APPENDIX B

Part 6 Community Baseline Report, Community Baseline Amendment Report and EIS Integration Summary Table: Saulteau First Nation

~~*The Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Report and EIS Integration Summary Table will be submitted at a later date in the environmental assessment process. The information received from the report will be reviewed against applicable sections of the Environmental Impact Statement and additional information will be provided as needed.*~~

BC Hydro received the Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline report entitled "Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile" on February 5, 2013, after BC Hydro had submitted the EIS to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.

The Community Baseline Report, Community Baseline Amendment Report and EIS Integration Summary Table: Saulteau First Nations are located in the Aboriginal Group Amendment Report (submitted May 24, 2013).

Please see Volume 3 Appendix B Part 1 Approach to Gathering and Integrating Community Baseline Information Rev 1 July 19, 2013 for additional information regarding the integration of information received after the inclusion of new information into the EIS was completed.

SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

APPENDIX 3

SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY BASELINE PROFILE REPORT

SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY BASELINE PROFILE

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February 5, 2013

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CTS ..... Culture and Traditions Study

EAC ..... Environmental Assessment Certificate

EIS ..... Environmental Impact Statement

EISG ..... Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines

GED ..... Graduated Equivalence Diploma

gpm ..... gallons per minute

IR ..... Indian Reserve

MFLNRO ..... Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

MOU ..... Memorandum of Understanding

NWMP ..... North West Mounted Police

OSB ..... Oriented Strand Board

PRRD ..... Peace River Regional District

PVC ..... polyvinyl chloride

RCMP ..... Royal Canadian Mounted Police

SFNs ..... Saulteau First Nations

UNBC ..... University of Northern British Columbia

WHMIS ..... Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

DEFINITIONS

- **Beach foods** – foods harvested close to ocean shores and include foods such as clams, crab, prawns, shrimp, basket cockle, oysters, mussels, scallops, octopus, Sea prunes, China slippers, abalone, and geoduck clams.
- **Dogwood Diploma** – the standard Certificate of high school Graduation in BC. Secondary school graduation for most students in comes after completing 80 course credits.
- **School Leaving Certificate** – intended to recognize the accomplishments of students who have succeeded in meeting the goals of their educational program as outlined in their individual education plan but that have not achieved a Dogwood diploma. All students in receipt of a School Leaving Certificate can also receive a transcript of successfully completed Grades 10 to 12 courses that may be a mixture of credit and non-credit courses.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Community Baseline Profile Objectives

This report is a profile of the Saulteau First Nations (SFNs) community and includes information for on-reserve (East Moberly Lake IR 169) and off-reserve populations.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Secondary Data Collection and Information Sources

Some baseline data was obtained from the provincial and federal governments, statistical agencies such as BC Stats and Statistics Canada, the Treaty 8 Tribal Association and indirectly from other studies. Baseline data from these sources is either incomplete or dated and only partially characterizes the population, demographic, economic or social status and trends of SFNs.

A 2011 study of food, nutrition and health trends among BC First Nations, included a survey of 93 SFNs members (UNBC 2011). While the study provided valuable insights, findings are not representative of the entire community.

1.2.2 Primary Data Collection

Most baseline data in this report was obtained through a primary data collection process, the methods for which are outlined below.

1.2.2.1 Community Survey

A community survey was conducted by the SFNs between June and September 2012. On and off-reserve respondents were included. The survey collected information on the following topics including:

- Education
- Labour market
- Training
- Community health
- Land use activities and concerns
- Fish consumption from the Site C Project area
- Housing characteristics

- Personal income

Responses were received from 184 households, representing 454 residents. The survey response group represented approximately 50% of total band population with most responses coming from the on-reserve population. Information on 80% of on-reserve population was collected during the survey.

1.2.2.2 Interviews

In order to gain information about services and administrative affairs, key informants interviews were conducted with the following:

- Members of the Saulteau Steering Committee were individually interviewed in May 2012.
- Band administration staff that provide services to the community were contacted in August and September 2012.
- Service providers (i.e., firefighting, ambulance, policing) were interviewed in August and September 2012.
- SFN business interests and independent businesses owned by SFNs members were interviewed in September and November 2012.

1.2.2.3 Training Database Development

The Muskoti Learning Centre has provided training to SFNs members and maintains hard copy files on each individual trained. These records could not be aggregated quickly for this report, but summaries are presented.

1.3 Report Structure

The report is organized into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 2** presents background information on SFNs in the form of territory, government and land use principles.
- **Chapter 3** provides an overview of community demographics including location, population, age characteristics and education attainment of SFNs members.
- **Chapter 4** is interest area 1: Current Traditional Use of Lands and Resources. It discusses land use practices, dependence on traditional foods, and regional development activities.
- **Chapter 5** is interest area 2: Community Infrastructure and Services. It discusses the local services and infrastructure and includes local infrastructure,

health and social services, emergency services and education facilities, and transportation infrastructure.

- **Chapter 6** is interest area 3: Economic Activities section.
- **Chapter 7** is interest area 4: Community Health. It presents the community health and looks at cultural vitality and specific health conditions.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Saulteau Territory

The Saulteau First Nations (SFNs) traditional territory is within Treaty 8 and includes northeastern BC, parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories and covers a wide range of ecosystems, terrain features, and resources (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013). Treaty 8 was first negotiated in 1899 with Cree, Chipewyan, and Beaver Indians at Lesser Slave Lake, with subsequent adhesions between 1900 and 1914. In 1915, when the first official census was taken, the SFNs numbered 34 people, although this number may have not captured all the residents of the area at that time. Signatory bands were to receive reserves with areas equal to 258 hectares (640 acres) for each family of five (i.e., 51 hectares per capita). Treaty 8 included provisions for education, farm stock and implements, ammunition, twine and clothing. Treaty 8 also guaranteed fishing, hunting, and trapping rights.

2.2 Governance

The SFNs is a band, within the meaning of the Indian Act. In 1988, the SFNs passed a band bylaw pursuant to s. 2(3) (a) of the Indian Act, which recognizes the inherent power of a band to establish custom election procedures. Therefore, the SFNs has a system of custom elections codified into the SFNs elections system containing methods for each of the five founding families to nominate and elect a “headman” (who could be male or female) to serve as a band councillor. The entire band then votes to elect one of the headmen as chief. Elections are held every three years (Napoleon 2005).

Currently, the SFNs leadership includes: Chief Harley Davis and Councillors Patricia Blandin, Teena Demeulemeester, Lana Garbitt, and Tammy Watson. The Chief and Council have initiated a governance committee to discuss traditional governance structures with community members (SFNs 2012a).

As noted earlier, in 1914, the SFNs were admitted to treaty and are members of the Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Madill 1986). Therefore, the SFNs hold Treaty 8 Rights which are recognized and affirmed under Section 35 of the Constitution Act. These Treaty rights include fishing, hunting, and trapping rights within their traditional territories. In addition, the Treaty rights include the use of the land for gathering, ceremonial and spiritual purposes and to carry on their mode of life.

2.3 Land Use and Stewardship Principles

The role of SFNs' Land and Resources Department is to work with Government, industry, and scientists to plan and co-manage Saulteau First Nations' land and resources. They also collaborate with Treaty 8 Tribal Association and Treaty 8 communities on all Treaty 8 territorial planning and management. The department engages in numerous, intercommunication, research, technical and negotiation activities primarily focused on forestry, mining, oil and gas, and renewable energy industries (including hydroelectric and wind energy development). They also work with government, industry and other First Nation people to develop SFNs land (SFNs 2012f).

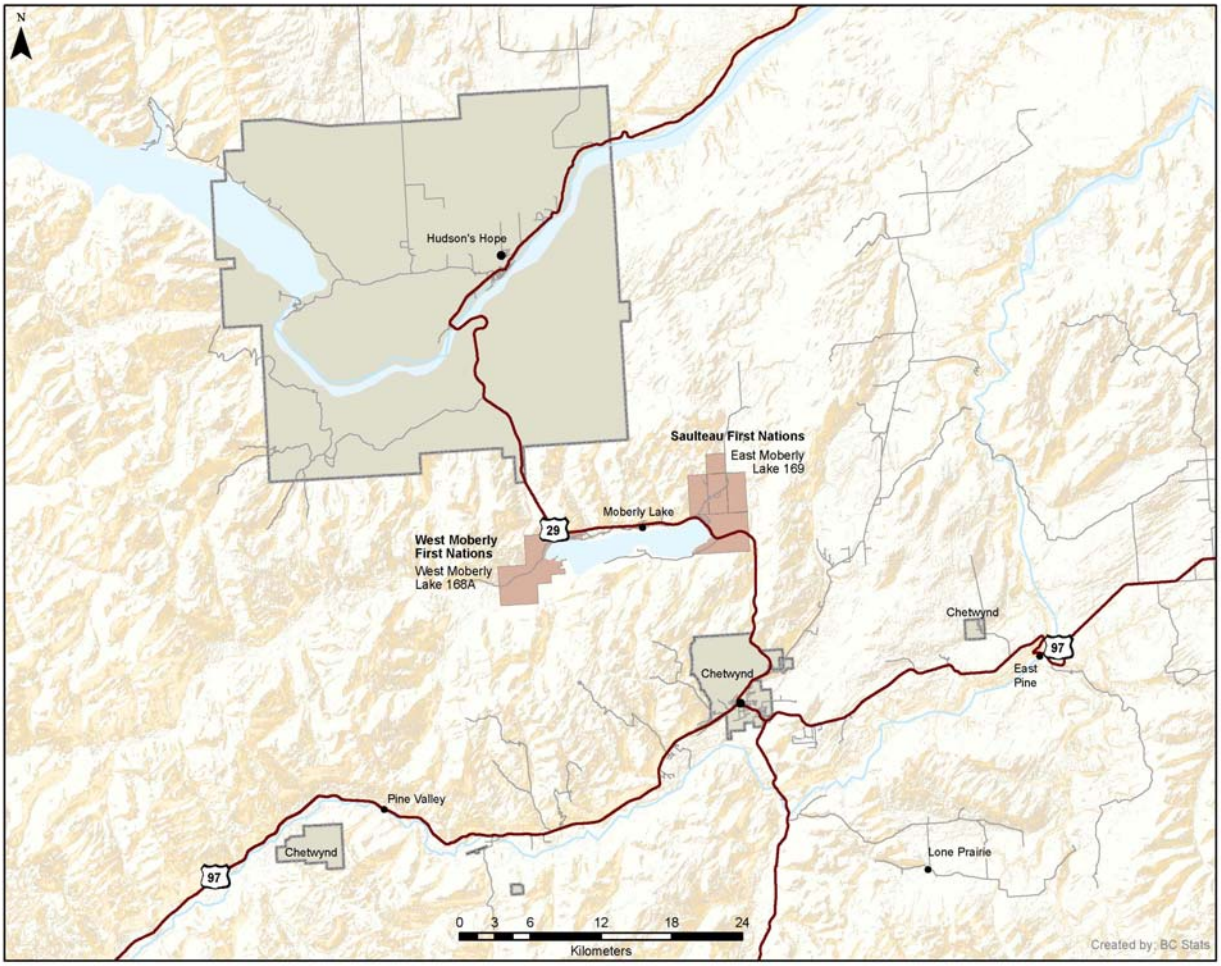
The services of the SFNs' Land Resource Department includes working on behalf of Saulteau members, under the direction of Chief and Council, to assess potential impacts from resource development projects and identify avoidance, mitigation, and negative avoidance measures that should be considered for proponent implementation (Publicover 2013, pers. comm.).

3 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

3.1 Community Location

In 1918, East Moberly Lake Reserve No. 169 was established for Saulteau First Nations (SFNs). East Moberly Lake No. 169 is located on the east side of Moberly Lake (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1: Saulteau First Nations Community and Area



SOURCE: BC STATS (2012)

The reserve is 3025.8 hectares and located approximately 28 km northwest of Chetwynd, BC, and about 125 km southwest of Fort St. John on Highway #29. Highway

29 provides access from Chetwynd to Hudson's Hope and on to Fort St. John (Statistics Canada, 2007). The majority of off-reserve SFNs members live in the neighbouring communities of Chetwynd, Kelly Lake, and Fort St. John. Others make their home in Prince George, other areas of the province and throughout Canada.

3.2 Population

3.2.1 Total Population

As seen in Table 3-1, the SFNs community population on East Moberly Lake IR 169 has remained relatively stable over the past decade, and in 2012 totaled 394 residents. The off-reserve population has consistently trended upwards, until the most recent year when it dipped slightly. The off-reserve population has increased from 389 in 2000 to 520 in 2012.

Table 3-1: Saulteau First Nations Population, 2000 to 2012

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
On-Reserve and Crown Land	378	418	366	372	394
Off-Reserve	389	416	515	543	520
Total	767	834	881	915	914

SOURCE: ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CANADA (2000) (2005) (2010) (2011) AND SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012A)

NOTE:

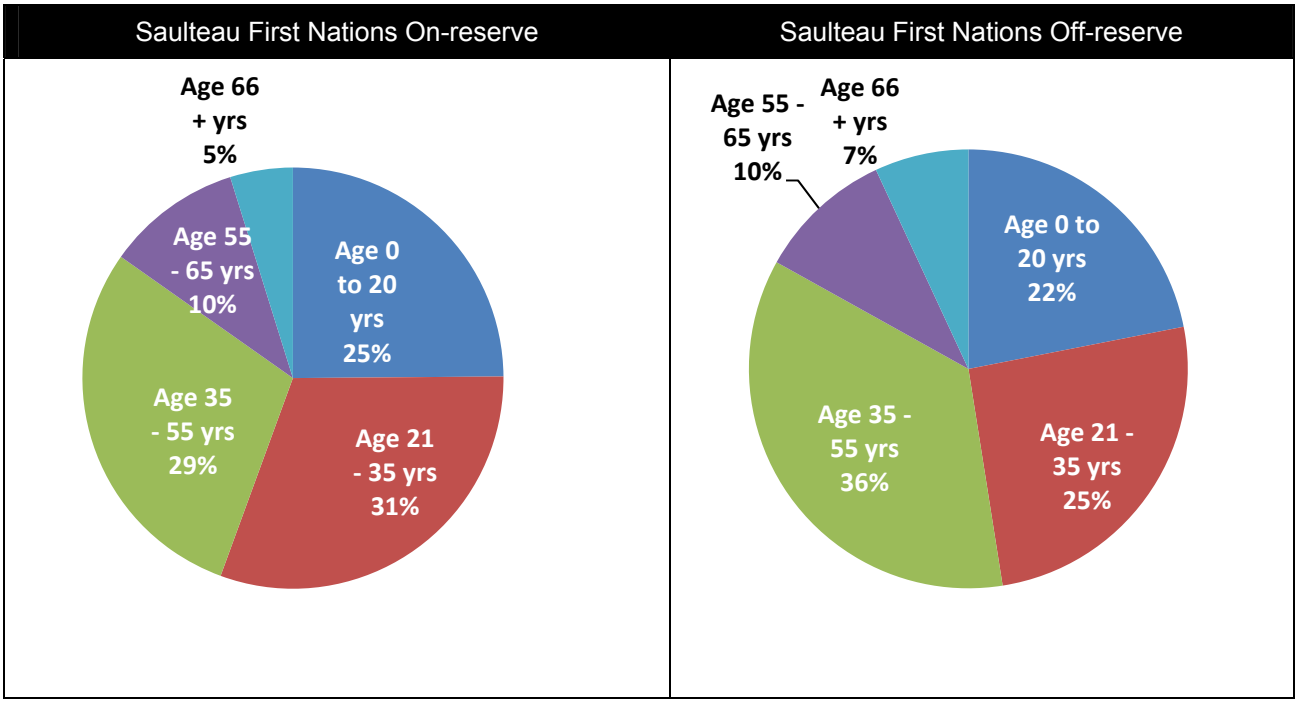
The population counts do not include non-registered people living on-reserve or registered members of other Bands living on-reserve.

