they have additional GHG emissions associated with the operational combustion of hydrocarbons. In addition, GHG emissions from the reservoir would fall within the low end of the emission range reported for reservoirs around the world, as a result of being located in a northern environment. Additional information on GHG emissions is provided in Volume 2 Appendix S Greenhouse Gases Technical Report.	**EIS section 15 proposed mitigation** Monitor changes in GHG emissions from Site C reservoir. Monitor and report GHG emissions during operation and maintenance activities. in accordance with BC Hydro corporate requirements, and report results to the province or other organizations per corporate reporting requirements

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Labour Market			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern with pressures on local labour supply, as a result of in-migration.	Blueberry River First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Project's labour requirements, and anticipated labour in-migration and associated population changes have been considered in Section 17.4.2 in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market and in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics, taking into account the labour in-migration and local labour supply within the LAA by comparing the Project's labour requirements against labour supply. Table 17.2 provides a summary of key labour market issues.	**EIS section 17 proposed mitigation** Augment labour supply through recruitment and enhancing local labour market participation rate. Recruitment: ▪ Access labour pools outside of the region, and attract new entrants to the local labour force (including mobile workers). ▪ Encourage contractors to hire locally available workers with the requisite skills. Enhancing local labour market participation rate: Enhance local labour market participation via training and skill development, focused on increasing the local labour market participation rate and skill level of LAA population: ▪ Provide $1 million to the Northern Lights College Foundation to fund student bursaries, focusing on trades and skills training to support the development of skilled workers in the LAA ▪ Enter into a three-year (2011-2014) funding agreement with Northern Opportunities, a partnership of the school districts of Fort Nelson, Peace River North, and Peace River South, Northern Lights College, local First Nations, industry and local communities, with the objective of providing young people with a seamless learning pathway from secondary school to post-secondary training, which is open to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students ▪ Participate in regional workforce training initiatives,

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Labour Market			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			such as the Northeast Regional Workforce Table Task Force, to support alignment of training programs with the need for skilled workers to meet the needs of northeast B.C. ▪ May work with contractors and labour organizations to identify apprenticeship opportunities during construction ▪ Provide additional daycare spaces in the Fort St. John area to increase spousal participation in the labour market Support Aboriginal training initiatives and students: ▪ Consider commitments respecting capacity building, education, and training associated with Aboriginal participation in the labour market ▪ Support training, industry, and Aboriginal partnership opportunities in the region ▪ Support the North East Native Advancing Society (NENAS) with $100,000 in funding over two years (2013-2014) to support trades training under its North East Aboriginal Trades Training Program ▪ Dedicate $500,000 of the $1 million provided to Northern Lights College to Aboriginal student bursaries ▪ Develop a plan for inclusion of Aboriginal persons in its Project contracted workforce, including communication of employment opportunities, and evaluation criteria for hiring and training Aboriginal persons in contractor procurement packages

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Labour Market			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that the "boom and bust" cycle of a Project creates difficulties in developing skills and sustaining lifestyles.	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	BC Hydro has initiated skill development support by providing funds for students pursuing skills training in advance of the Project construction to support readiness for Project labour market opportunities. Section 17.4.3.2 in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market considers the issue of a "boom and bust" labour cycle by recognizing the importance of providing early skill and career development opportunities through the support of trades and training programs. The Project will create increased labour market opportunities and, through support to training programs, will increase the skilled labour pool in the region, which is associated with individual socio-economic opportunity and lifestyles.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 17 as well as for EIS section 18 presented below. General Population: • Implement Business Participation Strategy to increase awareness in the business community about Project procurement opportunities (refer to Volume 1 Appendix F Project Benefits Supporting Documentation) • Partner with local business organizations and with economic development offices and programs to deliver business information sessions and to communicate contracting opportunities • Mitigation in the Labour Market assessment will also contribute to expansion and diversification of the contractor profile, capabilities, and capacity. Aboriginal Peoples: • Continue outreach initiatives to make Aboriginal businesses aware of Project contracting opportunities • Where identified by Aboriginal groups as an interest, BC Hydro will consider commitments respecting capacity building, education, and training associated with Aboriginal participation in labour market opportunities • Implement a Business Participation Strategy: continue to notify Aboriginal groups of business information sessions, and about opportunities to register with BC

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Labour Market			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Hydro's Aboriginal Business Director (refer to Volume 1 Appendix F Project Benefits Supporting Documentation) • Continue to engage directly with the Aboriginal business community in the LAA and elsewhere in the province, including providing opportunities to sponsor and participate in Aboriginal business events and conferences • BC Hydro's Aboriginal Contract and Procurement Policy includes a commitment to increasing Aboriginal participation in providing its goods and services. Activities to achieve this objective include set-asides, direct awards, select tenders, and the inclusion of Aboriginal content in bidding documents • BC Hydro will seek information from Aboriginal suppliers in the LAA, and from other Aboriginal groups with whom BC Hydro is engaged, about their business capacity and capabilities to provide goods and services for the Project
Interest in employment opportunities, including interest in ensuring equitable hiring practices that allow for Aboriginal people to access work opportunities associated with the Project.	Blueberry River First Nations Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Northwest Territory Métis	The Aboriginal labour market, including potential barriers to access, has been considered in Section 17.4.2 in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market, which considers the issue of labour in-migration and local labour supply within the LAA by balancing the project's labour requirements against labour supply. Sections 17.4.2.2 and 17.4.3 in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market consider the issue of employment equity for Aboriginal Peoples, and mitigation measures are provided in Section 17.4.3.2.2.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 17.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Labour Market			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)		
Concern that the Project would result in a medium-term (five to 10 years) growth cycle in the local economy that could contribute to inflation.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Market imbalances can lead to short-term or localized price changes in the labour market, contractor market, and housing market. The Project's effects on the regional supply and demand balance in these markets are considered in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market, in Sections 18.5 and 18.6 in Section 18 Regional Economic Development and in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 18.
Concern that low quality of work environment, racism, lack of advancement and training, long-distance commuting, and destructive nature of work may result in low job satisfaction and negatively influence retention rates of First Nations workers in Project construction.	Blueberry River First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Employment equity for Aboriginal Peoples has been considered in Sections 17.4.2.2 and 17.4.3 in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market. In consideration of potential barriers to Aboriginal employment, proposed labour market mitigation measures include provision of support to Aboriginal training initiatives and Aboriginal students, and supporting inclusion of Aboriginal persons in the contracted workforce through communication of employment opportunities, and inclusion of evaluation criteria for the hiring and training of Aboriginal persons in contractor procurement. Further social support to the Aboriginal workforce will be provided through supporting Aboriginal persons to maintain permanent residence in their home communities, and by providing camp housing, as well as commuter support where demand warrants. BC Hydro will implement workforce management policies to require contractors to offer cross-cultural awareness training to their workers, and to adopt and monitor codes of conduct. BC	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS sections 17 and 18 as well as for EIS section 28 presented below. • Support Aboriginal persons in maintaining permanent residence in home communities by providing camp housing and commuter support where demand warrants. • Implement workforce management policies to require contractors to offer cross-cultural awareness training to their workers and to adopt and monitor codes of conduct. BC Hydro will work with local area First Nations to develop and deliver the cross-cultural awareness training. • Procurement of local Aboriginal businesses for Project construction contracts where feasible.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Labour Market			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Hydro will work with local area First Nations to develop and deliver the cross-cultural awareness training.	
Interest in what jobs would be available – by skills and job type – that would be realistic for members to consider. Interest in the methods used by BC Hydro in predicting the employment opportunities associated with the Project.	Blueberry River First Nations Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Project jobs, by type and trade, are taken into account in Volume 3 Section 17 Labour Market. The Project cost estimate identified the direct Project jobs, and this information was used in the Project labour model to further identify the types of indirect and induced job opportunities (Volume 3 Appendix A Economic Assessment Supporting Documentation, Part 2 Project Economic Impacts: BC Stats). The Site C First Nation Engagement team has shared with Aboriginal groups a document setting out the type of jobs, including the number and estimated time they will be required during the Project construction period. This document is intended to facilitate timely training of workers interested in working on the Project. Further work between BC Hydro and each community and, when available, Project contractors, in advance of and during Project construction would identify specific job opportunities.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 17.
Concern that the Project would result in further transfer of wealth away from the reserve as members go to live and work in Fort St. John. Employment away from the reserve for the Project would lead members to permanently relocate in order to obtain seniority.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	People working directly for the Project would be welcome to live in on-site camps, which would enable them to participate in the employment opportunity and to maintain their primary residence on-reserve. Project-related labour market factors may result in in-migration to reserves as members may choose to move back to the region for job opportunities, and may result in out-migration from reserves as members may choose to move to Fort St. John to live closer to Project work sites. These factors that can affect local community populations are discussed in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics and in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing.	EIS section 28 Housing: • Support Aboriginal persons in maintaining permanent residence in home communities by providing camp housing and commuter support where demand warrants.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Regional Economic Development			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in contracting opportunities, business development and capacity building accruing to local residents.	Saulteau First Nations	Regional and Aboriginal business opportunities have been considered in Section 18.4 in Volume 3 Section 18 Regional Economic Development.	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS sections 17 and 18.
Concern regarding the capacity of Aboriginal businesses to compete with non-Aboriginal businesses in accessing Project contracting opportunities.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Kwadacha First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Regional and Aboriginal business opportunities have been considered in Section 18.4 in Volume 3 Section 18 Regional Economic Development. Section 34.6.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups, including contracting and procurement opportunities related to the Project.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 18.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Regional Economic Development			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in potential financial and economic benefits from the Project. Concern there will be no direct benefits from the Project to specific Aboriginal groups.	Fort Nelson First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation Métis Nation British Columbia	Project Benefits are described in Section 7. Section 18 describes the change and proposed mitigation for changes in contract opportunities due to the Project in the LAA.as well as comparing the Project's contracting requirements with regional economic business and contracting profile, capabilities and capacity. There is no requirement in the EIS Guidelines for the EIS to describe the direct and indirect benefits of the Project to each specific Aboriginal group. Section 34.6.3, is specific to Aboriginal groups and describes the "Proponent's Approach to Building Capacity", including information regarding BC Hydro Aboriginal Procurement Policy, directed procurement for Stage 3 general contractor work, the establishment of a bursary fund at Northern Lights College, and partnerships with Northern Opportunities duel credit program and with the North East Native Advancing Society, as well as employment and capacity building opportunities through the heritage program. Section 34.6.3 also describes how BC Hydro has actively pursued opportunities to engage directly with the Aboriginal business community. Section 34.7.1 indicates that in March 2012, BC Hydro secured a mandate to enter into impact benefit agreement (IBA) negotiations with First Nations that, in BC Hydro's view, are likely to be adversely affected or impacted by the Project and where BC Hydro considers that accommodation beyond the mitigations listed in the EIS is warranted.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 18.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Economic Effects Assessment – Regional Economic Development			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that gathering of information on Aboriginal businesses and capabilities is not a mitigation measure.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The mitigation measures in this section include implementation of BC Hydro`s Aboriginal procurement policy to increase Aboriginal participation in Project business opportunities. The Aboriginal Contract and Procurement Policy (available at http://www.bchydro.com/ content/dam/hydro/medialib/ internet/documents/about/company_information /partners_vendors/PV_aboriginal_contract_policy.pdf) provides BC Hydro with the ability to utilize a number of procurement practices to create greater access for Aboriginal businesses or service providers. The policy states that "procurement practices may include set-asides, direct awards, select tenders and Aboriginal Content in bidding documents". The measure cited in the comment will help BC Hydro identify the capacity and capability of Aboriginal businesses relevant to implementation of the policy	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 18.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on access to quality hunting areas, including areas that contain moose, elk, deer, bear, and birds. Concern about potential effects from Project-related activities, such as the Highway 29 realignment, the Peace Reach Pit and Transmission Line ROW, on hunting. Specific hunting areas of concern include: • The arc from the upper Halfway to Hudson's Hope to Moberly Lake to Upper and Lower Pine watershed • Pine/Peace confluence • B.C./Alberta border to Smoky/Peace River confluence, to Caldotte/Peace River confluence, to Notikewin/Peace River confluence • Boucher Lake/Peace Moberly Tract area • Between Moberly Lake and Peace Rivers • N/W of Hudson's Hope • Upstream of Clear/Peace River confluence	Blueberry River First Nations Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Salt River First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.3, and the assessment in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources, the assessment considers the potential for change in access to areas used for hunting purposes, and to areas where specific wildlife resources may be located. The Local Assessment Area and the Regional Assessment Area are described in Section 19.1.5 in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. The first, second, fourth, fifth and possibly the sixth bullets listed in the left column are at least partly within the Local Assessment Areas for the Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes VC, and are considered in the assessment where use of those areas has been identified by Aboriginal groups.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 14, as well as for EIS section 19 presented below. Consider developing wildlife habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs. Develop mitigation measures intended to decrease impacts on First Nation trap lines in the Project activity zone. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect hunting and trapping opportunities or access. Implement mitigation measures set out in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Implement all mitigation measures set out in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources pertaining to trapping.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on fishing, including access, water flow, water levels and habitat. Concern that the reservoir will cause members to have reduced knowledge of fishing and success at fishing.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.2, and the assessment in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat, the assessment considers the potential for change in	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 12, as well as proposed mitigation for changes to hunting and trapping opportunities presented below. Consider developing fish habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Specific fishing areas of concern include: • B.C./Alberta border to Many Islands • Many Islands to Dunvegan • Dunvegan to Peace/Smoky River confluence and north to Notikewin Provincial Park • Saddle Creek/Peace confluence to upstream of Peace River • Peace River downstream of Farrell Creek • Downstream of Hudson's Hope • Peace River above the dam • North bank Peace upstream of Taylor bridge • Lower reaches of Pine River/at Beatton/Peace confluence up to Charlie Lake and upper Beatton River/on Peace River at B.C./Alberta border • Pine/Peace confluence • Clear/Peace confluence • Many Islands and at Fourth Creek/Peace Confluence • Many Islands to Dunvegan • Dunvegan to Notikewin/Peace River confluence	Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	access to areas used for fishing purposes, and to areas where specific fisheries resources may be located. The Local Assessment Area and Regional Assessment Area are described in Section 19.1.5. The areas identified in the first bullet, and in fourth through ninth bullets are least partly within the Local Assessment Area for the Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes VC, and are considered in the assessment where use of those areas has been identified by Aboriginal groups.	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect fishing opportunities or access. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of longer-term changes in fish community composition. Implement mitigation measures set out in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat. Implement measures supporting the development of 3 boat launches along the Site C reservoir accessible via Highway 29 to support navigability and navigable use, and the re-establishment of recreational sites on the Site C reservoir and downstream, and to re-establish and create new use patterns and access, as set out in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on	Mikisew Cree First Nation	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current	Please see the response above regarding proposed

