SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

VOLUME 5 APPENDIX A23 PART 1

COMMUNITY SUMMARY: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

BC Hydro Power and Authority

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January 2013

Saulteau First Nations

Saulteau First Nations (SFN) has one reserve, East Moberly Lake No. 169, located approximately 25 km from the town of Chetwynd, B.C., and 100 km southwest of Fort St. John. The reserve covers 3,025.8 ha.[1]

SFN has described its traditional territory as extending "well beyond" the boundaries of the reserve. According to SFN, this territory

> "… spans northeastern BC and western Alberta, and contains a wide range of ecosystems, terrain features and resources. From rivers and lakes to mountains, marshes and gentle rolling farmland, the territory has provided SFN people with the means for a rich spiritual, social and economic life for generations. Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering have historically been the mainstays of SFN community life. The land and the activities carried out upon the land connect SFN people to their past and provide them with the resources they need to build a healthy, stable, culturally rich future."[2]

As of June 2010, SFN had nearly 1,000 members, with approximately half living on-reserve. Other members live in neighbouring communities, including Chetwynd, Prince George, and Fort St. John, as well as in larger cities, including Vancouver and Kamloops. Many off-reserve members continue to be involved in community life, often returning to take part in events and community gatherings.[3] SFN has a Chief and four Councillors.[4] SFN members are involved in various economic activities, including entrepreneurship, wage labour in the resource and service sectors, and commercial trapping. According to SFN:

> "A number of SFN members and residents operate small- and medium-sized businesses on- and off-reserve. These include: Three Nations Ventures, Six Nations Ventures, and 4 Evergreen Resources. Many SFN members are also engaged in full-time, part-time and seasonal employment. The natural resource and service sectors are the most frequent employers."

Over the past several decades, SFN has entered into a number of benefit-sharing agreements with industry and governments interested in doing business on the traditional territory – primarily in resource extraction. These arrangements provide a steady stream of income to the band, and have provided some training and employment opportunities for members.

In addition to wage labour, SFN members continue to maintain a local hunting and trapping economy. Many people in the community today continue to rely on these activities for a

[1] Nesoo Watchie Resource Management Ltd. 2011. *Saulteau First Nations, Culture and Traditions Study, BC Hydro Site C Energy Project Impact Analysis*. Prepared for BC Hydro. Vancouver, B.C. at 4 & 13 ("Culture and Traditions Study").
[2] Culture and Traditions Study at 12.
[3] Culture and Traditions Study at 4.
[4] Treaty 8 Tribal Association. 2012. *Our Communities, Saulteau First Nations.* Available at: http://www.treaty8.bc.ca/communities/saulteau.php. Accessed: December 2012.

significant portion of their household subsistence needs. In addition, income from commercial trapping remains an important source of income for some SFN families.[5]

Historical background

In the late nineteenth century, the Saulteau began a lengthy migration from Manitoba to their current location at Moberly Lake.

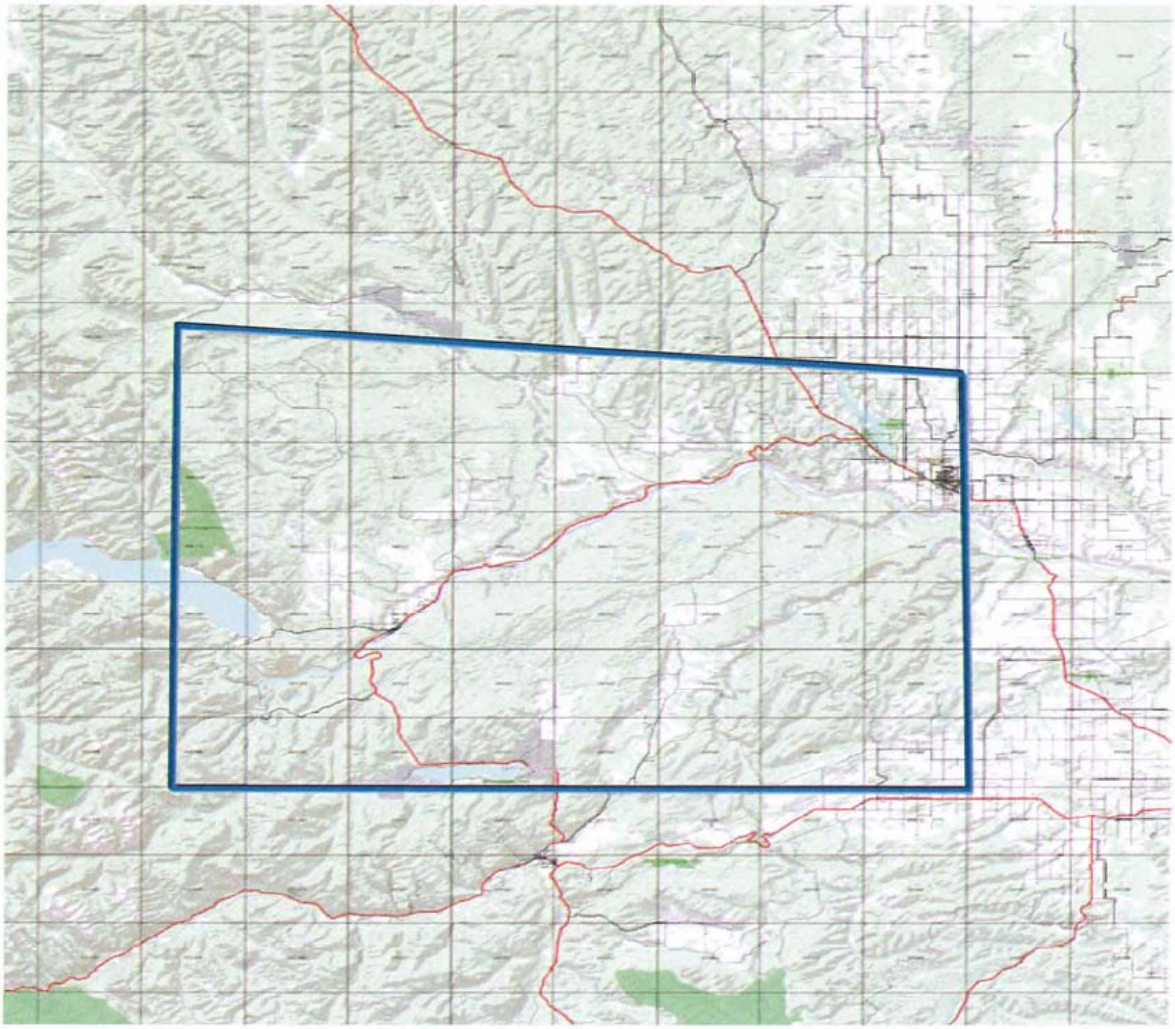
Relatives of present-day SFN adhered to Treaty 8 when they accepted treaty annuities at Moberly Lake in 1914. SFN's reserve at East Moberly Lake was surveyed in 1914, and formally set aside by Order-in-Council in 1918.[6] The first official census of Saulteau people was taken at Moberly Lake in 1915, counting 34 people.[7]

During their migration from Manitoba, SFN ancestors intermarried with neighbouring cultural groups, including the Cree and Dunne Zaa (Beaver). While SFN members continue to self-identify with Saulteau cultural practices and beliefs, many have also adopted the Cree language and customs. Cree is now the most common Aboriginal language spoken at SFN, and only a few elders continue to speak the Saulteau language.[8]

[5] Culture and Traditions Study at 21.
[6] Indian Claims Commission. 2007. *Saulteau First Nation Treaty Land Entitlement and Lands in Severalty Inquiry*. Ottawa, ON at 3-5. Available at: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2007/icc-cri/RC31-41-2007E.pdf. Accessed: December 2012.
[7] Nesoo Watchie Resource Management Ltd. 2011. *Saulteau First Nations, Culture and Traditions Study, In reference to the proposed BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project, Public Report*. March 29, 2011, Prepared for Saulteau First Nations. Chetwynd, B.C. ("Culture and Traditions Study, Public Report").at 5 & 11.
[8] Culture and Traditions Study, Public Report at 5 & 20.

Traditional Territory Map

Saulteau First Nations and British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. 2010. Saulteau First Nations Culture and Traditions Strategy (CTS) Agreement for Site C Clean Energy Project: Schedule A.



SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

VOLUME 5 APPENDIX A23 PART 2

BC HYDRO CONSULTATION SUMMARY: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

BC Hydro Power and Authority

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January 2013

Volume 5 Appendix A, Part 2, provides a summary of consultation activities undertaken by BC Hydro with each of the 29 Aboriginal groups listed in Table 9.1 of the EIS, as required pursuant to section 7.2.1 of the EIS Guidelines. This summary describes consultation activities that took place between November 1, 2007 and December ~~4~~6, 2012, including meetings, phone calls, letters and emails, and consists of a high-level description of "key events" followed by a chronological summary of the consultation process during the above time period.

Volume 5 Appendix A, Part 2, will be updated with new or additional information prior to the submission of the EIS to the Joint Review Panel.

SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Defined Terms	
"4 Evergreen Resources"	4 Evergreen Resources LP, a business owned and operated by Saulteau First Nations
"AIA"	Archaeological Impact Assessment
"AMEC"	AMEC Earth & Environmental, consultant for BC Hydro
"AOA"	Archaeological Overview Assessment
"Archaeology Branch"	Archaeology Branch, Province of British Columbia
"Archer"	Archer CRM Partnership, consultant for BC Hydro
"Artemis Wildlife"	Artemis Wildlife Consultants, consultant for BC Hydro
"BCEAO"	Environmental Assessment Office, Province of British Columbia
"CEA Agency"	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
"CTS Agreement"	Agreement for Culture and Traditions Strategy (CTS) between Saulteau First Nations and BC Hydro (July 20, 2010)
"Decision Economics"	Decision Economics Consulting Group, consultant for BC Hydro
"EIS"	Environmental Impact Statement
"EIS Guidelines"	Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines, formerly referred to as the Application Information Requirements
"GIS"	Geographic Information Systems

"Golder"	Golder Associates Ltd., consultant for BC Hydro
"IBA"	Impact Benefit Agreement
"Potential Downstream Changes Report" or "updated Downstream Report"	Site C Clean Energy Project, Potential Downstream Changes (BC Hydro, May 2012)
"Province"	Province of British Columbia
"Saulteau"	Saulteau First Nations
"Site C" or "the Project"	The proposed Site C Clean Energy Project
"*Stage 2 Consultation Agreement*"	Stage 2 Consultation Agreement between the Treaty 8 First Nations (being the Doig River First Nation, Fort Nelson First Nation, Halfway River First Nation, Prophet River First Nation, Saulteau First Nations and West Moberly First Nations) and BC Hydro, dated December 1, 2008
"*Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*"	Stage 3 Engagement Agreement between Saulteau First Nations and BC Hydro, dated September 30, 2010
"TLUS"	traditional land use study

Consultation in the period from November 1, 2007, to January 24, 2010

- Saulteau was represented by the Council of BC Treaty 8 Chiefs / Treaty 8 Tribal Association until January 25, 2010, when it formally withdrew from the *Stage 2 Consultation Agreement*. For a record of this consultation period, refer to the consultation summary for Doig River First Nation (as a member of Council of BC Treaty 8 Chiefs / Treaty 8 Tribal Association), in Volume 5, Appendix A06 Part 2.

Key events

<u>January 25, 2010 to April 30, 2010</u>

- Saulteau notified BC Hydro on January 25 that it had withdrawn from the Council of BC Treaty 8 Chiefs and indicated that further work related to the Project would require direct referrals and consultation with Saulteau. Saulteau provided BC Hydro with 30 days written notice of termination of its participation in the *Stage 2 Consultation Agreement*. BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau on January 29 advising that it respected

Saulteau's decision and welcomed the opportunity to continue consulting with Saulteau within any structure supported by the community and leadership.

- BC Hydro advised Saulteau of the Province's announcement that the Project would move forward to Stage 3, and provided a link to a website containing the Stage 2 Report and 35 appended studies and reports.
- BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau on April 20 and 30.
  - On April 20, the parties discussed the timeline, scale and projected costs of a proposed TLUS. BC Hydro agreed to provide Saulteau with interim capacity funding through July 1, 2010 to begin negotiations on a TLUS agreement and a Stage 3 consultation agreement.
  - On April 30, Saulteau signed a joint "Letter of Commitment" which formalized the interim capacity funding arrangement. BC Hydro advised Saulteau that the ILMB had granted Licence of Occupation #8015149, with a condition to consult with First Nations through rolling work plans, and that Saulteau would be offered funding to consult on the rolling work plans. Saulteau presented a TLUS proposal and the parties discussed costs and funding options.

<u>May 1 to September 30, 2010</u>

- BC Hydro and Saulteau met on six occasions (May 14, May 20, June 4, June 9, June 22, July 2) for negotiations concerning a TLUS agreement. Prior to reaching an agreement, Saulteau received interim funding to complete "Phase 1" activities for the TLUS (an ethnographic and literature review, analysis of existing traditional use data and identification of data gaps, analysis of cause and effect pathways, and, meetings with community members, Elders and leadership). Saulteau advised that it had held four meetings with community members and Elders regarding the Project. Saulteau explained that with the exception of three vocal opponents, there had been strong support within the community for moving forward with the TLUS and continuing in the current direction with BC Hydro.
- The parties finalized the TLUS agreement – called the Agreement for a Culture and Traditions Strategy ("CTS Agreement") – on July 26. The CTS Agreement established the objectives, methodology, deliverables, and funding parameters for the CTS.
- BC Hydro and Saulteau met on August 19 and September 3 to discuss ongoing work on the CTS and to begin negotiations on a Stage 3 consultation agreement.

October 1 to December 31, 2010

- BC Hydro and Saulteau finalized the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement* on October 26. The agreement established the principles, processes and scope for consultation between Saulteau and BC Hydro in Stage 3, and provided Saulteau with capacity funding to participate in the consultation process.
- Saulteau continued its work on Phase 2 of the CTS. BC Hydro attended a meeting at the Saulteau band office on November 10 to discuss Saulteau's progress. Saulteau reported that 140 interviews had been completed. Elders spoke about their experience with the CTS and expressed appreciation for BC Hydro's contribution to the study.

January 1 to April 30, 2011

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau's leadership on February 14, February 24 and March 7. BC Hydro advised Saulteau of its intention to seek a mandate for negotiations on IBAs (February 14), and the parties engaged in preliminary discussions on options for long-term benefits (February 24; March 7). BC Hydro reported on engineering, heritage and socio-economic work on the Project, and provided an overview of employment and business opportunities associated with the Project (February 24). BC Hydro and Saulteau reached an agreement to provide Saulteau with capacity funding to cover both environmental monitoring as well as the technical review of Rolling Work Plans #3 and #4 (March 7).
- Saulteau completed the remaining CTS deliverables and provided BC Hydro with final versions of the CTS reports and maps. On March 30, Saulteau's technical advisors presented the CTS findings to a small group including BC Hydro representatives and Saulteau community members.
- BC Hydro provided Saulteau with four Stage 2 studies related to fish and aquatics on March 1.
- BC Hydro provided Saulteau with summary documents describing proposed studies for the 2011 field program, and invited feedback and comments. The proposed studies were to be undertaken through the Environmental Program (Fish and Aquatics, Wildlife, Physical Environment), the Heritage Assessment, and the Socio-economic Assessment.

May 1 to September 30, 2011

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau's leadership on May 12, June 17, August 31 and

September 21.

- May 12: The parties discussed BC Hydro's intention to file the Project Description Report. Saulteau expressed concern that BC Hydro would not be consulting with Saulteau on the Project Description Report prior to filing it, and discontinued the meeting.
- June 17: BC Hydro provided an overview of the work completed in Stage 2 for Saulteau's newly elected Councillors. Saulteau asked to have the record show that it opposed the Project.
- August 31: BC Hydro and Saulteau finalized an agreement to provide Saulteau with capacity funding for cultural monitoring of geotechnical work.
- September 21: BC Hydro presented information and sought input from Saulteau regarding worker housing, transmission lines, off-site construction materials, and road infrastructure (Highway 29 re-alignment and construction access roads), and responded to questions. Saulteau requested that BC Hydro examine two alternative routing options for the transmission line, and BC Hydro agreed to investigate further. The parties finalized an agreement under which the remaining funds from the CTS Agreement would be used to integrate the CTS data with BC Hydro's environmental database and assessment process, in order to identify potential project effects.

- BC Hydro advised Saulteau on May 18 that it had submitted the Project Description Report and provided a link to the report.
- BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau on May 26 advising that it had retained Golder to conduct the Socio-economic Assessment for Site C and invited Saulteau to work with BC Hydro to involve community members in a First Nations Community Assessment.
- BC Hydro agreed to provide funding to Saulteau for cultural monitoring of work related to Permit #815098 (reservoir slopes investigation) and permit #815097 (access road upgrades)
- BC Hydro and Saulteau signed a letter of support agreeing to work together on a budget and scope of work for proposals to train community youth on the use of the CTS database, and to integrate the CTS data with BC Hydro's environmental database and assessment process, in order to identify potential Project effects.

<u>October 1 to December 31, 2011</u>

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau's leadership on November 9 to discuss work planning for the First Nations Community Assessment and review options for providing Internet service to the Saulteau community.

- BC Hydro met with Golder, AMEC, the Archaeology Branch, and the Treaty 8 First Nations, with members of Saulteau in attendance, to review the results of its 2011 heritage field program. Members from Saulteau were present at the meeting. The Archaeology Branch presented the results of its audit of phase one of the AIA of the Project.

January 1 to April 30, 2012

- BC Hydro attended a community meeting at the Saulteau reserve on January 10. BC Hydro provided a Project update and presented information on the regulatory process, key components of the Project, field work completed in 2011, field work proposed for 2012, and employment opportunities.

- BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau to provide an update on BC Hydro's proposed approach to Site C procurement and contracting work.

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau's leadership on March 19 and 20. BC Hydro advised Saulteau that it had received a mandate to begin negotiations on IBAs, but noted that historical grievances related to BC Hydro's existing facilities on the Peace River and equity interests would not be included in the negotiations. BC Hydro presented information and sought input from Saulteau on options for recreational use of the reservoir and reservoir clearing. Golder provided an overview of its archaeology field activities in 2011. The parties discussed contracting and procurement opportunities, as well as BC Hydro's support for training, apprenticeship and employment opportunities for Saulteau members.

- BC Hydro provided Saulteau with a written response on March 15 regarding Saulteau's proposed alternative routes for the transmission line raised during the meeting of September 21, 2011. BC Hydro indicated that it had undertaken a technical review of the two alternatives suggested by Saulteau, and concluded that it could not justify pursuing the first alternative (north transmission corridor) because of the significant cost of property acquisition and the associated impacts on the land holdings, and that the second alternative (submarine transmission cable connection) was not considered feasible due to cost and reliability factors.

- BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau, on April 10 attaching an updated map of the proposed Project footprint and offering access to associated GIS shape file data. The

letter attached a memorandum describing the details of the new or amended information.

- BC Hydro presented a Project update at a community meeting in Fort St. John on April 30, and responded to questions and concerns raised by community members. BC Hydro had a separate meeting with Saulteau's Lands Manager to review BC Hydro's proposed approach and timelines for the First Nations Community Assessment. In follow up to the meeting, BC Hydro provided Saulteau with a written response to questions regarding potential impacts of the Project on Moberly Lake and the long-term stability of the dam (June 1), and provided links to studies on mercury and water quality (May 16).

- BC Hydro interviewed five Saulteau trappers in March and April regarding their trapping activities within areas potentially impacted by the Project.

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau on March 19 and 20 regarding archeological field activities, reservoir clearing plans and options for reservoir recreation. Saulteau conveyed a concern about increased access to the south bank of the Peace River, and expressed interest in consultations regarding access issues and possible co-management of the reservoir and wildlife resources. Saulteau also expressed interest in contracting opportunities for clearing, camp services, catering and earthworks.

<u>May 1 to September 30, 2012</u>

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau's leadership on May 8. BC Hydro provided an update on the status of the EIS Guidelines and discussed the process and timeline for drafting the EIS. BC Hydro presented information and sought input from Saulteau regarding reservoir impact lines and preferred alignment options for Highway 29, but Saulteau declined to hear the entire presentation and requested that it be brought to the community.

- BC Hydro agreed to provide Saulteau with funding for a community liaison position, with the objective of facilitating Saulteau's participation in the environmental assessment for Site C and consultations with respect to other BC Hydro projects. The parties finalized the funding arrangement in a Letter of Understanding dated May 7, 2012.

- BC Hydro provided the Potential Downstream Changes Report (May 2012) to Saulteau on May 9 and requested input regarding the results. The letter offered to arrange a meeting with BC Hydro's subject matter expert in hydrology to discuss the report's

findings.

- BC Hydro and Saulteau met on May 16 for a “kick off” of the First Nations Community Assessment. BC Hydro provided an overview of the project including objectives, methodology, relationship to the EIS guidelines, and information requirements.
- BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau on May 24 regarding the process and rationale for identifying the proposed Valued Components and spatial boundaries in the draft EIS Guidelines, and expressed interest in receiving feedback from Saulteau. BC Hydro met with Saulteau on June 26 and provided a presentation on the selection of Valued Components.
- BC Hydro met with Saulteau community members and lands department staff on July 18 to discuss the results of wildlife studies. BC Hydro reviewed the results of baseline studies for ungulates, furbearers, and game birds, and sought input from Saulteau. Saulteau members provided information about their hunting and trapping activities, and identified instances where their observations of wildlife corresponded with BC Hydro’s study results. BC Hydro advised that it was interested in working with Saulteau to identify potential mitigation / avoidance measures, and requested input on how to go about doing this. Saulteau agreed to put together a proposal for engaging community members on mitigation / avoidance options.
- BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau on August 15 providing information regarding archaeological field work being completed along the proposed transmission line corridor, which included work within the registered trapline of a Saulteau member. The letter indicated that if archaeological work was necessary within Saulteau traplines, a representative of BC Hydro would contact the affected trapline owners to discuss the proposed work and opportunities for monitoring the work.
- BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (trapline owners, Lands Office staff) on August 20 to discuss the archaeology field work taking place within the trapline of a Saulteau member.
- Saulteau provided BC Hydro on August 20, with a list of Saulteau trappers, as requested by BC Hydro at the meeting of July 18, 2012.
- BC Hydro and its consultants (Golder, AMEC) met with representatives of Saulteau (lands staff, trapline holder, community members) on September 11 and reviewed the results of the past three years of heritage work. Golder highlighted participation by Saulteau members in the heritage field program, which included 468 days of employment. BC Hydro sought input regarding heritage sites of significance to

Saulteau and potential mitigation options for heritage resources. Saulteau identified an area near Cache Creek where a special type of stone was collected.

- BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau on September 21 advising that the EIS Guidelines had been issued by the BCEAO and the CEA Agency on September 7. BC Hydro highlighted the areas of the EIS Guidelines that specifically addressed the incorporation of information from Aboriginal groups, and invited Saulteau to provide additional information for BC Hydro's consideration in preparing the EIS. The letter included a specific request for a traditional territory map, as well as requests for information regarding Saulteau's current use of lands and resources for hunting fishing and trapping, and other purposes, and information regarding how the Project would affect Saulteau's current use of lands and resources, and their exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights. BC Hydro followed up in late October and advised that it remained interested in receiving additional information to support the preparation of the EIS.

<u>October 1 to December 6, 2012</u>

- The parties finalized a Letter of Understanding under which BC Hydro provided funding to support Saulteau's participation in IBA negotiations. BC Hydro met with Saulteau to discuss the terms of a potential IBA on October 12, November 13, November 15 and November 26. BC Hydro tabled an initial offer on November 26, and Saulteau responded to the offer via letter on November 30.