The SFNs total population was 914 in 2012, an increase of 19.3% over the past 12 years. In comparison, the Peace River Regional District population increased 14.0% while BC population growth was 13.2% between 2000 and 2011.

3.2.2 Age Characteristics

Figure 3-2 presents the age characteristics for the SFNs on-reserve population at East Moberly Lake IR 169 and the off-reserve population. East Moberly Lake IR has a slightly younger population than the off-reserve population. The off-reserve population has 71% between the ages of 21 years and 65 years. Meanwhile the on-reserve population has 70% of its population between the 21 year and 65 year age group.

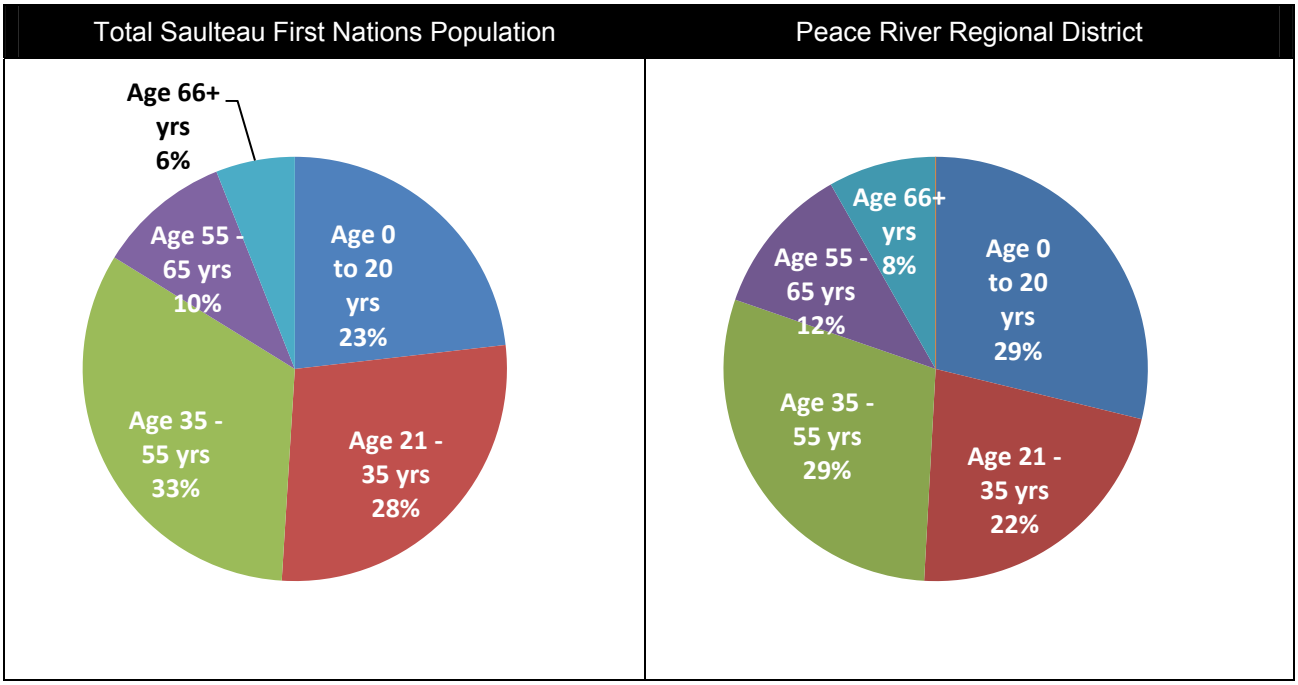
Figure 3-2: East Moberly Lake IR 169 and British Columbia Age Characteristics, 2011



SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012B)

Figure 3-2 shows population age characteristics for the total SFNs population (both on-reserve and off-reserve) and the Peace River Regional District for 2012. The SFNs population has a smaller share of population in the under 20 year age group and a larger share in the 21 to 55 year age group when compared to the PRRD.

Figure 3-3: Total Saulteau First Nations and PRRD Age Characteristics, 2012



SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012A) AND BC STATS (2012B)

3.3 Education

3.3.1 Secondary Educational Attainment

Of the 241 SFNs members who responded to the community survey on education attainment, a total of 35% had completed grade twelve with their dogwood diploma. A further 10% had completed grade twelve with their school leaving certificate. Of the remaining respondents, a further 51% said they had not completed grade twelve and the remaining 4% did not answer the question. Among those who had not completed grade twelve, the majority had completed grade eight. The grades between nine and grade eleven represented the period of greatest attrition, or drop-out rates. (SFNs 2012c)

3.3.2 Post-Secondary Education

Among survey respondents, apprenticeships, trades certificates or specialized trade tickets were popular with 13% of respondents having completed a registered apprenticeship program and an additional 37% having a trade ticket or other trade certificate. Thirty-eight percent said they did not have any additional trade training or

work related course work, while 12% did not answer the question. By far the most popular area of training was in first aid, where 72 respondents identified having safety first aid programming and tickets, while another five identified training in specialized first aid programming (i.e., industrial first aid attendant, paramedic).

A variety of other programs were represented, primarily related to the industrial sectors in the region and included support services such as welding and commercial driving licences. Courses in food preparation, camp cook, and culinary arts were also popular.

Forty-five respondents (19%) were identified as having a college or non-university diploma, while 27 or 11% had a diploma from a university, and a further five or 2% had a university degree. (SFNs 2012c)

4 INTEREST AREA 1: CURRENT TRADITIONAL USE OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

4.1 Key Issues

Fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering are significant activities for SFNs households. Berry picking and harvesting of forest botanicals and herbal plants contribute to the livelihood of the community.

In this section, traditional uses of the land and resources by the SFNs in their traditional territory are identified with respect to the following three activities:

- Fishing
- Hunting and Trapping
- Gathering of local, wild plants and berries

SFNs continue to express concerns about impacts that past and future industrial activities have had on their traditional use of lands and resources. In regards to the proposed Site C project, there are concerns about ecological health, access to traditional use areas and the overall effects on traditional activities, which include:

- Increasing mercury levels in fish;
- Declining fish populations and changing species composition;
- Declining fur-bearer populations;
- Decreasing animal populations targeted for hunting; and,
- Decreasing plant populations used for gathering.

How the Project would interact with other development projects in the region to create cumulative environmental impacts on these traditional use resources is a concern.

This report does not include cultural and spiritual uses of lands and resources by the SFNs.

4.2 Key Indicators

Key indicators for the baseline on current traditional land use and resources are presented in Table 4-1. It is acknowledge that the existing sources do not adequately describe actual baseline conditions.

Table 4-1: Key Indicators for Current Traditional Proposes

Key Indicators	Rationale For Selection	Baseline Data Source
Abundance of Animal resource	Loss and change of land use would change wildlife populations and movement patterns which would affect hunting and trapping activities	Environmental Assessment Reports
Animal and Plant harvesting locations	Indicates where in the Project area that harvesting of plants and animals are taking place	SFNs Survey
Animal and Plant species harvested	Indicates the species of plants and animals that are harvested by the SFNs	UNBC SFNs Food Study SFNs survey
Fish consumption and location of where fish are caught	Identifying fish consumption patterns provides baseline and how dependent the community is on fish that may be affected by the Project	UNBC SFNs Food Study SFNs survey
Wild plants consumption in the community	Change to the availability of wild plants and berries would affect the ability to consume traditional plant foods and medicines	UNBC SFNs Food Study SFNs survey

4.3 Traditional Purposes

Fishing, hunting, and trapping have significant value to the SFNs households, while berry picking and harvesting of forest botanicals and herbal plants contribute to the livelihood of families (Government of British Columbia, Saulteau First Nations, West Moberly First Nation 2006). According to a BC study on food and nutrition habits of SFNs and other First Nations, the percentage of SFN survey participants who hunt and trap for food (47%), fish (42%), collect wild plant food (60%) and plant a garden (30%) were higher than other BC First Nations (UNBC 2011).

A range of traditional foods are consumed by SFNs members. Land mammals make up a portion of the diet for all survey respondents, followed by fish which was consumed by 92%, wild birds 45%, wild berries 98%, wild plant roots, shoots and greens 48%, and beach foods 30%.

The majority of SFNs residents would eat more traditional foods if they had the opportunity, but the lack of equipment, transportation and available time, and the overall cost, represent barriers. Other possible factors that limit access to hunting, fishing or collection of berries included government restrictions and industrial use of the land base, including forestry, hydro, mining, farming, oil and gas, and wind energy activities. SFNs members value traditional foods for their health and nutrition. (UNBC 2011)

Table 4-2 outlines the findings from the SFNs community survey concerning the Site C project. The majority of SFNs members who responded have concerns that wildlife populations would not stabilize at levels to sustain traditional use activities currently undertaken by SFN members.

Table 4-2: Saulteau FNs survey participant responses to issues concerning Site C Project interaction with their traditional uses, 2012

Survey Question	Response		
	Yes	No	NR
• With the Site C Project, do you feel wildlife populations will stabilize at levels that will sustain traditional use activities that Saulteau members currently undertake?	28%	67%	5%
• Do you feel the Site C Project will have impacts on wildlife that you currently use for traditional foods?	88%	9%	3%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

4.3.1 Fishing

Fishing is an historically important activity for SFNs people and activities associated with fishing (camping, gathering) are still undertaken regularly. Table 4-3 shows the percentage of fish species consumed by SFNs participants in 2009. Based on the survey, salmon (all species), trout, and northern pike are the most popular fish species consumed in the community.

Table 4-3: Key Fish Species consumed by Saulteau FNs survey participants, 2009

Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption
Salmon (any type)	68%	Trout (any type)	61%	Burbot	3%
Salmon eggs	5%	Whitefish (any type)	24%	Eulachon	2%
Pacific Cod	8%	Northern pike	37%	Eulachon grease	3%
Ling Cod (Burbot)	45%	Arctic grayling	4%	Sucker	2%
Halibut	27%	Walleye	3%	Bass	2%

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (2011)

Table 4-4 shows the number of SFNs survey respondents who identified the Peace, Moberly, and Halfway river systems as a source of fish they consume and which fish species are most often taken from these systems.

Table 4-4: Saulteau FNs survey participants who consumed fish from the Peace, Moberly, Halfway river systems, 2012

Survey Question	Response		
	Yes	No	NR
• Do you and your family consume fish caught from the Peace, Moberly, Halfway river systems?	75%	22%	3%
• Please identify the fish species caught from the Peace, Moberly, and Halfway river systems.			
• Trout	67%	1%	32%
• Whitefish	49%	9%	42%
• Ling Cod (Burbot)	22%	18%	60%
• Northern pike	54%	4%	42%
• Dolly Varden	54%	6%	40%
• Arctic grayling	41%	13%	46%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

4.3.2 Hunting and Trapping

SFNs members undertake trapping and hunting activities throughout their traditional territory. While a variety of wildlife were and continue to be hunted and trapped, moose has particular importance. Deer, mountain goat and caribou also play a prominent role in hunting and trapping economies; however, recent declines in populations of mountain goat and caribou have led to a diminished role for these species. The Pine River, Moberly River, Cameron Lakes and Boucher Lake are important areas for hunting and gathering activities (Government of British Columbia, Saulteau First Nations, West Moberly First Nations 2006).

Based on the 2009 survey results, SFNs members eat moose meat an average of 90 days per year. This was followed by elk meat an average of 17 days per year. Of the 45% of SFNs survey participants eating wild birds, grouse was the most popular (40%), followed by geese (23%), mallards (6%), and ptarmigan (3%). (UNBC 2011)

Table 4-5 presents data on SFNs survey participants consumption of specific meat cuts. (UNBC 2011)

Of the 45% of SFNs survey participants eating wild birds, grouse was the most popular (40%), followed by geese (23%), mallards (6%), and ptarmigan (3%). (UNBC 2011)

Table 4-5: Key Land Mammals consumed by Saulteau FN survey participants, 2009

Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption
Deer meat	57%	Elk kidney	8%	Sheep meat	5%
Deer liver	6%	Moose meat	100%	Beaver meat	16%
Deer kidney	3%	Moose liver	29%	Black bear meat/fat	2%
Elk meat	76%	Moose kidney	42%	Rabbit	39%
Elk liver	8%	Caribou meat	4%		

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (2011)

When it comes to areas where SFNs people harvest their traditional foods and animals for trapping, the Peace River area remains particularly important. As seen in Table 4-6, a significant number of SFNs members consume ungulates harvested from the Peace River area. The Peace River area is also an important source for small mammals and wild birds that are taken for food consumption.