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
ungulate, large carnivore, furbearers, including access, animal density, and reduction of habitat and the ability and success of current and future wildlife harvesting activities. Concern that the Project will occupy approximately 204 ha of one trapline, comprising a loss of habitat for animals, medicinal plants, bear dens, licks, etc. Concern about increased traffic and public access and the potential disturbance of traps. Interest in BC Hydro avoiding the creation of new access points in trapline areas, such as 4X4 trails. Concern that trapping activities will be eliminated within the Project inundation areas and may also be affected by migration and disturbance effects.	McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Kwadacha First Nation	use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.2, and the assessment in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources, the assessment considers the potential for change in access to areas used for trapping activities, and to areas where specific trapped species may be located. The Local Assessment Area and the Regional Assessment Area are described in Section 19.1.5. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on reported registered trapline harvest volumes, trapline operations and revenue is included in Section 24.4 in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources.	mitigation described for EIS section 14 and 19 hunting and trapping opportunities, as well as the following mitigation for changes to other cultural and traditional uses of the land: Work with Aboriginal groups to ground truth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g., when determining the exact location of an access road. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events that may affect opportunities to harvest plants, berries, and other resources. Consider developing habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs. Work with Aboriginal groups to identify permanent habitation structures used in the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes that may be lost to inundation. Effects on cabins associated with tenured trap lines will be addressed as set out in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Where untenured cabins may be impacted by the Project, BC Hydro will work with Aboriginal individuals to determine appropriate measures that could be implemented. Work with Aboriginal groups to identify potential sites for relocation of medicinal and food plants to compensate for areas that will be inundated. Use only indigenous and/or non-invasive plants and

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			grasses in re-vegetation programs associated with the Project. Engage with Aboriginal groups around any reclamation phase that may present opportunities to restore ecological communities that support species of high traditional use value. Be prepared to provide support for the indigenous plant nursery owned by West Moberly and Saulteau First Nations located at Moberly Lake. The First Nations have a business plan to support propagation of a wide range of indigenous plant species for use in reclamation work. Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project. Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • protecting and documenting, including mapping, of important Aboriginal trails and sites;

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• contribute funding to sponsor a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate lost and/or inundated places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area to be offered to all workers on the Project Implement mitigation measures set out in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities, Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources, and those measures supporting the development of new shoreline recreation sites in Volume 3 Section 25 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism. Implement measures supporting the development of 3 boat launches along the Site C reservoir accessible via Highway 29 to support navigability and navigable use, and the re-establishment of recreational sites on the Site C reservoir and downstream, and to re-establish and create new use patterns and access, as set out in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on berry harvesting and plant gathering.	Blueberry River First Nations	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in	Please see above response for proposed mitigation relating to plant gathering described in EIS Section 19.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Duncan's First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Métis Nation British Columbia McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Saulteau First Nations	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.3, and the assessment in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities, the assessment considers the potential for change in access to areas used for gathering purposes, and to areas where specific plant resources may be located.	
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on ancestral gathering places used for camping and habitation, fishing and hunting, travel routes, ceremonial and sacred areas, burials, trails, freshwater springs, and associated oral history, specifically in the areas of Bear Flat, Cache Creek, Halfway River, Moberly River, the Peace Moberly Tract, and the Area of Critical Community Interest.	Blueberry River First Nations Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Métis Nation British Columbia McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.3, the assessment considers the potential for change in specific areas used by Aboriginal groups for traditional purposes. The Local Assessment Area is described in Section 19.1.5, and includes portions of the areas identified here where uses have been identified by Aboriginal groups.	Please see the mitigation proposed in EIS section 19: Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project. Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.
Concern about increased access for recreational non-Aboriginal harvesters to the area, leading to increased pressure on wildlife and fish resources and/or increased competition for campsites and/or other preferred hunting and fishing sites. Interest in how BC Hydro is proposing to limit the fishing and hunting activities of the temporary workforce.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Kwadacha First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes of the EIS. Volume 4 Section 24.4 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources Effects Assessment considers changes in access for harvesting. BC Hydro will manage safety on its work sites in a variety of ways, including the management of firearms. This will include prohibiting personal firearms on its work sites, and by prohibiting workers from engaging in hunting activities during working hours, or within active work sites. In general, there will be limited private vehicle access to the south bank site. The participation of the workforce in hunting activities on their own time would be done as members of the	Please see the mitigation proposed in EIS section 19: Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect hunting opportunities or access.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		public, under provincially regulated licensing systems.	
Interest in collecting baseline traditional knowledge. Interest in incorporating traditional knowledge into the environmental assessment.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Association Fort Nelson First Nation Kwadacha First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Smith's Landing First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Where information respecting traditional knowledge has been made available to BC Hydro by Aboriginal groups, it has been incorporated into the baseline for those VCs to which it applies.	Not applicable.
Concern that off-site infrastructure (roads, transmission lines, quarries, hauling, etc.) will have direct effects during construction, and will open territory to new industrial activities.	Horse Lake First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.3, the assessment considers the potential for interaction between Project components and those identified uses of lands and resources. The assessment also considers the potential for change in specific areas used by Aboriginal groups for traditional purposes. The Local Assessment Area and the Regional Assessment Area are described in Section 19.1.5. An assessment of cumulative effects is	Please see the mitigation proposed in EIS section 19: Work with Aboriginal groups to ground truth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g. when determining the exact location of an access road.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		presented in Section 19.5 for where any residual effects have been identified.	
Concern that the Project will lead to a loss of access to certain sites that are associated with specific stories. If the sites are not accessible, the stories will not be told and may get lost over time.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is presented in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Using the baseline information described in Section 19.2, the assessment considers the potential for change in access to areas used for traditional purposes.	Please see the mitigation proposed in EIS section 19: Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project. See above regarding initiative regarding the recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project.
Concern that information provided in EIS regarding mitigations does not meet requirements of EIS Guidelines.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The information required by Section 8.5.2.2 of the EIS Guidelines is described in Section 19 of the EIS. Table 19.12 Project Effects and Mitigation Measures -- Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes aligns the proposed mitigation measures to each of the three potential effects. For those measures where consultation with and seeking input from Aboriginal groups has been identified, BC Hydro intends to continue to consult with Aboriginal groups, as described in Section 9.2.4, in order to answer questions and address issues, interests, and concerns from Aboriginal groups by identifying appropriate mitigation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address or resolve potential impacts.	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that mitigation measures described as “consultation”, “seek input” and “develop a communications plan” are not mitigation measures.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	For those measures where consultation with and seeking input from Aboriginal groups has been identified, BC Hydro intends to continue to consult with Aboriginal groups, as described in Section 9.2.4, in order to answer questions and address issues, interests, and concerns from Aboriginal groups by identifying appropriate mitigation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address or resolve potential impacts..	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Agriculture			
Concern about potential effects of the Project on farmland and agriculture.	Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Section 20.3 in Volume 3 Section 20 Agriculture considers the issue of effects to farmland and agriculture and includes mitigation measures in Section 20.4.	Volume 3 Section 20.4: Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: • Soil Management, Site Restoration and Revegetation Plan, Borrow and Quarry Site Reclamation Plan, Vegetation and Invasive Plant Management Plan Implement mitigation measures including: • Agricultural compensation fund to support projects, such as irrigation and drainage improvements • Relocation of suitable quality soil in selected locations • Inclusion of land in the Agricultural Land Reserve, based on discussions with the ALC, Crown and private landowners Effects on individual farm operations during construction, mitigation measures will include: • Acquire land required for the Project as outlined in Section 11.3 Land Status, Tenure and Project Requirements • Reimburse associated financial losses, mitigate or compensate for increased operational costs due to disruptions

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• Implement Farm Mitigation Plans • Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: Soil Management, Site Restoration and Revegetation, Vegetation and Invasive Plant Management, including biosecurity protocols if required; Traffic Management; Public Safety Management • Provide alternative livestock movement options and compensation for associated increased costs • Relocate or replace infrastructure, or provide appropriate compensation • Provide alternative water supplies or appropriate • Provide alternative farm and field access • Provide alternative highway crossings • Provide alternative utility crossings • Provide alternative livestock watering and drainage works during construction; restore original works after construction is completed • Minimize access to farm properties by construction workers and implement measures to minimize unauthorized public access • Replace fencing or provide compensation for replacement fencing • Consolidate fragmented parcels with other

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			parcels, where practical and when owner(s) agree(s) Evaluate effects at a property level and enter into agreements with affected landowners to mitigate in the event of: • Crop and stored feed damage due to changes in wildlife habitat utilization • Crop drying due to changes in climatic factors • Crop production due to changes in groundwater elevation • Potential for unauthorized access to farm properties due to change in land or water-based access • Livestock damage due to new access to the reservoir
Forestry			
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on forest harvesting. Concern whether access to valley bottom timber above the level of the reservoir may be enhanced or reduced by the reservoir.	Duncan's First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The potential effects of the Project on forest harvesting are considered in Volume 3 Section 21 Forestry. As described in Volume 3 Section 21.5 Forestry, no change is anticipated in land use, resource use, access and activities for industrial forest use. As no residual effects are anticipated for forestry, no mitigation measures are required.	Not applicable.
Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources			
Concern about loss of income from reduced fish and wildlife harvesting opportunities.	Duncan's First Nation	Section 24.4 in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources considers changes in reported trapline and guide-	EIS Volume 3, Section 24.5: Conclude agreements and implement any agreed to