- BC Hydro met with Saulteau on October 17. BC Hydro presented information, sought input and responded to questions regarding the potential effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat, rare plants, and wildlife;

  - The parties discussed the fish species which Saulteau had identified as "species of significance" in the CTS, and Saulteau provided information on preferred species and fishing areas. BC Hydro provided an overview of the baseline study results for several species and described the methodology used to predict the effects of the Project on baseline conditions. BC Hydro explained that the Project would have impacts on fish that use the Peace River for spawning and rearing, and provided several examples. BC Hydro reviewed mitigation options being considered for the reservoir, the dam site, and fish passage, and sought input from Saulteau.

  - BC Hydro provided an overview of potential effects of the Project on rare plants and wildlife (game birds, raptors, ungulates, furbearers), and reviewed mitigation options under consideration for each category of wildlife. Saulteau emphasized the importance of controlling hunting access and expressed concern that temporary

workers would have access to areas that were currently inaccessible. The parties discussed options for controlling hunting access, including de-activating roads and restricting firearms and personal vehicles in worker camps.

- BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau on October 24 which advised that BC Hydro had updated the Project footprint map for Site C, and provided a link to the updated map and associated shape file data. The letter attached a memorandum outlining the specifics of the new and amended information, which identified, among other things, a reduction in the area of the proposed Site C dam site from 3907 hectares (April 2012) to 2025 hectares (October 2012).
- BC Hydro responded in writing on November 15 to Saulteau's inquiry regarding reservoir fluctuations and peak water levels.
- BC Hydro wrote to Saulteau on November 15 seeking to address potential gaps in the information exchange between the parties. Saulteau responded on December 6 and explained why it had not had an opportunity to consider and respond to BC Hydro's letter of November 15, 2012, and other correspondence received from BC Hydro in recent months. Saulteau explained that due to the high level of energy-related activity in its traditional territory, it was being flooded with referrals and requests for information and meetings by provincial agencies and proponents, and did not have the time or the capacity required to effectively manage and participate in the high volume of meetings, processes and paperwork. The letter expressed interest in working with BC Hydro and the Province to find a better way forward, and requested that they slow down and provide realistic opportunities for Saulteau to participate in meaningful ways.
- BC Hydro met with Saulteau (Lands Manager) on November 22. BC Hydro presented information and sought input regarding clearing and debris management, and reviewed the results of studies on mercury levels. The parties discussed options for limiting access to sensitive areas, such as the Peace Moberly Tract. The parties discussed the health risks associated with elevated mercury levels. BC Hydro responded in writing to two questions posed by a Councillor regarding temporary workers. BC Hydro advised that it planned to conduct criminal background checks on select workers, and was proposing to restrict firearms in all worker accommodation, but would not have control over the hunting activities of temporary workers during their time off.
- BC Hydro met with Saulteau (Legal Counsel and Finance Director) on December 4. The parties discussed funding provided by BC Hydro and financial reporting requirements.

Chronology of events

January 25 to April 30, 2010

On January 25, 2010, BC Hydro met with Saulteau's Chief and Council. Saulteau advised that it had withdrawn from the Council of B.C. Treaty 8 Chiefs and would like to work independently with BC Hydro and government agencies in Project consultations. Saulteau indicated that it would be seeking a separate TLUS and wished to commence preliminary discussions as soon as possible. BC Hydro stated that it was prepared to negotiate a separate TLUS agreement with Saulteau once it received direction from government on the status of the Project.

On January 25, 2010, Saulteau sent a letter to BC Hydro advising that it was providing 30 days written notice of termination of Saulteau's participation in the *Stage 2 Consultation Agreement*, as required under that agreement. Saulteau advised that further work related to the Project would require direct referrals and consultation with Saulteau, not the Council of B.C. Treaty 8 Chiefs or the Treaty 8 Tribal Association.

On January 29, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro respected Saulteau's decision to work independently with BC Hydro on consultation activities and welcomed the opportunity to continue consulting with Saulteau within any structure supported by the Saulteau community and leadership. BC Hydro advised that it would be open to jointly developing a consultation plan with Saulteau, after it received direction from government on the status of the Project.

On March 22, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising of its preparations for the field season of environmental work associated with the Project. The letter advised that although no decision had been made to proceed to Stage 3, BC Hydro was maintaining its current work on the Project on an interim basis to preserve the project schedule. The letter sought Saulteau's input on work plans for environmental studies proposed for 2010. It attached the following work plans:

- Site C Fisheries Studies - 2010 Major Tributary Fish Inventory
- Site C Aquatic Productivity Study - Preliminary Scope of Work
- Site C Preliminary Mercury Modeling and Planning - Preliminary Scope of Work (Prepared by: Azimuth Consulting Inc. March 2010)
- Peace River Ungulate Monitoring Study Status: March 18, 2010

- Site C Wildlife Studies - Preliminary Scope of Work - March 18, 2010
- Ecosystem and Habitat Mapping Update - Peace River Baseline Inventory Workplan - 2010
- Site C Heritage and Archaeology Studies - Preliminary Scope of Work.

On March 29, 2010, Saulteau sent a letter to BC Hydro requesting capacity funding to address Project referrals and the development of a TLUS. The letter advised that Saulteau would be looking to hire an in-house referrals officer.

On April 1, 2010, BC Hydro responded to Saulteau's letter of March 29, 2010 regarding capacity funding. The letter included an offer of funding to assist Saulteau with Site C engineering and environmental (including archaeology) referrals for 2010. The letter further advised that BC Hydro was prepared to resume discussions with Saulteau on a TLUS agreement, and could begin discussions on a Stage 3 consultation agreement after it received direction from government on the status of the Project.

On April 7, 2010, BC Hydro and Mainstream Aquatics sent a letter to Saulteau advising of planned fisheries studies in the Peace and Moberly rivers. The letter advised that temporary rotary screw fish traps would be placed in the water and provided a description of the temporary fish trap operation. The rotary screw traps would assist in obtaining baseline data with respect to the downstream movement of juvenile fish through the project site and outmigration of juvenile fish from the Moberly River. The temporary rotary screw traps were scheduled to operate on week days from May 1 to October 29, 2010.

On April 13, 2010, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro advising that it would like to begin discussions with BC Hydro regarding pre-TLUS funding.

On April 19, 2010, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau advising that the Province had announced that the Project would move forward to Stage 3, the Environmental and Regulatory Review Stage. The email also provided a link to the Project website where the final Stage 2 Report and 35 appended studies and reports had been posted.

On April 20, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (three Councillors, technical advisor). BC Hydro provided a Project update and an overview of the regulatory process. The parties discussed the timeline, scale and projected costs of the TLUS. BC Hydro agreed to provide interim funding through July 1, 2010 for the negotiation of the TLUS agreement and the Stage 3 consultation agreement. BC Hydro advised that the ILMB had granted Licence of Occupation #8015149 with a condition to consult with First Nations through rolling work plans. BC Hydro explained that there would be two to three rolling work

plans in the upcoming field season and that Saulteau had been offered funding to consult on the work plans.

On April 28, 2010, BC Hydro sent a “Letter of Commitment” to Saulteau confirming that BC Hydro would provide funding to enable Saulteau to work jointly with BC Hydro to develop a TLUS agreement and a Stage 3 consultation agreement. The funding would be in effect from May 1 to July 1, 2010. Saulteau signed this letter at the meeting on April 30, 2010.

On April 30, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor) to discuss the TLUS. Saulteau presented a proposal for a TLUS (methodology, scheduling, deliverables, budget) and the parties discussed potential costs and funding options.

May 1 to September 30, 2010

On May 5, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a cheque for interim capacity funding for the negotiation of a TLUS agreement.

On May 10, 2010, Golder sent an email to Saulteau providing a link to the following archaeology reports:

- Interim Report: AIA of portions of the area containing 17 Pump-Test boreholes (Permit #2009-0262)
- Interim Report: AIA of proposed boreholes and access trails (revision 1) on the South Bank Island (Permit #2009-0262)
- Interim Report: AIA of archaeological sites HbRf-59, HbRf-61, HbRf-65 and HbRf-67, located along the South (Right) Bank access road (Permit #2009-0262)

On May 14, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor) to discuss Saulteau’s TLUS proposal and proposed budget.

On May 20, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillor, technical advisor) to discuss the revised TLUS proposal. The parties reviewed deliverables, timelines and budgets for Phase 1 of the TLUS. BC Hydro agreed to provide Saulteau with a draft Memorandum of Understanding for Phase 1 of the TLUS.

On May 25, 2010, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a draft Memorandum of Understanding for Phase 1 of the TLUS, which outlined activities to be completed in Phase 1 (ethnographic and literature review; analysis of existing traditional land use data and identification of data gaps; a cause and effect pathways analysis; meetings with Saulteau

community members, Elders and leadership; traditional use guidebook), as well as timelines, deliverables, and budgets associated with those activities.

On June 4, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor). Both parties signed the Memorandum of Understanding for Phase 1 of the TLUS. Saulteau provided BC Hydro with a hard copy of its "Cause and Effect Pathways" diagram. Saulteau advised that it had organized and held four meetings with community members and Elders regarding the Project. Saulteau explained that with the exception of three vocal opponents, there had been strong support within the community for moving forward with the TLUS and continuing in the current direction with BC Hydro. The parties discussed timing and funding for the capacity development and training component of the TLUS.

On June 9, 2010 BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor) regarding the TLUS. The parties discussed the proposed budget for the TLUS, and Saulteau provided an update on status of the Phase 1 deliverables.

On June 10, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor) to discuss Saulteau's draft "Cause and Effect Pathways" diagram. The parties worked together and refined the diagram.

On June 14, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a cheque for capacity funding pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding for Phase 1 of the TLUS.

On June 21, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that Golder had been awarded the contract to conduct the Heritage Assessment for the Project, and that Golder would be holding a five day heritage training program in Fort St. John. Golder would be looking for Saulteau to identify interested community members to attend this training, with a view to providing employment opportunities to community members.

On June 22, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillor, technical advisor). BC Hydro tabled an initial draft of a TLUS agreement, referred to as the Culture and Traditions Strategy (CTS) agreement. The parties reviewed and discussed various sections of the draft agreement including the role of the oversight committee, deliverables, funding and confidentiality. BC Hydro advised that two major components of the CTS (capacity building and community engagement) would need to be funded under the Stage 3 consultation agreement.

On June 24, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had engaged Golder to conduct a Heritage Assessment for the Project. The letter advised that the Golder team would be responsible for securing a *Heritage Conservation Act* permit from the Archaeology Branch, and that a copy of the permit application would be forwarded to

Saulteau. The letter included an offer of capacity funding to facilitate Saulteau's review of the permit application.

On June 30, 2010, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau advising that Golder would be conducting an AIA for the following project: Proposed Left Bank (North) and Right Bank (South) Geotechnical Investigations (Permit #2009-0262), with work scheduled to commence on July 7, 2010.

On July 2, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor) to review the latest draft of the proposed CTS agreement.

On July 16, 2010, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau attaching:

- Rolling Work Plan #2: 2010 Geotechnical Investigation (Licence of Occupation #814864) (July 16, 2010)

Golder requested that comments be submitted by August 6, 2010.

On July 20, 2010, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau attaching:

- Technical Memorandum: AOA of Select Portions of BC Hydro's Proposed 2010 Geotechnical Investigations within the Proposed Site C Dam Area (July 16, 2010)
- Interim Report: AIA of Proposed 2010 Geotechnical Investigations Within The Proposed Site C Dam Area (Permit #2009-0262) (July 16, 2010)

On July 21, 2010, Saulteau mailed a signed copy of the final CTS Agreement to BC Hydro. BC Hydro received the agreement on July 26, 2010, and signed it immediately. The final agreement outlined the objectives, methodology, deliverables, and funding parameters for the CTS. It specified that the CTS methodology would involve interviews with 250-300 Saulteau members in order to identify, map and record Saulteau’s cultural and traditional land use. The agreement provided that CTS would be completed in three phases:

1. Planning (ethnographic and literature review; analysis of existing CTS data and identification of data gaps; preparation of a CTS guidebook outlining a research methodology, interview questions, etc.; a cause and effect pathways analysis; meetings with SFN community members, Elders and leadership to confirm support for the CTS)
2. Study (training of Saulteau members to conduct interviews; completion of interviews)
3. Analysis and Reporting (Saulteau to provide BC Hydro with: hard copies of maps at a scale of 1:50:000 and access to Saulteau’s CTS database for thematic and resource

maps; a methodology report describing the CTS research methods; a public report; a narrative report describing the results from the quantitative report on resource use)

The agreement also addressed the issue of sharing and protection of sensitive traditional knowledge. The effective date of the agreement was July 20, 2010.

On July 26, 2010, the Archaeology Branch sent a letter to Saulteau (cc: AMEC) advising that AMEC had applied for a Heritage Inspection Permit under the *Heritage Conservation Act* to conduct an AIA for the Project. The proposed AIA would involve an investigation of potential impacts on archaeological resources arising from: the construction of dams and related facilities, quarry and borrow pit locations, temporary construction facilities, highway realignments, flooded areas and erosion zones, transmission lines and other related works that might be identified as planning progresses. The letter advised that the Crown had also received an application for an Investigative Use Permit under the *Land Act* to enable access to Crown land for activities under the Heritage Inspection Permit.

On July 29, 2010, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a cheque for capacity funding issued pursuant to the CTS Agreement.

On August 19, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, technical advisor) to discuss the CTS and review the draft Stage 3 consultation agreement. Saulteau reviewed its ongoing work on the CTS and indicated that 18 people had been hired to conduct interviews. Saulteau explained that it was having great success in the community with the CTS and described it as a legacy project. The parties reviewed key sections of the draft Stage 3 consultation agreement and BC Hydro committed to providing Saulteau with an updated draft based on the discussion. Saulteau advised that it was seeking a government-to-government relationship with the Province and would be meeting with Minister Abbott in September 2010 to further that objective. Saulteau further advised that it was seeking a co-stewardship role in managing the resources and activities in its traditional territory, beginning with the Project and eventually moving towards co-stewardship of wildlife resources with applicable government agencies.

On August 20, 2010, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau following up on Rolling Work Plan #2 (Licence of Occupation #814864) submitted on July 16, 2010. Golder advised that BC Hydro planned to proceed with the geotechnical investigation program during the week of August 23, 2010. The scope of the work along the north and south bands of Peace River included various drilling, test pit excavations, and exploration activities as outlined in Rolling Work Plan #2.

On August 30, 2010, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau attaching:

- Technical Memorandum: AOA of BC Hydro South Bank Bedrock Mapping Program within the proposed Site C Dam Area (August 18, 2010).

On September 2, 2010, Golder notified Saulteau by fax that it would be conducting an AIA of the proposed Left Bank Hill drill location, commencing on September 2, 2010.

On September 3, 2010, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillor, technical advisor). The parties reviewed the latest draft of the Stage 3 consultation agreement, and Saulteau provided an update on the CTS study (30 interviews completed). BC Hydro advised that it expected accommodation discussions to occur in 12 to 18 months, after further information from the CTS and impact studies became available.

On September 30, 2010, the Archaeology Branch sent an email to Saulteau (cc: Golder, AMEC) regarding AMEC's application for a Heritage Inspection Permit, and attached:

- Letter from the Archaeology Branch to AMEC (September 30, 2010) advising that AMEC had been granted Heritage Inspection Permit #2010-0378, but that the permit had been reduced in scope in order to address concerns raised by some of the Treaty 8 First Nations. The permit only authorized activities related to model testing. Once AMEC had achieved sufficient progress with model testing, it could seek to amend the permit to include other activities (inventory and impact assessment).

- Heritage Inspection Permit #2010-0378 issued to AEMC "to conduct an archaeological inventory for the purpose of testing and improving the archaeological potential model prepared for BC Hydro's proposed Site C Clean Energy Project…" (September 30, 2010)

- Letter from Golder to AMEC responding to questions from First Nations regarding AMEC's application for a Heritage Inspection Permit (September 9, 2010)

On September 30, 2010, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching a draft report documenting Golder's 2010 annual field assessment of the existing North Bank access road located within site HbRf-40 (in partial fulfillment of the terms and conditions of Site Alteration Permit #2009-0297). Golder requested that comments be provided by October 15, 2010.

October 1 to December 31, 2010

On October 8, 2010, Golder sent a fax to Saulteau advising that Golder would be conducting an AIA of the proposed South Bank Access Road under Permit #2009-0262. Golder advised that work was tentatively scheduled to commence on October 14, 2010. On October 12, 2010, Golder sent a fax to Saulteau attaching a revised notification of Golder's

AIA of the proposed South Bank Access Road. Golder advised that Test Pit U would also be assessed.

On October 18, 2010, Golder sent a fax to Saulteau advising that Golder would be conducting an AIA of the proposed exploratory Adit #5 on the south bank of the Peace River under Permit #2009-0262.

On October 26, 2010, Saulteau faxed BC Hydro a signed copy of the signature page of the final version of the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*. The agreement, dated September 30, 2010, established the principles, processes and scope for consultation between Saulteau and BC Hydro for Stage 3, and provided Saulteau with capacity funding to engage with BC Hydro in identifying (a) potential impacts of the Project on Saulteau and its section 35(1) rights, and (b) strategies to avoid, mitigate, manage, and accommodate those potential impacts. The agreement also addressed confidentiality, budgeting, work planning, and communication between the parties. The agreement remains in effect until the completion of the Project regulatory process, with a provision for termination by either party upon 90 days written notice.

On November 10, 2010, BC Hydro attended a meeting at the Saulteau band office with a number of Councillors, Elders, staff and band members to discuss the CTS. Saulteau's technical advisor gave a presentation outlining the types of information collected, the interview process, how information was recorded on maps, and how it was translated into digital format. Following the presentation, Elders spoke about their experience with the CTS and expressed appreciation for BC Hydro's contribution to the study. BC Hydro described some of its internal activities related to Stage 3 (budgeting, developing a structure for the regulatory process, seeking mandates on First Nations' training and employment opportunities and legacy benefits). BC Hydro presented Saulteau with a cheque for capacity funding issued pursuant to the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*, and a cheque for capacity funding issued pursuant to the CTS Agreement.

On November 22, 2010, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Interim Report: AIA for the Attachie Flat Upper Terrace Climate Station (Permit #2009-0262).

Golder advised that it had identified archaeological material associated with the two sites (HbRi-33 and HbRi-49). It further advised that Archer had also carried out additional archaeological work at the same locations and that a draft report documenting Archer's work would be forwarded separately.

On December 17, 2010, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau attaching Rolling Work Plan #3 (Licence of Occupation #814864). Golder advised that the enclosed work plan included

information on the scope of the geotechnical investigations, environmental and archaeological resources in the work areas, mitigation measures and permitting considerations. Golder requested that comments on the work plan be provided by January 25, 2011.

January 1 to April 30, 2011

On January 13, 2011, BC Hydro met with Saulteau's technical advisor to discuss status of the CTS and issues around data sharing. Saulteau advised that it had completed interviews with 158 band members and that mapping products would be ready in approximately three weeks. Both parties agreed to hold a workshop regarding access and use of the database and map system.

On January 18, 2011, BC Hydro met with Saulteau (Oil and Gas Referrals Officer, Lands Manager) and Artemis Wildlife at the Saulteau band office to discuss the Fisher Telemetry Program. Artemis Wildlife provided an overview of the program including study objectives, technical methodology, sample size, and the proposed incentive program for registered trap lines. Saulteau indicated that four of the eleven registered trap lines in the study area belonged to its members.

On January 27, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that Golder had completed Stage 1 model testing for the AIA (Permit #2010-0378) for the Heritage Assessment, and that Saulteau would be provided with a copy of Golder's report. The letter further advised that Golder would be applying to amend the permit to complete Stage 2 of the AIA. The letter included an offer of capacity funding to facilitate the review of the report and the permit application.

On January 31, 2011, Golder couriered a letter to Saulteau enclosing the following report on Site C archaeological work conducted in 2010:

- Heritage Program Year 1 (2010) Summary Report, Draft, Version 1 (Permit #2010-0378)

On February 3, 2011, Saulteau's Lands Manager sent a letter to FrontCounter BC regarding BC Hydro's application #8003167 for a map reserve for quarrying in East Callazon. The letter advised that Saulteau had received the referral on January 19, 2011, and had determined that there was "insufficient data and information collected for [Saulteau] to accept the referral." The letter advised that if the Province proceeded with the disposition of this land, it would infringe Saulteau's treaty and Aboriginal rights. It further advised that Saulteau was currently engaged in a process to maintain and augment the habitat of the Burnt Pine-Kennedy Caribou herd, which had arisen from a court-ordered consultative process with West Moberly First Nations and the Province. The letter further

advised that Saulteau would not support further industrial activity until the Province had established a Caribou Recovery Plan. The letter noted that the proposed quarry site for the Project would incrementally add to the cumulative impact of development on Saulteau's Treaty 8 territory. The letter requested written confirmation that the Province would not proceed until it had completed the legally required consultation. It suggested that a CTS and an AIA would need to be completed for this area prior to any surface disturbance.

On February 4, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Interim Report: AIA of Proposed Upgrades to the South Ban Access Road Between KM 4.4 and KM 8.0, South of Fort St. John, BC (Permit #2009-0262) (February 4, 2011)

Golder advised that a new archaeological site (HbRf-90) had been identified during the assessment. Golder requested that comments on the report be provided to the Archaeological Branch before February 25, 2011.

On February 14, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillors, technical advisor). BC Hydro provided a Project update and advised that the Project Description Report would be filed by the end of March, 2011. Saulteau expressed concern that BC Hydro would not be consulting on the Project Description Report prior to its submission. BC Hydro explained that the Project Description Report was a factual document and that Saulteau would be consulted on the draft EIS Guidelines. BC Hydro advised that it would be seeking a mandate to initiate negotiations on IBAs and extended an invitation to Saulteau to provide input on what a benefit agreement would look like. Saulteau provided an update on the CTS and advised that CTS interviews had been completed. BC Hydro expressed concern regarding the letter from Saulteau's Lands Manager (February 3, 2011), which suggested that a CTS would be required for additional areas outside the scope of the current CTS. Saulteau explained that Chief and Council were not aware of the February 3 letter when it was sent out by the Lands Manager.

On February 17, 2011, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau regarding the 2011 Heritage Assessment field program. Golder indicated that it was currently preparing a request to the Archaeology Branch for an amendment of the existing *Heritage Conservation Act* permit (#2010-0378). In anticipation of receiving the permit, Golder was preparing to include potential participation from Saulteau in the field work and analysis. Golder provided the preliminary details and advised that AMEC would be in touch to arrange the sub-consultant agreements and task orders required for the program should Saulteau show interest.

On February 22, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching the following:

- Letter Report: Planned alterations and archaeological monitoring of archaeological sites; HbRf-59, HbRf-61, HbRf-65 and HbRf-67 located on the South Bank access road, south of Fort St. John, British Columbia (Permit #2010-0238).

Golder requested that comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by March 15, 2011.

On February 22, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Interim Report: AIA of Proposed Exploratory Adit 5 and Spoil Stockyard Area, South of Fort St. John, BC (Permit #2009-0262) (February 18, 2011)

Golder advised that no archaeological sites were identified in the assessment. Golder requested that comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by March 15, 2011.

On February 22, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching a revised version of the following:

- Interim Report: AIA of Proposed Access Road Upgrade and Revised Drill Hole C Location East of the North (Left) Bank Road, Fort St. John, BC (Permit #2009-0262)

Golder advised that the report had been revised to clarify the details of the assessment conducted.