Table 4-6: Saulteau FNs survey participants who consumed animals harvested from Peace, River Area, 2012

Survey Question	Response		
	Yes	No	NR
• Do you eat moose, deer, elk or other ungulates harvested from the Peace River area?	93%	5%	2%
• Do you eat small mammals harvested from the Peace River area?	63%	33%	4%
• Do you eat wild birds harvested from the Peace River Area?	73%	23%	4%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

4.3.3 Local and Wild Plants

SFNs are active in growing their own food with the majority of SFNs participants (87%) reporting that they ate vegetables or fruits from their own garden or a community garden, compared to 58% of total BC First Nations. The most frequently eaten foods were potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, berries, greens and tree fruits (UNBC 2011).

Even a higher percentage of participants (98%) reported eating wild berries with Table 4-7 showing the most popular varieties being strawberries, Saskatoon, and blueberries.

Table 4-7: Key Wild Berries consumed by Saulteau FN survey participants, 2009

Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption
Wild strawberry	86%	Blue huckleberry	46%	Gooseberry	12%
Saskatoon berry	86%	Red huckleberry	26%	Crabapple	9%
Blueberries	85%	Cranberry (Alaska, bog)	30%	Blackberry, trailing	3%
Raspberry, wild	78%	Rose Hips	25%	Blackberry, large	4%
Highbush Cranberry	46%	Chokeberry	14%		

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (2011)

Approximately half the SFNs population reported consuming wild plant roots, tree foods, and shoots and greens (Table 4-8). While many of the products were only consumed by a small percentage of SFNs participants in 2009, it is important to note that some of these products, along with others not mentioned, have important medicinal features.

Table 4-8: Key Plant Roots, Shoots and Greens consumed by Saulteau FNs survey participants, 2009

Plants Roots & Shoots		Tree Foods		Greens and Mushrooms	
Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption	Traditional Food	% consumption
Rat root	41%	Birch inner bark	4%	Labrador Tea leaves	15%
Onion	6%	Pine pitch	4%	Stinging nettle leaves	2%
Cow-parsnip shoots	4%	Black poplar buds	4%	Morel	14%
Giant horsetail shoots	2%	Red willow, bark	4%	Pine	5%
Bitterroot	2%	Pine needle	3%	Oyster	2%
Thistle	1%	Poplar inner bark	2%	Chanterelle	2%
Indian potato	1%	Red Willow root	1%	Other mushrooms	5%
Wild Ginger	1%	Birch pitch	1%		

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (2011)

It is likely a larger percentage of SFNs people utilize these products over a period of years because of medicinal needs. This is particularly true within the Peace Moberly Tract, which lies between Moberly Lake and the Peace River and covers an area about 1090 km^2 in size (Government of British Columbia, SFNs, West Moberly First Nation 2006)

The Peace River Area is a source of wild berries, medicinal plants and other plant parts for SFNs members. A quarter, reportedly use the area for mushroom harvesting as well (Table 4-9).

Table 4-9: Saulteau FNs survey participants who consumed plants harvested from the Peace River Area, 2012

Survey Question	Response		
	Yes	No	NR
• Do you eat wild berries gathered from the Peace River Area?	88%	9%	3%
• Do you eat wild mushrooms gathered from the Peace River Area?	25%	71%	4%
• Do you gather medicinal plants from the Peace River Area?	51%	44%	5%
• Do you eat other plant parts (i.e., roots) gathered from the Peace River Area?	49%	45%	6%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

5 INTEREST AREA 2: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

5.1 Key Issues

Community Infrastructure and Services includes housing, health and social services, childcare, education and training services, emergency services, on-reserve services and transportation.

Major issues relate to service availability and quality in the event of SFNs citizens wishing to relocate back to the community to take advantage of new employment opportunities. They include the following:

- Housing options are limited both on-reserve and in nearby Chetwynd.
- Health and social services are also limited, with SFNs members travelling to Chetwynd and Fort St. John for regular and specialized care.
- SFNs daycare on-reserve is at capacity.
- Emergency services (policing, fire and fire rescue services, and ambulance service) are available, but resourcing and staffing challenges limit effectiveness in serving new residents.
- Public transportation services from the reserve are non-existent and options are poor and restrict on-reserve residents from taking up job opportunities.

5.2 Key Indicators

Key indicators for Community Infrastructure and Services are presented in Table 5-1 along with the rationale and key data sources.

Table 5-1: Key Indicators for Community Infrastructure and Services

Key Indicators	Rationale For Selection	Baseline Data Source
Housing - Housing stock on-reserve - Number of households on-reserve - Number of households off-reserve	On-reserve housing may not be able to accommodate new Project workers and their families Off-reserve members living in the region may face housing challenges	SFNs reports and data Statistics Canada Census SFNs community survey
Health and Social Services - Services available on-reserve - Type and number of medical practitioners - Programming available to SFNs members	Increase in demand for services on-reserve Concern with accessing health care in the region	SFNs reports and news letters Interviews with SFNs staff HealthlinkBC Professional Association websites
Childcare, Education and Training Services - Childcare, training delivery organization for SFNs members - Services delivered to SFNs members	Increasing demand for services provided by SFNs can pressure service access and delivery Details on training can indicate if there is opportunity for Project-related training on-reserve.	SFNs information BC Ministry of Education report Interviews with SFNs staff
Emergency Services - Emergency services provided to the SFNs community - Plans and issues with emergency services servicing the SFNs community	Increase Project population would increase demand for emergency services Status of emergency services provided to SFNs community could indicate challenges of increase service demand	Provincial Government reports PRRD data Interviews with emergency service providers
On-reserve Services and Infrastructure - Administrative services - Recreational facilities - Sewer and water infrastructure - Solid waste management - Electrical and telecommunication infrastructure	Increase population could increase demand for community services Status of on-reserve infrastructure could indicate vulnerability of increased pressure on community infrastructure	UNBC food report Interviews with SFNs staff
Transportation - Concerns regarding availability of access to transportation	Increase in traffic volume affect SFNs members Transportation access could affect ability to seek Project work.	SFNs staff Interviews

5.3 Housing

A study in 2007 found that the oil and gas boom was contributing to high housing costs and housing shortages in northeast BC (Palmer & Associates 2007). The study also found low turnover rates for tenants of Aboriginal housing in the region. High heating costs especially in the winter affects rental and occupancy costs. Palmer and Associates Inc. found housing was limited for families and very little was available to elders, single people or youth. Elder housing was identified as a major need.

The dwelling count on-reserve, as defined by Statistics Canada, was 110 in 2011 (Table 5-2). Almost all were occupied by permanent SFNs residents. In comparison, the SFNs Band list indicates 128 households on-reserve, suggesting either an incomplete enumeration by Statistics Canada, or more than one household occupying a single dwelling.

Table 5-2: Dwelling Counts for Saulteau FNs on-reserve and PRRD, 2011

	East Moberly Lake 169, IRI	PRRD
	Total	Total
Total private dwellings	110	25,854
Private dwellings occupied by permanent residents	103	23,196
Population density per square kilometre	10.4	0.5
Land area (square km)	31.13	117,391.38

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA (2012)

The Saulteau FNs community survey looked further at housing issues and availability. A total of 182 responses were received on housing questions. Of this total, 55% of respondents were from on-reserve households, while a further 13% were from off-reserve but on Moberly Lake, and 4% were from within the PRRD. The remaining 28% did not report where their home was located.

Table 5-3 shows select housing indicators based on the 2012 community survey. Most respondents owned their own home, followed by those renting or living in band-owned housing. Interestingly, a significant number of respondents who do not already live on-reserve indicated that they would be interested in relocating to the community if suitable housing were available.

The quality of housing appears to be a concern for the Saulteau community as 44% of respondents indicated their dwellings were in need of major repairs and a further 21% identified the need for minor repairs. Of the housing stock identified by respondents, most dwellings have between 4 and 7 rooms and were built between 1971 and 2000.

Table 5-3: Saulteau FNs survey participant responses to Housing Questions, 2012

Survey Question	Response			
	Owned	Rented	Band-owned	NR
• Is this dwelling:	34%	25%	18%	23%
•	No	Yes	Already on reserve	NR
• If suitable housing was available on-reserve, would you be interested in relocating to the community?	6%	37%	47%	10%
•	No	Yes minor	Yes major	NR
• Is this dwelling in need of any repair?	10%	21%	44%	25%
	2-3 Rooms	4 – 5 rooms	6 – 7 rooms	8+ rooms	NR
• How many rooms in dwelling:	10%	24%	35%	8%	23%
	1 – 2 bdms	3 bdms	4 bdms	5+ bdms	NR
• How many bedrooms in dwelling?	13%	38%	9%	5%	24%
	1960 - 1970	1971 - 1990	1991-2000	2001+	NR
• When was the dwelling originally built?	7%	23%	34%	8%	28%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

5.4 Health and Social Services

5.4.1 Saulteau Community Health and Wellness Services

5.4.1.1 Current Situation

Organization

The SFNs has a Community Wellness Centre that provides culturally appropriate health and wellness services to the community. The health management structure includes the following roles:

- Band Council Health Representative: liaise between local, regional, provincial and federal health departments.

- Health Director: manages day to day services of the health management system.
- Community Health Representative: works in and with the community to identify health risks or issues requiring intervention.
- Wellness Counsellor: promotes healthy lifestyles, alternatives to drug and alcohol, provides education, prevention, one on one group counselling, crisis intervention, and referrals. Programming promoting wellness such as the community garden, art division, and women's group meetings are also coordinated by the wellness coordinator (SFNs 2009).
- Community health and home care nursing (two nurses providing one full-time equivalent of service): provides health advisory and specialized services, and implements disease prevention workshops, provides immunizations, as well as homecare assessments and treatment (SFNs 2012d).

Service Delivery

There are currently several programs being delivered through Health Canada in the community, including:

- Diabetes program, with a focus on education and prevention;
- Prenatal program providing services to pregnant women and focusing on education and having healthy babies;
- Children's Oral Health which provides oral care to children ages 0 to 7 and focuses on prevention of tooth decay;
- Foot Clinic targeted at elders and foot hygiene;
- HIV and AIDs programming and workshops; and,
- Tuberculosis programming.

The community is also visited once or twice monthly (depending on demand) by a physiotherapist who attends to residents who have been referred for specific treatments. A dental therapist visits as part of the children's oral health program. The Saulteau health programming includes annual funding for patient travel and covers members and non-members who have status and have referrals to see a doctor or other health care provider. (Totusek 2012, pers. comm.)

The Saulteau community has access to the Tansi Friendship Society Centre located in Chetwynd and provides services to native and non-native residents in the area. Services include food bank, summer student employment, intervention and prevention

workshops, job bank, youth group, cultural activities, employment search assistance, income tax preparations, and referrals and resource information. Table 5-4 outlines services and sub-organizations of the Tansi Friendship Centre.

Table 5-4: Services and sub-organizations of Tansi Friendship Centre Society

Service	Description
Early Childhood Education	Provides services to children and parents/caregivers to enrich childhood learning and development. Services include daily activities and healthy snacks for children, and developmental techniques in the form of play.
Elders Circles, Literacy	Offers a drop-in and luncheon program for elders. Health care staff are available to do blood pressure checks, weigh-in, blood sugar monitoring and to answer any health questions and provide emotional support.
Family Support Services - Tansi	Provides in-home and in-office parenting courses and information, advocacy, and program referrals. Clients are self-referred or referred by the Ministry of Children and Family Development.
Health Promotion & Prevention	Provide services and programs related to chronic and infectious diseases, a smoke-free society, and education regarding public health issues.
Mental Health and Addictions Counselling and Outreach Services	Offers outpatient mental health and addiction services for individuals and families within the community.
Positive Parenting	Provides parents of small children with an opportunity to connect with peers and learn information about nutrition, child development, and healthy parenting.
Youth Outreach	Provides mediation to youth 12 - 21 years and their families in the Chetwynd region. Topics include parent/teen communication, anger management, family roles and responsibilities.

SOURCE: BRITISH COLUMBIA HEALTHLINKBC (2012)

5.4.1.2 Future Outlook

The Saulteau health services programming is currently transitioning from Health Canada to First Nations Health Authority – this started in 2005 and is on-going. The end result will be health delivery moving from a program based funding approach through Health Canada, to one focused on providing services based on community needs. The key change will be the shift in financial resources to local community health priorities. Saulteau health services staff have also begun working with Northern Health to provide services through a new health accord. (Totusek 2012, pers. comm.)

5.4.2 Regional Medical Services

The closest hospital is the Chetwynd Hospital and Health Centre, a 12-bed facility with seven long-term care beds and five acute beds that has been successful in integrating community health and acute care services in one location. Services include 24/7

emergency services, medical inpatient, palliative, public health nursing, home and community nursing and home support, respiratory therapy and aboriginal liaison. Emergencies of a more serious nature are typically transferred to the regional hospital in Dawson Creek. Chetwynd has four general practitioners, down from five in 2005, although the general practitioners in Chetwynd are accepting new patients (College of Physicians and Surgeons in British Columbia 2011).

Chetwynd has one resident dentist, and many Saulteau members regularly travel to Fort St. John for dental care. In 2011, Fort St. John had nine dentists and Dawson Creek had eight. For specialized dental care there is one dentist specializing in orthodontics and dentofacial orthopaedics in Dawson Creek, while there is an additional specialist who travels from the Lower Mainland to provide oral and maxillofacial surgery. (College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia 2011)

5.5 Childcare, Education and Training Services

5.5.1 Muskoti Learning Centre

5.5.1.1 Current Situation

Organization

The philosophy of the Muskoti Learning Centre is as follows:

"We believe in an education system which is flexible and respects learners' needs. We believe in the responsibility of the learner to choose their education path and to strive toward the fulfillment of their goals. We believe in providing personal attention and assistance in helping learners achieve their goals, and in the delivery of all our programming" (SFNs 2011).

The Head Start Program for children aged 3-5 years is offered to prepare children for kindergarten.

Service Delivery

On reserve, the Muskoti Learning Centre provides education and training services to all ages, including:

- Elementary and secondary school students in kindergarten to grade 12.
- Adult education – offering courses leading to the Adult Dogwood (actual grade 12 completion) or the Graduation Equivalence Diploma (GED).
- Workshops and targeted courses – offered as availability and demand dictate.