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	outfitting operations, which are the non-aboriginal commercial harvesting activities in the area. Section 19.12 in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes considers changes in fishing, hunting and trapping opportunities and practices for aboriginal persons.	provisions, where appropriate, with third-party tenured trapline holders and guide-outfitters. Implement Wildlife Resources mitigation measures that support fur-bearing populations (Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources) to support the availability of harvestable species for trapping. Provide communications regarding area or road closures, to help outfitters plan their guided activities to avoid conflict with the Project.(see Volume 2 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans, Public Safety Management Plan) Implement Outdoor Recreation and Tourism mitigation measures that support recreational shoreline use, boating access, and water-based navigation (Volume 3 Section 25 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism; Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation) to mitigate construction effects on guide-outfitting opportunities. Implement Wildlife Resources mitigation measures that support game populations (Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources) to support the availability of harvestable species for guide outfitting activities.
Interest in whether compensation would be provided to trapline holders.	Saulteau First Nations	The approach to effects on tenured trap lines is described in Section 11.3 Land Status, Tenure, and Project Requirements . Any overlap or conflict between existing third-party tenure holders and BC Hydro's proposed activities, or BC Hydro's required tenure over Crown land, will be addressed through discussions, and where appropriate, through agreements with the tenure holders. Where untenured cabins may be impacted by the Project, BC Hydro will	EIS Volume 3, Section 24.5: Any overlap or conflict between existing third-party tenure holders and BC Hydro's proposed activities, or BC Hydro's required tenure over Crown land, will be addressed through discussions, and where appropriate, through agreements with the tenure holders.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		work with Aboriginal individuals to determine appropriate measures that could be implemented. This approach to tenured traplines was taken into account as standard mitigation in Volume 3 Chapter 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources.	EIS Volume 3, Section 19.4: Work with Aboriginal groups to identify permanent habitation structures used in the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes that may be lost to inundation. Effects on cabins associated with tenured trap lines will be addressed as set out in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Where untenured cabins may be impacted by the Project, BC Hydro will work with Aboriginal individuals to determine appropriate measures that could be implemented.
Concern that an increase in population of some fish species has the potential to increase sport fishing and promote charter fishing tours.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Changes to access and boat traffic are discussed in Section 26.3 Navigation Baseline Description and assessed in Section 26.4 Navigation Effects Assessment (Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation). The effect of changes to fishing opportunities and practices on Aboriginal land and resource use is assessed in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. The Project's effect on public navigation of waterways is addressed in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation. The Site C reservoir would be considered a navigable waterway. The public right to navigation is protected through the Navigable Waters Protection Act under the authority of Transport Canada. The Project's effect on sport fishing is addressed in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources. As described in Section 24.5, fishing opportunities would be expected to increase over baseline conditions, as the Site C reservoir would support increased boating and angling use, and would continue to support sport fish.	Volume 3 Section 26 Table 26.6 – Project Effects and Mitigation Measures on Navigation: BC Hydro proposes to fund a Reservoir Navigation and Recreation Opportunities Plan, which would be undertaken in the early years of reservoir operations to support regional recreation planning in consideration of the newly formed reservoir. First Nations can participate in this regional planning process to identify areas of concern or areas where they would not support improved access infrastructure.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		The province evaluates changes in the status of fish and wildlife populations to set catch and bag limits for specific bodies of water and management units. As described in Section 24.6.3, it is expected that catch limits will not be reduced as a result of the Project based on increased fishing opportunities during operations. The effect of changes to access on Aboriginal land and resource use is assessed in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.	
Outdoor Recreation and Tourism			
Concern that the Project would destroy a historic Métis community that holds significant value from a heritage perspective, as well as yet-to-be-realized tourism and outdoor recreation potential.	Métis Nation British Columbia	Heritage value is assessed in Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources. Provision of funds for the purpose of commemoration, or to support local museums and heritage programming has been proposed as part of the heritage mitigation plan.	Volume 4, Section 32.3.3: Implement the following: ▪ Heritage Resources Management Plan ▪ Chance find management procedure ▪ Construction monitoring ▪ Erosion monitoring Depending on the nature and importance of identified heritage resources, various mitigation measures will be used: ▪ Avoid sites and reduce resource damage where possible ▪ Clear under winter conditions ▪ Manage any found burials following provincial guidelines (disinter or reinter burial) ▪ Conduct additional reconnaissance and field surveys

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			as warranted ▪ Document historical sites and relocate important structures, if found ▪ Class I Staged Scientific Excavation ▪ Class II Stratified Sample Excavation ▪ Systematic surface collection ▪ Resource capping ▪ Commemorate heritage resources as appropriate ▪ Provide funds to local museums to support heritage programming Through implementation of Heritage Resources Management Plan any specific issues raised by Aboriginal groups can be addressed.
Concerns that the Project may impact area tourism and recreation. Interest in participating in mitigation measures related to tourism opportunities and/or interpretation of historic sites.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kwadacha First Nation Métis Nation British Columbia	BC Hydro proposed an Outdoor Recreation Mitigation Plan (Volume 3 Appendix E) in coordination with local, regional and provincial governments. Mitigation measures were designed to address changes in tourism and recreation infrastructure and access (see Sections 25.4.3 and 25.4.4 in Volume 3 Section 25 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism). Provision of funds for the purpose of commemoration, or to support local museums and heritage programming has been proposed as part of the heritage mitigation plan.	Volume 3, Section 25.5 Summary of Effects Assessment and Mitigation Measures on Outdoor Recreation and Tourism: • Develop an Outdoor Recreation Mitigation Plan (Volume 3 Appendix E). The plan specifies opportunities for recreation infrastructure on the Site C reservoir, and provides technical support to recreation providers in the region to assist with their development along, or adaptation to, new shoreline conditions. • Develop a Public Safety Management Plan that will identify public communications procedures for public safety hazards, and access restrictions

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			and closures during construction and operation of the Site C reservoir (Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans). • Establish and operate three new permanent Site C reservoir launches and day use sites (Cache Creek and Lynx Creek trailer launches and Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection small craft launch) to replace flooded boat launch areas. • Provide funds to the District of Hudson's Hope for the enhancement of Alwin Holland Park or other community shoreline recreation areas • Provide a Community Recreation Site Fund to support development of new shoreline recreation sites within the Peace River and tributaries through to the Alberta border, as well as the Site C reservoir. • Provide technical support to outdoor recreation providers that require access to the Site C reservoir to assist with their development along, or adaptation to, new shoreline conditions. • Fund the development of a B.C. Peace River / Site C Reservoir Navigation and Recreation Opportunities Plan • Enter into agreements with the owners of the campground at Cache Creek and the hunting camp near the Site C dam site. Where it is both physically and economically feasible, the costs to relocate facilities will be included in the

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			agreements. • Establish a permanent north bank Site C dam site public viewpoint. See also Section 32.3.3 Heritage: • Provision of funds for the purpose of commemoration, or to support local museums and heritage programming has been proposed as part of the heritage mitigation plan.
Navigation			
Concern with potential effects of the Project on boat passage.	Blueberry River First Nation Duncan's First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation	Section 26.4 Navigation Effects Assessment in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation assesses issues associated with boat passage at the dam site. As described in Section 26.3.2 Interviews were conducted with outdoor recreation groups, tourism operators, and representatives of relevant local, provincial and federal government ministries. Field work as referenced in EIS Section 26.3.2 was completed in 2008 to 2009 (LGL 2010) that included surveys with over 600 anglers and over 5,000 recreational users over a 17.5 month period and field documentation of recreation sites, and further field surveys in 2012 were undertaken to document vessel transits past the dam site. The vessel transit count identified 106 vessel trips throughout the 79 day survey, or approximately 1.3 vessel trips per day averaged over the peak recreation season, or 0.3 per day if averaged over the year, and is representative of peak season daily use. During construction and operation boaters would be able to access both the areas upstream and downstream of the dam site from	Volume 3 Section 26.4 Navigation Mitigation Implement Public Safety Management Plans and supporting boater communication tools to communicate with the boating public about changes to navigability and navigation use, and about hazards and navigation restrictions, such as restricted navigation zones at the dam site, interferences, public safety issues, and any temporary navigation or boat launch access closures associated with active work areas for reservoir clearing, Highway 29 relocation, and Hudson's Hope shoreline protection construction. • The Public Safety Management Plans and supporting boating protocols will be based on established marine communication plans developed for other major infrastructure projects throughout BC, which included input from the Navigable Waters Protection Program, Transport Canada, local user groups and Aboriginal groups. Communications will help boaters plan their

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		launches provided in these locations. Boaters in the Peace predominantly trailer their boat to the area they plan to go boating, and therefore will be able to adapt to the new reservoir setting by planning for their recreational boating trip, and using their own truck and trailer to drive to the boat launch that best suits their plans. BC Hydro will discuss with Transport Canada a strategy to seek community interest in a boat portage trial program. The trial program would determine the demand for and utility of a system that allows a user to request boat pick-up at a boat launch in the Peace River downstream of the dam site or upstream in the river/reservoir with trailer transport provided around the dam site to the nearest upstream or downstream boat launch location.	trips and provide information about alternative boating areas or launches, when restrictions are in place. • Develop signage for public safety around dams in accordance with the Guidelines for Public Safety Around Dams adopted by BC Hydro. Develop three boat launches along the Site C reservoir to replace Halfway River and Lynx Creek boat launches and the Hudson's Hope ferry landing boat launch. The new boat launches, complete with upgraded amenities, will be located at Hudson's Hope, Lynx Creek and Bear Flat, and will be accessible via Highway 29. Provide a Community Recreation Site Fund to support development of new shoreline recreation within the Peace River and tributaries through to the Alberta border as well as the Site C reservoir. This will support re-establishment of recreational sites on the Site C reservoir and downstream, and re-establish and create new use patterns and access. Provide technical support to outdoor recreation providers that require access to the Site C reservoir (such as RV parks, campgrounds, and marinas operated by the private sector, as well as local, regional, or provincial governments) to assist with their development along, or adaptation to, new shoreline conditions. Provide technical support to outdoor recreational

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			providers to facilitate further public and private sector investment opportunities associated with the use of the Site C reservoir and downstream. Fund the development of a Navigation and Recreation Opportunities Plan, intended to enable user groups, First Nations, local and regional government, as well as provincial and federal (Transport Canada) government agencies to understand, plan for, and optimize new recreation opportunities created as a result of the Project.
Concern that the reservoir would result in increased access and increased boat traffic on waterways.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Saulteau First Nations	The Project's effect on public navigation of waterways is addressed in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation. The Site C reservoir would be considered a navigable waterway. The public right to navigation is protected through the Navigable Waters Protection Act under the authority of Transport Canada. Changes to access and boat traffic are discussed in Section 26.3 Navigation Baseline Description and assessed in Section 26.4 Navigation Effects Assessment (Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation). The effect of changes to access on Aboriginal land and resource use is assessed in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.	See above response for proposed mitigation described in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation
Concern that the reservoir and boat launches would increase boating access to the upper reaches of the Halfway and Moberly Rivers.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The effect of changes to access on Aboriginal land and resource use is discussed in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. Changes to existing boat launch locations, inclusive of the closure of the existing Halfway River boat launch are assessed in Section 26.4 in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation.	See above response for proposed mitigation described in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that flow changes and debris in the reservoir would impact accessibility for fishers/boat hunters and trappers downstream Concern drying of back/side channels and low flow conditions may impact launching of boats and accessing reaches in the river, which may contain more fish	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation	Reservoir debris management is described in Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan. Public safety is addressed in EIS Section 35 Summary of Environmental - Management Plans Section 35.3.1.3 Public Safety Management plan –Operations Changes to access and boat traffic are discussed in Section 26.3 Navigation Baseline Description and assessed in Section 26.4 Navigation Effects Assessment (Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation) in consideration of changes to surface flow conditions downstream of the dam site.	See above response for proposed mitigation described in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation.
Concern about the potential changes to ice bridges and ferry operations required for the transport of people, goods and access to traditional hunting grounds including the Shaftesbury and Tompkins Landing ice bridges	Beaver First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation Paddle Prairie Métis Settlement Society	Issues associated with the timing of ice formation at the Shaftesbury and Tompkins Landing ferries were assessed in Volume 3 Section 26.4.12 Effects Assessment – Shaftesbury and Tompkins Landing Ice Bridges and Ferries – Operations based on the results of Volume 2 Appendix G Downstream Ice Regime Technical Data Report.	No mitigation required, as the total number of crossing days at the Shaftesbury and Tompkins Landing are not expected to change, there would be no adverse effect on navigation at these locations.
Interest in if BC Hydro has studied ways to restrict access along the waterways of the proposed reservoir and what type of water access restrictions could be put in place to limit the increased influx of recreational users up the Halfway River if the Project goes forward.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Project's effect on public navigation of waterways is addressed in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation. The Halfway River, including the reach above the area that would be inundated by the Site C reservoir, is an existing navigable waterway. The public right to navigation is protected under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*; therefore, any restrictions proposed by First Nations to public navigation would need to be discussed with Transport Canada.	See above response for proposed mitigation described in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation
Concern about decreased boating safety associated with making the Peace River Valley into a recreational	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River,	Changes to access and boat traffic are discussed in Section 26.3 Navigation Baseline Description and assessed in Section 26.4	See above response for proposed mitigation described in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Land and Resource Use Effects			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
reservoir and increasing powerboat traffic.	Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Navigation Effects Assessment (Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation). Transport Canada through the Office of Boating Safety is responsible for boater safety regulations on navigable waters.	
Visual Resources			
Concern regarding loss of visual cultural referents in the form of the visual landscape, which people use to communicate history, knowledge, and elements of culture to next generations.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The assessment of changes to visual resources has taken into account any information provided by First Nations regarding specific locations that should be assessed for visual changes. Volume 3 Section 27 Visual Resources describes the expected visual changes to the landscape due to the project and includes photo simulations to show altered views and river landscape.	Volume 3 Section 27 Table 27.8 – Project Effects and Mitigation Measures on Visual Resources: Restore and re-vegetate disturbed surfaces in construction areas after disturbance activities cease in accordance with the Project Soil Management, Site Restoration, and Re-vegetation Plan. Naturally landscape the shoreline protection in Hudson's Hope Paint permanent Site C dam site buildings and other aboveground structures to blend in with the character of the surrounding environment where possible. Select previously disturbed areas or areas generally hidden from view for the potential off-site workforce accommodation camps, where feasible.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests Related to EIS Volume 4: Social, Heritage, and Health Effects Assessment