On February 22, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Draft report: Alterations to Archaeological Sites HbRh-33 and HbRi-10, BC Hydro Fence Replacement Program (Site Alteration Permit #2009-0219) (February 22, 2011)

Golder advised that it had conducted subsurface testing at two archaeological sites (HbRh-33 and HbRi-10) and evaluated impacts resulting from BC Hydro's fence replacement program. Golder requested that comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by March 15, 2011.

On February 24, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau regarding access options for proposed geotechnical investigations at five sites on the south bank of Peace River (*Land Act* application #8015393). The letter advised that in response to First Nations' concerns, BC Hydro had reconsidered a number of access options and reached the following decisions:

- sites opposite Farrell and Lynx Creeks (helicopter access);

- sites opposite Bear Creek and at the Attachie Slide (seismic line upgrade and construction of 1 km of new road); and
- site at kilometer 95 (already accessible by road).

On February 24, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief and Council, Technical Advisor, representative of 4 Evergreen Resources). BC Hydro presented information on the following topics: engineering work and the procurement process; heritage work; socio-economic work (including mercury levels in the Peace River); regulatory tasks and proposed timelines; and, employment and business opportunities. BC Hydro noted that the Project Description Report was still in draft format and would be submitted to environmental agencies by the end of March 2011. The parties discussed the possibility of creating a “liaison” position to have one person from Saulteau deal with all Project referrals, and Saulteau agreed to draft a proposal for this position. The parties discussed potential options for long-term benefits and accommodation options.

On March 1, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a link to the following Stage 2 studies, completed between January and August 2010, related to fish and aquatics:

- Peace River Fisheries Investigation Peace River and Pine River Radio Telemetry Study 2009. AMEC Earth & Environmental and LGL Limited. 2010.
- Site C Fisheries Studies Halfway River and Moberly River Fall Mountain Whitefish Migration and Spawning Study 2009. Mainstream Aquatics Ltd. 2010.
- Site C Fisheries Studies Halfway River and Moberly River Summer Fish Survey (2009). Mainstream Aquatics Ltd. 2010.
- Site C Fisheries Studies Peace River Fish Inventory 2009. Mainstream Aquatics Ltd. 2010.

BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau enclosing a CD containing the above Stage 2 studies on March 24, 2011.

On March 3, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that Mainstream Aquatics would be conducting a fisheries study in the Peace, Halfway, and Moberly rivers. The letter indicated that temporary rotary screw fish traps would again be placed in the Peace and lower Moberly rivers (at the same locations as the previous year) with the addition of two rotary screw traps being placed in the lower Halfway River. The letter advised that notice was being provided as a requirement of the application process under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.

On March 4, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau regarding monitoring opportunities for the Project engineering program. BC Hydro offered capacity funding to Saulteau for review of Rolling Work Plans #3 and #4. BC Hydro suggested that as part of the review, Saulteau might wish to utilize a portion of the capacity funding to employ Saulteau members to monitor the proposed work.

On March 7, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillors, technical advisor). Saulteau accepted BC Hydro's offer of capacity funding for its review of Rolling Work Plans #3 and #4, and signed BC Hydro's capacity offer letter, dated March 7, 2011. Saulteau presented possible options for long-term benefits and accommodation options, and provided BC Hydro with a copy of the draft CTS. The parties discussed possible contracting opportunities for 4 Evergreen Resources. After the meeting, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau advising that Golder had uploaded the following material to its FTP site:

- Rolling Work Plan #1: South Bank Island (Licence of Occupation #8015149) (October 8, 2009)
- Rolling Work Plan #2: 2010 Geotechnical Investigations (Licence of Occupation #814864) (July 16, 2010)
- Rolling Work Plan #3 (Licence of Occupation #814864) (December 17, 2010)

On March 11, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro was engaged in planning for the upcoming field season of environmental work associated with the Project. The letter indicated that, in order to engage Aboriginal groups in discussion of this work, BC Hydro had prepared summary documents that described proposed studies for the 2011 field season. The letter enclosed study outlines and work plan summaries in the following topic areas:

- Environmental Program: Fish and Aquatics;
- Environmental Program: Wildlife;
- Environmental Program: Physical Environment;
- Heritage Assessment; and,
- Socio-Economic Assessment.

The purpose of the proposed studies was to characterize baseline environmental conditions. The letter explained that the baseline data would be used to inform the

assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the Project. The letter requested input from Saulteau regarding the proposed studies, and explained that they could be changed or revised in scope or timing based on input from the Aboriginal groups.

On March 11, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that geotechnical engineering field work under Rolling Work Plan #3 would commence on April 1, 2011. The letter indicated that Golder had originally sent a letter and information package regarding this work to Saulteau on December 17, 2010. It advised that BC Hydro would still be interested in receiving feedback from Saulteau on the planning and execution of the work.

On March 17, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau, further to the letter signed at the meeting of March 7, 2011, enclosing a capacity funding cheque for Saulteau's review of Rolling Work Plans #3 and #4.

On March 30, 2011, BC Hydro attended a meeting at the Saulteau band office to discuss the results of the CTS. BC Hydro was provided with a copy of the CTS report and maps on CD, as well as several hard copies of the CTS public report. Technical advisors for Saulteau described the CTS results and explained how to query the CTS database and create maps. The meeting was attended by a small group of Saulteau community members.

May 1 to September 30, 2011

On May 6, 2011, Golder sent a technical memorandum to Saulteau advising of proposed work under Permit #2009-0262 for the following projects:

- As-yet unspecified archaeological assessments related to tasks proposed in Rolling Work Plan #4, beginning in the near future with scoping to commence May 9;
- Preliminary Field Reconnaissance of selected proposed drill hole locations in support of Reservoir Slopes Geotechnical Investigation Program, scheduled to commence on May 10; and,
- As-yet unspecified archaeological assessments related to select proposed drill hole locations in support of the Reservoir Slopes Geotechnical Investigation Program, beginning in the near future with scoping to commence on May 9.

Golder attached several maps of the project location, including drill holes, test pits, and access roads.

On May 12, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief and Council, technical advisors). BC Hydro stated that it intended to file the Project Description Report and would advise Saulteau when it had done so. Saulteau expressed concern that BC

Hydro would not share the Project Description Report prior to filing it, and suggested that BC Hydro was engaged in a process-driven approach and not focused on building relationships. BC Hydro indicated that the filing of the Project Description Report would be the trigger to the beginning of the environmental assessment process; once it was filed, BC Hydro would work with Saulteau to assess the impacts of the Project on Aboriginal groups and to examining ways to mitigate those impacts. BC Hydro explained that Saulteau would have opportunities to provide input on multiple filings in the environmental assessment process (including the draft EIS Guidelines) and that the Project Description Report could be modified as a result of findings in the environmental assessment process. Saulteau discontinued the meeting and indicated that it would contact the Province directly.

On May 18, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had submitted the Project Description Report to the BCEAO and the CEA Agency, and provided a link to the report.

On May 26, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had retained Golder to conduct the Socio-economic Assessment for the Project, and that a First Nations Community Assessment would be a component of the Socio-economic Assessment. The letter proposed an approach for the First Nations Community Assessment and invited Saulteau to work with BC Hydro to involve community members in the assessment.

On June 10, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau advising that the Rolling Work Plan #4 had been uploaded to a secure file transfer website for review.

On June 17, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillors). BC Hydro provided Saulteau's newly elected Councillors with a brief history of the work completed in Stage 2 consultations. Saulteau expressed concern regarding the perception among band members and neighbouring First Nations that Saulteau's leadership was in favour of the Project, and asked to have the record show that it was opposed. BC Hydro explained that the regulatory process would take at least two years and that there was no requirement for Saulteau to take a position of support or opposition to the Project during that period of time. The parties discussed the regulatory process, and BC Hydro provided an overview of the proposed content of the draft EIS Guidelines. Saulteau indicated that it would like to have monitors for all activities associated with the Project, especially activities in the Peace Moberly Tract. BC Hydro responded with a proposal to strategically use monitoring in areas of significant importance (based on CTS findings) and/or in cases involving ground disturbances. Saulteau responded that it would consider this approach internally. Saulteau expressed concern that the parties lacked a protocol regarding potentially significant archaeological discoveries, and the parties discussed the possibility of developing such a protocol. Saulteau also expressed the need to retain technical expertise to assist with informed decision making. BC Hydro agreed in principle to this proposal and

requested that Saulteau submit a formal proposal for funding under the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*. BC Hydro tabled a Memorandum of Understanding which included an offer of funding to cover the cost of pay roll for Saulteau members working on the field crew for the Heritage Assessment.

On June 17, 2011, Saulteau sent a letter to Golder which authorized Golder to employ Saulteau band members in its archaeological surveys. The letter clarified that Golder's employment of individual band members did not signal Saulteau's endorsement or approval of the design, interpretation, reporting, or conclusions drawn from Golder's archaeological work. It emphasized that proponents and governments should look to the community as a whole (and not individual members) as the only reliable source of information about Saulteau's interests in particular areas.

On June 17, 2011, Golder sent six emails to Saulteau attaching the following reports for archaeological work completed under Permit #2009-0262.

- Rolling Work Plan #4: AOA (June 9, 2011)
- Rolling Work Plan #4: Adit 5 AIA (June 9, 2011)
- Rolling Work Plan #4: Right Bank Construction Materials Test Pitting AIA (June 9, 2011) (request for comments by July 15, 2011)
- Rolling Work Plan #4: Liquefaction Investigations AIA (June 9, 2011) (request for comments by July 15, 2011)
- Rolling Work Plan #4: Right Bank Seismic Investigation AIA (June 9, 2011) (request for comments by July 15, 2011)
- Rolling Work Plan #4: Right Bank Structures Investigation AIA (June 9, 2011) (request for comments by July 15, 2011)

On June 22, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching: AOA: Adit #4 Chamber and Associated Road Upgrades (Permit #2009-0262) (June 21, 2011). Golder requested that comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by July 14, 2011.

On June 23, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a cheque under the Memorandum of Understanding dated June 17, 2011, to cover payroll costs and expenses for members participating in the 2011 Heritage Assessment field program.

On June 23, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau regarding cultural monitoring by CoNect Management Services on behalf of Saulteau. It noted that BC Hydro had consulted with Saulteau and agreed that cultural monitoring of Project engineering investigations

would be appropriate at this time. The letter indicated that BC Hydro would provide funding for cultural monitoring of work related to Permit #815098 (reservoir slopes investigation) and permit #815097 (access road upgrades). The letter included terms and conditions that Saulteau would need to sign off on in order to access the funding. Saulteau's Chief signed this letter at a meeting on August 31, 2011.

On June 23, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching the following materials related to archaeological work completed under Permit #2009-0262:

- AIA, Interim Report, Rolling Work Plan #3 – Adit 3 (June 21, 2011)
- AOA Rolling Work Plan #3 – Adit 3 (June 21, 2011)

Golder requested that comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by July 15, 2011.

On June 24, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau regarding project impact lines. The letter advised that BC Hydro would be undertaking geotechnical investigations along the proposed reservoir slopes through the spring and summer of 2011 in order to gather more information about shoreline conditions. This program would consist of surface inspections, subsurface investigations, and the installation and monitoring of geotechnical instruments on both private and Crown land. The letter advised that Saulteau would be provided with shape files of BC Hydro's early analysis of this work, and extended an offer of a presentation by BC Hydro regarding the impact line approach and the methodology being used to study impacts around the proposed reservoir.

On July 6, 2011, Decision Economics, consultant for BC Hydro, met with representatives Saulteau (Chief, two Councillors) regarding the First Nations Community Assessment. The parties discussed how to involve Saulteau community members in the assessment.

On July 13, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AOA: Rolling Work Plan #4 – Right Bank Structures Investigation Borehole H – Revised Location (Permit #2009-0262) (July 12, 2011).

Golder noted that one borehole location within the proposed investigation program had been revised, and the attached cover letter described the proposed location change. Golder requested that input be provided on the borehole revision by July 22, 2011.

On July 15, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching a notification of upcoming archaeological work to be completed under Permit #2009-0262 for the following projects: Highway 29 geotechnical investigations on the north bank of the Peace River; West Pine Quarry; Bullhead Mountain.

On July 15, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching notification of the Noxious Weed Control Program, 2011 season.

On July 22, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching a revised copy of Rolling Work Plan #4: Right Bank Seismic Investigation originally provided on June 17, 2011, correcting and clarifying a mathematical error.

On August 3, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching updated information regarding Golder's work under Temporary Use Permit #815098.

On August 18, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising of BC Hydro's interest in exploring how to integrate the CTS information with BC Hydro's environmental database and assessment process. The letter enclosed a draft proposal for such a program, and expressed interest in meeting with Saulteau to discuss it. The letter noted that the final payment of CTS funding could support Saulteau's participation in the work.

On August 29, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AOA - Construction Material Investigations at Old Fort (Permit #2009-0262) (August 29, 2011);
- AOA - Construction Material Investigations at Bullhead Mountain (Permit #2009-0262) (August 29, 2011); and,
- AOA - Construction Materials Geotechnical Investigations at Pine Pass (Permit #2009-0262) (August 29, 2011).

Golder requested that comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by September 20, 2011.

On August 29, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching: AOA – BC Hydro Reservoir Slopes Geotechnical Investigations ADHB-5 and ADHB-6 (August 29, 2011). Golder requested that any comments be provided to the Archaeology Branch by September 20, 2011.

On August 31, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, two Councillors). Discussion items included: First Nations Community Assessment; CTS (training young people in the community on using CTS data); outstanding financial reports; scheduling of consultation meetings on key project components (transmission lines, worker housing, access roads, etc.); availability of funding for Saulteau's participation in the environmental assessment process; and, scheduling of a meeting with the BCEAO and the CEA Agency. Saulteau's Chief signed BC Hydro's letter dated June 23, 2011, in which BC Hydro agreed to provide Saulteau with funding for cultural monitoring of work related to

Permit #815098 (reservoir slopes investigation) and Permit #815097 (access road upgrades).

On September 1, 2011, Golder sent an email Saulteau attaching:

- Alterations to Archaeological Sites HbRi-10 and HbRh-33 - BC Hydro Fence Replacement Program (Permit #2009-0219)

On September 21, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau regarding the training of youths from the Saulteau community on the use of the CTS database, and BC Hydro's proposal to integrate the CTS data with BC Hydro's environmental database and assessment process, in order to identify potential project effects. The letter proposed that the remaining CTS funds be used to engage CoNect Management Services in completing both the training and the data integration projects. The letter stated that BC Hydro would work directly with Saulteau's leadership and CoNect Management Services to determine the budget and work scope for the two projects (number of individuals to be trained, scope and duration of training, the data to be tested, etc.). The letter asked Saulteau's Chief and Council to confirm their support by agreeing to the stated terms and conditions and signing off on the letter. Both BC Hydro and Saulteau signed this letter at the meeting on September 21, 2011.

On September 21, 2011, BC Hydro met with Saulteau's Chief and Council. BC Hydro presented information, sought input, and responded to questions on the following topics: worker housing; transmission lines; off-site construction materials; and, road infrastructure (Highway 29 re-alignment and construction access roads). Saulteau suggested two alternatives to BC Hydro's proposed route for the transmission line (building the transmission lines on the north side of the Peace River, laying the cable underwater at the bottom of the reservoir or underground), and BC Hydro agreed to discuss those options internally with technical staff. Saulteau asked if BC Hydro could assist in obtaining Internet service for the Saulteau community, and BC Hydro agreed to look into this. BC Hydro advised Saulteau of the Province's decision not to include equity as an option in IBA negotiations for the Project.

On September 23, 2011, Golder sent an email Saulteau attaching a notification of upcoming archaeological work at the revised location of Adit 5, to be completed under Permit #2009-0262.

On September 30, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau advising that the federal and provincial governments had announced a draft harmonization agreement that would refer the Project to a Joint Review Panel. BC Hydro noted that the regulators would be inviting written public comments on the draft agreement and provided links to the CEA Agency and BCEAO websites.

October 1 to December 31, 2011

On October 3, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching a Quarterly Progress Report, for the period of July 1 to September 30, 2011, for archaeological work completed under Permit #2009-0262.

On October 4, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a capacity funding cheque for cultural monitoring related to the reservoir slopes investigation and the access road upgrades.

On October 12, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau regarding Saulteau's interest in bringing Internet service to the community, expressed in the meeting of September 21, 2011. The email provided information regarding "Pathways to Technology" project sponsored by the federal government and the Province to bring Internet service to all First Nations communities. It noted that "All Nations Trust" was the organization entrusted with managing the money and assessing communities for this project. It advised that a "Pathways to Technology" liaison officer had suggested arranging a face to face meeting with BC Hydro and Saulteau to discuss the potential use of BC Hydro's poles to support the Internet service.

On October 18, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau providing notification of upcoming archaeological work at the location of proposed or existing flood forecasting stations, to be completed under Permit #2009-0262.

On November 1, 2011, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro attaching its audited financial statement for the 2011 fiscal year, pursuant to the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*.

On November 9, 2011, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, three Councillors, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer) to discuss the First Nations Community Assessment and to review options for providing Internet service to Saulteau. A representative of All Nations Trust attended and gave a presentation on bringing Internet service to un-serviced or under serviced First Nation communities. BC Hydro reviewed the draft work plan for the Community Assessment and Saulteau indicated its support for the work plan. The parties also discussed the timeline for completing the assessment, and staffing options including the possible appointment of a "point person" from Saulteau.

On November 22, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had approved Saulteau's Quarterly Financial Reports, pursuant to the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*, for the following periods: September 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010; January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011; April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011; and July 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011.

On November 22, 2011, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau regarding Saulteau's interest in retaining a Site C liaison/coordinator to assist with initiatives related to Site C. BC Hydro reiterated its support for this idea and listed a number of tasks that such a person could perform.

On November 28, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching four capacity funding cheques issued pursuant to the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*.

On December 2, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had submitted a series of applications under the *Land Act* for investigative work at Portage Mountain East, and attached the application materials. On December 21, 2011, Golder sent a follow-up email advising that the *Land Act* application for Portage Mountain East had been revised. Golder attached a revised application package.

On December 7, 2011, BC Hydro attended a meeting with representatives of Golder, AMEC, the Archaeology Branch, and several Treaty 8 First Nations. Several members of Saulteau attended. Golder presented the results of its 2011 heritage field program, and the Archaeology Branch presented the results of its audit of phase one of the AIA of the Project. BC Hydro and Golder representatives were not permitted to attend the latter presentation.

On December 13, 2011, Golder sent an email to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had applied for six permits (Licences of Occupation) related to the construction of six climate monitoring stations. The email provided links to related files, including permit applications, Management Plans, an Environmental Overview Assessment, and, associated GIS shape files.

On December 21, 2011, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau regarding BC Hydro's development of a Trades Training partnership with North East Native Advancing Society. The letter advised that BC Hydro had been involved in discussions with the North East Native Advancing Society, with a view to developing a joint proposal to submit to the Industry Training Authority in early 2012. The proposal involved working with the Industry Training Authority to support training for Aboriginal people in trades that would be required for the Project as well as other industries. The letter advised that BC Hydro would be glad to meet with any First Nation to discuss the training further.

January 1 to April 30, 2012

On January 6, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching job profiles for the First Nations Community Assessment, as well as a revised work plan. BC Hydro hoped that the information would assist Saulteau in identifying community members that might be appropriate for, and interested in, the jobs.

On January 10, 2012, BC Hydro participated in a community meeting at the Saulteau reserve, which was attended by approximately forty community members and leaders (Chief, three Councillors, Lands Manager). BC Hydro provided a project update and presented information on opportunities for involvement in the Stage 3 regulatory process, key components of the Project, field work completed in the 2011, proposed field work in 2012, and, projected employment opportunities. BC Hydro indicated that it was preparing to meet demand for workers by engaging with the Northeast Native Advancing Society and Northern Lights College to explore options for pre-trades and trades training, and would be working with Saulteau to determine how people could be trained in advance of the Project.

On January 18, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching the following reports completed under Permit #2009-0262.

- Interim Report, AIA - Rolling Work Plan #4: Right Bank Structures Investigation (January 17, 2012) (revised to address comments during the review period)
- Quarterly Progress Report, October 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011 (January 17, 2012)

On January 20, 2012, Golder sent a courier package to Saulteau enclosing a copy of Draft Technical Report (Version 2) of the 2011 Heritage Program Year 2 Summary Report, including a report of archaeology work conducted in 2011 under Permit #2010-0378.

On January 20, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Annual Report, Field Inspections at Archaeological Sites HbRf-59, HbRf-61, HbRf-65 and HbRf-67, located at the South Bank Access Road (Permit #2010-0238).

On January 23, 2012, BC Hydro had a telephone conversation with Saulteau (Lands Manager) regarding possible support from BC Hydro for Saulteau’s nursery project. Saulteau advised that the nursery would be located on a 25 acre parcel of land between Saulteau and West Moberly First Nations, and would house native grasses, medicinal plants, etc., with construction scheduled to begin on February 6, 2012. Saulteau indicated that it would investigate opportunities for BC Hydro to "partner" in operational aspects of the project.

On February 6, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching two documents related to BC Hydro's proposed approach to the Project procurement and contracting work.

- Examples of Potential Contracting Work Related to Construction (January 24, 2012)
- Site C Procurement Update for First Nations (January 24, 2012)

It also attached information presented at the Site C Business Information Session in fall 2011. BC Hydro re-sent the information on May 4, 2012.

On February 9, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Letter Report, AIA of Proposed Exploratory Adit 5 and Spoil Stockyard Area, South of Fort St. John, BC (Permit #2009-0262)
- Interim Report, BC Hydro Reservoir Slopes North Bank Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (Permit #2009-0262)
- Letter Report, 2011 Assessment of Archaeological Sites HbRf-43 and HbRf-90, South (Right) Bank of the Peace River (Site Alteration Permit #2011-0102).

On February 10, 2012, the Archaeology Branch sent a letter via fax to Saulteau advising that AMEC had requested an amendment to Heritage Inspection Permit #2010-0378, to include any potential outlying project quarries, borrow areas or access roads that had not been captured within the current study. The letter requested that any comments be provided in writing by March 12, 2012.

On February 13, 2012, the Archaeology Branch sent a letter via fax to Saulteau advising that Golder had requested an amendment to Heritage Inspection Permit #2009-0262. The letter requested that any comments be provided by March 14, 2012.

On February 20, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a report titled, Field Season Summary, 2011 Engineering Field Investigations. The report provided an overview of investigative work completed in 2011, including investigations at the proposed dam site (north and south banks), the proposed reservoir slopes (north and south banks), Highway 29, and the Halfmoon Lake gravel pit.

On February 24, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching Rolling Work Plan #5 under Licence of Occupation #814864. Golder requested that any comments be provided by March 16, 2012.

On February 24, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AOA: Adit 5 (Revision 1) (Permit #2009-026) (February 22, 2012).

On February 24, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, providing a link to the following:

- Annual Report for 2009, 2010 and 2011 (Permit #2009-0262) (February 23, 2012).

On March 6, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to attaching two documents related to the First Nations Community Assessment: Community Assessment Job Profiles and Community Assessment Budget.

On March 14, 2012, BC Hydro met via teleconference with a consultant for Saulteau to discuss the First Nations Community Assessment. It was confirmed that Saulteau's consultant would be coordinating the assessments for Saulteau, Horse Lake First Nation, Duncan's First Nation and Blueberry River First Nations. The parties discussed the capacity and resources that would be needed. Saulteau's consultant stated that he had identified staff in each community to work as community researchers and interpreters, and committed to developing a proposal, including budget, and scope of work for BC Hydro's review

On March 14, 2012, Management and Solutions in Environmental Science Inc. sent an email to BC Hydro attaching a copy of its review of the EIS Guidelines, completed on behalf of Blueberry River First Nations, Duncan's First Nation, Horse Lake First Nation and Saulteau.