- Post-secondary trades and training – a range of work related courses have been offered (i.e., WHMIS, S-100 Fire Suppression). (Muskoti Learning Centre. 2012a)

School-aged children can also attend the nearby Moberly Lake Elementary. The Moberly Lake Elementary School is located on Moberly Lake between the West Moberly First Nations reserve and the SFNs reserve. The enrolment in 2011/12 was 36 students, down from 40 students in 2007/08 but up from 33 in 2010/11. There were 35 aboriginal students in the school in 2011/12 (BC Ministry of Education. 2011). Students are also bussed in to Chetwynd to the following elementary schools: Don Titus Elementary, Little Prairie Elementary, and Windrem Elementary (Norris 2012. pers. comm.).

Following grade 7, SFNs students have the option to be bused to Chetwynd Secondary School 29 kilometres away in Chetwynd or complete their high school grades at the Muskoti Learning Centre. In the 2011 school year there was 99 school age children on-reserve. In addition, 34 SFNs students were attending university programs and courses on either a part-time or full-time basis (Norris 2012, pers. comm.).

Training Activity

The SFNs has assisted a number of Band members to further their education by participating in post-secondary programming, trades training and specialty training courses. Table 5-5 highlights the numbers of SFNs members and the program they completed while receiving funding support between 2001 and 2011.

Table 5-5: Number of SFNs Members By Completed Program, 2001 to 2011

Program	Number	Program	Number
Applied Business Technology	7	Meat Cutting	1
Bachelor of Science	2	Master Business Administration	1
Business Administration	1	Office Programming	2
Engineering	1	Social Services Worker Diploma	3
Esthetics	1	Seismic Field Operations	1
Forest Technician	2	Welding Tickets	2
Total Students			**25**

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012E)

Twenty-five members have received degrees, certificates or otherwise completed training programs training programs while on funding support over the past ten years. In addition, several SFNs SFNs members have obtained trade tickets, specific courses, training or programs with support or support or partial support from the Band. These courses and programs are outlined in

Table 5-6 below.

Training remains an important objective for many Saulteau members with 18 of 240 participants or 8% in the Saulteau FNs community survey stating they enrolled in a training program in 2012. Most were taking programs within the region, with Northern Lights College being the most popular institution to be studying at, although two individuals were taking programming from institutions in Alberta. When respondents were asked if there was a training program or course that they would like to take over the next twelve months, 118 or 49% said yes there was. These respondents identified a variety of courses with the more popular responses including:

- Safety and first aid tickets;
- Environmental services;
- Heavy duty equipment operator;
- Commercial licenses and air brakes;
- Medical office assistant and administration;
- Hairdressing and esthetics;
- Course specific to forestry and mining (i.e., faller ticket); and,
- Welding and pipefitting. (SFNs 2012c)

Table 5-6: Number of SFNs Members By Course, Training and Program, 2001 to 2011

Program	Number	Program	Number
4th class power engineering	2	Fashion and Merchandising	1
Adult Basic Education	1	Grad Studies/University Transfer	15
Aboriginal Health	1	Geographic Information System	1
Applied Business Technology	3	Heavy Equipment Operator	1
Accounting	1	Nursing Programs	4
Advanced Business mgmt. Management Program	2	Hotel and Resort Mgmt	1
Arts program/social work	1	Human Service Worker Program	1
Audio engineering music production	1	Indigenous Fine arts	1
Automotive Service Technician	1	Make-up artistry	1
B Arts/ BSc/ BA Commerce	13	Multimedia and Web dev.	1
Bachelors in Social Work Social Services Workers Diploma	5	Natural Resources Technology	1
Business Office Specialist	1	Oil & Gas Processor level 1 & 2 Oil & Gas Operator/Accounting	3
Camp Cook	1	Political Dev & Leadership	1
Carpentry & apprentice CSTS Construction safety officer program	3	Medical Intuition Medical Terminology Medical transcriptionist	3
Business Mgt/ Business Admin	4	Park & Rec	1
Computer network electronics technology/Computers	2	Power Engineering 3rd class	3
Commercial Floristry	1	High School level Courses/College Prep Programming	3
Criminology	1	RCMP Prep	1
Culinary Arts Program	1	Recording Arts Canada/ Recording Sound and Design	2
Digital filmmaking	2	Travel and Tourism	1
Electrical apprenticeship	1	Welding Level C	1
Esthetics; Hairdressing	3	Workshops	1
Total Students			**99**

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012E)

Daycare

The availability of adequate daycare space was addressed in the 2012 SFNs Community Survey. While most respondents indicated that the question did not apply to them, those that did need daycare faced challenges. A total of 31 respondents or 80% of respondents that required daycare said they could not find it, while eight or 20% of

respondents said they had adequate daycare. Nineteen (58%) of respondents indicated that they paid for daycare, while 14 that used daycare mentioned that they did not pay for services.

5.5.1.2 Future Outlook

The SFNs are experiencing a growing number of applicants applying for post-secondary training assistance. Changes that have come with Bill C-31 may translate into greater demand from new SFNs members moving forward. The community is looking at revamping post-secondary policy to better manage the money they have to handle the increasing demand (Norris 2012, pers. comm.). Based on the SFNs Community Survey results, it also looks like many members are interested in taking courses that will help them in their career pursuits in the future.

5.6 Emergency Services

5.6.1 Police Services

5.6.1.1 Current Situation

Police services are provided by the RCMP provincial detachment based in nearby Chetwynd. The Chetwynd detachment has 12 officers, plus one officer from South Traffic Division who reports to Fort St. John (Tremblay 2012, pers. comm.). There are two public employees who provide support services to the detachment. The 12 officers service a population in the Chetwynd area of approximately 5,590 including the SFNs community. The case load per officer in 2010 for the Chetwynd detachment was 88, which is higher than the case load average of 78 per officer for all police detachments in the PRRD. (BC Ministry of Public Safety 2012)

Table 5-7 outlines the crime rate statistics for Chetwynd in 2010 by type of crime and compares these rates with the PRRD and provincial averages.

Table 5-7: Crime Rate Statistics By Jurisdiction in 2010

Policing Jurisdiction	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Other Crime	Total Criminal Code Offen.
Chetwynd Provincial	27.0	64.9	64.9	156.8
Total Peace River Regional District	24.8	49.0	37.5	111.3
Total British Columbia	15.6	51.1	17.3	84.0

SOURCE: BC MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY (2012)

NOTE:

Crime rates are expressed in terms of number of offences per 1,000 residents.

The Chetwynd area experienced a higher rate of violent crime, property crime and total criminal code offences per capita in 2010 than is observed in the PRRD or the province.

5.6.1.1 Future Outlook

The priorities in the Chetwynd detachment's Annual Performance Plan include continuing focus on drug trafficking, traffic enforcement and community involvement. The detachment has one First Nation Liaison officer who is working in the SFNs and West Moberly First Nations communities on maintaining a police presence and participating in criminal code offence investigations. Meetings with band councils reflect an on-going concern around drug related issues. (Tremblay 2012, pers. comm.)

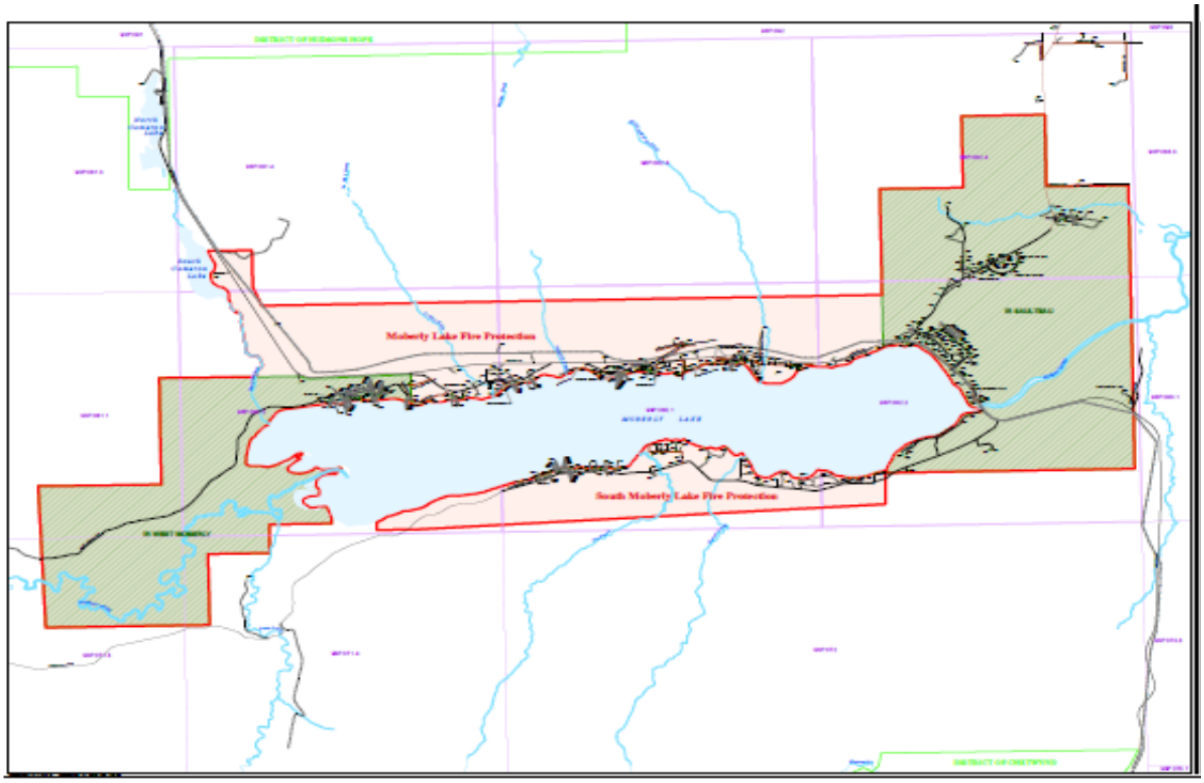
5.6.2 Fire Services

5.6.2.1 Current Situation

The Moberly Lake Fire Department is a registered non-profit society and serves the Moberly Lake area. The Moberly Lake Fire Protection area (Figure 5-1) includes fire protection to the SFNs living on-reserve and off-reserve around Moberly Lake (PRRD. 2012a). The funding arrangement is based on approximately one-third shares from the West Moberly Lake First Nations, SFNs, and the residents living in the Moberly Lake Fire Protection area in the Peace River Regional District. In 2010, the operating expenditures for the fire service was $59,570 with additional expenditures on capital items (PRRD. 2011).

The fire station located on the north shore of Moberly Lake is approximately four kilometres from the Saulteau administrative office with all of the reserve falling within the eight kilometre service area required to receive the maximum deduction for fire insurance purposes (Henry 2012, per. comm.).

Figure 5-1: Moberly Lake Fire Protection Area



SOURCE: PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT (2012C)

The department consists of approximately eight active volunteer fire fighters with approximately two being from the SFNs.[1] The department is currently without a fire chief. The department operates three fire trucks including:

- Truck 1, a 2000 International pumper/tender 4X4 truck that can carry five fire fighters and is built by Hub. The truck is equipped with a 1,000 gallon tank and can pump 1050 gallons per minute (gpm). It is also equipped to discharge foam and is equipped to fight structural fires.
- Truck 2, a 2010 International tender fire truck specially built by Fort Garry that can carry three firefighters and has a hub pumper that carries 1,700 gallons of water and can pump at 450 gpm. The truck is used as a support truck for water and equipment and is set up mainly to fight grass and interface fires.

[1] Department actually has 15 volunteer members signed up but only 8 members regularly attend weekly practices.

- Truck 3, a 2010 International 4X4 fire truck was specially built by Fort Garry and can carry 750 gallons and pump water at 1050 gpm. It also has a calf system that can discharge compressed air/foam. The truck can carry a crew of five and is a structural firefighting truck.

The two new trucks specially built for Moberly Lake are designed for fighting fires in extremely cold weather and have the capability to be used for structural and brush fire fighting situations (Henry 2012, pers. comm.).

As seen in Table 5-8, the Moberly Lake Fire Department has experienced between nine and 50 calls annually over the past seven year period and represents between 1% and 7% of all 911 fire calls in the South Peace Fire area.

Table 5-8: Moberly Lake 911 Fire Calls and Share of Dawson Creek Fire Dispatch (2004 to 2011)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
19	18	50	21	18	20	13	9
1%	3%	7%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%

SOURCE: PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT (2012B)

5.6.2.1 Future Outlook

The Moberly Lake Fire Department is currently without a fire chief (August 2012) and needs to increase the number of active volunteer firefighting members. There have been discussions around succession planning and recruiting is on-going to increase the number of active volunteer fire fighters in the department. The idea of hiring a regional fire chief to take on administrative and preventative activities is being considered in the Peace River Regional District to help the department and other rural departments meet reporting requirements and proactively prepare rural communities for prevention. (Henry 2012, pers. comm.)

5.6.3 Ambulance Services

5.6.3.1 Current Situation

The SFNs community at Moberly Lake is serviced from the BC Ambulance Service out of Chetwynd. In Chetwynd, BC Ambulance has a Unit Chief, 13 part-time paramedics and two ambulances that provide coverage for a service area that includes about half way to neighbouring communities of Hudson's Hope, Tumbler Ridge, Dawson Creek and Mackenzie. The Chetwynd ambulance service typically responds to between 600 and 700 calls per year (Hendley 2012, pers. comm.). Ambulance service from surrounding areas is used to backfill ambulance service in Chetwynd when the need

arises and, conversely, Chetwynd crews will work in other areas in the PPRD as required. (McCartney 2012, pers. comm.)

5.6.3.2 Future Outlook

The BC Ambulance service is continually recruiting new paramedics to augment their staffing complement (Hendley 2012, pers. comm.). There is constant turnover of paramedics as many seek and find work in the oil and gas sector.

5.7 On-reserve Services and Infrastructure

5.7.1 Local Administrative and Recreation Facilities

5.7.1.1 Current Situation

Administrative Services

The Band administrative office is located on-reserve. Several departments are co-located in the office, including administration, housing, public workers, finance, and land management. The building includes a meeting room and office space for Chief and council. The administration building was formerly a school and includes a gymnasium that is used for a variety of purposes including community meetings and workshops.