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Population and Demographics			
Concern that additional workers from outside the region would add pressure on the limited social resources available to Aboriginal communities.	Blueberry River First Nations Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Project effects on local services, including health, social, dental, child care, policing, fire, ambulance, courts, and education, is considered in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services. Project effects on housing, including market, non-market, and emergency housing services is considered in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing. The Project's effect on the local population is taken into account, and the capacity of the services was considered in terms of their ability to serve a larger population, and where there is a market for the services (e.g., housing), the supply and demand balance in terms of potential price changes was considered.	**Please see the proposed mitigation described below for EIS section 29 and 30.** **Section 29** Scale camp capacity up or down as required to accommodate direct workers. Two smaller camps may be used in off-site locations depending on short-term housing market conditions in the local area at the time of construction, while the south bank camp would be designed to be easily expanded to accommodate potentially higher annual direct workforce during construction. Provide logistical assistance to the Project workforce seeking local accommodation, through a community camp co-ordinator. Expand the supply of rental housing by building at least 40 rental units in partnership with BC Housing for use by Project workforce during construction. Transition the units to permanent affordable housing use after construction (in partnership with BC Housing). Build up to 10 new affordable housing units to be used by the community in the Fort St. John area, in partnership with BC Housing, to expand the supply of affordable housing. Expand the supply of temporary accommodation by expanding the supply of long-stay RV sites in partnership with the private sector or local governments. Pre-book hotel and motel space when substantial temporary hotel

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			accommodations are required when feasible. Provide financial support to emergency or transitional housing providers in the City of Fort St. John (e.g., Salvation Army), to support for people who require transitional or emergency housing, or who need help to become job-ready and able to participate in market housing Mitigation measures listed above will address adverse effects on Aboriginal renters in the City of Fort St. John as well as on its non-Aboriginal renters. It is proposed that BC Hydro work with First Nation communities in the LAA to track net migration to on-reserve housing and, using the results of the monitoring of rental market conditions in the City of Fort St. John, identify if additional housing related mitigation may be needed. **Section 30** **On-site Provisions** On-site accommodation and services will be provided for the direct construction workforce. Services required for dam-site accommodations and for the overall construction areas will be provided through a combination of on-site development and private procurement. For example, for worker camp accommodation, on-site water and sewer services will be developed, site electricity will be provided by BC Hydro, and site telecommunications services will be procured by or provided by BC Hydro. Firefighting and emergency services will be provided as on-site activities and augmented as necessary by private services. On-site recreation, safety and medical transport, and health services will be provided at the Project site, including at the worker camp accommodations, and would be augmented by provincial health

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			services (e.g., hospital care and, for BC residents, the use of Medical Services Plan) or by local government providers, where agreements are reached. **Health and Social Services:** Work with Northern Health to plan for appropriate health care services for Project workforce, including camp residents; on-site health care for all workers residing in camps would include a combination of: • Physician care • On-site nurse or nurse practitioner care • Coordination on program delivery (i.e., Employee Assistance Program, men's health programs) Provide Northern Health with actual workforce and camp population statistics to help plan for service levels Support Northern Health and partner agencies in planning for anticipated changes in resident population by communicating workforce schedules, in-community population forecasts, housing plans, and on-site medical and social services Support Northern Health initiatives as they develop approaches for delivery of health services for camp workers Provide new families with local information package about health, education, and social services. Provide daycare spaces in the City of Fort St. John area to increase spousal participation in the labour market **Emergency Services:**

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Provide on-site emergency services to minimize the need for community-based services: • Security services that support compliance and enforcement of all camp and construction policies relating to the terms of employment • Firefighting services for all project construction activities and work sites • First aid and medical transport for medical emergencies at the on-site accommodations and work sites Implement policies on safe living and work environment Implement Traffic Management Plan Work with local fire departments to identify incremental demands on emergency rescue services, and provide funding to local governments for accident coverage during Project construction. Work with RCMP to identify incremental demands on policing services, and provide direct funding to detachments in the LAA to cover identified increases during Project construction. Develop emergency service provide site access protocols to enable safe site access during construction and operations. Work with emergency service providers to plan for and adjust to anticipated changes in resident population and new service demands by communicating workforce schedules, in-community population forecasts, housing plans, and on-site emergency services. Develop and update Project emergency plans, including integration with existing BC Hydro Peace River generating facilities during

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Project construction. Communicate project management plans and activities to emergency service providers. **Education Services:** Work with School Districts 59 and 60 to plan for and adjust to anticipated changes in resident population and potential new enrolments by communicating in-community population forecasts. Work with School Districts and Northern Lights College to identify the number of foreign worker hires and the potential need for in-community education services to match their skills to Project requirements. Communicate with School Districts and post-secondary institutions about expected deficits in the local labour pool and how education providers can tailor high school and post-secondary apprenticeship programs to help meet those needs. Continue to participate in and support northern training initiatives, including participation in Northern Opportunities and financial support to Northern Lights College Foundation, for funding student bursaries. **Municipal Services:** Recreation and Leisure Services: Provide recreation facilities and programming at the camps for workforce. Work with City of Fort St. John to resolve local concerns about potential use of community recreation or leisure facilities by

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Project workforce Solid Waste Management: Develop and implement construction Waste Management Plan that integrates waste reduction, recycling and reuse standard practice, and management of industrial waste, in coordination with the PRRD municipal waste management plan. Deliver and stockpile landfill cover material for Fort St. John landfill. Water and Sewer Management: Evaluate options to integrate sewer and water systems required for the workforce camps to provide lasting benefits to the City of Fort St. John system. Otherwise camps will operate on self-sufficient systems that will not affect municipal systems. Work with local governments to plan for and adjust to anticipated changes in resident population by communicating workforce schedules, in-community population forecasts, and housing plans.
Concern with potential changes to family unity and resources due to out-migration.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	People working directly for the Project would be welcome to live in on-site camps, which would enable them to participate in the employment opportunity and to maintain their primary residence on-reserve. Project-related labour market factors may result in in-migration to reserves as members may choose to move back to the region for job opportunities, and may result in out-migration from reserves as members may choose to move to Fort St. John to live closer to Project work sites. These factors that can affect local community populations are discussed in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics and in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 28.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern with social effects of worker camps and transient workers.	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Project will result in an increase in the local population, composed of both new local residents and workers living in camp and retaining a primary residence outside the region. BC Hydro will ensure its workforce has access to health care, and will work with Northern Health to provide appropriate health services, including preventive health care programs, to its workforce. The Project's workforce, including families who may move to the area, are anticipated to be of a similar demographic to the existing regional population. Issues related to health and social services are specifically addressed in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services. BC Hydro will implement workforce management policies to require contractors to offer cross-cultural awareness training to their workers and to adopt and monitor codes of conduct. BC Hydro will work with local area First Nations to develop and deliver the cross-cultural awareness training.	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS sections 28 and 30.
Concern with potential skills drain (i.e., loss of individuals with trades from First Nations to Fort St. John, or less availability of urban-based contractors).	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	BC Hydro will support training, industry, and Aboriginal partnership opportunities in the region, for example: • BC Hydro will support the North East Native Advancing Society (NENAS) with $100,000 in funding over two years (2013–2014) to support trades training under its North East Aboriginal Trades Training program. The NEATT program emphasizes pre-college preparation, trade careers exploration, and personal development, as well as workplace	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 17, 18 and 28.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		essential literacy and numeracy skill building. • BC Hydro will dedicate $500,000 of the $1 million provided to Northern Lights College to Aboriginal student bursaries • BC Hydro will develop a plan for inclusion of Aboriginal persons in its Project-contracted workforce, including communication of employment opportunities, and evaluation criteria for hiring and training Aboriginal persons in contractor procurement packages BC Hydro will also implement mitigation measures designed to increase the participation of Aboriginal businesses in project procurement. To the extent that Aboriginal members are employed by Aboriginal companies, these measures will help to stabilize the Aboriginal labour market. BC Hydro commitments with individual First Nations may further address the concern about labour mobility and community capacity, through capacity building, education and training, or directed procurement in Impact Benefit Agreements. Specific details of the commitments in Impact Benefit Agreements are subject to confidentiality provisions. Section 34.6.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups, including contracting and	