On March 15, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a written response to Saulteau's question regarding alternative routes for the Project transmission line, which it had raised in the meeting on September 21, 2011. BC Hydro indicated that it had undertaken a technical review of the two alternatives suggested by Saulteau, and concluded that it could not justify pursuing the first alternative (north transmission corridor) because of the significant cost of property acquisition and the associated impacts on the land holdings, and that the second alternative (submarine transmission cable connection) was not considered feasible due to cost and reliability factors.

On March 19, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillor, negotiator) and senior archaeologists from Golder and AMEC.

- Golder / AMEC gave a presentation outlining archaeology field activities in 2011. Saulteau expressed interest in bringing archaeological finds to the community, and the parties agreed to organize a community meeting to showcase archaeological finds.

- BC Hydro presented information and sought input on options for recreation sites and reservoir use. Saulteau conveyed a concern about increased access to the south bank of the Peace River, and expressed interest in consultations regarding access issues and possible co-management of the reservoir and wildlife resources.

- BC Hydro advised that it had received a mandate from the Province to begin negotiations on IBAs. BC Hydro confirmed that historical grievances related to BC Hydro's existing facilities on the Peace River would not be dealt with through IBAs, and that equity interests would not be included in IBAs.

On March 20, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillor, negotiator). BC Hydro gave a presentation and sought input on options for reservoir clearing, and indicated that it wanted to further engage Saulteau on a clearing and debris management plan. The parties discussed potential procurement / contracting opportunities associated with the Project, as well as potential support from BC Hydro for training, apprenticeship and employment opportunities. Saulteau expressed interest in contracting opportunities for cleaning, camp services, catering and earthworks.

On March 28, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AIA Report, Rolling Work Plan #4, Liquefaction Investigations (Permit #2009-0262) (March 22, 2012).

On March 29, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a document describing BC Hydro's approach to negotiating IBAs for the Project.

Between March 29 and April 25, 2012, BC Hydro interviewed five Saulteau trapline holders regarding their use of land for trapping activities within areas potentially affected by the Project. The interviews were conducted as part of the land and resource use component of the Site C Socio-economic Assessment.

On April 3, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching the following archaeological reports completed under Permit #2009-0262:

- Reservoir Slopes Geotechnical Investigations ADHB-5 and ADHB-6 (March 27, 2012) (revised report addressing comments received by the Treaty Tribal Association and the Archaeology Branch)
- Highway 29 Geotechnical Investigations (ADHBF-3) (March 30, 2012)
- Post-Impact Assessment Report, Geotechnical Investigations ADHG-5 (March 30, 2012)

On April 10, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching an updated map of the proposed project footprint. The letter noted that BC Hydro could also offer access to the GIS shape file data, if desired.

On April 10, 2012, the Archaeology Branch sent a letter to AMEC (cc: Saulteau) advising that it had accepted AMEC's application to amend *Heritage Conservation Act* Permit #2010-0378 to expand the study area, and attached the amended permit.

On April 13, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau providing links to the following:

- Project Definition Consultation, April 10 to May 31, 2012, Discussion Guideline and Feedback Form (BC Hydro had prepared this document for upcoming public consultation sessions; it contained information on transmission lines, worker accommodation, preliminary impact lines and land use, Highway 29 preferred realignments, outdoor recreation, and 85th Avenue industrial lands).
- Information Sheet: Preliminary Impact Lines and Land Use (Update, April 2012).
- Maps showing preliminary impact lines and Highway 29 preferred realignments.

On April 30, 2012, BC Hydro participated in three meetings in Fort St. John: a pre-meeting with Saulteau's Chief; a meeting with Saulteau's Lands Manager regarding the Community Assessment; and, a community meeting attended by 12 community members and Saulteau's Chief. Discussion items at the pre-meeting included: Saulteau's position on an IBA; Saulteau's interest in providing camp services for the Project; and, BC Hydro's interest in supporting a nursery. At the Community Assessment meeting, BC Hydro outlined a proposed approach and timeline for the assessment. The proposed approach involved creating a community baseline profile (phase one) followed by an effects assessment (phase two). BC Hydro indicated that it was comfortable with Saulteau completing the first phase independently, while the second phase would be completed jointly. The parties agreed to a timeline for completing phase one. At the community meeting, BC Hydro provided a Project update and responded to questions from community members on a number of topics (e.g., uses of energy from the Project, mercury levels, alternative dam sites, water quality, dam safety, mitigation of habitat impacts, impacts on the Moberly River).

May 1 to September 30, 2012

On May 8, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, two Councillors, Lands Director, negotiator).

- BC Hydro provided an update on the status of the EIS Guidelines and discussed the process and timeline for drafting the EIS. The parties discussed the availability of funding to support Saulteau's review of technical documents. BC Hydro requested that Saulteau draft a "scope of work" to access the funding.
- BC Hydro advised that it received approval to provide Saulteau with capacity funding for a community liaison position. The community liaison would facilitate Saulteau's participation in the environmental assessment and consultation in respect of other BC Hydro projects.

- Saulteau expressed interest in establishing a GIS department to generate maps, rather than contracting out the work to external vendors. BC Hydro indicated that it would consider using a portion of remaining funding under the CTS Agreement for GIS training, if Saulteau presented such a proposal. BC Hydro also advised that remaining funding under the CTS Agreement could be used for ground truthing the CTS results, and Saulteau agreed to this.

- Saulteau identified its priorities for consultation in 2012, expressing interest in further consultations regarding: worker accommodation; transmission lines; Highway 29 options; off-site materials; reservoir clearing, access roads and clearing plan; recreation options; downstream effects; need for the project and alternative sites; agriculture; and selection of Valued Components. BC Hydro provided a list of environmental studies that would be appended to the EIS, and asked if Saulteau would like a presentation on the studies. Saulteau requested further consultations in three topic areas: wildlife, water-based resources, and air-based resources.

- BC Hydro gave a presentation and sought input from Saulteau regarding reservoir impact lines and preferred alignment options for Highway 29. BC Hydro provided an overview of a cross section of the Peace River that illustrated the maximum normal reservoir level and preliminary flood, erosion, and stability impact lines. Saulteau requested that the presentation be brought to the community and declined to continue with the presentation.

- BC Hydro advised that if the Project was approved, it would be interested in entering into a business partnership involving the use of Saulteau's greenhouses to grow indigenous plants. This initiative could form part of BC Hydro's mitigation strategy. Saulteau indicated that a horticulturalist would be needed to grow the indigenous plants and that Saulteau intended to embark on a training program with Agriculture Canada, but would need additional funding for equipment. Saulteau agreed to draft a funding proposal for BC Hydro.

- BC Hydro noted that it had received a mandate to negotiate IBAs and provided a preliminary overview of potential agreement components.

On May 9, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau which attached the updated Potential Downstream Changes Report, and requested input regarding the results. The letter offered to arrange a meeting with BC Hydro's subject matter expert in hydrology to discuss the report's findings.

On May 9, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AIA, Interim Report, South Bank Moberly Bedrock Mapping (Revision 1) (Permit #2009-0292) (April 12, 2012)

On May 16, 2012, BC Hydro met with several staff members from Saulteau (comprising the Steering Committee for the Community Assessment) and Saulteau's consultant (Peak Consulting) for a "kick off" of the First Nations Community Assessment. BC Hydro presented an overview of the First Nations Community Assessment (objectives, methodology, linkages to the EIS guidelines), reviewed the information requirements for the community baseline profile, and responded to questions. BC Hydro provided Saulteau with the following documents:

- Information Requirements for the First Nations Community Assessment Baseline Community Profiles (May 2012)
- First Nations Community Assessment Baseline Profile Template (March 27, 2012)

On May 18, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau regarding issues and concerns raised at a Saulteau meeting on April 30, 2012, with respect to mercury and water quality. BC Hydro provided links to the following studies:

Mercury -

- 2010 Status of Mercury in Environmental Media for Site C Planning, Peace River and Dinosaur Reservoir 2011
- Site C Technical Memorandum, Mercury Data Review and Planning Considerations
- Phase 1 2010 Site C Data Collection- Sampling and Analysis Plan
- Site C Peace River, Mercury Levels in Peace River Fish Tissue, Data Report 2008

Water Quality -

- Site C Fisheries Studies Peace River Tributaries Water Temperature Monitoring Study, 2009 Technical Data Report
- Site C Fisheries Studies Peace River Tributaries Water Temperature Monitoring Study 2010 Technical Data Report
- Baseline Data Collection, Peace River Watershed Water Quality and Dinosaur Lake Limnology Sampling, 2008
- Baseline Data Collection, Water Quality River Sediment, Soil, and Vegetation Samples from the Peace Watershed 2007

On May 24, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau regarding the identification of Valued Components and spatial boundaries for the Environmental Assessment, and expressed its desire to consult further with Saulteau on these issues. The letter explained the process and rationale used to identify Valued Components in the draft EIS Guidelines, and attached a graphic representation of the Valued Component identification methodology. The letter also explained the process of defining spatial boundaries for each Valued Component. The letter expressed interest in receiving feedback from Saulteau regarding the proposed Valued Components and related spatial boundaries.

On May 25, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had created a secured file transfer website for Aboriginal groups containing commonly requested Site C documents (e.g., environmental reports, maps and presentations). The letter provided a link to the website and access information.

On May 29, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching the Quarterly Progress Report Q1: January 1 to March 31, 2012 for work completed under Permit #2009-0262 (May 22, 2012).

On May 31, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Management and Solutions in Environmental Science Inc. attaching a cheque as payment for its technical review of the EIS Guidelines on behalf of Saulteau, Blueberry River First Nations, Duncan's First Nation, and Horse Lake First Nation.

On June 1, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a written response to questions raised at Saulteau's community meeting on April 30 regarding potential impacts on Moberly Lake and the long-term stability of the dam. BC Hydro confirmed that the Project would have no impact (flooding, inundation, hydraulic influences) on Moberly Lake.

On June 5, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro attaching signed copies of the following documents:

- Letter of Understanding, between BC Hydro and Saulteau, providing capacity funding to support the hiring of a community liaison to facilitate Saulteau's participation in the Site C environmental assessment and consultation in respect of other hydro projects (May 7, 2012).
- Memorandum of Understanding between Saulteau and BC Hydro, to provide temporary working capital to cover payroll and expenses for Saulteau members participating in the 2012 Site C Heritage Assessment program (May 1, 2012).

On June 6, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau providing notice of planned heritage work on the transmission line where Saulteau held a grazing licence.

On June 11, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau advising that it had couriered a cheque for temporary working capital issued pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding of May 1, 2012.

On June 11, 2012, Golder sent an email to BC Hydro advising that Golder had sent the following report to Saulteau:

- Rolling Work Plan 6, Licence of Occupation 814864 (June 11, 2012).

On June 20, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had retained Traditions Consulting to review the TLUS reports of various First Nations including Saulteau's CTS. The letter enclosed two reports prepared by Traditions Consulting, one assessing the completeness of the deliverables set out in the CTS Agreement, and another identifying potential information gaps in the CTS. The letter invited Saulteau to provide any comments on the enclosed reports, any answers to the questions raised in the reports, or, any additional traditional knowledge or TLUS information. The letter was re-sent to Saulteau on September 7, 2012, and October 1, 2012.

On June 26, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillors, legal counsel, Lands Director), and addressed the following items:

- BC Hydro provided a presentation on the selection methodology for Valued Components, in follow up to its letter of May 24, 2012. BC Hydro reviewed the Valued Components under the environment, heritage, social, economic, and health pillars, and described the Technical Data Reports being conducted in relation to the Valued Components. Saulteau advised that it would need its own technical expert to review the Technical Data Reports and provide input on potential data gaps. BC Hydro advised that defined consultation funding would be available to cover such expenses.

- BC Hydro gave a presentation regarding "effects on wildlife", and sought input from Saulteau on how to present the information to community members at a future community meeting.

- Saulteau provided an update on the First Nation Community Assessment, and advised that it expected to submit the preliminary community baseline profile by the end of July to early August (2012), with the complete report including the household surveys by September (2012).

On July 5, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching: AIA Report, Rolling Work Plan #6 – Right (South) Bank Drill Locations (Permit #2009-0262) (July 2, 2012). Golder sent emails to Saulteau on August 8, 2012, attaching Version 2 of the report, and on August 21, 2012, attaching Version 3 of the report.

On July 17, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau providing a link to the draft EIS Guidelines (April 10, 2012). The email also provided a link to local and regional assessment area maps, and noted that the information (including the boundaries) would be subject to change until the EIS Guidelines had been finalized.

On July 18, 2012, BC Hydro met with Saulteau community members and lands department staff for a discussion of wildlife impacts. BC Hydro explained how it had gathered information regarding baseline conditions for wildlife, and provided an overview of the results of baseline studies for ungulates, furbearers, and game birds. Saulteau members provided information about their hunting and trapping activities, and identified instances where their observations of wildlife corresponded with BC Hydro's study results. BC Hydro advised that it was interested in working with Saulteau to identify potential mitigation / avoidance measures, and requested input on how to go about doing this. Saulteau agreed to put together a proposal for engaging community members on mitigation / avoidance options. Saulteau also agreed to provide BC Hydro with a list of Saulteau trapline holders. BC Hydro also provided overview of the environmental assessment process and timelines, and described the opportunities for Saulteau provide input into the process. Prior to the wildlife presentation, BC Hydro met separately with representatives of Saulteau (Councillors, lands staff) to discuss the next steps for the First Nation Community Assessment, including the availability of funding for a household survey.

On July 23, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AIA, Climate Monitoring Stations (Permit #2009-0262) (July 19, 2012).

On August 15, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Archaeological Quarterly Progress Report Q2: April 1 to June 30, 2012 (Permit #2009-0262) (August 14, 2012).

On August 15, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau providing information regarding archaeological field work being completed along the proposed transmission line corridor, which included work within the registered trapline of a Saulteau member. The letter advised that BC Hydro would provide funding for the trapline owner's participation as a monitor during the archaeological field work. The letter indicated that if further archaeological work became necessary within Saulteau traplines, a representative of BC Hydro would contact the affected trapline owners to discuss the proposed work and opportunities for monitoring the work.

On August 17, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a proposal for ground truthing of the information arising from BC Hydro's interviews with Saulteau trappers.

On August 20, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (trapline owners, Lands Office staff) to discuss the archaeology field work taking place within the trapline of a Saulteau member. Discussion items included: BC Hydro's plans to contact trappers prior to work commencing in their trapline areas; BC Hydro's offer to have trappers work as monitors in the field; a proposal to form an advisory group comprised of trappers in relation to future field work; and, a review of recent findings of the archaeology program at Boucher Lake.

On August 20, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro attaching a list of Saulteau trappers, as requested by BC Hydro at the meeting of July 18, 2012.

On August 21, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that Golder had prepared a Management Plan to support investigative work at "Site C Road" (a proposed 34 km route that would parallel the existing transmission corridor for approximately 27 km and then farther east, parallel the CN Rail right-of-way for another 7 km). BC Hydro advised that the Management Plan supported a concurrent application for a Section 16 Map Reserve to temporarily withdraw Crown land from disposition under the *Land Act*, while confirming the suitability of the proposed road access along the existing transmission corridor and obtaining necessary tenure and other approvals. BC Hydro attached a copy of the Management Plan, and advised that Golder had submitted the tenure application that day to FrontCounter BC. BC Hydro advised that it was prepared to meet with First Nations to provide information about the proposed investigations, and to discuss capacity funding and potential site visits.

On August 21, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau, attaching a draft Letter of Understanding which outlined the terms of Saulteau's participation in the preparation of the Community Baseline Profile Report. The letter provided that Saulteau would receive funding by instalment based on the achievement of following key milestones: (1) finalization and signing of the work plan; (2) delivery of the draft version of the Community Baseline Profile Report; (3) delivery of the final version of the Community Baseline Profile Report and country food questionnaire results; (4) delivery of Compiled Household Surveys and Analysis. BC Hydro also attached the Community Baseline Profile Report Requirements and a Budget and Payment terms for review. BC Hydro asked that Saulteau sign and return the Letter of Understanding if it was acceptable.

On August 21, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- AIA Interim Report: Site C Clean Energy Project Portage Mountain East Geotechnical Investigations Version 2 (Permit #2009-0262) (August 17, 2012).

On August 22, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau providing a link to maps of the local and regional assessment areas for each of the Valued Components.

On August 27, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau enclosing a table titled “Preliminary Summary of Construction Phase Workforce” which summarized the timing, type of jobs and number of opportunities that BC Hydro anticipated would be needed to construct the Project. The letter provided a link to secured file transfer website where additional information regarding project opportunities had been posted.

On August 31, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau and advised that Saulteau held a grazing licence which appeared to overlap with the proposed expanded transmission line right of way on the south side of the Peace River. BC Hydro asked Saulteau to respond if it had any concerns regarding the issue.

On September 7, 2012, BC Hydro met with a representative of Saulteau (Lands Manager) to review BC Hydro’s proposal for ground truthing of the Saulteau trapper interviews.

On September 7, 2012, Saulteau submitted the Quarterly Financial Report for the period of January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2012 to BC Hydro.

On September 11, 2012, BC Hydro and its consultants (Golder, AMEC) met with representatives of Saulteau (lands staff, trapline holder, community members) and a representative of the Archaeology Branch. Golder provided an overview of the three years of heritage work completed to date including a description of palaeontology work and archaeological findings. Golder highlighted participation by Saulteau members in the heritage field program, which included 468 days of employment over the course of three years. BC Hydro asked participants to share their thoughts on the outcomes of the heritage program, and expressed interest in hearing about heritage sites of significance to Saulteau. Saulteau identified an area near Cache Creek where a special type of stone was collected. Golder provided an overview of different mitigation options for archaeological / paleontological resources, and requested input from Saulteau. Saulteau advised that it was currently in discussions with a mining company to construct a set of glass cabinets to display artefacts found in the area, and suggested that artefacts found by Golder / AMEC might be added to the collection. Saulteau agreed to provide BC Hydro with a summary of this initiative. BC Hydro expressed interest in ground truthing the results of the CTS and ensuring that the appropriate people (Elders, trappers) would be involved. BC Hydro sent two emails to Saulteau on September 17, 2012, attaching a copy of Golder’s heritage presentation and a list of action items arising from the meeting.

On September 13, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a chart of funding streams available to Saulteau.

On September 21, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that the EIS Guidelines had been issued by the CEA Agency and the BCEAO on September 7, and provided a link to where the document had been posted. The letter highlighted the areas of

the EIS Guidelines that specifically addressed the incorporation of information from Aboriginal groups. The letter requested any additional information such as mapping of traditional territories, traditional knowledge, concerns regarding potential for adverse effects on the various components of the environment as identified by Saulteau, current land use information, including reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources, current use of lands and resources for hunting, fishing and trapping, and current use of lands and resources for activities other than hunting, fishing and trapping. The letter advised that BC Hydro would like to continue to receive information with respect to any asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights of the community that may be adversely affected by the Project, and in particular information concerning hunting, fishing, and trapping. The letter expressed interest in understanding how the environment was valued by the community for current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including activities conducted in the exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights, and how current use may be affected by the Project. The letter invited Saulteau to continue to identify any interests the community may have had with respect to potential social, economic, health and physical and cultural heritage effects of the Project. The letter was re-sent to Saulteau on October 12, 2012.

On September 21, 2012, Golder sent a letter to Saulteau attaching:

- Rolling Work Plan #7 - Licence of Occupation #814864 - Geotechnical Test Pit Investigations on the South (Right) Bank of the Peace River (September 21, 2012).

Golder advised that the work plan included information on the scope of the investigations, environmental and archaeological resources in the work areas, mitigation measures, and permitting considerations for the work. Golder requested that comments be directed to BC Hydro or Golder by October 12, 2012.

On September 28, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro attaching the Saulteau Business Directory, as requested by BC Hydro, which listed band-owned companies and independent contractors in the Saulteau community.

October 1 to December 6, 2012

On October 4, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a map of traplines in the Project area, categorized by First Nation.

On October 5, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a “save the date” sheet which outlined the dates for Site C Business Sessions to be held in November 2012. BC Hydro explained that the sessions were to provide information on procurement strategy and potential contracting opportunities related to the Project.

On October 5, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau providing a link to a secured file transfer website containing the Peace River Valley Ungulates Study Program Interim Report and maps.

On October 9, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro providing information on its proposed approach respecting the outstanding CTS funding. BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau and advised that it approved Saulteau's proposal.

On October 11, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching a notification that Golder would be conducting archaeological work under Permit #2009-0262 related to the following project: Geotechnical Investigations at the Site C Road (Project Access Road).

On October 11, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising that BC Hydro had reviewed and approved Saulteau's Quarterly Financial Reports for the periods ending December 31, 2011, March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012, and enclosed three capacity funding cheques issued pursuant to the *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*.

On October 12, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (legal counsel, negotiator, consultant), and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, to discuss the terms of a potential IBA.

On October 15, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching an invitation to Business Information Sessions scheduled for November 2012, and included a link for registration.

On October 17, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillor, lands staff) and addressed the following topics:

- Project overview: BC Hydro provided an overview of the regulatory process including projected timelines, the current stage and next steps. BC Hydro indicated that it was currently preparing the EIS based on the recently approved EIS Guidelines.

- Fish and fish habitat**:** BC Hydro provided an overview of the results of fisheries studies to date, and sought input from Saulteau on (a) BC Hydro's proposed approach to the environmental effects assessment for fish / fish habitat, (b) how the described impacts on fish /fish habitat could affect Saulteau's traditional activities and exercise of treaty rights, and (c) potential mitigation options. The parties discussed the fish species which Saulteau had identified as "species of significance" in the CTS, and Saulteau provided information on preferred species and fishing areas. BC Hydro provided an overview of the baseline study results for several species, including bull trout, arctic grayling, mountain whitefish, rainbow trout, and walleye, and described the methodology used to predict the effects of the Project on baseline conditions. BC Hydro explained that the

Project would have impacts on fish that use the Peace River for spawning and rearing, and provided several examples. BC Hydro reviewed mitigation options being considered for the reservoir, the dam site, and fish passage, and sought input from Saulteau. Saulteau expressed concern about the risk and uncertainty associated with some proposed mitigation options, such as re-stocking. BC Hydro reviewed the preliminary results of the model being used to predict changes in mercury levels.

- Wildlife: BC Hydro noted that while the parties had met to discuss wildlife issues on two previous occasions (June 26, July 18), the current session would move beyond a review of the baseline results and into a discussion of potential effects / mitigation options. BC Hydro provided an overview of potential effects of the Project on rare plants and wildlife (game birds, raptors, ungulates, furbearers), and reviewed mitigation options under consideration for each category of wildlife. Saulteau emphasized the importance of controlling hunting access and expressed concern that temporary workers would have access to areas that were currently inaccessible. The parties discussed options for controlling hunting access, including de-activating roads and restricting firearms and personal vehicles in worker camps.

On October 18, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- 2012 Assessment of the Existing Access Road Located within Archaeological Site HbRf-040, North (Left) Bank of the Peace River, Northeast BC (Permit #2009-0267) (October 10, 2012)

On October 19, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Rolling Work Plan #7 – Geotechnical Test Pit Investigations on the South Bank of the Peace River – Phase 1 – Version 2 (Permit #2009-0262) (October 10, 2012).