A new office consisting of modular trailers is being constructed to house Chief and Council, administration, health and lands staff and is expected to be completed in 2013. The existing office will be the new location for the Muskoti Learning Centre (Publicover 2012, pers. comm.)

Recreation Facilities

The community has a gym and weight room in the existing administrative building that is available to the community. The community also has a ball diamond, and hosts Pow Wows and events at the Pemmican Grounds. There is also a band hall used for a variety of community activities such as the elder lunches.

In nearby Chetwynd there is the regional sports centre that offers a variety of sport venues including ice rink, curling and indoor swimming pool that is used by the regional population.

5.7.2 Sewer, Water and Solid Waste Services and Infrastructure

5.7.2.1 Current Situation

Sewer Infrastructure

For the Saulteau community, all households on-reserve are on individual septic tanks and fields (Glover 2012, pers. Comm.).

Drinking Water System

Residents on the East Moberly Lake Reserve (IR 169) have access to potable water through the community water infrastructure. This water is sourced from the community wells (groundwater) and water reservoir. There are two above ground metal storage tanks associated with this system. One tank has a capacity of 202,000 litres while the other has capacity of 330,000 litres. This system is serviced by a trained (certified) water treatment plant operator with the water system providing water to most of the on-reserve population. A local creek is a secondary water source for some community members. (UNBC 2011)

Approximately 10 households are not part of the water distribution system and get their drinking water from shallow wells. The water distribution system does not have a water treatment plant located on-reserve, and the well water is not filtered or treated with any chemicals. However, plans are in place that would see a chlorination system put in place over the next year or so. The pipes of the distribution system are made of PVC. In 2011, there were boil water advisories that were associated with the regional flooding that took place. Other than that, there have been no boil water alerts or water shortages reported for those households drawing water from the community system. (Glover 2012, pers. comm.) However, the households that get their drinking water from shallow wells are on a continuous precautionary water boil advisory (UNBC 2011).

Solid Waste

The SFNs community provides solid waste collection services for households and businesses on-reserve. The Saulteau have an agreement with the Peace River Regional District for solid waste disposal and all residential solid waste is trucked to the nearby Regional District waste collection site (Glover 2012, pers. comm.).

5.7.3 Electrical and Telecommunication Infrastructure

5.7.3.1 Current Situation

Electricity

The community has access to electrical services provided by BC Hydro. The reserve has one phase (electrical outlets of 120 volts) throughout the reserve with three phase power located at the pump house (Glover 2013, pers. comm.).

Telecommunication

Telus is the primary telephone provider to the community with phone service being provided by land lines. There is no telephone cell service available on-reserve or in the area around Moberly Lake. High speed internet service is available for the Band administration, Muskoti Learning Centre and Health and social service centre. However, households on-reserve continue to have access to dial up internet only.

5.7.3.2 Future Outlook

Expanding and upgrading telecommunication service is desired in the community so households on-reserve gain access to high speed internet and telephone cell services.

5.8 Transportation

5.8.1 Road Infrastructure and Transportation Services

5.8.1.1 Current Situation

Road Infrastructure

The SFNs community is located on the northeastern shore of Moberly Lake and is adjacent to Highway 29. Boucher Lake Road runs north in the community and is paved for approximately three kilometres, providing direct access to administrative offices.

Transportation Services

There is a bus that operates two days a week between the Saulteau community and Chetwynd, taking community members to medical appointments. The bus leaves at 9 am for Chetwynd on Tuesdays and Thursdays and returns at noon (Totusek 2012, pers. comm.)

However, transportation challenges remain for Saulteau community members as illustrated in Table 5-9 where many adults in the community do not have a valid driver's

licence and 21% identify that they have had challenges getting to a job site in the last 12 months.

Table 5-9: Saulteau FNs survey participant responses to Transportation Questions, 2012

Survey Question	Response		
	Yes	No	NR
• Do you have a valid driver's license?	60%	35%	5%
• Have you faced challenges in getting to and from a job site in the last 12 months?	21%	68%	11%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

While most had no issues in getting to work over the past twelve months, the 21% that did have challenges identified several common issues including:

- No vehicle or transportation (25 responses);
- No driver's licence (6 responses)
- No drivers (3 responses)

There appears to be support for a daily transportation between Moberly Lake and Chetwynd, with 173 of 240 or 72% of respondents saying they would use the service. The respondents also indicated that they would use the service to:

- Get to work (141 respondents 59%);
- To access health care services (17 respondents or 7%); and,
- To access shopping and other (6 respondents or 6%). (SFNs 2012c)

5.8.1.2 Future Outlook

Overall, there is a desire to gain better transportation options to the nearby community of Chetwynd, and discussions in the community suggest there is a growing number of young people in the community who do not have their driver's license.

6 INTEREST AREA 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

6.1 Key Issues

There is a significant level of regional development activity underway in Northeast BC, with numerous energy, forestry, mining, and oil and gas either planned or in development. Agriculture and tourism continue to make an important contribution to the region's economy. For the SFNs, each sector contributes to the economic well-being of the community through employment and business opportunities. Key economic issues are as follows:

- Access to employment opportunities in all sectors.
- Training and skill development opportunities.
- Access to contracting and procurement opportunities in all sectors.

6.2 Key Indicators

Key indicators for economic activities are presented in Table 6-1 along with the rationale and key data sources.

Table 6-1: Key Indicators for Economic Activities

Key Indicators	Rationale For Selection	Baseline Data Source
Labour force - Work activity - Industry - Employer - Travel patterns - Level and source of income	Employment and employment income are a major source of wealth for the community.	SFNs Community Survey
Business Development - Band owned businesses - Independent contractors	SFNs economy is linked to the existing basic sector business activities in the region.	Environmental Assessments SFNs business information Interviews with business operators/owners

6.3 Baseline Conditions

6.3.1 Labor Force and Incomes

6.3.1.1 Labour Force Characteristics

Basic labour force characteristics of survey respondents are shown in Table 6-2. Thirty-four percent of respondents worked sometime in May 2012, while 53% did not work. The average number of hours worked in May was 126 hours for the month. The hours worked by individuals ranged from a low of two to a high of 360.

Of those who did not work in May, 2012, many were either retirees or homemakers who were not participating in the labour force. Thirteen percent were either on vacation, ill, temporarily laid off, or had arranged to work in the next four weeks.

Table 6-2: Saulteau FNs survey participant responses to Employment Questions, 2012

Survey Question	Response			
	Number Worked	Number Not Worked	NR	Average Hours Worked
• In the Month of May 2012, how many hours did this person spend working for pay or in self-employment?	34%	53%	13%	126

	No	Yes	NR
• In the month of May 2012, was this person on temporary lay-off or absent from work or business or made arrangements to start work in the next 4 weeks?	56%	13%	31%
	No	Yes	NR
• Did this person look for paid work during the month of May?	25%	12%	63%
	No	Yes	NR
• Could this person have started a job in May had one been available?	55%`	20%	25%

	In 2012	In 2011	Before 2011	Never	NR
• When was the last work for pay or in self-employment, even for a few days?	34%	12%	23%	3%	29%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

Another 12% of respondents were actively looking for work, mainly for full-time employment, while 20% could have taken a job if it had been available. Finally, a third of respondents who had not worked in May had worked in the first four months of the year, whereas another third had not worked since 2011 or before.

The resource industry and public services are important employers for SFN members, as noted in Table 6-3. The three primary industries of logging, mining, oil and gas represents 22% of all jobs identified by survey respondents. If construction and manufacturing are considered then this proportion would be much higher.

Education, health and government services are also important, collectively employing 14% of respondents.

Table 6-3: Business, industry or service employed in, 2012

	Response
1 Logging	4%
2 Mining	10%
3 Oil and Gas	8%
4 Farming	1%
5 Education	3%
6 Health	3%
7 Government	8%
8 Retail	5%
9 Other	31%
NR	27%
Total	100%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable

Major employers are noted in Table 6-4. The coal industry is represented by Cardero Coal and Walter Energy, which employ eleven and nine survey respondents, respectively. SFNs was the biggest employer, with 28 respondents, or 12% of the total.

Table 6-4: Major Employers

	Response
4 Evergreen	4%
Cardero Coal	5%
Crowfeathers	3%
Deep Basin Energy	1%
NENAN	2%
North American Construction Group	1%
Saulteau First Nations	12%
Walter Energy	4%
Other	36%
NR	32%
Total	100%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable

The survey also asked respondents how far they travel to their regular place of work and the travel time. The results are presented in Table 6-5. Approximately one quarter work less than five kilometres away, while 14% travel between six and 30 kilometres, and 29% more than 30 kilometres. Almost half of respondents went to work and returned home daily, with 21% regularly away, the majority of these respondents being in camps.

Table 6-5: Travel distance and time to work, 2012

Survey Question	Response			
	Less than 5 Km	6-30 Km	Greater than 30 Km	NR
• How far must you travel to work?	26%	14%	29%	31%
	No, return home daily	Yes, regular work away	Yes, work in camp	NR
• Does your work typically involve travel away from home for periods of time?	47%	9%	13%	31%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

6.3.1.2 Personal Income Characteristics

Approximately half of survey respondents reported earned incomes of less than $15,000 annually. These respondents were also less likely to be active labour force participants, so the opportunities for earned income would be limited.

Table 6-6: Saulteau FNs survey participant responses to Total Earned Income , 2011

Survey Question	Response
• What was the total income earned in 2011?	
- Less than $5,000	14%
- $5,000-$10,000	20%
- $10,000-$15,000	16%
- $15,000-$20,000	4%
- $20,000-$25,000	5%
- $25,000-$30,000	4%
- $30,000-$40,000	8%
- $40,000-$50,000	3%
- $50,000-$60,000	10%
- Over $60,000	7%
- Not applicable or missing	9%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

The breakdown of personal income by source is presented in Table 6-7. Close to half of respondents reported wage and other employment income as their main source. Non-employment sources of income included social assistance, retirement income, training allowances and self-employment.

Table 6-7: Saulteau FNs survey participant responses to Source of Income , 2011

Survey Question	Response
• What was the main source of personal income in 2011?	
- Wage/Employment Income	45%
- Self-Employment Income	3%
- Pension/Senior Benefits Income	12%
- Social Assistance	16%
- Training Allowance	3%
- Investment Income	0%
- Other	8%
- Not applicable or missing	13%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

6.3.2 Business Development

Hunting and trapping remain a part of the economy for many Saulteau as they rely on traditional practices for food security and household income. Agriculture and food, forestry, minerals, and tourism are sources of direct employment and contracts for SFNs members. The oil and gas sector also generates employment through archaeological assessments as well as operational contracts.

Resource revenue sharing agreements signed with resource developers in the region provide income to the community.

6.3.2.1 Band Own Businesses

4 Evergreen Resources Inc. (4EG), established in 2005, is a growing resource development front end company providing services to the construction, transportation, mining, energy and forestry sectors. It provides heavy equipment, seismic hand-cut crews, labourers, and mulchers and is involved in road and lease building, right of way clearing, bridge building, logging, industrial first aid and other related industrial activities. (Industry Canada 2012)

The company employs 60 workers year-round and is planning for further expansion as the opportunities become available. The company also hires other regional and local companies on a subcontracting basis for specific projects. Looking ahead, the company

would have capacity to work on additional energy projects. (Paquette. 2012. pers. comm.)

6.3.2.2 Joint Ventures and Partnerships

Saulteau First Nations are involved in a number of joint ventures and partnerships with other First Nations and non-Aboriginal companies.

Three Nations Ventures. This company is a partnership between the Saulteau, Blueberry River, and West Moberly First Nations which originated through a joint venture with Tembec in 2002. Three Nations Ventures contracted with Tembec including log yard management at their Chetwynd mill site. It also included operation of the scaling and smelting activities at the mill site. In addition, Three Nations performed refuse hauling and maintained 28 kilometres of road associated with Tembec's woodland operations. The company owns several pieces of heavy machinery for the forest industry (Brunet 2004). In 2012, employment stood at approximately 12 workers with most of this associated with the log yard operations (Aird 2012, pers. comm.). However, Tembec announced the indefinite closure of this operation effective September 2012 (Tembec 2013).

Six Nations Ventures. In 2006 Peace Valley OSB opened a state-of-the-art oriented strand board plant in Fort St. John.[2] As part of this new operation, Six Nations Ventures was formed as a joint-venture between six Treaty 8 communities that are signatories to a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Peace Valley OSB. Six Nations Ventures has an agreement with Peace Valley OSB to manage yard operations at the mill in Fort St. John (Peace Valley OSB. 2006). Six Nations Ventures also operates two logging trucks that haul for Peace Valley OSB. In 2012, employment with Six Nations Ventures was ten workers with yard employees working year-round, while log hauling employment being more seasonal (Leahy 2012, pers. comm.).

Twin Sisters Native Plants Nursery. Formally announced in November 2011, Twin Sisters Native Plants Nursery is the Saulteau First Nations' newest business venture and is a three-way partnership with West Moberly First Nations and Walter Energy. Walter Energy is a metallurgical coal producer for the global steel industry with three mines in northeast British Columbia. Located between the two First Nation partners, the nursery will cultivate native plants initially for use in mine site reclamation at Walter Energy and Western Coals mine sites. (Coffee Talk Express 2012)

[2] Peace Valley OSB is a joint venture between Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and Louisiana-Pacific Corporation. In November 2012, CANFOR announced its intention to sell its portion to Louisiana-Pacific.

In the longer term, the goal is to expand to service the reclamation needs of wind energy, hydro, oil and gas, and forestry sectors as well. Twin Sisters has established two greenhouses, an office and a warehouse facility and is focused on seed collection of native plants including shrubs, trees and grasses. Research continues to determine which native plants are best suited for specific sites. Once fully operational the company will directly employ five workers full-time. During peak operations such as seed collection, sowing and plant distribution to clients, employment will peak periodically at approximately 15 workers. This venture will create opportunity for additional First Nation business ventures in planting and on-site monitoring. (Keefer 2012, pers. comm.)

Little Prairie Community Forest. The Little Prairie Community Forest is a joint venture between the District of Chetwynd, Saulteau First Nations and West Moberly First Nations. The community forest, which is about 13,884 hectares in size, is situated between Chetwynd and Moberly Lake. The community forests agreement has a 25 year term and grants the right to harvest 20,000 cubic metres per year (MFLNRO 2011). The stated goal is to "manage a sustainable harvesting level while maintaining all known biophysical, environmental, socioeconomic, and culturally significant values throughout the Little Prairie Community Forest" (Northern Development Initiative Trust. 2011).