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		procurement opportunities related to the Project. Volume 1 Section 7 Project Benefits describes the potential economic benefits to Aboriginal groups that may result from the Project.	
Concern that population increase exacerbates the Aboriginal position as a minority, brings about racism, and creates social behaviour or cultural awareness issues.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Project will result in an increase in the local population, composed of both new local residents and workers living in camp and retaining a primary residence outside the region. The Project's workforce, including families who may move to the area, are anticipated to be of a similar demographic to the existing regional population. Issues related to changes to population and demographics, including discussion of social behaviours, have been considered in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics. BC Hydro will implement workforce management policies to require contractors to offer cross-cultural awareness training to their workers and to adopt and monitor codes of conduct. BC Hydro will work with local area First Nations to develop and deliver the cross-cultural awareness training.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 28.
Interest in the determination of demographic baseline and the analysis of potential demographic effects being performed separately for the affected First Nations communities.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Community baseline studies were undertaken, at BC Hydro's request, by Project area First Nation communities and, where provided, the information relevant to population and demographics was considered in the assessment of Project effects on demographics, as presented in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics. Volume 3 Appendix B Part 1 describes BC	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Hydro's approach to gathering and integrating community baseline information	
Concern that the Project may cause in-migration and out-migration in Aboriginal community populations in relation to Project employment opportunities or housing market pressures.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	People working directly for the Project would be welcome to live in on-site camps, which would enable them to participate in the employment opportunity and to maintain their primary residence on-reserve. Project-related labour market factors may result in in-migration to reserves as members may choose to move back to the region for job opportunities, and may result in out-migration from reserves as members may choose to move to Fort St. John to live closer to Project work sites. These factors that can affect local community populations are discussed in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics and in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 28.
Housing			
Interest in the determination of the housing baseline and the analysis of effects on housing being performed separately for the affected First Nation communities.	Duncan's First Nation	Community baseline studies were undertaken, at BC Hydro's request, by Project area First Nation communities and the information relevant to housing, where provided, was considered in the assessment of Project effects on housing in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing. Volume 3 Appendix B Part 1 describes BC Hydro's approach to gathering and integrating community baseline information	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 29.
Concern that an influx of workers would put pressure on housing on-reserve and off-reserve. Concern that existing pressures on housing would be	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West	People working directly for the Project would be welcome to live in on-site camps, which would enable them to participate in the employment opportunity and to maintain their primary residence on-reserve. Project-related labour market factors may result in in-migration	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 28 and 29.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
exacerbated by additional crowding as First Nations people are forced to return to reserve communities. Concern that housing costs will further increase in Fort St. John, resulting in increased demand for housing on First Nation reserves. Concern regarding increased cost of living as well as increased crowding and associated health and social dysfunction in Fort St. John, including homelessness.	Moberly First Nations)	to reserves as members may choose to move back to the region for job opportunities, and may result in out-migration from reserves as members may choose to move to Fort St. John to live closer to Project work sites. These factors that can affect local community populations are discussed in Volume 4 Section 28 Population and Demographics and in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing. Market imbalances can lead to short-term or localized price changes in the housing market. The Project's effects on the regional supply and demand balance in the market housing, non-market housing, and emergency housing are considered in relation to Project labour requirements and anticipated related local population change during construction, and are described in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing.	
Concern about winter period of high demand for temporary accommodation as it is the coldes time of the year, and the most dangerous to be out of doors. (IR ab_0001-600)	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Project schedule has a seasonal profile, with higher labour requirements between April and October than between November and March (Section 17.4.1, page 17-18, lines 12-13). Section 29 describes qualitatively that the Project may increase the demand for non-market housing, for reasons described in Section 29.4. Therefore, BC Hydro has proposed mitigation to support this sector as described in Section 29 Including providing supportive funding to emergency housing providers, such as the Salvation Army, during the Project construction.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 29.
Concern about the impacts that shortages in labour, trades and other services and construction materials will have on the already stressed housing market in	Kwadacha First Nation	Section 17.4.3 of the EIS, identified measures that would focus on augmenting labour supply in the region for the Project, including recruitment and accessing the labour	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 17.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Fort Ware.		pool outside the region attracting new entrants to the local labour force and enhancing the local labour market participation rate and skill level in the LAA. With implementation of the mitigation measures, the Project would maintain a balance in the local labour market.	
Community Infrastructure and Services			
Concern with potential effects of the Project on local services (heath care, education, and other social benefits), including increased prices and hindered access to these services.	Blueberry River First Nations Kwadacha First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Project effects on local services, including health, social, dental, child care, policing, fire, ambulance, courts, and education, is considered in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services. Project effects on housing, including market, non-market, and emergency housing services is considered in Volume 4 Section 29 Housing. The Project's effect on the local population is taken into account, and the capacity of the services was considered in terms of their ability to serve a larger population, and where there is a market for the services (e.g., housing), the supply and demand balance in terms of potential price changes was considered.	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 29 and 30.
Concern about limited daycare spaces among Aboriginal population, which is younger and possibly more likely to have young children. (IR ab_0001-611)	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	BC Hydro has proposed to add new daycare spaces in the Fort St. John area as a labour market measure that will support parents to enter the labour market, for whom access to daycare may be a barrier. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families, and single and non-single parent families, would have access these new spaces.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 17 and 30.
Concern that influx of workers and increased flow of money into communities could lead to public health and safety concerns; concern regarding impact on	Blueberry River First Nations	Project effects on police, fire, and ambulance emergency services are considered in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services. The Project will	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 30.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
availability and response of fire and peace officers in Doig River and Halfway River. Interest in an increased safety net and social programs. Interest in whether BC Hydro would conduct criminal records checks on workers working on the dam or living in worker accommodations.	Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	provide independent fire and emergency response services at the dam site and work areas. BC Hydro has committed to providing funds to the RCMP to enable them to increase the policing resources in the region during Project construction. Due to its existing electrical system infrastructure, BC Hydro is required to comply with the North American Electric Corporation (NERC) Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP 04) Standards-Security-Sensitive Positions. The construction of Site C will be carried out by BC Hydro employees, contractors, and their respective employees. BC Hydro's Security and Confidentiality Guidelines require Criminal Record checks for employees undertaking security sensitive work. BC Hydro's procurement standards also require contractors to undertake Criminal Record checks based on the same NERC Standards. Analysis has not been completed on which positions will be "security sensitive". Accordingly, no decision has been made to determine which positions or workers will require a Criminal Record check.	
Concern with potential increased wait time for construction, repair, and maintenance of physical infrastructure.	Blueberry River First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Issue has been considered in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services, taking into account the results of the population forecast and the transportation/traffic study.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 30.
Concern that proposed mitigation measures will not apply equally to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River,	Population changes, as described in Section 28 in the EIS, were used to assess the changes in demand for	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 28, 29 and 30.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
communities.	Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	community infrastructure and services as stated in EIS Guidelines Section 17.4.4, page 96. Information describing potential population change for Aboriginal peoples is provided in EIS Section 28.4.1.3. The purpose of the Community Infrastructure and Services assessment is to identify potential effects associated with changes in demand due to the Project. Expression of a view about the current access to services is outside the scope of the environmental assessment. Changes to demand for community infrastructure and services are driven by the results of the population and demographics assessment (EIS Section 28). As described in EIS Section 28.4.1.3 and 29.4.1.4, there may be changes in the population of First Nations communities due to the Project. Mitigation for this potential change is described in EIS Sections 28.4.3.2 and 29.4.2.2. There are no anticipated effects on Aboriginal infrastructure and services that would be distinct from those described throughout Section 30.4.	
Transportation			
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on increased traffic and change in traffic patterns.	Blueberry River First Nations Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West	This issue has been considered in Volume 4 Section 31 Transportation (see Table 31.26 for project effects and mitigation measures) with supporting analysis in Volume 4 Appendix B Project Traffic Analyses Report.	**EIS section 31 proposed mitigation** **Construction** **Highway 29 North** Implement Traffic Management Plan to include Traffic Control Plans, Public Information Plans, Incident Plans, and Implementation

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Moberly First Nations)		Plans. Realign sections of Highway 29 that would be inundated by the reservoir between Hudson's Hope and Bear Flat, incorporating geometric and cross-section improvements. On Canyon Drive west of Hudson's Hope, construct a paved brake check before the start of the 10% grade, and make it a mandatory requirement for Project-related trucks to stop and check vehicle brakes. Explore opportunities for constructing, and install if feasible, either arrestor beds or runaway lanes, or both, on Canyon Drive above Hudson's Hope. **Highway 29 South** Provide shuttle service between Chetwynd and dam site, based on demand. Work with District of Chetwynd to identify suitable parking locations for workers using shuttles. **Jackfish Lake Road** Provide a shuttle service between Chetwynd and the Project site, based on demand Equip Project vehicles travelling on Project access road with radios. Control access to Project access road at north end of Jackfish Lake Road. Strengthen road base and hard surface 31 km of Jackfish Lake Road, widening where required. Examine the feasibility of widening the shoulders along the first 30 km of Jackfish Lake Road to meet current BC Ministry of

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Transportation and Infrastructure rural collector standards, potentially including two 1.5 m wide paved shoulders. **North Bank Minor Roads** Provide carpool programs, such as preferred parking, for regional workforce commuters, to reduce the number of private vehicles commuting to site Use conveyor belt for transport of materials from 85th Avenue Industrial Lands to dam site. Hard surface 240 Road and the portion of 269 Road south of the intersection with 240 Road. Realign a portion of Old Fort Road south of 240 Road. Potentially widen shoulders or add a path on Old Fort Road between Highway 97 and the realigned segment, and between the end of the realigned segment and the gravel pit entrance at km 5.5. Widen shoulders or add a path on 271 Road between the Wuthrich Quarry and Highway 97. Conduct intersection lighting calculations to determine if illumination is warranted and then, in collaboration with BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, consider installing intersection lighting. **Operations** **Taylor Bridge and Approaches** Monitor Taylor Bridge and low lying approaches for changes in fog hours and density during the early years of Project operations. If required, implement mitigation measures to reduce driver speed,

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			minimize fog related collisions and maintain overall road safety by considering the following: • Illumination on, and on the approaches to, the Taylor Bridge • Changeable message signs that are visible in dense fog • Radio broadcasts and other forms of public communication
Interest in whether people would be able to drive across the dam. Concern that construction of a permanent bridge across the Peace River may alter the transportation patterns in the region.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	This issue has been considered in Volume 4 Section 31 Transportation (see Table 31.26 for project effects and mitigation measures) with supporting analysis in Volume 4 Appendix B Project Traffic Analyses Report. The Project design no longer requires a permanent crossing of the Peace River; a temporary construction bridge will be used during early construction. A traffic analysis was undertaken to identify base case (future without Project) and future with Project forecasts of traffic volumes, and corresponding volume, delay, and safety effects (see Volume 4 Appendix B Project Traffic Analyses Report). Effects that relate to community or road users are summarized in the transportation analysis.	Not applicable
Increase in traffic and related effects (noise, smells, vibration, dust) in the various construction and borrow material locations (Project Activity Zones) may impact enjoyment of the land. Concern that increased traffic in and around Fort St.	Horse Lake First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Changes to noise and vibrations due to the Project are described in Section 11.12 Noise and Vibration in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background and in Volume 2 Appendix M Noise and Vibration Technical Data Report. The study area is described in Section 11.12 Noise and Vibration in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental	Please see the responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS sections 14, 19, 24 and 31 as well as for EIS section 33 presented below. **Air Quality**

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
John, Highway 29, around borrow sites, and in activity zones may increase vehicle collisions as well as wildlife collisions during construction. Concern that increased noise during construction could exacerbate already noisy conditions in Doig River First Nation, Halfway River First Nation, and West Moberly First Nations traditional lands. Reduced area available for meaningful practice of Treaty 8 rights; reduced "quiet enjoyment of the land".		Background. Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources considers changes in reported tenured trapline harvest volumes. Noise and traffic effects on wildlife are assessed in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources. Concern with the potential effect of a reduced area for the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is discussed in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes and on the exercise of Treaty 8 rights in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements.	**Project activity zone** Implement the following: • Air Quality Management Plan • Dust Control Management Plan • Vegetation and Clearing Debris Management Plan • Smoke Management Plan **Site C Dam, generating station, and spillways (including worker accommodation sites):** Install baghouses at concrete batch plants and crushers Install silos for fly ash cement and aggregate at concrete batch plants Retain vegetation barriers where practical Reduce burning of wood waste and follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Conduct detailed modelling once the exact locations of emission sources are better defined. Use modelling results to determine where to place PM2.5 and PM10 monitors on the north and south bank. Locate work camps outside the area of potential air quality exceedance. **Site C reservoir preparation and filling (including clearing):** Reduce burning of vegetative debris ad follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Transmission line to Peace Canyon (corridor and clearing preparation; vehicle operations) Reduce burning of vegetative debris ad follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Monitor air quality associated with construction of Hudson's Hope shoreline protection; implement mitigation measures as required **Construction access road development and Highway 29 Realignment** Reduce burning of vegetative debris and follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Utilize filters at crushers **Quarried and excavated material development** Reduce burning of vegetative debris ad follow BC Ministry of Environment Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation Conduct further screening modelling at residences located 1.5 km from West Pine Quarry to identify potential exceedances at this site and implement an air quality management plan at this site as required **Site C Reservoir (Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection)** Erect temporary barriers Erect portable enclosures/barriers Implement notification program for residents **Noise and Vibration** **Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection**

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Social Effects Assessment			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			Monitor noise levels associated with construction of Hudson's Hope Shoreline Protection **Highway 29 Realignment:** Implement notification program for residents Implement noise monitoring program **Quarried and excavated material development (85th Ave Industrial Lands)** Develop Noise and Vibration Management Plans for work site Develop and implement noise monitoring and adaptive management as required Implement notification of work program / Communication Plan for residents Mitigate nighttime noise (perimeter berms and acoustic barriers, and portable enclosures/barriers to the conveyor hopper, silent backup alarms) Monitor noise at 85th Avenue Industrial Lands Construct perimeter fencing Retain or plant tree screens