On October 24, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau advising the BC Hydro had updated the Project footprint map for Site C. The letter noted that in April 2012, BC Hydro had provided Saulteau with the GIS shape file data and/or a PDF map of the Project footprint. The letter advised that the information had since been updated and provided a link to a secured file transfer website containing the updated map of the Project footprint, and associated shape files. The letter also attached a memorandum outlining the specifics of the new and amended information, which included a reduction in the area of the proposed Site C dam site from 3907 hectares (April 2012) to 2025 hectares (October 2012).

On October 25, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau providing a link to the following on a secured file transfer website:

- Project activity zone map;

- Aquatic Productivity and Water Quality Technical Data Reports;
- Invitation to the Site C Business Information Sessions;
- Fish/Fish Habitat Presentation;
- Heritage Program update.

On October 25, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau in follow up to BC Hydro's letter of September 21, 2012, which had invited Saulteau to provide any relevant information for consideration in preparing the EIS. The letter advised that BC Hydro remained interested in receiving information from Saulteau to support the preparation of the EIS.

On October 26, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro attaching a Letter of Understanding, dated October 22, 2012, under which BC Hydro would provide Saulteau with funding for reasonable and necessary costs associated with its participation in IBA negotiations, for BC Hydro's review and signature. BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau on November 6, 2012, attaching a cheque issued pursuant to the Letter of Understanding dated October 22, 2012. BC Hydro also attached a signed version of the Letter of Understanding for Saulteau's records.

On November 13, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (legal counsel, negotiator) and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, to discuss the terms of a potential IBA.

On November 14, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching the materials from the Site C Business Information Sessions, as requested at the meeting of November 13, 2012.

On November 14, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching the Site C Jackfish Lake Ungulate Program Work Plan, including a study area map, scope, methods, and a description of opportunities for First Nation participation. BC Hydro advised that it had applied to the Province to carry out the ungulate collaring study on the south bank of the Peace River (Jackfish Lake road area) in order to fill a data gap with respect to ungulate movement in the area. BC Hydro expressed interest in receiving input from Saulteau with respect to the proposed work.

On November 15, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (legal counsel) and the Province to discuss the terms of a potential IBA.

On November 15, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching responses to Saulteau's requests for information regarding: (a) anticipated fluctuations in the Site C reservoir level and how these fluctuations were being considered in the effects assessment

for fish, fish habitat and beaver; and, (b) what time of day and year the reservoir levels would peak and the potential impacts of high flows on dam operations. BC Hydro also included the requested hydrograph.

On November 15, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau which sought to address potential gaps in the information exchange between the parties. The letter requested that Saulteau notify BC Hydro of instances where information requested in meetings or consultations to date had not been provided, and committed to following up on outstanding information requests as soon as possible.

On November 22, 2012, BC Hydro met with a representative from Saulteau (Lands Manager) for discussions regarding project clearing / debris management, methylmercury, and hunting activities of temporary workers:

- BC Hydro presented information, sought input, and responded to questions regarding project clearing and debris management. BC Hydro provided Saulteau with various maps showing the areas for proposed clearing, access roads and the anticipated scheduling of these activities. The parties discussed options for limiting access to sensitive areas, such as the Peace Moberly Tract.
- BC Hydro reviewed the study results on baseline mercury levels, and provided an overview of the Reservoir Mercury Model used to predict potential increases in mercury levels in fish. The parties discussed issues related to the health effects of mercury consumption. Saulteau referred to misconceptions in the community about the risks, and emphasized the importance of providing community members with reliable information on this topic.
- BC Hydro provided Saulteau with written responses to two questions posed by a Councillor regarding temporary workers. BC Hydro advised that it planned to conduct criminal background checks on select workers, and was proposing to restrict firearms in all worker accommodation, but would not have control over the hunting activities of temporary workers during their time off.

On November 26, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Councillors, legal counsel, negotiator, consultant) and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to discuss the potential contents of an IBA.

On November 26, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching the IBA offer sheet presented at the meeting earlier that day.

On November 27, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau attaching:

- Archaeological Quarterly Progress Report: July 1 to September 30, 2012 (Permit #2009-0267) (November 14, 2012).

On November 30, 2012, Saulteau sent a letter to BC Hydro responding to the IBA offer sheet tabled at the meeting of November 26, 2012.

On November 30, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau attaching a map of the proposed Site C dam site.

On December 4, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Legal Counsel, Director of Finance and Administration) by teleconference, to discuss funding provided by BC Hydro and financial reporting requirements. The parties discussed the various capacity funding streams: CTS funding, defined consultation project funding, general consultation funding, and IBA negotiation funding; and agreed on the financial reporting requirements. BC Hydro requested that Saulteau provide a proposal regarding how it proposed to use the various capacity funding streams, which Saulteau committed to doing.

On December 6, 2012, Saulteau sent a letter to BC Hydro (cc: BCEAO, CEA Agency, Ministry of Energy and Mines) explaining why Saulteau had not had an opportunity to consider and respond to BC Hydro's letter of November 15, 2012, and other correspondence received from BC Hydro in recent months. The letter described the Saulteau community as being at the centre of a large number of energy-related developments. It explained that the high level of activity had resulted in Saulteau being flooded with referrals and requests for information and meetings by provincial agencies and proponents, and indicted that Saulteau did not have the time or the capacity required to effectively manage and participate in the high volume of meetings, processes and paperwork. The letter described the consultation process being applied by the Province in Saulteau's territory as "not genuinely aimed at reconciliation" and as "unfair, unjust and unconstitutional". The letter asked that BC Hydro use its influence with the Province to ensure that Saulteau was given an opportunity to consider the information received from BC Hydro and others. The letter expressed interest in working with BC Hydro and the Province to find a better way forward, and asked them to slow down, consider the challenges faced by Saulteau, and provide a realistic opportunity for Saulteau to participate in meaningful ways.

Distribution of the Field Studies Overview

BC Hydro sent emails to Saulteau providing the *Field Studies Overview* outlining the field studies taking place in the coming month. Emails were sent on the following dates:

- 2010: February 1, March 3, April 6, May 4, June 2, July 2, August 3, September 1, November 2, December 30.
- 2011: January 27, February 4, February 22, March 4, March 24, April 4, April 29, June 1, June 28, July 29, August 22, September 29, November 28.
- 2012: January 27, March 2, May 1, October 5, November 2.

Distribution of Weekly Environmental and Archaeological Reports

Golder sent emails to Saulteau providing the *Weekly Environmental and Archaeological Reports*. The reports summarized Golder's investigation and monitoring activities, identifying any environmental and archaeological issues or incidents, as well as any mitigation measures implemented to address the issues/incidents. Emails were sent on the following dates:

- 2010: April 6, April 8, June 7, June 8, June 28, July 6, September 20, September 28, October 12, October 26.
- 2011: June 27, June 30, July 15, July 29, October 3, October 7, October 14, October 25, November 3.
- 2012: July 24, July 26, August 1, August 9, August 31, September 11, October 18.

SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

VOLUME 5 APPENDIX A23 PART 2 (A)

UPDATED BC HYDRO CONSULTATION SUMMARY: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

BC Hydro Power and Authority

<contact information removed>

Prepared by:

Site C First Nations Engagement Team

<contact information removed>

July 2013

Volume 5 Appendix A, Part 2, provides a summary of consultation activities undertaken by BC Hydro with each of the 29 Aboriginal groups listed in Table 9.1 of the EIS, as required pursuant to section 7.2.1 of the EIS Guidelines. This summary describes consultation activities that took place between December 7, 2012 and May 31, 2013, including meetings, phone calls, letters and emails.

Volume 5, Appendix A, Part 2 is an update of the summary of consultation activities filed with the EIS on January 25, 2013.

SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Defined Terms	
"4 Evergreen Resources"	4 Evergreen Resources LP, a business owned and operated by Saulteau First Nations
"AIA"	Archaeological Impact Assessment
"AOA"	Archaeological Overview Assessment
"BCEAO"	Environmental Assessment Office, Province of British Columbia
"CEA Agency"	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
"CTS"	Culture and Traditions Strategy
"*CTS Agreement"*	Agreement for a Culture and Traditions Strategy (CTS)_between Saulteau First Nations and BC Hydro (July 20, 2010)
"EIS"	Environmental Impact Statement
"EIS Guidelines"	Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines, formerly referred to as the Application Information Requirements
"Golder"	Golder Associates Ltd., consultant for BC Hydro
"IBA"	Impact Benefit Agreement
"Province"	Province of British Columbia
"Saulteau"	Saulteau First Nations
"the Project"	The proposed Site C Clean Energy Project
"*Stage 3 Engagement Agreement*"	Stage 3 Engagement Agreement between Saulteau First Nations and BC Hydro, dated September 30, 2010

"TLUS"	Traditional Land Use Study

Chronology of events

2012

On December 10, 2012, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching:

- AIA Interim Report: Project Access Road Geotechnical Investigations dated December 4, 2012.

On December 12, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro, advising that it had received an application from the Province in relation to the Site C ungulate collaring study in the Jackfish Lake/Del Rio area and indicated that it would like its community members to be involved in the study.

On December 12, 2012, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau, advising that BC Hydro was proposing an auger drilling program on Jackfish Lake Road during the months of January/February 2013, and based on BC Hydro's information, the drill program would take place within two Saulteau traplines. BC Hydro committed that its team would provide notice of any work to the Saulteau trappers and would support a Saulteau trapline holder representative to act as a monitor during the work program. BC Hydro requested that the information be provided to the trappers and requested a meeting to discuss potential issues and the possibility of a monitor participating in the auger drilling program.

On December 13, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau, providing a link to the following draft EIS Technical Data Reports on a secured file transfer website:

- Aquatic Productivity Reports
- Downstream Ice Technical Data Report
- Contaminated Sites Technical Data Report
- Fluvial Geomorphology and Sediment Transport Technical Data Report
- Microclimate Technical Data Report
- Noise Technical Data Report
- Peace River Valley Ungulates Study Program Technical Data Report
- Water Quality Technical Data Report
- Air Quality Technical Data Report

BC Hydro noted that the reports were in draft form and that edits may be made prior to submission of the EIS.

On December 13, 2012, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau, in response to its letter dated December 6, 2012 regarding Saulteau's concerns about the pace and intensity of development

activities in Saulteau's territory. The letter indicated that BC Hydro had had discussions with Saulteau's legal counsel regarding its concerns and appreciated the current demands faced by Saulteau's limited staff and resources. The letter advised that BC Hydro welcomed Saulteau's interest in continuing to work with BC Hydro in assessing the potential impacts of the Project. The letter further advised that BC Hydro intended to submit the EIS in January, 2013, and indicated that there would be a time and opportunity to continue the consultation process and to exchange additional information following the submission of the EIS. The letter noted that BC Hydro had included a summary of its December 6, 2012 letter in the record of consultation which would be appended to the EIS application and submitted to the CEA Agency and the BCEAO.

On December 14, 2012, Saulteau's legal counsel sent a letter to BC Hydro, which set out proposals for the use of available capacity funding under the various agreements and letters of understanding between BC Hydro and Saulteau, as agreed in the teleconference held on December 4, 2012.

On December 16, 2012, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro, requesting the following documents referenced in BC Hydro's document titled "EIS Questions from Legal Counsel", which was provided to Saulteau on November 19, 2012:

- Weinstein, Martin. "Indian Land Use and Occupancy in the Peace River Country of Northeastern British Columbia." In BCUC Hearing No. 90, Exhibit 37A, Appendix I. Vancouver BC: UBCIC, 1979.
- Candler, Craig. "Treaty Eight Tribal Association Traditional Use Study (T8TA TUS)." Vancouver BC: Third Stone Community Research, 2000.
- SFN, WMFN, and British Columbia. "Letter of Intent, PMT". Victoria, BC: Province of BC, 2004.
- Union of BC Indian Chiefs. "Final submission on the Northeast BC Land Use and Occupancy Study." BCUC Hearing No. 90 Exhibit 374. Vancouver BC: UBCIC, 1980.

BC Hydro provided copies of the documents as requested. Saulteau advised that it had several concerns regarding the document titled "Draft Discussion Paper re: Treaty 8 Rights" provided to Saulteau on November 27, 2012. Saulteau indicated that it planned on providing BC Hydro with a response in writing.

On December 17, 2012, Golder sent an email to BC Hydro (cc: Saulteau), attaching:

- 2012 AOA Sites HbRf-43 and HbRf-90, South (Right) Bank of the Peace River, Northeast BC (*Heritage Conservation Act* Section 12 Site Alteration Permit 2011-0102).

On December 18, 2012, BC Hydro sent a Letter of Understanding to Saulteau outlining proposed terms and conditions whereby BC Hydro would provide funding to Saulteau in accordance with existing agreements as follows:

- Use of funds that remain to be allocated to the CTS under the *CTS Agreement* and *Stage 3 Engagement Agreement* to retain a contractor to review and further develop the CTS. The scope of work would include making the CTS a more active and effective tool for responding to referrals and completing other work on the Project.

- Use of Defined Consultation Project Funding under the *Stage 3 Consultation Agreement* to retain a contractor to provide technical support and advice on lands and resources in connection with the EA process, the IBA negotiation process, and any related consultation processes.

- Use of funding under the Letter of Understanding dated May 7, 2012 to support a community engagement process aimed at starting a dialogue with Saulteau members about the IBA negotiation process and their concerns about the potential impacts of the proposed project.

BC Hydro requested that Saulteau review and sign the Letter of Understanding if it agreed with the proposed terms and conditions.

On December 18, 2012, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Legal Counsel and Negotiator) and the Province to discuss the proposed drilling program on Jackfish Lake Road and the proposed Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Collaring Program, and to continue IBA negotiations. BC Hydro advised that it was proposing to undertake a drilling program in connection with Jackfish Lake Road, which was in the vicinity of Saulteau trap lines. BC Hydro advised that it wanted to provide notice of the work and offer funding to allow trapline holders to participate in environmental monitoring work, as per the email dated December 12, 2012. BC Hydro indicated that at a previous meeting with Saulteau trappers, it had committed to providing notice to trappers when work occurred in their areas and also to providing funding for environmental monitors. Saulteau suggested that BC Hydro follow up with a phone call and email to notify trappers of the work. Saulteau asked how BC Hydro had selected the drilling company and expressed interest in bidding on contracts such as this one where work occurred in the immediate area adjacent to the community. BC Hydro noted that 4Evergreen Resources, a Saulteau company, had already been working for BC Hydro in connection with early work contracts. Saulteau inquired if BC Hydro's Aboriginal procurement policy would apply to the contract relating to the work on Jackfish Lake Road and drilling work. BC Hydro indicated that it was not certain how the policy was applied, but indicated that it understood Saulteau's interests with respect to early work opportunities. Saulteau explained that work opportunities, such as the monitoring work previously discussed, were important and that it was looking for BC Hydro to show that it was serious about looking for opportunities to create benefits for the band. The parties discussed IBA-related matters and Saulteau provided comments on the IBA offer term sheet dated November 26, 2012. Saulteau advised that it also had prepared a formal response to the document.

On December 20, 2012, BC Hydro requested an electronic version of Saulteau's response to its IBA offer dated November 26, 2012. Saulteau provided the document as requested.

2013

On January 28, 2013, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau, advising that it had submitted the EIS to the CEA Agency and the BCEAO. The letter explained that the EIS described the rationale for the Project, identified potential effects and benefits, proposed measures to avoid or mitigate effects and met other information requirements set out in the EIS Guidelines. The letter included links to CEA Agency and the BCEAO's websites containing the complete EIS. In accordance with Section 20.8 of the EIS Guidelines, BC Hydro also attached an Aboriginal Summary, presenting its understanding of asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights, and other Aboriginal interests potentially impacted by, and concerns with respect to, the Project. This summary also provided BC Hydro's understanding of the potential adverse effects of the Project on those asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights and interests.

On January 29, 2013, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro, attaching a signed copy of the Letter of Understanding dated December 18, 2012.

On January 30, 2013, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau, attaching the following documents related to the Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Collaring Program, as requested by Saulteau:

- Animal Care Application;
- General Permit Application;
- December 18, 2012 email from Saulteau to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations requesting the application to be placed on hold;
- December 12, 2012 email from Saulteau's Lands Department to BC Hydro respecting Saulteau's involvement in the study;
- Ad for Wildlife Field Assistant Opportunity where BC Hydro was prepared to hire a Saulteau member; and
- Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Study – Revised Work Plan.

On February 5, 2013, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a capacity funding cheque pursuant to the Letter of Understanding dated December 18, 2012.

On February 5, 2013, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro, attaching a report titled "Site C Clean Energy Project: Saulteau First Nations Baseline Profile" prepared by Peak Solutions Consulting Inc. and Lions Gate Consulting dated February 5, 2013.

On February 5, 2013, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau, advising that the Letter of Understanding dated August 21, 2012 regarding the community baseline profile study and report had not been signed and requested Saulteau provide a signed copy of the letter, in order to facilitate the associated payments. Saulteau replied, sending an email with the signed Letter of Understanding dated August 21, 2012 attached, as requested.

On February 18, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching:

- AIA Interim Report for the Project Access Road Geotechnical Investigations – Version 2; and
- Field Inspections at Archaeological Sites Annual Report.

On February 19, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching:

- Site C Clean Energy Project Archaeological Quarterly Progress Report Q4, *Heritage Conservation Act (HCA)* Permit 2009-0262.

On February 19, 2013, Saulteau called BC Hydro, advising that B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd., consultant for Saulteau, would be reviewing the EIS on its behalf.

On February 25, 2013, BC Hydro called Saulteau's Lands Manager to advise that BC Hydro had received the permit required to begin the proposed Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Collaring Program on the South Bank. BC Hydro indicated that there were two employment opportunities, one open to a West Moberly First Nations member and one open to a Saulteau member to assist in monitoring the collaring work. BC Hydro provided an overview of the opportunity advising that the individuals would be required to work two to four days per month until about June (2013), and the work would start up again in October (2013). Saulteau suggested that BC Hydro contact Saulteau independent monitors directly (in lieu of hiring through the band office or through Saulteau's contractor 4Evergreen Resources) and offered to provide a list of names.

On February 25, 2013, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro providing a list of Saulteau members who could be hired as independent monitors and included their contact information.

On February 28, 2013, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau's contractor, B.A. Blackwell and Associates, providing a link to its secured file transfer website to the Site C Project Activity Zone and Valued Components shape files, including memoranda for both sets of data.

On March 11, 2013, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a capacity funding cheque pursuant to the Letter of Understanding dated August 21, 2012. The payment was for Saulteau's preparation of the Community Baseline Profile Report and associated deliverables.

On March 14, 2013, Paul Paquette and Sons Contracting Ltd., a private company owned by a Saulteau member, sent an email to BC Hydro attaching its corporate profile and references for BC Hydro's review.

On March 20, 2013, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau, proposing to employ a Saulteau member in a wildlife field assistant position to support the Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Collaring Program. The letter provided a description of the position including the role, responsibilities, location and duration of the work as well as compensation. Saulteau signed and returned the letter on March 21, 2013, accepting the position offered by BC Hydro.

On March 25, 2013, BC Hydro sent an email to Saulteau, attaching the following documents for discussion at the meeting scheduled later that day:

- BC Hydro's response to Saulteau's comments on the IBA offer of December 18, 2012;
- Updated IBA Offer Term Sheet, dated Mar 25, 2013;
- Excerpt from the Site C Business Case (Procurement and Risk Management section); and
- BC Hydro's response to a question raised by Saulteau regarding how many fish can be safely eaten out of the Peace River at present and, based on the predictive model, how many fish could be safely consumed from the Site C reservoir.

On March 25, 2013, Saulteau sent an email to BC Hydro, attaching draft quarterly financial reports respecting expenses related to the IBA, as requested by BC Hydro.

On March 25, 2013, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, Councillors, Legal Counsel, Negotiator and Consultant) to continue negotiations with respect to the terms of the IBA.

On April 15, 2013, Golder sent a letter to 4Evergreen Resources, thanking 4Evergreen Resources for its efforts made in the completion of the Project's 2012 heritage resources impact assessment field program.

On April 30, 2013, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a cheque pursuant to the letter of agreement dated March 20, 2013, for the hiring of a Saulteau member as a wildlife field assistant in the Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Collaring Program.

On May 3, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching:

- AIA Site C Clean Energy Project: Rolling Work Plan #7 – Geotechnical Test Pit Investigations on the South Bank of the Peace River, Phase 2.

On May 8, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching notification of Archaeological work under *Heritage Conservation Act* permit 2009-0262 related to:

- Rolling Work Plan #8 on the right bank of the Peace River at the proposed dam site; and
- The portion of a proposed access route within archaeological site HbRf-95.

On May 16, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching a link to its secured file transfer website to:

- *Heritage Conservation Act* Permit 2009-0262 Site C Clean Energy Project: Annual Report for 2012.

On May 17, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching Rolling Work Plan #8 pursuant to License of Occupation 814864. The scope of the work involved drilling of up to eight boreholes, one test pit excavation, soil resistivity testing, completion of geophysical seismic surveys, expansion of the existing borrow/relocation area and creation of an additional designated laydown area.

On May 23, 2013, Golder sent an email to Saulteau, attaching notification of archaeological work to be completed under *Heritage Conservation Act* Permit 2009-0262 related to the AIA of the Howe Pit Investigations on the left bank of the Peace River near Old Fort.

On May 23, 2013, BC Hydro met with representatives of Saulteau (Chief, two Councillors, Legal Counsel, Negotiator, Community Engagement Consultant). The parties reviewed a draft PowerPoint presentation that BC Hydro proposed to present at an upcoming community meeting scheduled for June 13, 2013. Saulteau provided BC Hydro with feedback and suggestions, and BC Hydro agreed to circulate a revised presentation for review by Saulteau. BC Hydro expressed an interest in continuing consultation with Saulteau regarding potential mitigation measures and environmental management plans. Saulteau provided feedback on the content of BC Hydro's latest IBA offer and committed to providing BC Hydro with a formal response letter.

On May 27, 2013, BC Hydro sent a letter to Saulteau attaching a cheque pursuant to the letter of agreement for the hiring of a Saulteau member as a wildlife field assistant in the Jackfish Lake Road Ungulate Collaring Program.

On May 29, 2013, BC Hydro called Saulteau's legal counsel to discuss aspects of the IBA negotiations.

Distribution of Field Studies Overview

BC Hydro sent emails to Saulteau providing the *Field Studies Overview* outlining the field studies taking place in the coming months. Emails were sent to Saulteau on the following dates in 2013: January 23, February 12, March 28 and May 14.

SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

VOLUME 5 APPENDIX A23 PART 3

REVISED ABORIGINAL LAND AND RESOURCE USE SUMMARY: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

BC Hydro Power and Authority
<contact information removed>

Prepared by:

Traditions Consulting Services, Inc.
<contact information removed>

Revised April 2013

May 24, 2013 Aboriginal Group Amendment Report

Saulteau First Nations (SFN)

The preparation of responses to these questions was based on review of a range of unpublished reports and some published materials which contain information concerning Saulteau First Nations (SFN) traditional use of lands and resources.[1] Unless otherwise referenced the information presented here is taken from, and/or interpreted from, the Culture and Traditions Study (SFN CTS) undertaken for B.C. Hydro by the SFN and submitted in 2011.[2] Information concerning the locations of sites was interpreted from the Heat Maps and Impact Maps that accompany the CTS report. Information in the CTS report is derived from interviews conducted with 151 SFN members of a total membership of nearly 1,000.