6.3.2.3 Saulteau First Nations Independent Contractors

There are at least 12 SFNs independent contractors providing services mainly to the forestry, oil and gas and mining industries in the Northeast. First aid, inspections, pipeline repairs, silviculture, water hauling, slashing and burning, site preparation, line cutting, pilot car and general labour services are all available.

Paul Paquette and Sons Contracting began its business in residential water and sewer services approximately 20 years ago. The company has diversified to now offer services to the alternative energy, forestry, mining, oil and gas sectors. The company operates several pieces of heavy equipment and is primarily involved in right of way clearing and grubbing (BC Achievement Foundation 2012). In 2012 employment was 12 workers, down from a historical high of 30 workers. Currently the company has capacity to take on new contract work and projects (Powell 2012, pers. comm.).

Deep Basin Energy Services is involved in cleaning, facility construction, and pipeline repairs and is based at Moberly Lake.

Golden Eagle Enterprises Ltd operates heavy equipment including two excavators, two Forestry Mulchers, and a skid steer. The company undertakes a variety of land base work including pipeline right of way clearing and seismic line clearing, and silviculture work. The company also is involved in general clean-up and provides labour

and equipment for area industrial activities. Overall the company employs between eight and ten workers on a seasonal basis. (Garbitt. 2012. pers. comm.)

Moberly Lake Water Hauling Services was founded in 2004 and is located on Highway 29 alongside of Moberly Lake. The company provides service to the Northeast BC oil and gas sector and the local coal mining industry. It services include rig water hauling, dust suppression, fire suppression, lease preparation, road freezing, and spray bar work. (Women's Enterprise Centre 2006)

Little Prairie Contracting is located at Moberly Lake and specializes in oil and gas land clearing, seismic line clearing, road and pipeline right of way clearing and provides prep lease pads and general labor.

Razor Resources Corporation operates heavy equipment and works in the oil and gas, forestry, and mining sectors. The company is primarily involved in seismic line cutting, mulching and pilot car services. Much of the work Razor Resources undertakes is seasonal, with employment varying depending on projects and season.

Reuben Walker LTD. was started in 2006 and provides first aid and mobile treatment centres for activities in the Peace River region (Hotfrog 2012).

7 INTEREST AREA 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH

7.1 Key Issues

In this profile, health is measured according to Cultural Vitality and overall Health Conditions.

SFNs members have the right to use their traditional territory for cultural and traditional activities, as well as to meet cultural, social and economic interests. Traditional foods are an important component of SFNs diet and are intrinsic to their cultural identity. SFNs members have expressed concern that major resource developments continue to negatively impact their ability to use the land and resources on traditional territory for subsistence purposes. (Publicover 2013, pers. comm.)

Issues for Health Conditions for SFNs include public health services and safety, and how these are changing with regional population growth and the influx of outside workers who are working on major developments (Publicover 2013, pers. comm.).

Changes in the environment are increasing noise pollution, altering the landscape and increasing the risks associated with the consumption of traditional foods. An increasing number of SFNs members are leaving the community to work on major projects, which creates negative social effects and health conditions.

7.2 Key Indicators

Key indicators for Cultural Vitality and Health Conditions are presented in Table 7-1 along with the rationale and key data sources.

Table 7-1: Key Indicators for Cultural Vitality and Health Conditions

Key Indicators	Rationale For Selection	Baseline Data Source
Cultural Vitality: - Cultural and spiritual use of traditional territory - Importance of traditional resources and lands - Fluency of Cree language	Change to the traditional lands and resources would affect cultural vitality	SFNs Needs Assessment report Muskoti Learning Centre Language report
Health Conditions: - Physical and social health conditions - Health risk issues - Individual's access to health services	Changes to the land and social structure of the area could impact existing health conditions of individuals. Change to health care access may affect the health of individual SFNs members	SFNs Needs Assessment report SFNs community survey

7.3 Cultural Vitality

7.3.1 Culture

The Saulteau name originates from the French term "saulteurs," referring to "people of the rapids" (Asikinack in Finavera Wind Energy 2011). The Saulteau First Nations membership originated in Manitoba. Between 1888-1908, the Saulteau people arrived at Moberly Lake, where they settled and intermarried with the Nēhiyawēwin (Cree) and Dunne-za (Beaver) who were already living in the area (First People's Language Map of BC 2012, Government of British Columbia, Saulteau First Nations, West Moberly First Nations 2006, Napoleon 2005).

In 2002, a survey of 84 SFNs members indicated that 29% of respondents had traditional knowledge. age was an important factor 79% of elders said they had traditional knowledge, while only 16% of all remaining respondents said that they had traditional knowledge. Of the respondents who did not have traditional knowledge, approximately 60% wanted to take language classes while 40% were interested in classes on their culture. (SFNs 2002)Language

SFNs peoples originally comprised Anishnaubemowin (Saulteau) and Nēhiyawēwin (Cree) speakers. Members of the Saulteau First Nations speak Dunne-za,

Anishnaubemowin (Saulteau), and Nēhiyawēwin (Cree) (Muskoti Learning Centre 2012b).

The Muskoti Learning Centre has compiled statistics for community language fluency on-reserve only. In 2010, there were 68 residents on the Moberly Lake reserve that spoke and understood Cree fluently. Of this number, 43 were over the age of 55 years, with 11 people between the age of 25 and 44 and an additional 14 people between the ages of 45 and 54 years. A further 44 people could somewhat understand or speak Cree with over half of these over the age of 55 years of age. (Muskoti Learning Centre 2012b)

There is no cultural curriculum, although elders participate in cultural training as much as possible. The community did have a program that was focused on traditional life; however, this is not currently in place as these courses are typically proposal driven and funding is not always available.

7.4 Health Conditions

The question of physical and mental health was posed to Band members in 2002 with 58 responding. Of the total respondents, 41% self-identified themselves as being healthy, while 39% identified that they were unhealthy, and the remainder mentioned their health was improving. (SFNs 2002)

In the 2012 SFNs Community Survey the focus was on access to health services and health care professionals. As illustrated in

Table 7-2, of the 240 respondents, most had their own family doctor while a majority did not have their own dentist.

Table 7-2: Saulteau FNs survey participants Access to Health Professionals, 2012

Survey Question	Response		
	Yes	No	NR
• Do you have a family doctor?	75%	23%	7%
• Have you seen a family doctor in the last 12 months?	72%	16%	12%
• Do you have a family dentist?	38%	57%	5%
• Have you visited a dentist in the past 12 months?	36%	42%	22%
• Have you need to see other health care professionals in the past 12 months?	41%	49%	10%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

Seventy-one percent of respondents said they had a seen a family doctor in the past twelve months. Of respondents who had seen a family doctor, the wait times varied, and included:[3]

- Less than one week - 22%:
- One to two weeks - 8%;
- Two to four weeks – 38%;
- More than four weeks – 6%; and,
- Those that did not respond to the question with a wait time 27%

Over 40% of respondents needed to visit another health professional in the last twelve months. The most common response was optometrist but included other specialists such as physiotherapist, gynecologist, and otolaryngologist.

As seen in Table 7-3, two-thirds of SFNs Community Survey respondents indicated they would be interested in accessing traditional healers if funding was available. Over half indicated that in the past twelve months that if on-reserve health and social services had been available they or their families would have used the service. There was also strong interest in accessing health professionals if they provided the service in the community. The most common response was for access to family doctors and dentists on-reserve.

Table 7-3: Saulteau FNs survey participants Interest in Access Other Health Services, 2012

Survey Question		Response		
		Yes	No	NR
• If funding was available, would you prefer to access a traditional healer for specific health needs?		75%	14%	11%
• In past 12 months, are there health and social services you or your family would have used if they were available in the community?		56%	32%	12%
	No, don't live on reserve	**Yes**	**No**	**NR**
• In the past 12 months, are there health professionals that you or your family would have used if they provided service in the community?	5%	75%	10%	10%

SOURCE: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS (2012C)

NOTE:

NR refers to no response or missing data or not applicable.

[3] Wait times were defined from the date they made the appointment until the date they had their visit.

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SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

COMMUNITY BASELINE AMENDMENT REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Consideration of New Information

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) presented Aboriginal issues, interests, concerns and baseline information received prior to the finalization of the EIS including information submitted by Saulteau First Nations. The information was presented in the relevant EIS valued component (VC) sections and in Volume 1 Appendix H: Aboriginal Issues, Concerns, and Interests Tracking Table in accordance with the EIS Guidelines.

Saulteau First Nations prepared the "Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile" (SFN Community Baseline Profile) for consideration in the Site C Clean Energy Project (the Project) environmental assessment. The report was submitted to BC Hydro on February 5, 2013, after BC Hydro had submitted the EIS to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.

Because the report was received later than anticipated, a placeholder was included in EIS Volume 3 Appendix B Part 6 stating that, "the Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Report and EIS Integration Summary Table will be submitted at a later date in the environmental assessment process. The information received from the report will be reviewed against applicable sections of the Environmental Impact Statement and additional information will be provided as needed."

The SFN Community Baseline Profile is presented in its entirety in the Aboriginal Group Amendment Report: Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile Amendment Report.

BC Hydro prepared the following two documents as part of the review and consideration of the SFN Community Baseline Profile:

- Saulteau First Nations EIS Integration Summary Amendment Table (SFN EIS Integration Table) which presents a table which cross-references the SFN Community Baseline Profile information with baseline information categories and the related section of the EIS, and,
- Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile EIS Integration Amendment Report (SFN EIS Integration Report) which presents new key issues and concerns or new baseline information by VC

The SFN EIS Integration Table and the SFN Community Baseline Profile were provided to the Technical Leads for all Project valued components (VCs) for review and consideration. Issues and concerns presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile that were also raised during the pre-Application phase are addressed in the EIS (January 25, 2013) and are not repeated in this report. New issues and concerns or new baseline information identified in the SFN Community Baseline Profile that was not raised during the pre-Application phase is presented in this report by VC. VCs for which new baseline information was identified were carried through the VC effects assessment in accordance with the EIS Guidelines and the methodology described in EIS (Volume 2 Assessment Methodology and Environmental Effects Assessment Section 10 Environmental Assessment Methodology) to determine if changes were required to the results described in the EIS VC sections.

For additional information on BC Hydro's approach to integrating First Nations information into the EIS, see EIS Volume 3 Economic and Land and Resource Use Effects Assessment Appendix B First Nations Community Baseline Reports Part 1 Approach to Gathering and Integrating Community Baseline Information.

1.2 Summary of Results

The consideration of the SFN Community Baseline Profile resulted in the following updates to the information provided in the EIS. Sections not listed did not include new information or changes.

- New key issues or concerns were identified for the following VCs:
    - 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities
    - 14 Wildlife Resources
    - 17 Labour Market
    - 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes
    - 20 Agriculture
    - 29 Housing
    - 30 Community Infrastructure and Services
    - 33 Human Health
- New baseline information was identified for the following VCs:
    - 12 Fish and Fish Habitat
    - 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities
    - 17 Labour Market
    - 18 Regional Economic Development
    - 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes
    - 21 Forestry
    - 22 Oil, Gas and Energy
    - 23 Minerals and Aggregates
    - 28 Population and Demographics
    - 29 Housing
    - 30 Community Infrastructure and Services
    - 31 Transportation
    - 33 Human Health
- No updates were required to the effects assessment, mitigation, residual or cumulative effects as described in the EIS for any VC.

2. CONSIDERATION OF NEW INFORMATION BY VC

The VCs are presented below using EIS section order and numbering for consistency. Each VC section identifies any new issues and concerns or new baseline information identified in the BRFN Community Baseline Profile for that section. Each section also identifies if changes are required to the results of the assessment as described in the EIS based on the new information if any, provided for the VC.

12. FISH AND FISH HABITAT

12.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the fish and fish habitat VC.

12.2 Baseline Conditions

Information provided in the Saulteau First Nations Traditional Land Use Study (TLUS) was summarized in Table 12.6 of EIS section 12.3. The SFN Community Baseline Profile describes additional information about fishing locations that was not contained in Table 12.6 in the EIS. The SFN Community Baseline Profile describes the Peace, Moberly and Halfway rivers as areas where Saulteau catch fish (Table 4-4) which was not identified in the TLUS. The fish species listed in Table 4-4 have already been accounted for in the fish and fish habitat baseline conditions EIS section 12.3.

12.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The baseline conditions described above do not relate to any of the key aspects identified in EIS section 12.3 for the fish and fish habitat VC. Consequently, the information does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in adverse effects described in EIS sections 12.4 and 12.5; or

the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 12.5.

The baseline information regarding fishing locations identified above (Section 12.2) pertains to the current use of lands and resources for traditional resources VC. It is presented in Section 19.3 of this report and was taken into account in EIS Section 19.4 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.

12.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects section for the fish and fish habitat VC in EIS section 12.6 because the effects assessment has not changed.

12.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the fish and fish habitat VC in EIS section 12.7.

12.6 Follow-up Programs

No changes are required to the monitoring and follow-up for the fish and fish habitat VC in EIS section 12.8

13. VEGETATION AND ECOLOGICAL PLANT COMMUNITIES

13.1 Key Issues and Identification of Potential Effects

The SFN Community Baseline Profile identifies the new key issues listed in Table 13-1 related to the vegetation and ecological communities VC.

Table 13-1 New Key Issues: Vegetation and Ecological Communities

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Decreasing plant populations used for gathering	Decreases in individual plant populations are not addressed in the assessment. Assessment of losses of plant populations is considered under the habitat alteration and fragmentation of vegetation and ecological communities including wetlands

13.2 Baseline Conditions

Table 13-2 lists new aboriginal plant species of interest identified in the SFN Community Baseline Profile not already included in the baseline information for the vegetation and ecological communities VC.