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Heritage Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that construction and operation of the Project will damage or destroy archaeological, unidentified, or non-archaeological (e.g., spiritual) heritage sites.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Saulteau First Nations Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources includes an effects assessment for known heritage sites (archaeological, historical, and palaeontological) and identifies which project activities would have an adverse effect on heritage sites – whether recorded or not – but only for those that have physical remains. Mitigation recommendations to minimize adverse effects on unidentified heritage sites are presented in Section 32, applying only to sites with physical remains. No site visits or an effects assessment were completed for non-archaeological (i.e., spiritual sites), as BC Hydro has no knowledge of the location or nature of such sites, and such sites are not identifiable in the field. Information about non-archaeological provided in the TLUS's was too broad or general, and therefore, and Aboriginal groups did not share more specific information with the Golder team or BC Hydro. Golder, the Heritage consultant, requested this information from the Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) and BC Hydro offered to fund a collaborative session to discuss such information. The Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) did not take BC Hydro up on this offer. Aboriginal groups will have the opportunity to review and comment on future reports through Archaeology Branch processes, including the final Archaeological Impact Assessment. The Archaeology Branch will also refer Site Alteration Permit applications allowing construction to	Volume 4 Section 32.3.3 Mitigation Measures Heritage Resources. See also response above providing a summary of heritage mitigation measures. Volume 3 Section 19.4.7 – Mitigation Measures – Changes in Cultural and Traditional Land Uses of the Land: Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Heritage Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Aboriginal Groups. See Section 32 for additional information on the effects assessment and mitigation recommendations for archaeological sites. See Appendix C Heritage Resource Assessment for a detailed discussion of the methodology and results of the field inventory, the site significance evaluation, effects assessment, and mitigation recommendations for archaeological sites.	
Concern about the potential effects of the Project to burial sites, including: • Burial sites from historical battles between Dane-zaa and Cree on south side of Peace River • Impact on burial sites at Attachie and other burial sites in the valley bottom downstream of Bear Flat • Multiple unmarked Dane-zaa burials associated with the 1919 flu, including Chief Attachie's, are reported to be located in the Peace River valley • Psycho-social effects associated with "desecration" of grave sites – loss of the place where the dead were buried • Ancestors could be buried in trees and also in groups, not in individual plots, but the locations are no longer common knowledge	Blueberry River First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	No site visits or effects assessments have been completed for previously recorded burial sites, as outlined in Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources. Should it be determined that any burials will be affected by the Project, a full assessment and mitigation recommendations will be made in accordance with legislation and policies. No previously unidentified human remains were identified during fieldwork. Aboriginal groups have not shared specific information on the location of burials in the valley bottom or in other parts of the Project activity zone. Specific information was not included in the Traditional Land Use studies and Aboriginal groups did not share this information with the Golder team or BC Hydro. Golder asked the Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) for this information and BC Hydro offered to fund a collaborative session to discuss such information. The Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First	Volume 4 Section 32.3.3 Mitigation Measures Heritage Resources. See also response above providing a summary of heritage mitigation measures. Volume 3 Section 19.4.7 – Mitigation Measures – Changes in Cultural and Traditional Land Uses of the Land: Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Heritage Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Nations) did not take BC Hydro up on this offer. Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources identifies which project activities would have an adverse effect on burial sites, whether identified or not, and includes mitigation recommendations that are meant to minimize adverse effects on unidentified heritage sites that include human remains. See Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources for more information on how unrecorded burials were considered in the effects assessment. Also see Sections 32.3.2.2 and 32.3.3 for additional information on three locations where human burials were previously recorded Should it be determined that any burials will be affected by the Project, a full assessment and mitigation recommendations will be made in accordance with legislation and policies. See Volume 4 Appendix C Heritage Resource Assessment Report for a more detailed discussion of burial practices and how this may be reflected in the archaeological record. Volume 4 Appendix C Heritage Resource Assessment Report also includes a discussion of potential locations for burials, as revealed in the Traditional Land Use Study reports prepared for the Project.	
Concern with repatriation of artifacts and desire to have artifacts recovered during heritage work returned to First Nations communities.	Blueberry River First Nations Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association	The repatriation of artifacts is not discussed in Section 32 Heritage Resources. Decisions regarding the acceptable repositories for artifacts are regulated by the B.C. Archaeology Branch. The *Heritage Conservation Act* permit for resources collected during the heritage	Volume 3 Section 19.4.7 – Mitigation Measures – Changes in Cultural and Traditional Land Uses of the Land: Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Heritage Resources			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	(Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	program to date identifies the repository as the Fort St. John North Peace Museum.	consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project.
Interest in expanding the regional assessment area for heritage resources to encompass the cultural landscape downstream of the proposed reservoir and dam.	Smith's Landing First Nation	The rationale for the Local Assessment Area (LAA) and Regional Assessment Area (RAA) is described in Section 32.1.6.1 of the EIS. See Technical Memo: Spatial Boundary Selection	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Human Health			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that significant changes to the landscape are expected to have both short-term and long-term health effects, including both physical well-being and psychological and spiritual health. Saulteau members rely on the land to collect medicinal plants, and for spiritual and ceremonial purposes, and other plants for sustenance. Concern regulation of the Peace River and conversion of the river into a managed eco-system may impact community health and well-being.	Saulteau First Nations	Issues associated with changes to landscape and the use of land for cultural purposes and harvesting are assessed in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes.	Please see responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 13 and 19.
Concern about both short-term and long-term effects on members' health as a result of project activities such as land clearing operations, removal of timber including burning of debris, increased access, dust and/or disposal of waste materials.	Saulteau First Nations Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation	Plans for timber removal and clearing, including waste wood and smoke management, are identified in Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation Clearing and Debris Management Plan. Potential changes to the environment due to Project activities that may affect human health are addressed in Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health, supported by technical modelling and analysis contained in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. Potential effects on human health considered changes to air quality, water quality, noise and vibration, electric and magnetic fields, and changes to country food consumption related to methylmercury concentrations in fish.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 33 Air Quality
Interest that the effects assessment on human health consider community well-being.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	As described in Section 33.1.4 of the EIS, Human Health assessment indicators related to water quality, ambient air quality, noise and vibration EMF and methylmercury and country foods that may change as a result of the Project and have the potential to affect Human Health were	See response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 33.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Human Health			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		assessed in relation to the potential for exceedance of applicable objectives or guidelines. Potential effects on identified sensitive population groups (e.g. hospitals, schools, senior centres) were assessed. Prediction of potential Project effects on health status (e.g. potential Project-related effects on morbidity and mortality) was not included in the Human Health assessment due to the nature of the Project construction and operations, and low additional interaction with changes in morbidity/mortality characteristics outside of the indicators included in the assessment. The scope of the Human Health assessment (Section 33) is in accordance with the EIS Guidelines and appropriate information is provided in the EIS. Health Canada provided comments on the EIS Guidelines. BC Hydro's commitment to continued dialogue with Aboriginal groups through construction is described in Section 9.2.5 of the EIS.	
Concerns that an influx of outside workers could lead to public health and safety concerns.	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	This issue has been considered in Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services, where effects to services and infrastructure are identified and mitigations proposed.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 30.
Concern that exposure to an urban environment by job seekers would increase the consumption of store-bought food, which could result in increased levels of diabetes, obesity, heart disease, and other health issues.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	This issue is not required to be assessed according to the EIS Guidelines. This issue is not within the scope of this effects assessment because it is influenced by the decisions of individuals that cannot be predicted nor directly attributed to the Project.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Human Health			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern that reduced access to preferred lands could lead to exacerbation of existing reduced social and cultural status of elders and reducing quality of life and mental health.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The issue of reduced access to land during the construction and operation of the Project is related to public safety and, therefore, addressed through individual management plans outlined in Section 35 Summary of Environmental Management Plans.	Please see responses above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 19.
Concern with the increased in-migration into the Peace River Regional District, especially around Fort St. John, of Project workers and job seekers, overwhelmingly male, could lead to increased sexually transmitted infections, especially among vulnerable sub-populations (women, especially young Aboriginal women in urban environments).	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The Project will result in an increase in the local population, composed of both new local residents and workers living in camp and retaining a primary residence outside the region. BC Hydro will ensure its workforce has access to health care, and will work with Northern Health to provide appropriate health services, including preventive health care programs, to its workforce. The Project's workforce, including families who may move to the area, are anticipated to be of a similar demographic to the existing regional population. Issues related to health services are addressed in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services.	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 30.
Concern that changes in local weather and seasonal patterns, e.g., warmer winters and increased winds, may affect people's security and well-being.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Section 11.10 Microclimate in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background describes projected microclimatic changes associated with the project. These changes have been considered in the assessment where applicable.	Not applicable
Concern with decreased water quality and additional pollution in connection with the Project.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation	Water quality as it relates to human health is addressed in Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health. Human Health receptors for water quality were identified in areas where either surface water or groundwater quality may be affected as a result of the Project. Water quality modelling (see Volume 2 Appendix D Surface Water Regime Technical Data Memos; Volume 2 Appendix E Water	**EIS section 33 proposed mitigation: Water Quality** **Construction** Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: • Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan • Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Human Health			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	Fort Chipewyan Métis Association Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Little Red River Cree Nation Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Saulteau First Nations Tallcree First Nation	Quality Baseline Conditions in the Peace River; Volume 2 Appendix F Groundwater Regime Technical Data Report) was used for analysis of potential Project effects on water quality as it pertains to human health.	Implement Groundwater Protection Plan to identify potential for groundwater contamination and appropriate groundwater quality protection measures. **Operations** Implement the following Environmental Management Plans: • Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan • Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan Implement Groundwater Protection Plan to identify potential for groundwater contamination and appropriate groundwater quality protection measures.
Concerns related to noise and vibration, including loss of quiet enjoyment due to increased noise.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Noise and vibration as related to human health is addressed in Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health. • Potential changes to noise due to the Project was considered for human receptors, including First Nations receptors such as temporary habitation use areas (e.g., hunting/fishing camps, elder/youth camps), municipalities, districts, and reserves were taken into account in the Human Health Assessment • The 85th Avenue Industrial Lands were included in the geographical scope of noise and vibration technical study and Human Health Assessment Noise modelling and the analysis of noise related effects on human health were undertaken (see Volume 2	Please see the response above regarding proposed mitigation described for EIS section 33 Noise and Vibration.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Human Health			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Appendix M Noise and Vibration Technical Data Report)	
Concerns related to the contamination of fish and wildlife resulting in a lack of faith in country foods. Perception of health risk related to methylmercury in country foods. Concern the Project will impact food security, including access to culturally harvested foods which as vital to Aboriginal physical, mental and spiritual health.	Blueberry River First Nations Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Methylmercury as it relates to human health is addressed in Volume 4 Section 33 Human Health. • Patterns of fishing and fish consumption were identified by user group and by activity (e.g., for recreation, subsistence, and traditional use purposes) from water bodies where changes in methylmercury in fish could potentially occur as a result of the Project Potential methylmercury exposure was analyzed in Volume 2 Appendix J Mercury Technical Reports, Part 2 Mercury Human Health Risk Assessment, and taken into account in the Human Health Assessment See also Technical Memo: Methylmercury.	**EIS section 33 proposed mitigation: Country Foods** Monitoring of mercury concentrations in fish in year 3, year 6, year 10, and every 5 years thereafter during operations, as described in the Methylmercury Technical Memo. Provide the public with information about safe fish consumption levels, if required. Any consumption advisories would be designed and implemented in accordance with federal and provincial procedures for issuing fish consumption advisories (Environment Canada, B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, B.C. Ministry of Health) and in accordance with good practice, including: • Communications that are culturally appropriate to Aboriginal groups (including translation into local Aboriginal languages where required) • Supporting a collaborative methylmercury monitoring process with Aboriginal and other communities (e.g., communities providing tissue samples, participation in data collection and analysis) • Mechanisms to solicit and respond to comments and questions from local communities on fish consumption advisory information

Issues, Concerns, and Interests Related to EIS Volume 5: Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests and Information, Environmental Management Plans, and Federal Information Requirements

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in having any assessment of potential adverse effects be informed by a traditional knowledge and land use study.	Kwadacha First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation	As described in Section 9.2.3.3.2 in Volume 1 Section 9 Information Distribution and Consultation, BC Hydro negotiated Traditional Land Use Study agreements with those Aboriginal groups located immediately downstream of the Project or those who exercise rights within the area that is now defined as the Project activity zone. Through the consultation process, BC Hydro has agreed to support a familial relations study to document the current use of lands and resources by Kwadacha members. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by all 29 Aboriginal groups is included in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. An assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on the exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights of the 29 Aboriginal groups is included in Section 34.3.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements.	Not applicable
Concern about the potential adverse impacts upon the Aboriginal rights, title, and interests of First Nations, including direct downstream effects of the facility, upstream effects of the facility, and broader system effects related specifically to the management of the Williston Reservoir.	Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Horse Lake First Nation	An assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on the exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights of the 29 Aboriginal groups is included in Section 34.3.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements. With Site C, the operation of the upstream facilities would remain within the existing	See Aboriginal Accommodation described in Section 34.4, including mitigation measures described, or referred to, in Table 34.2, Sections 34.4.2, and 34.4.3.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		authorizations.	
Interest in conducting a Traditional Land Use Study.	Fort Nelson First Nation Métis Nation British Columbia	As described in Section 9.2.3.3.2 in Volume 1 Section 9 Information Distribution and Consultation, BC Hydro negotiated traditional land use study agreements with those Aboriginal groups located immediately downstream of the Project or those who exercise rights within the area that is now defined as the Project activity zone. Fort Nelson First Nation is not one of those Aboriginal groups. From the traditional territory maps provided by FNFN, FNFN's traditional activities are shown as north of the Current use of Lands and Resources LAAs and RAAs. Through the consultation process, BC Hydro provided funding to Métis Nation British Columbia to support the collection of existing traditional land use information. MNBC submitted the Métis Use and Occupancy Study for the BC Hydro Dam Site C Clean Energy Project on March 15, 2013, which formed the basis of the MNBC Traditional Land Use Baseline and Assessment Amendment Report filed on May 24, 2013.	Not applicable.
Concern that BC Hydro didn't agree to fund a Traditional Land Use Study or Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study for some Aboriginal groups located downstream of the Project.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation	As described in Section 9.2.3.3.2 in Volume 1 Section 9 Information Distribution and Consultation, BC Hydro negotiated Traditional Land Use Study agreements with those Aboriginal groups located immediately downstream of the Project or those who exercise rights within the area that is now defined as the Project activity zone. Through the consultation process, BC Hydro agreed to provide funding to Athabasca Chipewyan, Mikisew Cree, and Deninu K'ue First Nations to support the collection of existing traditional land use information.	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		ACFN and MCFN submitted MCFN and ACFN Desktop Knowledge and Use Report for BC Hydro's Proposed Site "C" Dam Project to BC Hydro. This Report was not included in the EIS at MCFN and ACFN's request, but taken into account in the EIS. DKFN submitted the Ethno-History Report: Site C Dam and Traditional Land Use report on March 11, 2013, which formed the basis for the DKFN Traditional Land Use Baseline and Assessment Amendment Report filed on May 24, 2013. The Ethno-History Report was also filed with the Amendment Report on May 24, 2013.	
Concern about potential impacts of the Project on asserted rights to harvest, and on navigation and spiritual and cultural practices.	Deninu K'ue First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Association	An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes is included in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes. An assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on the exercise of asserted Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal groups is included in Section 34.3.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements. Section 26.4 Navigation Effects Assessment in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation assesses issues associated with boat passage at the dam site.	As described in EIS Section 34.4 - Aboriginal Accommodation, in Table 34.2, the following mitigation measures related to hunting and trapping are proposed: Consider developing wildlife habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs. Develop mitigation measures intended to decrease impacts on First Nation trap lines in the Project activity zone. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect hunting opportunities or access. BC Hydro will consider community-based monitoring programs, which may involve incorporation of local, community, or traditional knowledge, where potential effects and the effectiveness of mitigation measures on hunting and trapping opportunities are