A SFN Community Baseline Study was prepared for BC Hydro and SFN and submitted in February 2013.[3] The Community Baseline Study was based on the results of interviews with SFN staff and business owners and from 184 responses to a community survey. The 184 household responses represented 454 SFN members, approximately 50% of the population. Most responses were from on-reserve members.[4]

The SFN established two study areas for the CTS. The Local Study Area for the SFN CTS is comprised of an area that includes the Project footprint and a 500 metre buffer around the footprint.[5] This CTS Local Study Area, illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, covers much of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. The SFN CTS Project Area shown on Figures 1, 2 and 3, is roughly rectangular in shape, and extends from approximately 15 kilometers north of Fort St. John at its northeast corner to 30 kilometres west of Moberly Lake in its southwest corner, and is centred on the Peace River. This CTS Project Area includes most of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA with the major exception of the area downstream from Taylor to the Alberta border. The CTS Project Area includes much of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA, and a central portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) RAAs. The SFN Indian Reserve 169 is located inside the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA at the east end of Moberly Lake.

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[1] The sources consulted for this report are set out in the References.

[2] Nesoo Watchie Resource Management Ltd. (2011). Saulteau First Nations Culture and Traditions Study. Draft - BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project Impact Analysis. Kamloops, BC: Nesoo Watchie Resource Management Ltd., February 24, 2011; Saulteau First Nations Culture and Traditions Study (CTS). Heat Maps (101 Maps). 2011; Saulteau First Nations Culture and Traditions Study (CTS). Impact Maps (101 Maps). 2011.

[3] Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013). Saulteau First Nations Community Baseline Profile. Report prepared for the BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project and Saulteau First Nations, February 5, 2013.

[4] Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013): 1, 2.

[5] The SFN CTS Local Study Area was established based on a Project Footprint as defined at the time the CTS was undertaken in July 2010; the Wildlife and Fish RAA and LAA have been modified and enlarged since that time.

Much of the information presented in this report is based on interpretation of the two series of maps associated with the SFN CTS. One set of SFN CTS maps (the "Impact Maps") show the locations, in the SFN CTS Local Study Area, for references to 67 types of "Resource General" sites (e.g., moose, deer, bull trout, beaver, berries); the map set also illustrates the general locations of references to 34 "Location Type" sites (e.g., cabin, cache, trail, trapline) in the SFN CTS Local Study Area. A second set of maps ("Heat Maps") show the general locations of the same 67 types of Resource General sites, and of the 34 Location type sites in the SFN CTS Project Area.[6] *Examples of CTS project maps are provided in Figure 1 (CTS Heat Map 83), for the location type "Hunting Grounds"; and Figure 2 (CTS Heat Map 101) for the location type "Traplines."*

The CTS Project Area does not include all SFN traditional territory, and the CTS presents only generalized information about current traditional activities exercised by SFN members outside the CTS Project Area. The CTS also does not provide much information concerning the traditional uses of the resources hunted, trapped, fished or otherwise gathered.

In an earlier review conducted of the SFN CTS, we identified a number of problems and concerns with some of the methodology employed in the CTS, and in the presentation and interpretation of some of the results.[7] *Nonetheless it is our opinion that the SFN CTS provides the best available information concerning current SFN use of lands and resources for traditional activities in the Local Study Area and the Project Area.*

1. **What is the Saulteau First Nation's current use of lands and resources for hunting, fishing and trapping activities, including the location of the activity, the species targeted, and the traditional uses of the harvested animals within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAAs and RAAs?**

In the Community Baseline Study, hunting and trapping are stated to be of continued importance to SFNs members who undertake these activities throughout SFN traditional territory. Moose has particular importance. Mountain goat and caribou also played a prominent role in the SFN hunting economy but recent declines in populations have led to a diminished role for these two species. Pine River, Moberly River, Cameron Lakes and

[6] The CTS project maps are "heat maps" that illustrate the concentrations of sites distributed over the Local Study Area and the Project Area, but only portray the general locations of most sites discussed in the report.

[7] Some aspects of the SFN CTS maps are difficult to interpret, as expressed in a series of questions directed to SFN concerning the CTS. To date no response has been received from SFN to these questions. See: Traditions Consulting Services, Inc. "Saulteau First Nations Culture and Traditions Study - Report on Deliverables and Questions Relating to Review of SFN CTS. Report Submitted to BC Hydro, June 8, 2012." 2012. Traditions Consulting Services, Inc. "Saulteau First Nations Culture and Traditions Study - Response to Questions Relating to Review of SFN CTS. Report Submitted to BC Hydro, June 8, 2012." 2012.Traditions Consulting Services, Inc.

Boucher Lake are identified as important areas for hunting and trapping.[8] SFN members value traditional foods for their health and nutrition.[9]

The SFN CTS presents documentation of SFN members' use of portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands LAA and RAA and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA for hunting, fishing and trapping. Most sites portrayed on the CTS maps are located south of the Peace River. Figure 1 (CTS Map 83) and Figure 2 (CTS Map 101)[10] provide overall pictures of the extent and frequency of references in project interviews to hunting grounds (802 references) and trapline areas (266 references) in the CTS Project Area.[11]

The hunting grounds referenced and shown on Figure 1 are distributed generally throughout the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, with significant concentrations in the areas around Boucher Lakes, and in the areas around Monias Lake. References for hunting ground locations elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA are generally distributed throughout the portions of the RAA included in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations in the area around the upper Moberly River, around Monias Lake, around Boudreau Lake, in the vicinity of the road leading from Moberly Lake to Boucher Lakes, and in the general area of the Boucher Lakes.

The trapline areas referenced and shown on Figure 2 are distributed through most of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, with concentrations occurring in the areas around Boucher Lakes, in the area to the southwest of Monias Lake, on the south side of the Peace River opposite Hudson's Hope, and on the south side of the Peace River upriver from Attachie. The references to trapline locations are also distributed throughout much of the portion of the Wildlife RAA included within the CTS Project Area, with most locations being portrayed to the south of the Peace River, with concentrations of activity occurring around Moberly Lake, around Big Lake, along the upper Pine River, along the Moberly River, around Boucher Lakes, around Monias Lake, and around Boudreau Lake.

Hunting and trapping are considered the mainstays of traditional SFN community life, and of the traditional economy for local subsistence and commercial purposes.[12] Fishing played

[8] Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013): 14.

[9] Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013): 14, citing University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC), Université de Montréal, Assembly of First Nations. 2011. *First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study (FNFNES) Results from Saulteau, British Columbia*. Final Community Report "Healthy Environment and Healthy Foods for Healthy First Nations."

[10] The CTS Heat Maps and Impact Maps are numbered the same.

[11] Hereafter, numbers in brackets list the number of references in the CTS to hunting, trapping, fishing or other activity or location type cited within the CTS LSA, for comparative purposes. There are discrepancies between the numbers presented on CTS maps and those presented in CTS Appendix C; the numbers presented on the maps are used for this report.

[12] SFN CTS: 12; 14.

an important role in the SFN traditional annual round of economic and cultural pursuits and continues to be pursued today.[13]

Ungulates species predominate amongst the large game animals hunted for food. Moose is the preferred species hunted followed by, in descending order of frequency of references to hunting sites during CTS project interviews, elk and deer; some bear hunting also occurs. Most large game hunting occurs south of the Peace River, and towards the southwestern portions of the LAA and the RAA:

- Moose hunting (362, Map 36)[14] occurs generally throughout the southwestern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area south of the Peace River, with concentrations occurring along the middle and upper watershed of the Moberly River, and in the areas around Monias Lake and the Boucher Lakes.

- Elk hunting (183, Map 20) occurs generally throughout the southwestern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area south of the Peace River, with concentrations occurring along the middle and upper watershed of the Moberly River, in the area around the Boucher Lakes, and the area around Monias Lake and southward towards Big Lake.

- Deer (unspecified) hunting (128, Map 16) occurs generally throughout the southwestern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area south of the Peace River, with concentrations occurring along the middle and upper watershed of the Moberly River, and in the areas around Monias Lake, Boudreau Lake, Boucher Lakes, and north of Moberly Lake. Mule deer (32, Map 38) are hunted in the same areas, the area between the lower stretches of the Moberly and Pine River, and the area south of the Taylor below the Peace River. Whitetail deer (21, Map 63) are hunted along the Moberly River, in the area north of Moberly Lake, around Boudreau Lake, and on the north side of the Peace River north of Hudson's Hope.

- Black bear hunting (64, Map 7) occurs generally throughout the southwestern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area south of the Peace River, with some concentrations of activity occurring around Boucher Lakes, around Moberly Lake, and in the general area from the Peace River south to the Pine River around Monias Lake and Boudreau Lake.

[13] Ibid. p. 16. Weinstein, pp. 144 – 145; Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013): 13, 14

[14] The information in brackets presents the number of references to this activity at locations in the CTS Local Study Area, followed by the CTS Project Map number on which these locations are illustrated.

- Grizzly bear hunting (13, Map 26) occurs generally throughout much of the central and eastern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area south of the Peace River, with some concentration in an area to the north of Moberly Lake.

- Brown Bear (1, Map 10) hunting occurs at a number of sites distributed through the south central portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area; two sites are located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA to the south and west of Monias Lake, and another site is located along the central part of the Moberly River.

- Mountain Goat (Map 37): no mountain goat hunting sites are portrayed within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA in the CTS Project Area; several locations are portrayed within the Wildlife RAA to the north and west of the west end of Moberly Lake.

- Caribou (1, Map 13) hunting locations are portrayed in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and the CTS Project area to the east of Moberly Lake; one location falls within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA.

SFN members hunt birds with an emphasis on various species of grouse and, in diminishing order of frequency of reference to hunting sites in the CTS interviews: ducks, geese, and eagles.

- Grouse (chicken) are hunted (93, Map 27) primarily in the southern and western portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area south of the Peace River, with a concentration in the vicinity of Boucher Lakes, and in the general vicinity of the portion of the Moberly River north of Monias Lake. A concentration of blue grouse hunting sites (5, Map 9) occurs along the north shore of Moberly Lake. “Prairie Chicken” (8, Map 44) hunting sites occur generally through the central portion of the CTS Project Area in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA to the south of the Peace River, with some concentrations around the upper Moberly River, around the Boucher Lakes, in the area between the lower Pine and Moberly Rivers, distributed in the general area around Boudreau Lake and on the north side of the upper Pine River. Ptarmigan hunting (3, Map 45) occurs generally in the southwestern end of the CTS Project Area in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and LAA south of the Peace River, with some hunting also occurring in the area around Monias Lake. Most rough grouse hunting (7, Map 50) occurs in the south central and western portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA

and the RAA in the CTS Project area south of the Peace River, with some activity also occurring in the area around Monias Lake. Spruce grouse (4, Map 55) are hunted in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA in the area south of Monias Lake, and generally in the western portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA.

- Waterfowl are hunted generally, with a few exceptions, along rivers, streams, lakes and other water bodies in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and LAA in the CTS Project Area below the Peace River. Ducks (unspecified) are hunted (9, Map 19) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA in the area around the Boucher Lakes, along the Moberly River, and around Monias Lake; some concentrations of mallard hunting (6, Map 33) occur in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA on a portion of the lower Moberly River, around Boucher Lakes (within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA), at the west end of Moberly Lake and in the vicinity of Big Lake. Black and White Duck are hunted (Map 6) at various locations distributed in the south central portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area.[15] Some goose hunting sites (8, Map 24) are located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA along the Peace River downstream from Hudson's Hope, and in the vicinity of Boucher Lakes; other locations in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area occur in the area to the north of Moberly Lake, around Monias Lake, and on the north side of the Peace River around the lower portion of Farrell Creek. Pointed tail duck hunting sites (3, Map 43) are located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA at the east end on the south side of the Peace River; other sites are located elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the area to the south and east of the Pine River.

- Bald Eagles, or eagle feathers,16 are harvested at three (3, Map 1) locations in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA; one bald eagle resource area is shown on the south side of the Peace River between the mouths of the Pine and Moberly Rivers; golden eagle resource sites (7, Map 23) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA are shown to the southwest of Monias Lake, along Highway 29 to the south of the Peace River and distributed along the north shore of the Peace River. In the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, a bald eagle resource site is shown to the west of Highway 29 and south of the Peace River, and four golden eagle sites are distributed along Highway 29 between the Peace River and Moberly Lake; several more are shown along or near the Moberly River and

[15] There are no Black and White Duck hunting locations described within the Wildlife LAA.

[16] Bald and Golden Eagle are identified as resources in the SFN CTS, however it is not stated if eagle feathers or the birds themselves are the resources harvested or collected.

Boucher Lake; several also occur in the vicinity of Monias Lake; and one site is shown to the northeast of Windy.

- A wide variety of small game and fur-bearing animals are trapped or hunted by SFN members in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, including, in descending order of number references to sites recorded during CTS interviews: rabbit, beaver, wolf, lynx, marten, squirrel, muskrat, weasel, coyote, fisher, mink, wolverine, and fox. Most harvesting of these animals in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA occurs south of the Peace River, and in the southwestern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and the RAA in the CTS Project Area. See Figure 2 for a distribution of trapline sites in the CTS Project Area. The quantities of trapping sites referenced suggest that trapping is a commercial activity for some SFN members.

- Rabbit are harvested (102, Map 46) generally in the western parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA with concentrations of activity occurring in the vicinity of Monias Lake, and in the area to the south of Boucher Lakes. They are harvested elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area along the Moberly River in the vicinity of Boudreau Lake and Monias Lake, in the area around Boucher Lakes, to the north of Moberly Lake, and in the area around Big Lake.

- Beaver are harvested (68, Map 2) throughout much of southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations along the Moberly River, the southern Pine River and around the Boucher Lakes.

- Marten (38, Map 34) are harvested generally throughout of the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated along the Moberly River, in the vicinity of Boucher Lakes, and in the areas around Moberly Lake and Le Bleu Creek.

- Wolf are harvested (37, Map 66) generally throughout most of the south central parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations along the Moberly River, around Boucher Lakes, and in the area around Boudreau Lake.

- Lynx are harvested (35, Map 32) generally throughout most of the south parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA, with concentrations along the Moberly River, the southern Pine River, around the Boucher Lakes and along Medicine Woman Creek.

- Squirrel are harvested (30, Map 56) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated along the Moberly River, the southern part of the Pine River, around Boucher Lakes, and around Moberly Lake.

- Muskrat are harvested (24, Map 39) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with activity concentrated along the western part of the Moberly River, along the south Pine River, and around Moberly Lake, Boucher Lakes, Jackfish Lake and Big Lake.

- Weasel are harvested (24, Map 62) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with activity concentrated in the areas around Boucher Lakes, Boudreau Lake, Monias Lake, and around Moberly Lake.

- Coyote are harvested (22, Map 15) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated in the areas the Boucher Lakes, Boudreau Lake, Monias Lake, and along the Moberly River.

- Fisher are harvested (21, Map 21) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated along the Moberly River, in an area around Boucher Lakes, and in the area north of Moberly Lake.

- Mink are harvested (15, Map 35) generally throughout most of the southern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated along the Moberly River, and in the areas around Boucher Lakes, Boudreau Lake, and north of Moberly Lake.

- Wolverine (14, Map 67) are harvested generally throughout the central and southern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated along the upper Moberly River, in the areas around and north of Boucher Lakes, north of Moberly Lake and around Big Lake.

- Fox harvesting (12, map 22) activity in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area is mostly concentrated in the areas around Boudreau Lake, Monias Lake and the Boucher Lakes. One (1, Map 53) reference to a silver fox harvesting site is located in the western part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. They are harvested elsewhere through the western and southern part of

the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area.

A number of traplines were registered to SFN people[17] and several SFN members hold and operate trapline licenses today.[18] Portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA are located within the boundaries of six traplines whose licenses are known to be held by SFN members (Figure 4); all located on the south side of the Peace River. Interviews conducted with five of the license holders for these traplines provide complementary information to that provided in the SFN CTS concerning hunting and trapping in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and the RAA.[19]

1. TR0731T007 is located to the southwest of Hudson's Hope. The trapline is used generally for hunting, trapping and other purposes. Marten, fisher, mink and beaver (castor is used for medicine) are trapped; wolves and coyotes are snared. Trapping occurs in the northeastern part of the trapline in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA along the Peace River; and the entire trapline is included within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA. The Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA include the northern portion of the trapline.
2. TR0732T002 is located to the north of Moberly Lake and includes the area around the Boucher Lakes; the northwest end of the trapline extends to the Peace River and includes part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA; the proposed transmission line portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA also traverses the trapline. The entire trapline falls within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. The Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA include the northwestern portion of the trapline**.** The trapline is used 2 – 3 months of the year by all members of the trapline owner's family. They hunt or trap (with traps) all available furbearers and other animals and birds, including beaver, otter, geese, ducks, marten, fisher, rabbits, lynx, coyote, wolverine, squirrels, weasels, mink, and wolverine. Most activity occurs around lakes and wetland areas and in moose wintering areas.
3. TR0732T004 is located on the south side of the Peace River opposite the mouths of Cache Creek and the Halfway River, and extends south towards the Moberly River,

[17] SFN CTS: 15; Weinstein, pp. 146 – 151.

[18] Information on SFN traplines and licensees is considered to be draft, with some details unconfirmed, and was obtained from:

BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project. Traplines Areas by First Nation - South. Map is marked "Draft - For Discussion Purposes Only - Confidential". Vancouver BC: BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project, 2012.

BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project. Trapline Licences Final Draft. Excel Spreadsheet file of Traplines in RAA with First Nation membership affiliations of Trapline Licensees. Vancouver BC: BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project, 2012.

Chatten, George, Gary Drinkall, Harley Davis, Beverly Rohel, Victor Gouldie, Sandy Cameron, Penny Berg, and Mrs. Desjarlais. "Trapline Interviews." Vancouver BC: British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Site "C" Project, 2012.

[19] The information from the trapline interviews partially overlaps with that from the SFN CTS.

and includes the area around Boudreau Lake. It includes a part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA on the south side of the Peace River, and falls entirely within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA. The trapline is bordered on the north by the Peace River and to the southeast by the Moberly River; portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA fall within the trapline. The trapline is worked by one member of the family who owns the trapline; marten, otter, beaver, fisher, coyote, wolf, and other furbearers are trapped, with wolves and marten being the main target species.

4. TR0732T005 includes the general areas around lower Moberly River and Pine River. The trapline falls entirely within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, and includes portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. The trapline includes parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA. The trapline is registered and used by the owner, but it will start to be used as a family trapline. The key species trapped are marten, fisher, and lynx; but mink, squirrels, beaver, muskrat and wolf are also trapped. The area around Septimus to the Peace River is the most successful area for trapping.
5. TR0732T006 is located between the Pine and Moberly Rivers, from the vicinity of Big Lake in the south to the area of the mouth of Windy Creek to the northeast, with a portion extending on the eastern side of the Pine River. The trapline is inside the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and is traversed by a portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA where there are many beaver ponds. The trapline is currently operated by one individual, with marten, fisher, wolf, beaver, muskrat, and bears being the species harvested with traps and snares; the entire trapline is generally trapped.

Trapline TR0732T007, located to the west of the Pine River and east of Halfmoon Lake, from Big Lake in the north to East Pine in the south, includes a part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA as well as part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA. No interview was conducted with the trapline license holder, a SFN member. Portions of traplines TR0731T010 and TR0722T005, with licenses held by SFN members, are also included within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA. Other traplines within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA may also belong to SFN members.

SFN members fish for the following species in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA, in descending order of number of references to sites during interviews: rainbow trout, dolly varden, trout (unspecified), jackfish, grayling, bull trout, sucker and small trout.[20] Fishing occurs in the Current Use of Lands and

[20] In the Community Baseline Study, SFN members identified fish caught in the Peace, Moberly and Halfway Rivers in descending order of frequency: trout, dolly varden, northern pike, whitefish, arctic grayling, and burbot (Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013): 14).

Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA primarily in the Peace River and in the Moberly River, but also occurs elsewhere in other streams and water bodies, most located south of the Peace River.

- Rainbow trout are caught (76, Map 47) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations of activity in the Peace River and Moberly River. Trout (unspecified) are caught (48, Map 60) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA in the CTS Project Area, with some concentration of activity in the Moberly River. Bull trout are caught (11, Map 11) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA in the Peace River in the CTS Project Area, and, to a lesser extent, along the Moberly River. Small Trout (2, Map 54) are caught in the in the western part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA in the CTS Project Area.

- Dolly varden are caught (49, Map 18) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations of activity in the Peace River and to a lesser extent in the Moberly River. They are caught elsewhere in water courses generally throughout the central and southern portion in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) RAA in the CTS Project Area.

- Jackfish are caught (45, Map 29) generally throughout the southwestern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with most activity concentrated in Moberly River, Moberly Lake, Cameron Lakes, and Boucher Lake.

- Grayling are caught (45, Map 25) generally throughout the central and southern parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with some concentration of activity in the Moberly River and the area around and north of Moberly Lake.

- Suckers are caught (10, Map 58) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA in the Peace River, and, to a lesser extent, along the Moberly River; and in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) RAA in the CTS Project Area in Moberly Lake, the Moberly River and the Pine River.

2. **What is the SFN's current use of lands and resources for activities other than hunting, fishing and trapping, including the nature, location and traditional use purpose within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAAs and RAAs?**

Several types of plant and tree resources are harvested by the SFN in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and the RAA in the CTS Project Area, mostly south of the Peace River, including (in descending order of frequency): berries; trees (wood); plants (herb); Labrador tea; rat root; bullrush; wild onion; hay; and lumber.[21] There is little specific information in the CTS concerning the traditional uses of the resources harvested.

- Berries are collected generally (131, Map 3) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, with a concentration of activity in the area to the south of the Boucher Lakes. Berries are also collected in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations of harvesting occurring along the shores of Moberly Lake, in the upper Moberly River watershed, in the area around Boucher Lakes, and in the general area north of Moberly Lake.

- Trees are harvested (37, Map 59) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA along the north shore of the Peace River between Attachie and the Peace Canyon Dam, in the general area of Boucher Lakes, and near Windy Creek. They are harvested elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area in an area extending northward from Moberly Lake and including the Boucher Lakes, elsewhere around Moberly Lake, in the middle portion of the Moberly River watershed, and in the general vicinity of Big Lake.

- Plants (Herbs) are harvested (34, Map 42) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA in the area to the south of Boucher Lakes and in the area around Monias Lake. They are harvested elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and in the CTS Project Area in the general area around Boucher Lakes, around Monias Lake, along the shores of Moberly Lake, around Cameron Lakes, and around Big Lake.

- Labrador Tea is harvested (13, Map 30) in the Wildlife LAA along the Peace River (in the western part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA) and in the areas around Boucher Lakes, the Moberly River, Monias Lake and Attachie. It is harvested elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and in the CTS Project Area in the middle part of the Moberly River watershed, in a portion of the watershed of

[21] In the Community Baseline Study, 88% of the SFN respondents gathered berries (strawberries, saskatoons, blueberries, raspberries, cranberries), 51% gathered medicinal plants, and 49% gathered other plants (ie. roots) (Sunderman, Randy (Peak Solutions Consulting Inc.) and Lions Gate Consulting Inc. (2013): 17).

the Pine River, around Big Lake, around Moberly Lake, around Cameron Lakes, in an area that extends from the north shore of Moberly Lake to Boucher Lakes and in an area north and west of Attachie.

- Rat Root is harvested (3, Map 48) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA in the area around Boucher Lakes, and elsewhere in the Wildlife RAA in the same general area. Rat root appears to be used by a significant number of SFN members.[22]

- Bullrush is harvested (2, Map 12) generally in the western parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, and at locations at the east end of Moberly Lake, around Big Lake, and in the vicinity of the confluence of Farrell Creek and Alder Creek.

- Wild onion is harvested (2, Map 64) generally in the central part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA in the CTS Project Area, with concentrations of activity in the vicinity of the confluence of Farrell Creek and Alder Creek, and at a location to the northeast of Moberly Lake.