Table 13-2 Aboriginal Plant Species of Interest Occurrence in Terrestrial Ecosystems

Plant species	Terrestrial Ecosystem
Gooseberry	Upland and floodplain forest
Giant horsetail	This species was not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys
Bitterroot	This species was not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys
Thistle	Occurs throughout the LAA
Wild ginger	This species was not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys
Birch	Upland forest and wetlands
Pine	Upland forest
Black poplar	This species was not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys
Red willow	This species was not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys
Mushrooms (pine, oyster, chanterelle)	Mushrooms were not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys
Crabapple	This species was not recorded during ecosystem mapping surveys

13.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The species of plants identified above were not specifically addressed in the EIS. The potential effects on these species are included in the assessment on general vegetation in EIS Section 13.3. Consequently, the information does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in adverse effects described in EIS section 13.3.1; or

- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 13.3.2.

13.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the vegetation and ecological communities VC in EIS section 13.4 because the effects assessment has not changed.

13.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the vegetation and ecological communities VC in EIS section 13.5.

13.6 Monitoring and Follow-up Programs

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the vegetation and ecological communities VC in EIS section 13.6.

14. WILDLIFE RESOURCES

14.1 Key Issues

New key issues were identified during the review of the SFN Community Profile. Table 14-1 lists the issues and how they were addressed in the EIS.

Table 14-1 New Key Issues: Wildlife Resources

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Declining fur-bearer populations	Declines in furbearer populations are part of the Wildlife Resources assessment under habitat alteration and fragmentation, disturbance and displacement and mortality
Decreasing animal populations targeted for hunting	Decreasing animal populations are part of the Wildlife Resources assessment under habitat alteration and fragmentation, disturbance and displacement and mortality

14.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe new baseline conditions related to wildlife resources.

14.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the wildlife resources VC, described in Section 14 of the EIS.

14.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required for the wildlife resources VC provided in section 14.5 because the effects assessment has not changed.

14.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the wildlife resources VC in EIS section 14.6.

15. GREENHOUSE GASES

15.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the greenhouse gases VC.

15.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe baseline conditions related to greenhouse gases.

15.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the greenhouse gases VC, described in Section 15 of the EIS.

15.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects assessment for the greenhouse gases VC in EIS section 15.4.

15.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the greenhouse gases VC in EIS section 15.5.

15.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the greenhouse gases VC in EIS section 15.6.

16. LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

The local assessment area and regional assessment area for the Local Government Revenue VC does not include the Saulteau First Nations.

The local assessment area (LAA) for local government revenues includes the City of Fort St. John, the District of Taylor, the District of Hudson's Hope, the District of Chetwynd, the City of Dawson Creek, and the PRRD (Electoral Areas B, C, D and E) (EIS section 16, Table 16.4 and Figure 16.1). First Nation communities are excluded from this analysis (EIS section 16.1.5.1, page 16-4, lines 9-12).

The RAA is the local municipal governments in the PRRD, including the City of Fort St. John, the District of Taylor, the District of Hudson's Hope, the District of Chetwynd, the City of Dawson Creek, and the PRRD, but excluding First Nation communities (EIS section 16.1.5.1, page 16-4, lines 15-17).

17. LABOUR MARKET

17.1 Key Issues

Table 17-1 outlines a new key issue related to the labour market VC raised by Saulteau First Nations in the SFN Community Baseline Profile, and BC Hydro's approach to addressing the issue.

Table 17-1 New Key Issues: Labour Market

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Transportation access could affect ability to seek Project work	EIS Section 17 Labour Market identifies and considers barriers to Aboriginal employment, including access to transportation

17.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile provides information on the employment and labour market, including basic labour force characteristics, income, education, training and skills of Saulteau First Nations' members (SFNs 2013: page 37-40).

Employment and labour force characteristics

Table 6.2 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile (SFNs 2013: pp 37) indicates that 34% of the Saulteau First Nations survey respondents worked sometime in May 2012 and that respondents worked an average of 126 hours that month. Twenty percent of respondents indicated that they could have started a job in May if one had been available. Employment, unemployment or participation rates were not provided in the SFN Community Baseline Profile, however, aggregate rates for Aboriginal peoples for the labour market local study area are provided in EIS section 17.3.5.

The resource industry and public sector services are important sectors for Saulteau First Nations. Logging, mining and oil and gas industries represent 22% of all jobs identified by survey respondent and education, health and government services, collectively employ 14% of respondents (SFNs 2013: page 38). Saulteau First Nations is the biggest employer of Saulteau members.

Income

Income data is provided in Section 6.3.1.2 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile (SFNs 2013: pp 40). Half of survey respondents are reported to have earned incomes of less than $15,000 annually, close to half of all respondents reported wage and other employment as their main source of income.

Training and Skills

Nineteen percent of Saulteau First Nations survey respondents are reported to have a college or non-university diploma. Survey results indicate that apprenticeships, trades training and specialty training are the most common post-secondary programs. Thirteen percent of Saulteau First Nations survey respondents have completed a registered apprenticeship and 37% have a trade ticket or trade certificate. Seventy-two respondents have safety first aid tickets and programming (SFNs 2013: pp 9-10).

Additional information on Saulteau training and skills is provided in Section 5.5 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile.

Challenges:

Saulteau First Nations cited the following barriers to employment (SFNs 2013: 36)

- lack of valid driver's license, limited transportation options to and from the reserve;
- limited training and skill development opportunities.

These, along with other barriers to employment for Aboriginal people are discussed in EIS section 17.3.5.2.

17.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 17 for other Aboriginal groups in the LAA, and for Aboriginal peoples at the aggregate level. The potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples described in EIS sections 17.4 and 17.5 applies to Saulteau First Nations. The detail provided in the Community Baseline Profile does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS sections 17.4 and 17.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS sections 17.4.2, 17.4.4 and 17.5.

17.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the labour market VC in EIS section 17.6.

17.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the labour market VC in EIS section 17.7.

17.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the labour market VC in EIS section 17.8.

18. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

18.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new key issues or concerns related to the Regional Economic Development VC.

18.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile provides information on business development, band-owned businesses, joint venture and partnerships and Saulteau independent contractors (SFNs 2013: 41-44). Agriculture and food, forestry, minerals, oil and gas and tourism are listed as sources of employment and contracts for Saulteau First Nations members and businesses. Evergreen Resources Inc., a band-owned business that provides services to the construction, transportation, mining, energy and forestry sector, employs 60 workers year round. Saulteau First Nations is involved in four joint ventures and partnerships and has at least 12 independent contractors providing services to primary resource industries.

18.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 18 for Saulteau First Nations, other Aboriginal groups in the LAA, and Aboriginal peoples at the aggregate level. The potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples described in EIS sections 18.4 and 18.5 applies to Saulteau First Nations. The detail provided in the Community Baseline Profile does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS sections 18.4 and 18.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS sections 18.4.2, 18.4.4 and 18.5.

EIS section 34.6.3 describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups including engagement with Aboriginal businesses.

18.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the regional economic development VC in EIS section 18.6.

18.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the regional economic development VC in EIS section 18.7.

18.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the regional economic development VC in EIS section 18.8.

19. CURRENT USE OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

19.1 Key Issues

Table 19-1 outlines a key issue related to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes raised by Saulteau First Nations in the SFN Community Baseline Profile, and BC Hydro's approach to addressing the issue.

Table 19-1 Key issues: Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Concerns about impacts of past and future industrial activities have had on traditional use of lands and resources	• A cumulative effects assessment is undertaken in EIS Section19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes (Section 19.6, pages 19-108 to 19-114).

19.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile provides information on consumption of country foods. This information is discussed in Section 33 Human Health of this report.

The SFN Community Baseline Profile discusses the importance of hunting, fishing and gathering to Saulteau First Nations members and identifies harvested species and harvesting locations. This information is captured in EIS Volume 3 Economic and Land and Resource Use Effects Assessment Section19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.

The SFN Community Baseline Profile provides additional detail with respect to fish harvesting. Survey respondents identified the type of fish caught in the Peace, Moberly and Halfway Rivers in descending order of frequency as follows: trout, Dolly Varden, northern pike, whitefish, Arctic grayling, and burbot (Table 4-4, page 14).

The SFN Community Baseline Profile also identifies that Saulteau First Nations members gather strawberries, saskatoons, blueberries, raspberries, cranberries, medicinal plants and other plants (Table 4-7, page 17).

19.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 19 regarding the importance of hunting, fishing and gathering and the type of species harvested by SFN members. The detail does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS sections 19.4 and 19.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 19.4 and 19.5.

19.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes VC in EIS section 19.6.

19.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes VC in EIS section 19.7.

19.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to the monitoring and follow-up described in Section 19.8.

20. AGRICULTURE

20.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile raises two new key issues listed in Table 20-1 related to the agriculture VC.

Table 20-1 New Key Issues: Agriculture

New Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Historical effects of farming, among other industries, on traditional use of lands and resources	Concern about traditional use of lands and resources is addressed in Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes, of this report.
Contribution of agriculture to the region's economy and agriculture as a source of direct employment	Concern about agricultural economic activity is addressed in EIS section 20.3.8 Agriculture. The labour market is addressed in Section 17 Labour Market of this report and in EIS Section 17 Labour Market.

20.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe new baseline conditions related to agriculture.

20.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the agriculture VC, described in Section 20 of the EIS.

20.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the agriculture VC in EIS section 20.5.

20.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the agriculture VC in EIS section 20.6.

20.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to the monitoring and follow-up described in EIS section 20.7.

21. FORESTRY

21.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related directly to the forestry VC. Key issues and concerns are raised regarding the potential cumulative effects of resource development (industry not specified) on Saulteau First Nations' ability to continue to use the land and resources on traditional territory for subsistence purposes. This concern is addressed in Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes of this report.

21.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile identifies band-owned businesses, joint ventures and independent contractors that are involved in forestry sector activities (SFNs 2013: 41-44). Their services include heavy equipment operation, refuse hauling, log yard operations, silviculture, and log hauling.

21.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The baseline conditions described above do not relate to any of the key aspects identified in EIS section 21.3 for the forestry VC. Consequently, the information does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS section 21.4 and 21.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 21.4.2, 21.4.4 and 21.5.

Baseline information pertaining to SFN businesses is described and considered in EIS Section 18.

EIS section 34.6.3 describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups including engagement with Aboriginal businesses.

21.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the forestry VC in EIS section 21.6.

21.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the forestry VC in EIS section 21.7.

21.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to the monitoring and follow-up described in EIS section 21.8.

22. OIL, GAS, AND ENERGY

22.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns directly related to the oil, gas, and energy VC. Key issues and concerns are raised regarding the potential cumulative effects of resource development (industry not specified) on Saulteau First Nations' ability to continue to use the land and resources on traditional territory for subsistence purposes. This concern is addressed in Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes of this report.

22.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile identifies band-owned businesses, joint ventures and independent contractors that are involved in oil, gas, and energy sector activities (SFNs 2013: 41-44). Their services include heavy equipment operation, refuse hauling, oil and gas land clearing, road clearing and grubbing, and seismic line cutting.

22.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The baseline conditions described above do not relate to any of the key aspects identified in EIS section 22.3 for the oil, gas and energy VC. Consequently, the information does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS sections 22.4 and 22.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 22.4.3, 22.4.5 and 22.5.

Baseline information pertaining to SFN businesses is described and considered in EIS Section 18.

EIS section 34.6.3 describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups including engagement with Aboriginal businesses.

22.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the oil, gas, and energy VC in EIS section 22.6.

22.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the oil, gas, and energy VC in EIS section 22.7.

22.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the oil, gas, and energy VC in EIS section 22.8.

23. MINERALS AND AGGREGATES

23.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns directly related to the minerals and aggregates VC. Key issues and concerns are raised regarding the potential cumulative effects of resource development (industry not specified) on Saulteau First Nations' ability to continue to use the land and resources on traditional territory for subsistence purposes. This concern is addressed in Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes of this report.

23.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile identifies band-owned businesses, joint ventures and independent contractors that are involved mining sector activities (SFNs 2013: 41-44). Their services include heavy equipment operation, refuse hauling, road clearing and grubbing, and seismic line cutting.

23.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The baseline conditions described above do not relate to any of the key aspects identified in EIS section 23 for the minerals and aggregates VC. Consequently, the information does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS section 23.4; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS sections 23.4.5 and 23.4.6.

Baseline information pertaining to SFN businesses is described and considered in EIS Section 18.

EIS section 34.6.3 describes BC Hydro's approach to building capacity among Aboriginal groups including engagement with Aboriginal businesses.

23.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the minerals and aggregates VC in EIS section 23.5.

23.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the minerals and aggregates VC in EIS section 23.6.

23.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the minerals and aggregates VC in EIS section 23.7.

24. HARVEST OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

24.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the harvest of fish and wildlife resources VC in the SFN Community Baseline Profile.

Issues and concerns raised in the SFN Community Baseline Profile regarding harvest of fish and wildlife for traditional purposes are addressed in Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes of this report.

24.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile describes baseline information on Saulteau First Nations' current use of land and resources, including the harvest of fish and wildlife resources for traditional purposes. This baseline information is presented in EIS Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes of this report.

24.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The baseline information identified above (Section 24.2) pertains to the current use of lands and resources for traditional resources VC. It is presented in Section 19.3 of this report and was considered in EIS Section 19.4 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.
Consequently, the information does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS section 24.4 and 24.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS sections 24.4.2, 24.4.4 and 24.5.

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24.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the harvest of fish and wildlife resources VC in EIS section 24.6.

24.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the harvest of fish and wildlife resources VC in EIS section 24.7.

24.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the harvest of fish and wildlife resources VC in EIS section 24.8.

25. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND TOURISM

25.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the outdoor recreation and tourism VC.

25.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe new baseline conditions related to outdoor recreation and tourism.

25.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the outdoor recreation and tourism VC, described in EIS section 25.

25.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the outdoor recreation and tourism VC in EIS section 25.6.

25.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the outdoor recreation and tourism VC in EIS section 25.7.

25.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the outdoor recreation and tourism VC in EIS section 25.8.

26. NAVIGATION

26.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the navigation VC.

26.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe new baseline conditions related to navigation.

26.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the navigation VC, described in EIS section 26.

26.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the navigation VC in EIS section 26.6.

26.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the navigation VC in EIS section 26.7.

26.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the navigation VC in EIS section 26.8.

27. VISUAL RESOURCES

27.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Report does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the visual resources VC.

27.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe baseline conditions related to visual resources.