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			uncertain, provided a sound methodology with clear indicators and outcomes is delineated. BC Hydro is prepared to engage with Aboriginal groups to discuss potential community-based monitoring programs, such as programs intended to monitor the productivity and abundance of wildlife species. In Table 34.2, the following mitigation measures related to fishing are proposed: Consider developing fish habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect fishing opportunities or access. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of longer-term changes in fish community composition. BC Hydro will consider community-based monitoring programs, which may involve incorporation of local, community, or traditional knowledge, where potential effects and the effectiveness of mitigation measures on fishing opportunities are uncertain, provided a sound methodology with clear indicators and outcomes is delineated. BC Hydro is prepared to engage with Aboriginal groups to discuss potential community-based monitoring programs, such as programs intended to monitor the productivity and abundance of fish species. In Table 34.2, the following mitigation measures related to ancillary activities, including cultural and traditional uses of the land other

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			than hunting, trapping and fishing are proposed: Work with Aboriginal groups to groundtruth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g., when determining the exact location of an access road. Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events that may affect opportunities to harvest plants, berries, and other resources. Consider developing habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs. Work with Aboriginal groups to identify permanent habitation structures used in the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes that may be lost to inundation. Effects on cabins associated with tenured trap lines will be addressed as set out in Section 24.4.9.1 in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Where untenured cabins may be impacted by the Project, BC Hydro will work with Aboriginal individuals to determine appropriate measures that could be implemented. Work with Aboriginal groups to identify potential sites for relocation of medicinal and food plants to compensate for areas that will be inundated. Use only indigenous and/or non-invasive plants and grasses in revegetation programs associated with the Project. Engage with Aboriginal groups around any reclamation phase that

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			may present opportunities to restore ecological communities that support species of high traditional use value. Be prepared to provide support for the indigenous plant nursery owned by West Moberly and Saulteau First Nations located at Moberly Lake. The First Nations have a business plan to support propagation of a wide range of indigenous plant species for use in reclamation work.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Treaty Rights (Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping)			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on Treaty 8 rights.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation Saulteau First Nations Salt River First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	Section 34.3.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on the exercise of treaty rights.	See Aboriginal Accommodation described in Section 34.5.
Concern with lack of specific commitment for mitigation, relating to fish, trapping and hunting.	Deninu K'ue First Nation	Proposed mitigation relating to fishing, trapping, and hunting is presented in EIS Section 19.4 Table 19.12 and EIS Section 34.4 Table 34.2.	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Treaty Rights (Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping)			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		As described in Section 9.2.4 (Process for Resolving Outstanding Issues with Aboriginal Groups), BC Hydro will seek to address outstanding issues by, among other activities, "continuing to seek input and engage in dialogue regarding the EIS and the Project, and to answer questions and address issues, interests, and concerns from Aboriginal groups by identifying appropriate mitigation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address or resolve potential impacts."	

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Accommodation			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in transfers of land, and land protection mechanisms as a form of accommodation.	Blueberry River First Nations McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations	Section 34.7.1 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to negotiating impact benefit agreements (IBA) and provides an outline of the potential elements that could be included in an IBA.	Not applicable.
Concern with BC Hydro taking land, then mitigating impacts with other land. Concern that farmers will be compensated for lands inundated by the Project with transfers of Crown land within the Peace Moberly Tract. Concern about the potential effects of the Project on reducing the land base for the use of lands for traditional purposes including Highway 29 realignment, and land loss as compensation to existing landowners.	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	This issue is considered in Section 11.3 Land Status, Tenure, and Project Requirements in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background. BC Hydro would acquire permanent or temporary land tenure, as required, from the provincial Crown and private landowners for the construction, operation, and mitigation of the Project. BC Hydro's approach to acquire land tenure is to compensate based on the fair market value of the land or right being acquired, in addition to compensating owners for disturbance damages and reimbursing costs related to the acquisition. The transfer of Crown land is not contemplated. The fair market value of the land is determined by qualified independent appraisers.	Not applicable.
Interest in funding to support community infrastructure and services.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Saulteau First Nations	Section 34.7.1 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to negotiating impact benefit agreements (IBA) and provides an outline of the potential elements that could be included in an IBA. An assessment of the potential effects of the Project on community infrastructure and services is presented in Volume 4 Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services.	As described in EIS Section 30.4.2, the following measures are proposed to mitigate potentially adverse effects on community infrastructure and services: Health and Social Services: • Provide health care services (doctor, nurse) for Project workforce • Provide Northern Health with actual workforce and camp population statistics to help plan for service levels • Provide new families with local information package about health, education, and social services • Provide daycare spaces in the City of Fort St. John area Emergency Services:

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Accommodation			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• Communicate project management plans and activities to emergency service providers • Provide security, firefighting, first aid, and medical transport services for all Project construction sites and activities. • Implement policies on safe living and work environment • Implement traffic management plan • Direct funding to detachments to support RCMP staff • Provide on-site first aid and emergency transport • Provide on-site firefighting services • Develop Project emergency plans, including integration with existing BC Hydro Peace River facilities Education Services: • Providing early notice to education institutions • Partner with education institutions on training • Support of Northern Opportunities Initiatives Recreation and Leisure Services: • Provide recreation facilities and programming at the camps for workforce • Work with City of Fort St. John on potential workforce policies or agreements regarding use of community leisure and recreation facilities
Interest in funding for ecosystem restoration.	Saulteau First Nations	BC Hydro has indicated to Saulteau First Nations that it is prepared to consider a funding contribution to help support a greenhouse initiative intended to grow indigenous plants for ecosystem restoration. To date, the Saulteau First Nations have not pursued BC Hydro's offer.	Not applicable.
Interest in equity agreements and revenue sharing as a form of accommodation.	Blueberry River First Nations Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations	Section 34.7.1 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to negotiating impact benefit agreements (IBA) and provides an outline of the potential elements that could be included in an	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Accommodation			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		IBA. Where BC Hydro has informed First Nations that it wishes to enter into IBA negotiations, it has explained that equity agreements are not an option available under its mandate.	
Interest in assistance from BC Hydro in reducing the costs of electricity on reserve. Interest in the provision of free electricity or a fixed rate for power.	Blueberry River First Nations McLeod Lake Indian Band Saulteau First Nations	Section 34.7.1 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to negotiating impact benefit agreements (IBA) and provides an outline of the potential elements that could be included in an IBA. Under its IBA mandate, neither reducing electricity costs on reserve nor the provision of free electricity are elements of a potential agreement.	Not applicable.
Interest in firm commitments to specific mitigations to accommodate First Nations for the adverse impacts of the Project and continue to monitor the effect of the Project.	Deninu K'ue First Nation	Volume 5 Section 34.4 describes proposed measures that will mitigate potential impacts on the exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights. Volume 5 Section 39 describes a complete list of mitigation and follow-up measures proposed in the EIS. BC Hydro has offered to consult with Aboriginal groups in the Project area about mitigation measures, and will continue to pursue discussions on this topic as part of the consultation process for the Project. As described in Section 9.2.4 (Process for Resolving Outstanding Issues with Aboriginal Groups), BC Hydro will seek to address outstanding issues by, among other activities, "continuing to seek input and engage in dialogue regarding the EIS and the Project, and to answer questions and address issues, interests, and concerns from Aboriginal groups by identifying appropriate mitigation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address or resolve potential impacts."	Aboriginal Accommodation, and Section 39 -Complete List of Mitigation and Follow-Up Measures.
Interest in the development of accommodation	Fort Nelson First Nation	Section 34.7.1 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Accommodation			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
measures/impact-benefit agreement, including mitigation measures.	Métis Nation British Columbia	Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to negotiating impact benefit agreements (IBA). From the information provided to date from FNFN and MNBC and other available sources, FNFN and MNBC do not meet BC Hydro's mandate, that they are "likely to be adversely affected or impacted by the Project and where BC Hydro consider that accommodation beyond the mitigation in the EIS is warranted."	

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about potential impacts of the Project on cultural fragmentation, loss of cultural identity, and destruction of traditional way of life. Interest in exploring measures to mitigate loss of culture.	Blueberry River First Nations Métis Nation British Columbia McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Saulteau First Nations	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands for other cultural and traditional purposes by Aboriginal groups. Changes in the use of and access to culturally important places and valued landscapes are taken into account in the assessment..	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project. Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on future generations and families, including: • The ability for youth to sustain themselves and practice traditional activities • Inter-generational respect and loss of time together for youth and elders • Loss of educational areas for transfer of knowledge to the young • Loss of land used for cultural camps to maintain the heritage of our relationship between elders and youth • impacts to opportunities for the transmission of Aboriginal languages • Loss of opportunity for inter-band and family socialization and cultural exchange • Loss of capacity to pass on and receive traditional knowledge • Lack of control or voice in future land use	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Association Métis Nation British Columbia Mikisew Cree First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands for other cultural and traditional purposes by Aboriginal groups. Changes in the use of and access to culturally important places and valued landscapes are considered in the assessment, including teaching sites.	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.
Concern about reduced time on the land and sense of connectedness with the natural landscape. Reduced ability to travel on the land freely and in quiet enjoyment.	Métis Nation British Columbia Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands for other	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Psycho-social dysfunction associated with loss of understanding of the land base, loss of connection to it, loss of faith in the health of traditional resources, and loss of control over changes occurring on the land. Concern that increased land alienation may lead to sedentary trend; lack of ability/desire to go out on land.	Saulteau First Nations	cultural and traditional purposes by Aboriginal groups.	initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.
Concern with the maintenance of, or impacts to, opportunities for the transmission of customary law.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands for other cultural and traditional purposes by Aboriginal groups. Changes in the use of and access to culturally important places and valued landscapes are considered, including teaching sites.	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites;

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.
Concern about the loss of the Peace River islands, which have specific histories, some associated with particular dreamers and spiritual power.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands for other cultural and traditional purposes by Aboriginal groups. Changes in the use of and access to culturally important places and valued landscapes are considered in the assessment, including teaching sites.	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.
Concern that the flooding associated with the Project would create a loss of identity, values, cultural connectedness(individually and collectively)	*This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands and resources for activities other than hunting, fishing and trapping by Aboriginal groups. Changes in the use of and access to culturally important places and valued landscapes are considered in the assessment.	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project;

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			• the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.
Concern with lack of respect for DunneZa/Dane zaa culture as the first culture in the area.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the potential effects on hunting, fishing and trapping activities, and the use of lands for other cultural and traditional purposes by Aboriginal groups. Changes in the use of and access to culturally important places and valued landscapes are considered in the assessment.	The following measures are proposed in EIS Section 19, Table 19:12, to mitigate effects on changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land by Aboriginal groups: Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
			includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Employment, Contracting and Business Development			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in contracting and procurement opportunities for local contractors and Aboriginal businesses. Concerns related to contracting and procurement opportunities including: • Bonding requirements and contract sizes could disqualify First Nations' companies • Insufficient notice of Requests For Proposals (RFPs) related to the Project and lack of meaningful involvement in the RFP process from the outset • Lack of pre-project preparation time, investment, and prioritization could contribute to the continuation of existing systemic challenges to taking advantage of beneficial effects	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society Kwadacha First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Tsay Keh Dene First Nation	Section 34.6.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups, including contracting and procurement opportunities related to the Project. Volume 1 Section 7 Project Benefits describes the potential economic benefits to Aboriginal groups that may result from the Project. BC Hydro is committed to increasing Aboriginal participation in providing goods and services to the organization. In order to achieve this objective, BC Hydro has adopted an Aboriginal Contract and Procurement Policy. BC Hydro's Aboriginal Contract and Procurement Policy also identifies several procurement tools that enable increased Aboriginal participation. The procurement tools contemplated under the Aboriginal Contract and Procurement Policy may include set-asides, direct awards, select tenders, and the inclusion of Aboriginal content as an evaluation criterion in bidding documents. The use of these tools is balanced against BC Hydro's mandate to provide value for its ratepayers. The Site C team will continue to support capacity building opportunities for Aboriginal people in the planning and construction phases of the Project through directed procurement, support for education and training, and business outreach activities.	Not applicable.