- Lumber[23] is obtained (2, Map 31) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA at one site around Monias Lake and another to the west of that location. It is obtained elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area to the north and west of Moberly Lake.

- Hay is harvested (1, Map 28) in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA at one location near Boucher Lake, and elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area on the north side of Moberly Lake.

The SFN CTS interviews also obtained information about various "location types"[24] that might be adversely impacted by the project within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA. The location types include several that relate to traditional SFN activities, including those listed below:[25]

[22] Chan, Laurie, Olivier Receveur, and Donald Sharp. First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study - Results from British Columbia, 2008/2009. Prince George, BC: University of Northern British Columbia, Universite de Montreal, Assembly of First Nations, 2011. p. 54.

[23] The distinction between the Location Types "trees" and "lumber" is not described in the CTS.

[24] The "location types" categories seem to have been developed specifically for the SFN CTS methodology.

[25] SFN CTS. p. 35 – 37.

- Cabins: There are 11 (11, Map 73) references to cabins located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA to the south and east of Boucher Lake. Elsewhere in the Wildlife RAA in the CTS Project Area, references are made to cabins located in the area around or at Big Lake and Graveyard Creek, and on or near the Moberly River south of Boudreau Lake.

- Camps: There are 79 (79, Map 75) references in the SFN CTS to camps located within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. Many references are to camps located along the south side of the Moberly River near the mouth, on the north side of the Pine River near the mouth, near Monias Lake, and through the eastern end of the proposed transmission line right of way. Other camp locations in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA are shown on the north side of the Peace River to the southwest and northeast of Attachie, and on the south side of the Peace River opposite Attachie. Elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area, references to camp locations are spread along the north side of the Peace River from Williston Lake to an area to the west of Attachie, near the north and south sides of the Moberly River, to the east of Boudreau Lake, to the area north of Monias Lake, and in the vicinity of Highway 97 near Foss and Groundbirch, and of Road 275 north of Groundbirch.

- Day Camps: There are six (6, Map 78) references to day camps in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA located: south of Boucher Lake, near Monias Lake, along both sides of the Peace River between Dinosaur Lake and Attachie, and at the east end of Williston Lake. Elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, there are references to other day camps located in the area around the bridge over the Moberly River, in the area around Boucher Lake, on the north shore of Moberly Lake, on the Moberly River northeast of Moberly Lake, and around Big Lake.

- Trails: There are 22 (22, Map 100) references to trails in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, located in the area to the south of Boucher Lake, to the south and west of Monias Lake, near the mouth of the Moberly River, and at a pair of locations on the south side of the Peace River. Elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area, concentrations of trail locations are shown along the north side of Moberly Lake, to the north of Cameron Lakes, and along a route leading from Boucher Lake to the vicinity of Boudreau Lake, then proceeding to join the Moberly River. Other routes are shown extending as a network through much of the eastern portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area and south of the Peace River.

- Burial Grounds: There is one reference to the location of a burial ground area, spread over a large area located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA in the general vicinity of Hudson's Hope (1, Map 72). Other references to burial grounds are shown elsewhere in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA in the CTS Project Area in the area around Moberly Lake, in the vicinity of Graveyard Creek, along a route from Moberly Lake to Big Lake, and around a lake to the northwest of Monias Lake.

In general, the CTS describes that every summer SFN members establish hunting, trapping and gathering camps where community members stay. While engaging in traditional activities, SFN youth learn about SFN language, culture, and how to process meat, berries and medicines; these camps maintain cultural links to the past.[26]
Other location types referenced that are related to SFN traditional activities include:[27]
Lookout (6, Map 85 – six references in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, most on the south side of the Peace River opposite Attachie); Cache (1, Map 74, extensive area, partially in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA); Racks (1, Map 98 – a large area in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA along the Peace River); Storage Pit (1, Map 93 - an extensive linear site in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA north of the Moberly River, Map 93) and Archaeology Site (1, Map 69 - portrayed as one very large area south of the Peace River, a portion falling inside the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA).

Interviews with SFN trapline license holders provided additional information, summarized in Appendix A, about SFN use of lands and resource for activities other than hunting, fishing and trapping.

3. What is your understanding of the exercise of asserted Aboriginal rights or treaty rights by the SFN within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAAs and RAAs?

The Saulteau ancestors of the SFN migrated into British Columbia from the east across the prairies, and first settled on the eastern shore of Moberly Lake south of the Peace River in the late 1800s or early 1900s.[28] The Saulteau adhered to Treaty 8 in 1914, acquired treaty rights at that time, and Indian Reserve 169 shortly after. Treaty 8 rights include the pursuit of the usual vocation of hunting, trapping and fishing, subject to government regulation and excepting tracts required for settlement, mining lumbering,

[26] Ibid. pp. 35 – 37.
[27] Some of these sites are mapped over large, extensive areas and are difficult to interpret.
[28] Dates for the Saulteau arrival and settlement at Moberly Lake, set out in SFN reports, vary from the late 1870s to 1911. See SFN CTS p. 9, 11, 13.

trading or other purposes. SFN consider their treaty rights to apply throughout the area encompassed by Treaty 8.[29]

The focus of SFN hunting, fishing and trapping activities has been, and is today, in the area on the south side of the Peace River described as SFN hunting lands; these include the Pine and Moberly River watersheds, and the Sukunka River, Murray River, and Boucher Lakes areas (see Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6).[30] SFN occupation and use of the land and resources in this region have varied over the years as a result of a number of factors, including: SFN ancestors establishing themselves within a new territory after migrating into B.C. from the east; changes in available resources; influx of and competition from non-Aboriginal settlers, hunters and trappers; construction of roads and other infrastructure; introduction of federal and provincial government administration and regulations (e.g., trapline registration, restriction of net fishery in Moberly Lake); adaptation to a wage economy; and increased resource development activities and projects (e.g., farming, forestry, oil and gas, mining, hydro development). These factors have resulted in SFN members having to modify their traditional practices, the areas where these are undertaken within their hunting lands or elsewhere, and where and how their asserted Aboriginal rights or treaty rights are practiced.[31]

The SFN CTS provides documentation that SFN members hunt, trap, fish and engage in other traditional gathering activities in the CTS Project Area, mostly south of the Peace River in their hunting lands. These activities appear to be concentrated in those areas where target species or other resources are known to be obtainable; within the vicinity of camps or cabins; within traplines owned by SFN members; and where roads, trails, or other routes provide access.

In our opinion, the information presented in the SFN CTS provides the best available information relating to current SFN hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and related traditional activities within that portion of SFN hunting lands within the CTS Project Area, which includes most of the eastern portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, portions of the central Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, and portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA. These activities comprise SFN members' exercise of asserted Aboriginal and treaty rights in the areas described.

4. Identify past, current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources by SFN members for traditional purposes who may be adversely impacted by the Project within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAAs and RAAs?

[29] Ibid. p. 12.
[30] Ibid. p. 14, citing Weinstein 1979, p. 140. See also Weinstein p. 151, and Brody, p. 165.
[31] Ibid. p. 18.

The SFN have used the lands and resources in the area they describe as their hunting lands for traditional purposes in the past, use them currently, and anticipate doing so into the future. The SFN consider their hunting lands to include the Pine and Moberly River watersheds, Sukunka and Murray Rivers and the Boucher Lakes areas (see Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6).[32] The SFN hunting lands include portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAAs and RAAs.

Saulteau ancestors migrated into British Columbia and the vicinity of east Moberly Lake around the late 1800s or early 1900s, and established themselves in what is now described as their hunting lands. The Saulteau adhered to Treaty 8 in 1914.[33] During the first half of the twentieth century, hunting, fishing and trapping were important for the Saulteau economic, social and spiritual life. Due to the influences listed in the response to Question 3, many SFN members took up new livelihoods, such as farming, forestry and supplying furs to trading companies. These occupations led to a more sedentary lifestyle. The SFN have made concerted efforts to maintain or re-establish their connections with their traditional hunting lands. The SFN place economic, social and cultural importance on their seasonal round, and establish hunting, trapping and gathering camps on their hunting lands. These are attended by SFN members who engage in traditional activities as well as teaching youth about Saulteau traditional life, activities and language with the aim of having these carried on into the future.[34]

The SFN consider their traditional purposes to include hunting, fishing, and trapping, as well as gathering of plants and other resources. The SFN CTS provides documentation that SFN members continue to hunt, fish, and trap, as well as gather plants and other resources in their hunting lands. These activities form the basis of their economic, social and political life, and also maintain their cultural links to the past and into the future.[35]

There are seven traplines held by SFN members that fall entirely or partially within the Wildlife RAA, and six of these include portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. Interviews with five of the SFN trapline license holders document the continued use of the traplines.[36] The SFN CTS also identifies various “location types” within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and RAA that are related to hunting, trapping, fishing or other traditional resource gathering activities, and that might be adversely impacted by the

[32] Ibid. p. 15, citing Weinstein 1979, p. 147. See also Weinstein, p. 151, and Brody, p. 165.
[33] SFN CTS p. 8.
[34] Ibid. pp. 19 – 20.
[35] Ibid. pp. 14, 19.
[36] There are other traplines in the RAA which may belong to SFN members.

Project. The most important of these location types include: cabins, camps; day camps; hunting grounds; traplines; and burial grounds.[37]

The SFN CTS sets out opinions on the potential environmental effects and socio-economic and cultural effects of the Project.[38] Potential adverse environmental effects are set out to include:

- Noise, dust, erosion, and other effects from construction activities;
- River flow and water quality from reservoir filling and operation;
- Loss of aquatic habitat and changes to fish populations;
- Loss of terrestrial habitat and displacement of animals;
- Construction may lead to spread of invasive plant species; and
- Potential exposure to contaminants including accidental spills during construction and higher mercury levels in water.

Potential adverse socio-economic and cultural effects include:

- Both the construction of the Project, and the finished Project may limit or close access to hunting, fishing, trapping and other traditional use location types;
- Construction and project will open access for outsiders to hunting, fishing, trapping and other traditional activity location types ;
- Construction and project will damage or destroy archaeological, unidentified or non-archaeological (e.g., spiritual) heritage sites;
- Construction and project will have negative impacts on SFN hunting, trapping and fishing, and other location types used for subsistence and/or economic purposes;
- Project will add to the impacts of development in the region over the past 80+ years on traditional activities;
- Construction and project will result in changes to traffic patterns, including boat travel for traditional activities;
- Construction will put pressure on existing housing and public resources; and
- Influx of people for construction will lead to an increase in social issues.

Additional comments provided during interviews with trapline holders about the potential effects of the Project include the following:

- the Project will have negative impact on SFN way of life: animal movements, weather, ceremonial uses, animal distribution, migration routes, ice and ice melt;
- a trapline is owned by an individual, not the SFN; accommodation of interests should be discussed with the trapline owner, not the SFN;
- flooding could influence trapline access, animal density and habitat;

[37] Ibid. pp. 35 – 37. Not all of the location types described in the CTS appear to be related to hunting, fishing, trapping or other traditional resource harvesting activities.
[38] Ibid. pp. 40 – 46.

- trapline owners expressed interest in acting as monitors for Project work occurring on the traplines, or participating in Project work or associated contracts;
- work along streams should protect nesting areas;
- concerns about loss of moose calving areas;
- increase in traffic is a main concern due to potential disturbance of traps - public access should be restricted;
- the inundation may affect the Moberly River; and
- the Project will occupy approximately 204 hectares of one trapline, comprising a loss of habitat for animals, medicinal plants, bear dens, licks, etc. Some fur bearers will move out.

5. Is there any information in the SFN CTS relating to the exercise of asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights outside the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAAs and RAAs?

The SFN CTS provides details for the exercise of asserted Aboriginal and treaty rights within the CTS Project Area which includes the eastern portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA and the central portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, mostly in the area south of the Peace River. The CTS also includes information about SFN fishing activities in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA, mostly within the area described as SFN hunting lands. The CTS project maps portray little information concerning hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering or other SFN traditional activities inside the CTS Study Area and outside the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) and Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat)LAAs or RAAs, and what is shown is difficult to interpret.

Outside the CTS Project Area, the CTS refers to the SFN "hunting lands" as including the Pine and Moberly watersheds, Sukunka and Murray Rivers and the Boucher Lake area.[39] Only general information about the locations and intensity of SFN asserted Aboriginal rights and treaty rights outside the CTS Project Area is provided in the SFN CTS. The CTS describes that that SFN historic travel routes extended along the Peace River to Hudson's Hope and to Fort St. John. Trapping is stated to have occurred throughout the "traditional territory."[40] Some information presented in the CTS is attributed to Weinstein; the SFN traplines and hunting grounds are illustrated in Weinstein at Figure 10 (reproduced here as Figure 5), with the caveat that the information portrayed relates only to traplines, with hunting ground information to be added later from map biographies.[41] The map biographies referenced by Weinstein (1979) are portrayed on a map published by Brody in 1981, (reproduced here as Figure

[39] Ibid. p. 14, citing Weinstein 1979, p. 147. See also Weinstein Figure 10, p. 151, and Brody, p. 165.
[40] Although not specifically stated in the CTS, this term is considered to coincide with the term "hunting lands."
[41] Weinstein, Figure 10, following p. 146.

6) which illustrate the distribution and relative intensity of hunting activities over SFN hunting lands at the time the information was recorded.[42] Brody noted that hunting had become concentrated in the approximately 2,850 km^2 around SFN Reserve 169.[43]

[42] Brody, p. 165. This map appears to be an amalgamation of 2 maps presented in: Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs. "Final Submission on the Northeast B.C. Land Use and Occupancy Study." British Columbia Utilities Commission Hearing No. 90 Exhibit 374. Vancouver BC: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 1980. The maps are found in Section III of the Study (study is not paginated overall), one map is labelled "East Moberly Hunting Areas pre – 1961", the other is labelled "East Moberly Hunting Areas Post 1961".

[43] Ibid. p. 164.

Figure 1: SFN CTS "Heat Map" show locations of Project Footprint, Local Study Area and Project Area. This "Location Type" map portrays the locations of references to Hunting Grounds from project interviews.

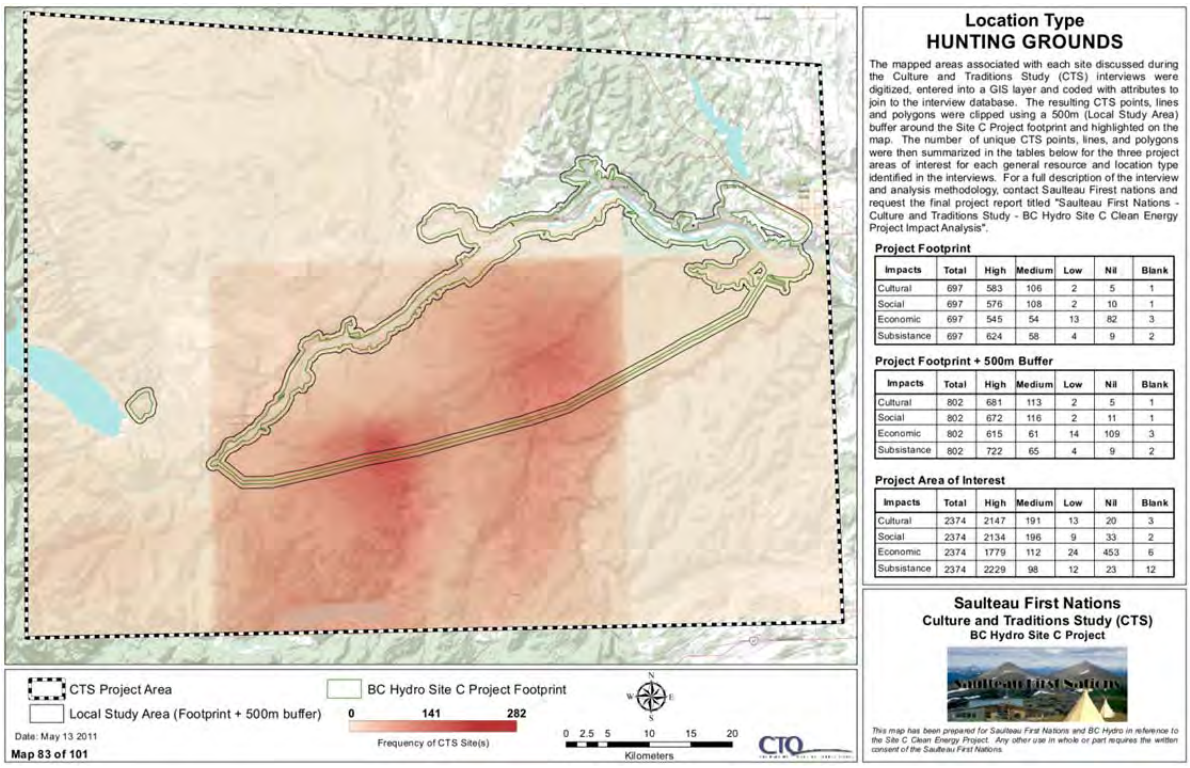


Figure 2: SFN CTS "Location Type" map portrays the extent and relative frequency of references to Hunting grounds from project interviews.

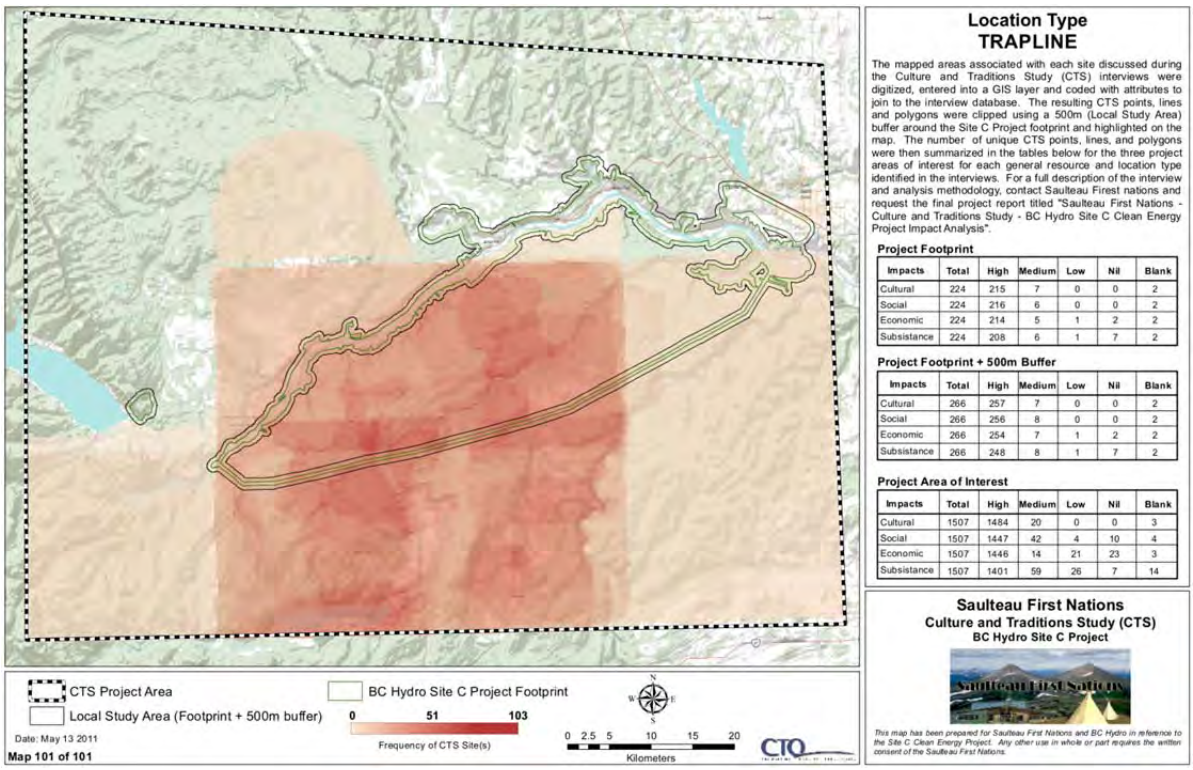


Figure 3: SFN CTS Study Area from CTS report

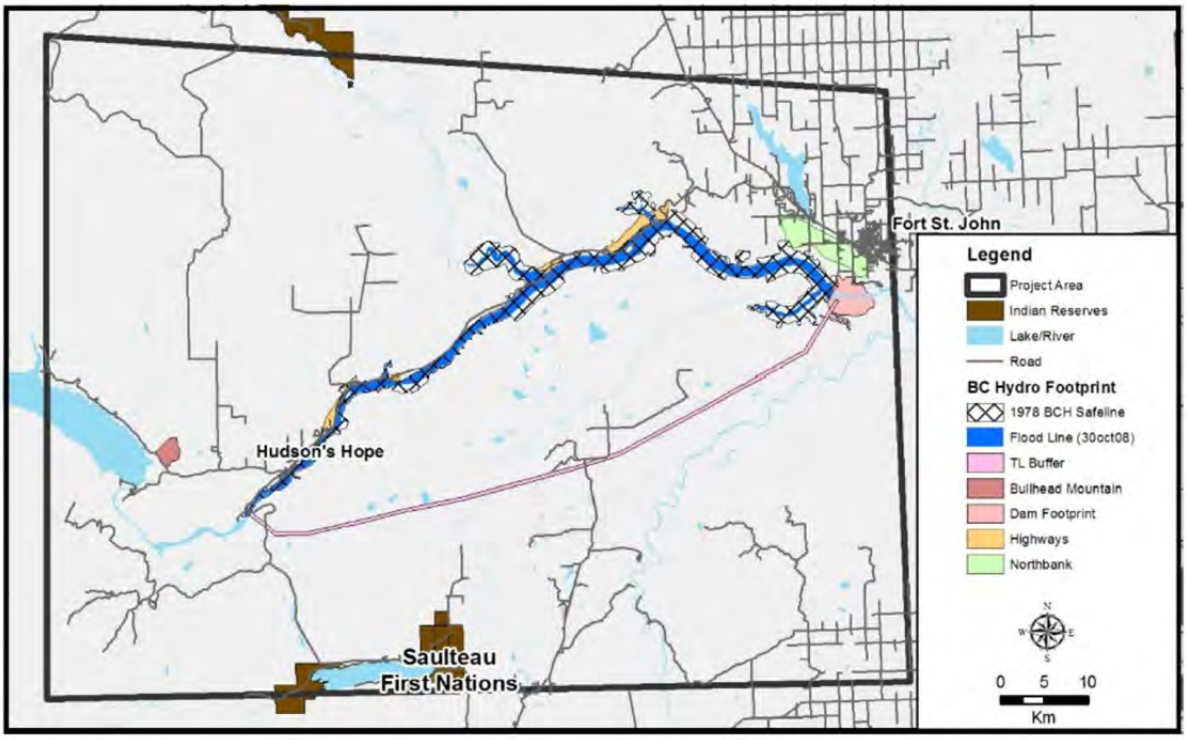


Figure 4: SFN Traplines, illustrated as blue/gray areas. BC Hydro Trapline Areas Map, 2012.