27.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the visual resources VC, described in EIS section 27.

27.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the visual resources VC in EIS section 27.7.

27.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the visual resources VC in EIS section 27.8.

27.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the visual resources VC in EIS section 27.9.

28. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

28.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to population and demographics VC.

28.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile provides on and off reserve population and age data for Saulteau First Nations (SFNs 2013: pp. 7-9). The on-reserve population remained stable between 2000 and 2012 and totalled 394 people in 2012. The off-reserve population has consistently increased since 2000 and was 520 in 2012. The Saulteau First Nations total population was 914 in 2012, an increase of 19.3% since 2000.

28.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 28.3. The detail does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS section 28.4; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 28.4.3.

28.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the population and demographics VC in EIS section 28.6.

28.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the population and demographics VC in EIS section 28.7.

28.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the population and demographics VC in EIS section 28.7.

29. HOUSING

29.1 Key Issues

Table 29-1 outlines a new key housing issue raised in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and BC Hydro's approach to addressing the issue.

Table 29-1 New Key issues: Housing

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Limited housing options was listed as one of the "major issues relate to service availability and quality in the event of SFNs citizens wishing to relocate back to the community to take advantage of new employment opportunities" (SFNs 2013: 18)	The Project effect on housing is addressed in EIS Section 29 Housing The potential in and out migration from communities as a result of the Project is addressed in EIS Section 28 Population and Demographics

29.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile provides an on-reserve dwelling count and describes on-reserve housing conditions (SFNs 2013: pp 20-21). The SFN Community Baseline Profile indicates there are 128 households on reserve (SFNs 2013: pp 20). The Saulteau First Nations survey indicates that housing is in poor condition on the Saulteau First Nations reserve. Close to half the Saulteau First Nations survey respondents indicated that their dwelling was in need of major repairs and 21% reported needing minor repairs. Housing options are reported to be limited for Saulteau First Nations members both on-reserve and in Chetwynd (SFNs 2013: pp 18). Thirty-seven percent of respondents indicated they would be interested in relocating to the community if suitable housing were available.

29.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 29.3 for Aboriginal Peoples at the aggregate level, and provides detail specific to Saulteau First Nations. The potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples described in EIS sections 29.4 and 29.5 applies to Saulteau First Nations. The detail provided in the Community Baseline Profile does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS sections 29.4 and 29.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS sections 29.4.2 and 29.5.

29.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the housing VC in EIS section 29.6.

29.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the housing VC in EIS section 29.7.

29.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the housing VC in EIS section 29.8.

30. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

30.1 Key Issues

Table 30-1 outlines a new key community infrastructure and services issue raised in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and BC Hydro's approach to addressing the issue.

Table 30-1 New Key Issues: Housing

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
"Major issues relate to service availability and quality in the event of SFNs citizens wishing to relocate back to the community to take advantage of new employment opportunities" (SFNs 2013: 18). These include: Health and social services; on-reserve daycare; emergency services; public transportation.	The Project effect on community infrastructure and services is addressed in EIS Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services The Project effect on population and demographics is addressed in EIS Section 28 Population and Demographics

30.2 Baseline Conditions

Sections 5.5 to 5.8 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile describes on and off reserve services and infrastructure. These are discussed briefly below.

Health and Social Services

A number of health and wellness services, including prenatal programming, children's oral health, and diabetes programming, are available in the community. Saulteau First Nations members also have access to the Tansi Friendship Society Center in Chetwynd. The nearest hospital is in Chetwynd, however, serious health emergencies are referred to the Dawson Creek regional hospital. Saulteau First Nations members reportedly travel to Fort St. John for dental care (SFNs 2013).

Section 7.4 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile presents information on access to family doctors, dentists and other health care professionals. Thirty-eight percent of survey respondents indicated they had to wait two to four weeks to see their family doctor. The majority of survey respondents would have used health and social services and seen health professionals if they were available in the community (SFNs 2013: 48).

Childcare, Education and Training Services

The Muskoti Learning Centre provides education and training services on-reserve, including K-12, Adult Education, targeted courses, and post-secondary trades and training. Children can also attend Moberly Lake Elementary and the Chetwynd Secondary School.

The SFN Community Baseline Profile reports that daycare space is limited. Eighty percent of survey respondents indicated that they could not find daycare. (SFNs 2013: 27).

Emergency Services: police, fire, ambulance

Police services are provided by the RCMP detachment in Chetwynd. Detachment staffing, caseloads per officer and crime rates for Chetwynd are described in Section 5.2 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile. (SFNs 2013: 28).

The Moberly Lake Fire Department serves the Moberly Lake area, including the Saulteau First Nations reserve. Details about the Department are provided in Section 5.6.2 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile (SFNs 2013: 29-30).

The Saulteau community at Moberly Lake is serviced from the BC Ambulance Service out of Chetwynd.

On-reserve Administration and Recreational Facilities

The Band administrative office is located on-reserve. Recreational facilities are available on-reserve (SFNs 2013: 32).

Sewer, Water and Solid Waste Services and Infrastructure

Section 5.7.2 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile describes sewer, water and solid waste services. All households on-reserve are on individual septic tanks and fields. Residents on-reserve have access to potable water, which is sourced from the community wells and water reservoir. Solid waste collection for households and businesses is provided on-reserve. Waste is trucked to the Regional District waste collection site (SFNs 2013: 33).

Electrical and Telecommunication Infrastructure

Electrical services are provided by BC Hydro on-reserve. Land-line phone service is available on-reserve; however no cell phone coverage is available. The Band administration, the Muskoti Learning Centre and Health and Social Services Centre can access high speed internet and residents rely on dial-up internet (SFNs 2013: 34).

30.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 30.3 for Aboriginal Peoples at the aggregate level, and provides detail specific to Saulteau First Nations. The potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples described in EIS sections 30.4 and 30.5 applies to Saulteau First Nations. The detail provided in the Community Baseline Profile does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS section 30.4; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 30.4.2, 30.4.4 and 30.5.

30.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the community infrastructure and services VC in EIS section 30.6.

30.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the community infrastructure and services VC in EIS section 30.7.

30.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the community infrastructure and services VC in EIS section 30.8.

31. TRANSPORTATION

31.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not identify any issues related directly to the transportation VC. Transportation concerns related to access to employment are described in Section 17 labour market in this report.

31.2 Baseline Conditions

Road infrastructure and transportation services are described in Section 5.8 of the SFN Community Baseline Profile. The Saulteau First Nations reserve is adjacent to Highway 29. Boucher Lake Road, a paved road for three kilometers, provides access to administrative offices. A local bus operates between the reserve and Chetwynd twice a week (SFNs 2013: 35).

31.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 31.3. The detail does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS sections 31.4 and 31.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS sections 31.4.2, 31.4.4 and 31.5.

31.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the transportation VC in EIS section 31.6.

31.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the transportation VC in EIS section 31.7.

31.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the transportation VC in EIS section 31.8.

32. HERITAGE RESOURCES

32.1 Key Issues

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not raise any new issues or concerns related to the heritage resources VC.

32.2 Baseline Conditions

The SFN Community Baseline Profile does not describe new baseline conditions related to heritage resources.

32.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

No new baseline information was presented in the SFN Community Baseline Profile and as such no changes are required to the assessment of the heritage resources VC, described in EIS section 32.

32.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the heritage resources VC in EIS section 32.4.

32.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the heritage resources VC in EIS section 32.5.

32.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to the monitoring and follow-up for the heritage resources VC in EIS section 32.6.

33. HUMAN HEALTH

33.1 Key Issues

Table 33-1 outlines two new key human health issues raised in the SFN Community Baseline Profile, and BC Hydro's approach to addressing these issues.

Table 33-1 New Key Issues: Human Health

Key Issues	Approach to Addressing Key Issues
Concerns with project effects on noise pollution	Noise is addressed in EIS Section 33 Human Health
Concerns with increased risks associated with the consumption of traditional foods	Health risks related to the consumption of fish are addressed in EIS Section 33 Human Health

33.2 Baseline Conditions

Table 4-3 in the SFN Community Baseline Profile (SFNs 2013: pp 13) includes the percentage of fish species consumed by Saulteau First Nations members who participated in First Nations Food Nutrition and Environmental Survey (refer to UNBC, 2011). This information (presented in Table 33-2 below) supplements information presented in EIS section 33.3.5.1.1 from Chan et al, (2011) on the most commonly consumed species of fish from First Nations communities. Based on this survey, salmon, trout and northern pike are the most popular fish species consumed by Saulteau First Nations. As described in Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat, anadromous salmon are not known to be present in the Peace Region.

Table 33-2 Key fish species consumed by Saulteau First Nations survey participants, 2009

Traditional Food	% Consumption	Traditional Food	% Consumption	Traditional Food	% Consumption
Salmon (any type)	68%	Trout (any Type)	61%	Burbot	3%
Salmon eggs	5%	Whitefish (any type)	24%	Eulachon	2%
Pacific Cod	8%	Northern Pike	37%	Eulachon grease	3%
Ling Cod	45%	Artic Greyling	4%	Sucker	2%
Halibut	27%	Walleye`	3%	Bass	2%

Table 4-4 in the SFN Community Baseline Profile shows that 75% of people who participated in the Saulteau First Nations Community Survey consume fish caught from the Peace River, Moberly River, and Halfway River systems. Sixty-seven percent of participants caught trout, 54% caught northern pike, 54% caught Dolly Varden, 49% caught whitefish, 41% caught Arctic grayling and 21% caught burbot from these rivers.

Baseline information on quantity of fish caught or consumed was not provided in the SFN Community Baseline Profile.

33.3 Effects Assessment and Mitigation

The information set out above provides greater detail on baseline conditions already described in EIS section 33 for Saulteau First Nations, other Aboriginal groups in the LAA, and Aboriginal peoples at the aggregate level. The potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples described in EIS section 33.3 applies to Saulteau First Nations. The detail provided in the Community Baseline Profile does not alter:

- the assessment of the potential for the Project to result in effects described in EIS section 33.4 and 33.5; or
- the requirements for, the scope of, or the effectiveness of, the mitigation measures described in EIS section 33.4.2, 33.4.4 and 33.5.

33.4 Residual Effects

No changes are required to the residual effects for the human health VC in EIS section 33.6.

33.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

No changes are required to the cumulative effects assessment for the human health VC in EIS section 33.7.

33.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

No changes are required to monitoring and follow-up for the human health VC in EIS section 33.8.

34. ASSERTED OR ESTABLISHED ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND TREATY RIGHTS, ABORIGINAL INTERESTS AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

34.1 Potential Impacts on the Exercise of Treaty Rights – Treaty 8 First Nation Signatories

Based on the review and consideration of baseline conditions related to the current use of lands and resources VC provided in the SFN Community Baseline Profile, the baseline and effects assessment described in EIS Section 19, and BC Hydro's understanding of established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights set out in Section 34.3, no changes are required to the assessment of potential impacts on the exercise of treaty rights for Saulteau First Nations, as described in EIS section 34.3.3.

34.2 Aboriginal Accommodation

No changes are required to the Aboriginal Accommodation described in Section 34.4 of the EIS.

34.3 Outstanding Aboriginal Issues

No changes are required to the discussion of outstanding Aboriginal issues in Section 34.5 of the EIS.

SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

APPENDIX 1

EIS INTEGRATION SUMMARY AMENDMENT TABLE

EIS Integration Summary Amendment Table– Saulteau First Nations

1 INTEGRATION OF COMMUNITY BASELINE PROFILE: SUMMARY TABLE – SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

The Saulteau First Nations EIS Integration Summary Amendment Table (Table 1) was prepared to support the review and consideration of the Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile (SFN Community Baseline Profile):

Table 1 includes the following information:

- Column 1 – Lists the baseline information categories used to categorize the results of the Community Baseline Profiles received from First Nations (e.g., Traditional Use of Lands and Resources, Community Demographics, Services and Infrastructure, Economics, Community Health, and Non-Traditional Use of Lands).
- Column 2 – The location of baseline information in the SFN Community Baseline Profile for each category
- Column 3 – Identifies the EIS section associated with the information.

Please see the Aboriginal Group Amendment Report – Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile EIS Integration Report for further information regarding the receipt and consideration of the SFN Community Baseline Profile.

The SFN Community Baseline Profile is presented in its entirety in the Aboriginal Group Amendment Report - Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile Amendment Report.

Table 1 Summary Review Table – Saulteau First Nations

Baseline Information Category	Baseline Information Summary	EIS Section Number and Name
Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes	Fishing: S. 4, 4.3	Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests and Information Requirements
	Hunting and Trapping: S. 4, 4.3	Section 14 Wildlife Resources Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests and Information Requirements
	Gathering wild plants berries, beach foods: S. 4, 4.3	Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests and Information Requirements
	Harvesting and Consumption of country foods (fish, wildlife, berries, plants, beach foods: S.4.3	Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities Section 14 Wildlife Resources Section 33 Human Health Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests and Information Requirements
Community Demographics, Services and Infrastructure	Population data: S.3.2	Section 28 Population and Demographics
	Education data: S. 3.3	Section 17 Labour Market
	Training data: S. 5.5	Section 17 Labour Market
	Issues regarding service availability and quality: 5.1	Section 29 Housing Section 30 Community Services and Infrastructure
	Housing data: S 5.3	Section 29 Housing
	Health and Social Services: S. 5.4	Section 30 Community Services and Infrastructure

	Childcare, Education and Training Services: S. 5.5	Section 30 Community Services and Infrastructure
	Emergency Services: S. 5.6	Section 30 Community Services and Infrastructure
	On-reserve services and infrastructure: S. 5.7	Section 30 Community Services and Infrastructure
	Road infrastructure and transportation services; Transportation challenges: S. 5.8	Section 22 Labour Market Section 30 Community Services and Infrastructure
	Labour Force and Incomes: S. 6.3	Section 17 Labour Market
	Business Development; SFN businesses and contractors: S. 6.3.2	Section 18 Regional Economic Development
Community Health	Health issues: S 7.1	Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services Section 33 Human Health
	Cultural vitality: traditional knowledge, language: S. 7.3	Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes
	Health conditions; health services: 7.4	Section 30 Community Infrastructure and Services
Non-traditional Use of Land and resources	No information provided	n/a