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Employment, Contracting and Business Development			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in a commitment from BC Hydro in regards to ongoing training and employment opportunities Concern that jobs related to the Project are short term (only seven years). Interest in the availability of jobs after Project construction. Preference to maximize long-term operations jobs over short-term construction phase jobs.	Blueberry River First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Section 34.6.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups, including contracting and procurement opportunities related to the Project. Volume 1 Section 7 Project Benefits describes the potential economic benefits to Aboriginal groups that may result from the Project. Section 34.7.1 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to negotiating impact benefit agreements (IBA) and provides an outline of the potential elements that could be included in an IBA.	Not applicable
Interest in education and training opportunities related to the Project, including opportunities for youth. Concerns related to education and training opportunities including: • Too few training/education opportunities are being offered • Inequitable access to education and training may lead to reduced ability to take advantage of job and business opportunities from the Project • Challenges for youth in taking advantage of training opportunities because of exposure to social dysfunction, poverty, etc.	Blueberry River First Nations Duncan's First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Metis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	Section 34.6.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups, including capacity building and training opportunities related to the Project. Volume 1 Section 7 Project Benefits describes the potential economic benefits to Aboriginal groups that may result from the Project.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Employment, Contracting and Business Development			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in funding for capacity building, training, trades and apprenticeship programs. Concern that funding for trades and apprenticeship programs may not be adequate. Concern that funding required to train First Nation members to work on the proposed Project will not be adequate.	Blueberry River First Nations Métis Nation British Columbia Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	BC Hydro has invested $1 million in a trades training bursary program at Northern Lights College. Section 34.6.3 in Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests, and Information Requirements describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups, including capacity building and training opportunities related to the Project. Volume 1 Section 7 Project Benefits describes the potential economic benefits to Aboriginal groups that may result from the Project.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Existing Hydroelectric Projects on the Peace River			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Assertion that the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams impacted and continue to impact the Aboriginal groups, including the ability to exercise Section 35(1) rights. Asserted impacts include: • Loss of hunting, fishing, and trapping grounds • Loss of prehistoric and historic heritage resources • Inundation of lands, homes, and burial sites • Impacts on fish, wildlife, and vegetation • Impacts on hydrology • Impacts sedimentation • Loss of language and connectedness • Impacts on microclimate and icing • Loss of revenue from guide outfitting and hunting • Increase in social dysfunction • Debris, landslides, and sloughing, impacting navigation • Increase in non-Aboriginal use of the land • Assertion that BC Hydro did not provide free or inexpensive power to First Nations communities • Assertion that there is lack of dialogue with BC Hydro regarding past grievances related to the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams • Assertion that proper compensation for the	Blueberry River First Nations Beaver First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Fort Nelson First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Kwadacha First Nation Little Red River Cree Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Métis Nation British Columbia Northwest Territory Métis Nation Saulteau First Nations Tallcree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Tsay Keh Dene *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments*	Section 11.1 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background provides a description of the previous hydroelectric developments on the Peace River. Since the development of the existing hydroelectric facilities on the Peace River, some Aboriginal groups have asserted claims or raised concerns, through the commencement of litigation or otherwise, that the creation and operation of the dams and associated reservoirs has created impacts on their communities and on the exercise of their Aboriginal or treaty rights. BC Hydro has a group within its Aboriginal Relations and Negotiations department that is tasked with addressing, reviewing, and resolving, if appropriate, these historical grievances. To date, BC Hydro has resolved historical grievances associated with the existing facilities with three First Nations in B.C. and Alberta. These include the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, the Kwadacha First Nation, and Tsay Keh Dene. BC Hydro's historical grievances group is currently addressing other outstanding claims and concerns from Aboriginal groups regarding the existing hydroelectric facilities. Issues or concerns with respect to historic grievances raised during the consultation process on the Project are set out in Volume 1 Appendix H Aboriginal Information Distribution and Consultation Supporting Documentation. During the consultations carried out to date on the Project, as grievances respecting the existing hydroelectric facilities are identified by Aboriginal groups, the Site C team advises the	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Existing Hydroelectric Projects on the Peace River			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
past and ongoing harms suffered from the W.A.C. Bennett Dam construction has never been given • Construction of dams provided for expansion of District of Hudson's Hope, which allowed it access to infrastructure funding not made available to First Nations • Assertion that there was a lack of consultation by BC Hydro regarding the impacts of the W.A.C. Bennett dam before it was constructed	*were not attributed unless requested by the participant.*	Aboriginal group raising the grievance of the existence of BC Hydro's historical grievances group, and advises BC Hydro's historical grievance group of the Aboriginal group's grievance or concern so that it can engage directly with the Aboriginal group with respect to those concerns.	
Assertion that the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams impacted continue to impact the First Nations downstream, including on the Peace River, Slave River, Great Slave Lake, the Peace-Athabasca delta, and the Slave River Delta, including their ability to exercise Section 35(1) rights.	Beaver First Nation Blueberry River First Nation Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation Deninu K'ue First Nation Duncan's First Nation Fort Chipewyan Métis Little Red River Cree Nation Northwest Territory Métis Nation Mikisew Cree First Nation Smith's Landing First Nation	Section 11.1 in Volume 2 Section 11 Environmental Background provides a description of the previous hydroelectric developments on the Peace River. Since the development of the existing hydroelectric facilities on the Peace River, some Aboriginal groups have asserted claims or raised concerns, through the commencement of litigation or otherwise, that the creation and operation of the dams and associated reservoirs has created impacts to their communities, and the exercise of their Aboriginal or treaty rights. BC Hydro has a group within its Aboriginal Relations and Negotiations department that is tasked with addressing, reviewing, and resolving, if appropriate, these historical grievances. To date, BC Hydro has resolved historical grievances associated with the existing facilities with three First Nations in B.C. and Alberta. These include the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, the Kwadacha First Nation, and Tsay Keh Dene. BC Hydro's historical grievances group is currently addressing other outstanding claims and concerns from	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Existing Hydroelectric Projects on the Peace River			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		Aboriginal groups regarding the existing hydroelectric facilities. During the consultations carried out to date on the Project, as grievances respecting the existing hydroelectric facilities are identified by Aboriginal groups, the Site C team advises the Aboriginal group raising the grievance of the existence of BC Hydro's historical grievances group, and advises BC Hydro's historical grievance group of the Aboriginal group's grievance or concern so that it can engage directly with the Aboriginal group with respect to those concerns.	
Opposition to the Project while past grievances related to the Peace Canyon and W.A.C. Bennett dams remain outstanding. Interest in addressing past grievances as part of the Project consultations.	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Duncan's First Nation Dene Tha' First Nation McLeod Lake Indian Band Mikisew Cree First Nation Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Tsay Keh Dene First Nation *This issue, concern, or interest was expressed by participants attending BC Hydro-led First Nations Integrated Resource Plan Workshops held in Prince George or Fort St. John in 2011 and 2012. Comments*	The EIS assesses the potential environmental effects of the Project, including an assessment on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (see Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes). Resolving past grievances is outside the scope of the assessment and is not in accordance with the EIS Guidelines.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Aboriginal Interests – Existing Hydroelectric Projects on the Peace River			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
	were not attributed unless requested by the participant.		

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Requirements for the Federal Environmental Assessment – Potential Accidents and Malfunctions			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Interest in whether BC Hydro has considered installing gates on the roads that provide access to the Project's dam site for safety reasons. Interest in how BC Hydro would ensure security from potential terrorist attacks at the dam.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations) Dene Tha' First Nation	BC Hydro would not allow the public to cross the dam. BC Hydro has security plans in place throughout its system and would implement appropriate safety and security measures at Site C and any BC Hydro-controlled roads (including those with public access). Additional information can be found in the Construction and Operations Public Safety Management Plans in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans.	Not applicable
Interest in the risks to the Project posed by the condition of the W.A.C. Bennett Dam, Peace Canyon Dam, and the Dinosaur Reservoir shorelines.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The W.A.C. Bennett Dam and the Peace Canyon Dam were built on the basis of good practice existing at the time of their construction and a proven approach, ensuring that they are as strong and as safe as it was practicable to make them. Though aging and normal wear and tear present constant challenges, and new threats sometimes emerge, BC Hydro's aim is to manage the dams so that there is no significant deterioration in the risk position, and that the overall level of risk is kept well within limits considered to be tolerable. BC Hydro keeps the condition of the dams and the risks they present under constant review within the requirements of the B.C. Dam Safety Regulations, and identifies and measures, so far as possible, any new threats, and makes any necessary improvements and repairs as soon as it is practicable. The approach takes account of economy and cost. Whenever it is possible to make improvements or necessary to take remedial measures, BC Hydro first meets international and national best practices, seeking to achieve as large an increment to safety as possible and, at the very minimum, not to accept any reduction in the level of safety. As part of this process, a number of capital and maintenance	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Requirements for the Federal Environmental Assessment – Potential Accidents and Malfunctions			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		projects are underway that will enhance dam safety at these sites. BC Hydro's Dam Safety Program is based on the B.C. provincial regulations and the Canadian Dam Safety Guidelines, published by the Canadian Dam Safety Association, enhanced by risk management and other appropriate international practices. Site C would also be designed according to these regulations, guidelines, and international practices. See Section 37.2 Potential Accidents and Malfunctions in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for a description and the results of the dam break analyses.	
Concern about whether the Project is designed to withstand the failure of an upstream dam, including: • How the construction of the Project would change the consequences of failure of the W.A.C. Bennett or Peace Canyon Dams • Request for dam break studies and inundation maps for the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams • Interest in the rationale supporting BC Hydro's inability to publicly release information relating to dam break studies, inundation mapping and emergency preparedness plans	Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	An analysis of the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams is not included in the EIS, as it is outside the scope of the Project per the EIS Guidelines. The distribution of this type of information is kept confidential for security reasons. See Section 37.2 Potential Accidents and Malfunctions in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for a description and the results of the dam break analyses. See Technical Memo: Dam Safety.	Not applicable
Concern about the risk of sink holes in the dam.	Little Red River Cree Nation Saulteau First Nations	See Section 37.2 Potential Accidents and Malfunctions in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for a description of dam break scenarios, the probability of failure, and the results of a dam break.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Requirements for the Federal Environmental Assessment – Potential Accidents and Malfunctions			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
		See Technical Memo: Dam Safety.	
Concern about the perceived risk of a Peace River dam failure as predicted by Dane-Zaa Dreamers and Prophets.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	See Section 37.2 Potential Accidents and Malfunctions in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for a description and the results of the dam break analyses. See Technical Memo: Dam Safety.	Not applicable
Concern with increased public safety risk of travelling along the banks of the reservoir and in the reservoir, due to debris.	Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River and West Moberly First Nations)	The issue of public safety in and around the reservoir is considered in Volume 3 Section 25 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism and in Volume 5 Section 35 Summary of Proposed Environmental Management Plans. Specifically, BC Hydro will develop a Public Safety Management Plan that will identify public communications procedures for public safety hazards, and access restrictions and closures during construction and operation of the Site C reservoir. Descriptions of debris management are contained in Volume 1 Appendix A Vegetation, Clearing, and Debris Management Plan, and descriptions of bank stability are contained in	Not applicable
Concern that the dam could fail or rupture.	Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society	See Section 37.2 Potential Accidents and Malfunctions in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for a description and the results of the dam break analyses. See Technical Memo: Dam Safety.	Not applicable

Issues, Concerns, and Interests – Requirements for the Federal Environmental Assessment – Potential Accidents and Malfunctions			
Summary of Issue, Concern, or Interest	**Source of Input**	**BC Hydro Consideration/Response**	**Mitigation Measures and Approaches to Identify Potential Mitigation Measures**
Concern a potential accident/malfunction will change the downstream environment, including the possible destruction of oil and gas pipelines and significant erosion, destruction of vegetation and of habitat for wildlife.	Deninu K'ue First Nation	See Section 37.2 Potential Accidents and Malfunctions in Volume 5 Section 37 Federal Information Requirements for a description and the results of the dam break analyses. Please see the Technical Memo: Dam Safety.	Not applicable