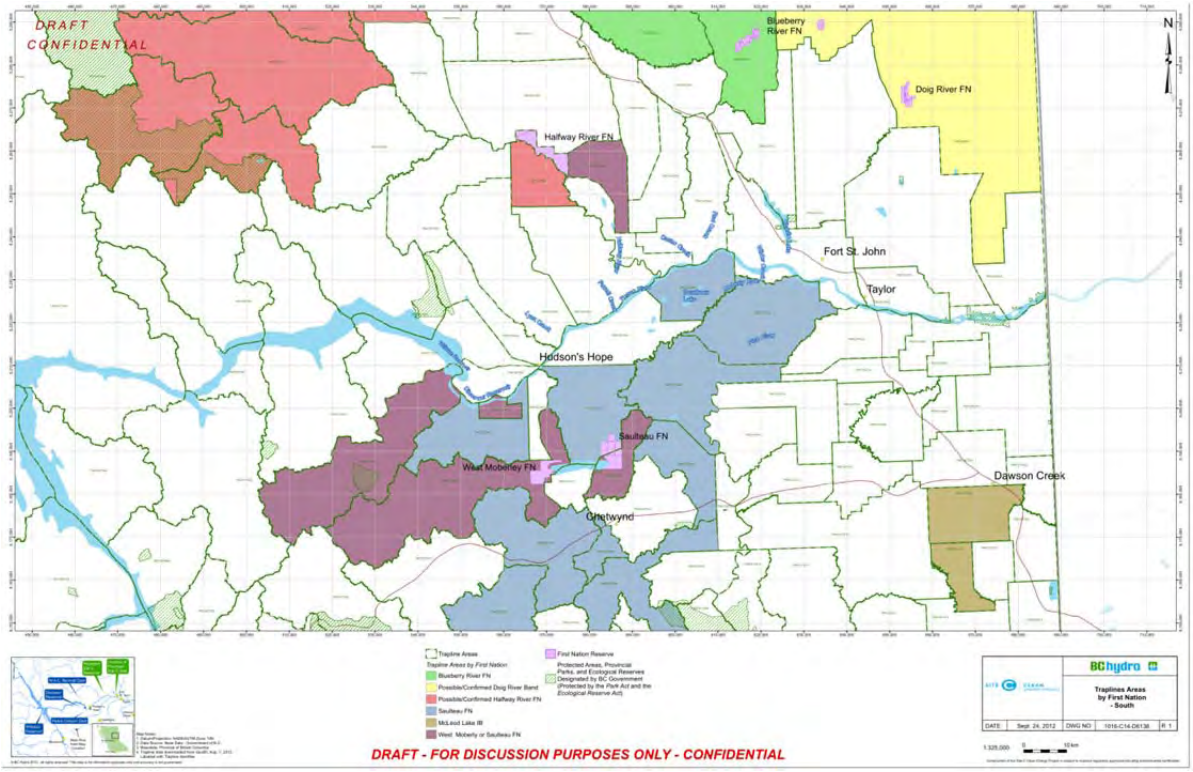


Figure 5: SFN Traplines as portrayed in Weinstein, 1979, after page 146.

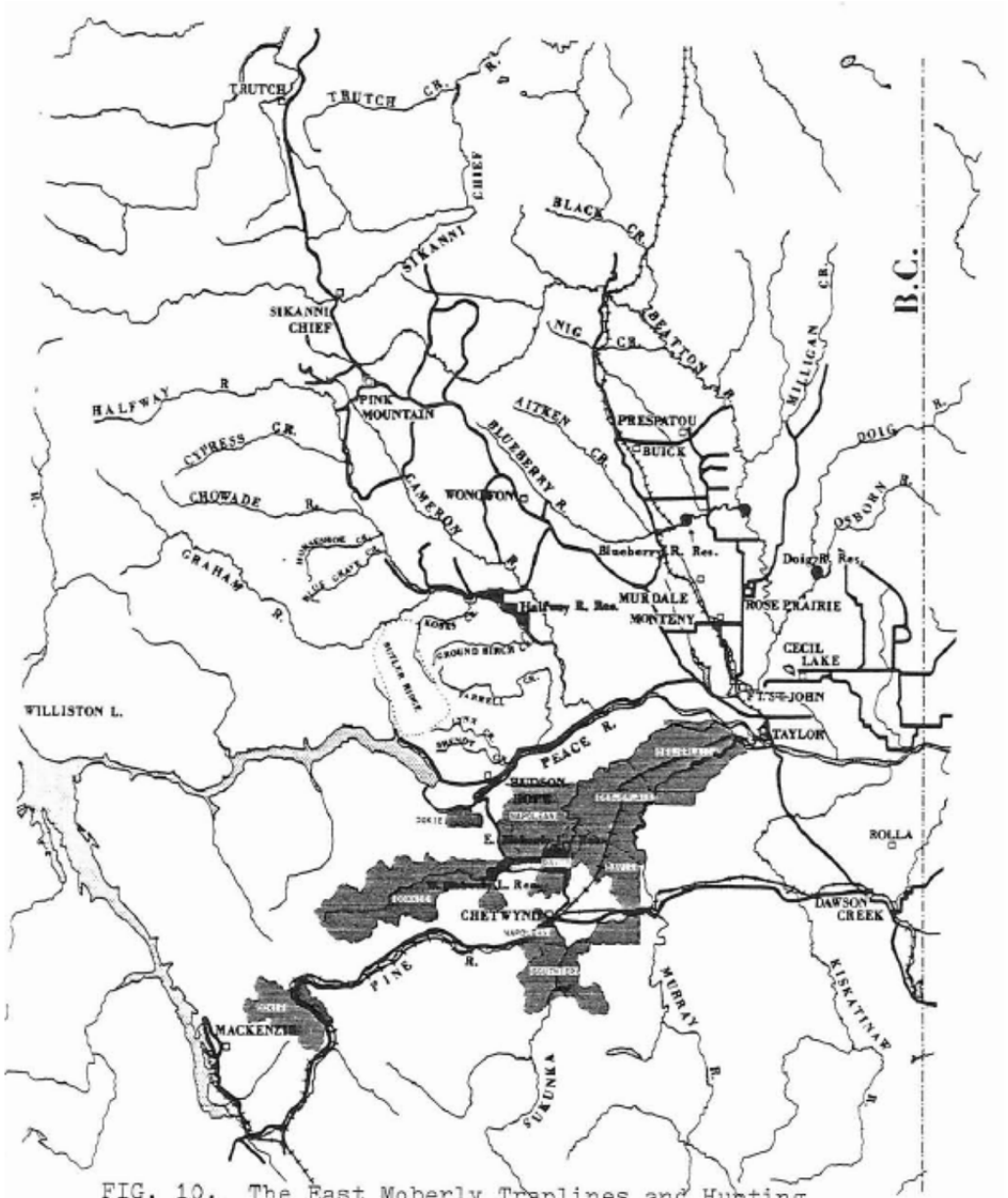
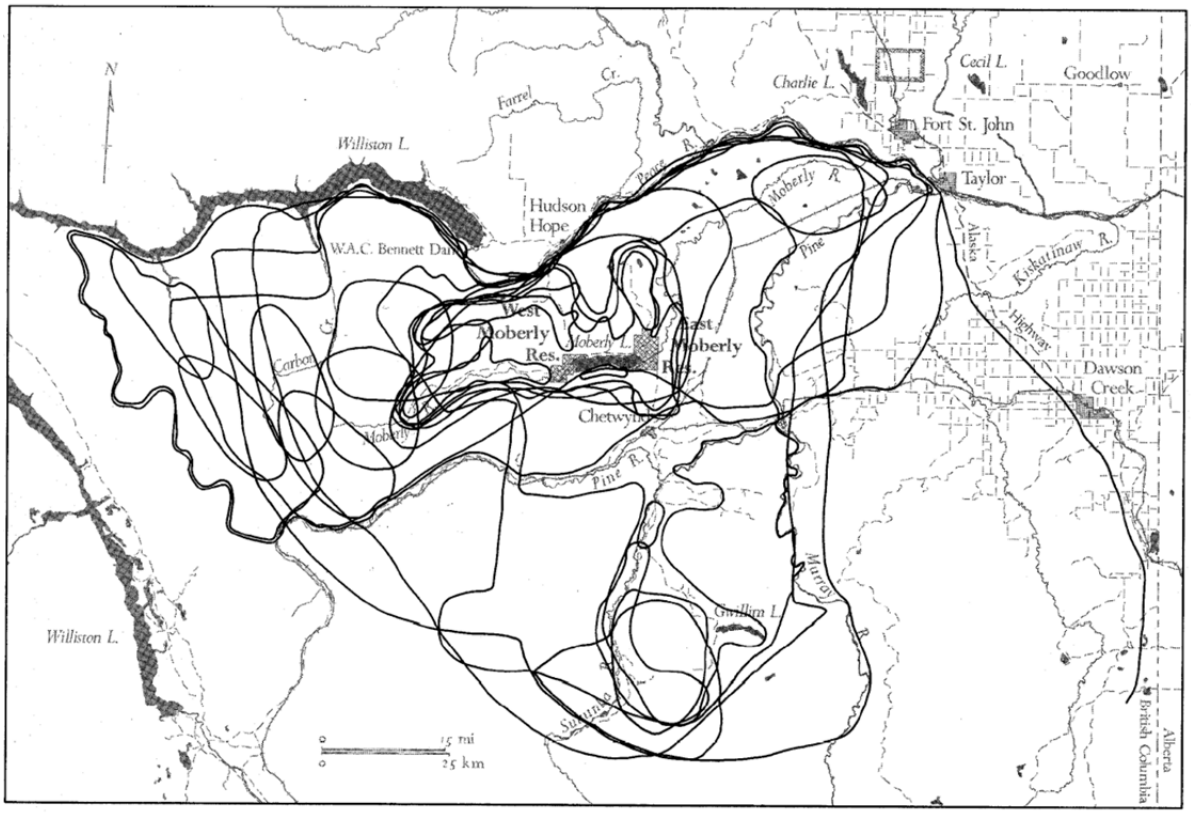


FIG. 10. The East Moberly Traplines and Hunting Grounds. (The 3 Dokie Traplines, which belong to the West Moberly Band are also shown in the figure.) This is a preliminary figure. Although the text refers to the East Moberly hunting grounds, this figure only shows the traplines. The hunting ground area will be added after the information is compil-

Figure 6: SFN Hunting Areas as portrayed by Brody, 1981.



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Appendix A: Additional information provided during trapline interview for SFN traditional activities other than hunting, trapping and fishing:

1. TR0731T007: The northeast portion of the trapline is located within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, and the trapline is located within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA. The trapline is used generally for purposes other than hunting and trapping, including collection of medicinal plants. There is a cabin located within the trapline and the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, now burnt down; there are plans for it to be rebuilt. Ceremonial flags used for prayer have been placed in many locations throughout the trapline; SFN custom dictates that these should not be touched once in place. Trails in the west end of the proposed transmission line right-of-way provide access to moose hunting and trapping.
2. TR0732T002 is located to the north of Moberly Lake in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA and includes the area around Boucher Lakes. The trapline extends north to the Peace River and a portion is within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. The Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA include the northernwestern portion of the trapline**.** Within or near the trapline, and in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, there are two camp areas, four cabin sites, one skinning shack and several meat racks. Two of the cabins are next to the Peace River, and are possibly within the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. A new cabin was planned for construction in 2012. Trails in the trapline are used to provide access to and between cabins, camps and trapline areas. The trapline is also used for berry and plant gathering, including Rat Root (near Boucher Lake in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA), peppermint tea (along the Moberly River), Labrador Tea, stinging nettles, rose hips (for jam), kinnikinnick (bearberry), sopallalle (soapberries), and trees used for bark stripping and syrup. Two graves are located near “Ten Mile Lake” to the northwest of Boucher Lake.
3. TR0732T004 is located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA on the south side of the Peace River opposite Cache Creek and the Halfway River, and includes a part of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA on the south side of the Peace River. Portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA fall within the trapline. It extends south to the Moberly River, and includes the area around Boudreau Lake. The trapline is accessed by road, and by trails that extend throughout the trapline. There are two cabins in the trapline; one is currently in disrepair, the other is described as a homestead cabin.
4. TR0732T005 is located on the south side of the Peace River in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA, and includes portions of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA, and the general areas around the lower Moberly River and lower Pine River. The trapline includes parts of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Fish and Fish Habitat) LAA and RAA. There is one main cabin in use, located near the bridge over the Moberly River; the cabin is also used for traditional healing, and there is a grave site nearby.

There are numerous camping sites, where tipis are used, located in an area between the lower Moberly and Pine Rivers, and this area is traversed by a portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. . Another old cabin is located on the Pine River. The trapline is accessed by road, rights of way, oil and gas roads, and trails.

5. TR0732T006 is located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) RAA between the Pine and Moberly Rivers, from the vicinity of Big Lake in the south to the area of the mouth of Windy Creek to the northeast, with a portion extending on the eastern side of the Pine River. The trapline is traversed by a portion of the Current Use of Lands and Resources (Wildlife Resources) LAA. There are six cabin and “stick house” sites used for the trapline, as well as numerous camp sites. The trapline is accessed by truck, quad, snowmobile, horse and foot using rights of way.

SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

VOLUME 5 APPENDIX A23 PART 4

ABORIGINAL SUMMARY: SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

BC Hydro Power and Authority

<contact information removed>

Prepared by:

Site C First Nations Engagement Team

<contact information removed>

January 2013

Saulteau First Nations

As required by Section 20.8 of the EIS Guidelines, the following summary presents BC Hydro's understanding of Saulteau First Nations' asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights, and other Aboriginal interests potentially impacted by, and concerns with respect to, the Project. The summary also provides BC Hydro's understanding of the potential adverse effects of the Project on the treaty rights and interests of Saulteau First Nations.

Saulteau First Nations' Treaty Rights

Section 35(1) of the Constitution recognized and affirmed treaty rights of Aboriginal groups. Treaty 8 was entered into in 1899 and guarantees the First Nation signatories the "right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered" subject to two limitations: (i) "such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country," and (ii) "saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes."

The following Aboriginal groups listed in Table 34.1 are signatories or adherents to Treaty 8: Blueberry River First Nations, Fort Nelson First Nation, McLeod Lake Indian Band, Saulteau First Nations, Doig River First Nation, Halfway River First Nation, Prophet River First Nation, West Moberly First Nations, Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, Beaver First Nation, Dene Tha' First Nation, Duncan's First Nation, Horse Lake First Nation, Little Red River Cree Nation, Mikisew Cree First Nation, Smith's Landing First Nation, Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Tallcree First Nation, Woodland Cree First Nation, Deninu K'ue First Nation, Salt River First Nation.

For a more thorough discussion of rights under Treaty 8, see Section 34.3.2.1.

Saulteau First Nations' Concerns with Respect to the Project

The following table presents a high-level description of the concerns identified by Saulteau First Nations in consultation activities with BC Hydro between November 1, 2007 and November 30, 2012, including those identified in meetings, phone calls, letters, emails, reports (e.g., Culture and Tradition Study, Community Assessments), and any submissions made during the comment periods for the EIS Guidelines.

Project Overview – Project Components and Activities
Interest in the seismic standards to which the Project has been designed.
Concern with expanding the 138 kV transmission line on the south side of the Peace River, which runs through the Peace Moberly Tract.

Preference for pursuing alternative routes for the transmission line, in particular (1) a 500 kV corridor on the north side of the Peace River, or (2) a submarine cable underneath the reservoir.
Concern with increased access to the South Bank, including the Peace Moberly Tract, as a result of new access roads.
Interest in changes to the alignment of Highway 29, including any changes to Highway 97.
Interest in the identification of gravel sites that BC Hydro is considering utilizing in connection with the construction of the Project, including whether the sites are located on private or crown lands.
Interest in where worker camps will be located.
Interest in BC Hydro's plans for debris clearing, management and disposal including whether all timber, regardless of its commercial value, and woody debris would be removed from the reservoir.
Concern with increased access to the South Bank, including the Peace Moberly Tract, as a result of land clearing.
Interest in how BC Hydro intends to provide a power supply to the dam site construction area and related areas (such as the worker accommodation area).
Cumulative Effects
Concern regarding the Project's potential contribution to the cumulative impacts of development in the region, including pipelines, logging, oil and gas, coal mining and coal bed methane.
Land - Geology, Terrain and Soils
Concern regarding the potential impacts of the Project on the potential for landslides, slope stability, erosion and sloughing, including the proposed inundation zone and upslope areas, old Highway 29 area, Halfway River, other tributaries to the Peace River, the Taylor Hill area the new Highway 29 realignment area. Concern regarding the impact that sloughing will have on wildlife attempting to climb the banks of the reservoir.
Concern about the risk of earthquakes at the proposed dam site.
Concern about the structural stability of the dam including a fault line along the Moberly River and the geotechnical conditions at the dam site.
Water – Surface Water Regime
Concern about potential downstream impacts of the Project on water flow and water levels, including in the Peace River, Slave River, McKenzie River, Salt River and the Peace Athabasca Delta.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on water levels and water flow upstream, including the extent of upstream flooding in the Peace River, Halfway River, Moberly River, Moberly Lake, and Hudson's Hope.
Water – Water Quality
Concerns about the potential effects of the Project on water quality.
Concern about the potential effects of Project-related construction activities on water

quality, including the inundation of contaminated sites, the submerging of construction materials, and leaching chemicals.
Water – Thermal and Ice Regime
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on increasing water temperature in the Peace River.
Water – Methylmercury
Concern about mercury accumulation and contamination in fish. Concern that the perceived risk, observed change and advisories related to bio-accumulation of mercury in fish will likely reduce harvesting and consumption of fish from the reservoir and result in reduced confidence in fish as a food source due to the perception of high levels of mercury.
Air - Microclimate
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on local climate and weather patterns including changes in cloud, humidity, wind and tornadoes. Concern that impacts on microclimate may result in impacts on wildlife and plant communities.
Air – Noise and Vibration
Concern that the Project will increase noise and noise pollution.
Fish and Fish Habitat
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on fish, fish habitat, and fish species composition, including in the Peace River, Halfway River and Moberly Lake and Alberta.
Vegetation and Ecological Communities
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on vegetation and plant communities.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on rare and medicinal plants.
Interest in a program to replace and re-plant native and medicinal plants. Interest in opportunities to use native plant species in reclamation work, should the Project proceed through construction.
Concern about the spread of invasive plant species.
Wildlife Resources
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on wildlife, wildlife habitat and biodiversity.
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on wildlife migration and movement, including the ability of wildlife to swim across the reservoir and climb the banks of the reservoir.
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on amphibians and reptiles, including garter snakes.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on migratory birds and migratory bird habitat, including warblers, marsh birds, ducks, woodpeckers, red and blue listed neo-tropical migratory birds, Slave River area geese and water fowl.

Concern about the potential effects of the Project on raptors, including eagles and raptor habitat.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on bats.
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on furbearers and habitat for furbearers, including fishers, wolverine, rabbits, muskrats and beaver.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on ungulates and ungulate habitat, including moose, elk, deer, caribou, bison and Stone Sheep. Specific concern with effects resulting from loss of calving and fawning areas on the islands in the Peace River.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on large carnivores and large carnivore habitat, including black bears, grizzly bears, wolves and cougars.
Labour Market
Concern that the “boom and bust” cycle of a Project creates difficulties in developing skills and sustaining lifestyles.
Interest in employment opportunities, including interest in ensuring equitable hiring practices which allow for Aboriginal people to access work opportunities associated with the Project.
Economic Effects Assessment – Regional Economic Development
Interest in contracting opportunities, business development and capacity building accruing to local residents.
Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on access to quality hunting areas, including areas that contain moose, elk, deer, bear and birds.
Concerns about the potential effects of the Project on fishing, including access, water flow, water levels and habitat .
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on trapping, including access, animal density and reduction of habitat. Concern that the project will occupy approximately 204 hectares of one trapline, comprising a loss of habitat for animals, medicinal plants, bear dens, licks, etc. Concern about increased traffic and public access and the potential disturbance of traps. Interest in BC Hydro avoiding the creation of new access points in trapline areas, such as 4X4 trails.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on berry harvesting and plant gathering.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on ancestral gathering places used for camping and habitation, fishing and hunting, travel routes, ceremonial and sacred areas, burials, trails, fresh water springs, and associated oral history, specifically in the areas of Bear Flats, Cache Creek, Halfway River, Moberly River, the Peace Moberly Tract and the Area of Critical Community Interest.

Concern about increased access for recreation non-Aboriginal harvesters to the area leading to increased pressure on wildlife and fish resources and increased competition for campsites. Interest in how BC Hydro is proposing to limit the hunting activities of the temporary work force.
Land and Resource Use Effects
Interest in whether compensation would be provided to trapline holders.
Concern that the reservoir would result in increased access and increased boat traffic on waterways.
Social Effects Assessment
Concern that additional workers from outside the region would add pressure on the limited social resources available to Aboriginal communities.
Concern with social effects of worker camps and transient workers.
Concern that an influx of workers would put pressure on housing on and off-reserve.
Concern with potential effects of the Project on local services (heath care, education and other social benefits), including increased prices and hindered access to these services.
Concern that influx of workers and increased flow of money into communities could lead to public health and safety concerns. Interest in an increased safety net and social programs to address this concern. Interest in whether BC Hydro would conduct criminal records checks on workers working on the dam or living in worker accommodation.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project on increased traffic and change in traffic patterns.
Heritage Resources
Concern that construction and operation of the Project will damage or destroy archaeological, unidentified or non-archaeological (e.g., spiritual) heritage sites.
Concern about the potential effects of the Project to burial sites, including: - Ancestors could be buried in trees and also in groups, not in individual plots, but the locations are no longer common knowledge
Concern with repatriation of artifacts and desire to have artifacts recovered during heritage work returned to First Nations communities.
Human Health
Concern that significant changes to the landscape are expected to have both short and long term heath affects including both physical well-being, psychological and spiritual health. Saulteau members rely on the land to collect medicinal plants and for spiritual and ceremonial purposes and other plants for sustenance.
Concern about both short and long term effects on members' health as a result of project activities such as land clearing operations, removal of timber including burning of debris, increased access, and disposal of waste materials.

Concerns that an influx of outside workers could lead to public health and safety concerns.
Concern with decreased water quality and additional pollution in connection with the Project.
Concerns related to noise and vibration, including loss of quiet enjoyment due to increased noise.
Concerns related to the contamination of fish and wildlife resulting in a lack of faith in country foods. Perception of health risk related to methylmercury in country foods.
Treaty Rights (Hunting, Fishing and Trapping)
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on Treaty 8 rights.
Aboriginal Accommodation
Interest in transfers of land, and land protection mechanisms as a form of accommodation.
Concern that farmers will be compensated for lands inundated by the Project with transfers of crown land within the Peace Moberly Tract.
Interest in funding to support community infrastructure and services.
Interest in funding for ecosystem restoration.
Interest in equity agreements and revenue sharing as a form of accommodation.
Interest in the provision of free electricity or a fixed rate for power.
Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal Culture and Way of Life
Concern about potential impacts of the Project on cultural fragmentation, loss of cultural identity, and destruction of traditional way of life.
Concern about the potential impacts of the Project on future generations and families, including: - Impacts to opportunities for the transmission of Aboriginal languages
Concern about reduced time on the land and sense of connectedness with the natural landscape.
Aboriginal Interests – Aboriginal employment, contracting and business development
Interest in contracting and procurement opportunities for local contractors and Aboriginal businesses.
Concerns related to contracting and procurement opportunities including: - Insufficient notice of Requests For Proposals (RFPs) related to the Project and lack of meaningful involvement in the RFP process from the outset
Interest in education and training opportunities related to the Project, including opportunities for youth.
Interest in funding for trades and apprenticeship programs.
Aboriginal Interests – Existing Hydroelectric Projects on the Peace River
Assertion that the W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon dams impacted and/ or continue to impact the Treaty 8 First Nations, including their ability to exercise section 35(1) rights.

Asserted impacts include: - Increase in social dysfunction - Assertion that BC Hydro did not provide free or inexpensive power to First Nations communities
Requirements of the Federal Environmental Assessment – Potential Accidents and Malfunctions
Concern about whether the Project is designed to withstand the failure of an upstream dam.
Concern about the risk of sink holes in the dam.

These concerns are presented in an issues tracking table under Volume 1 Appendix H Aboriginal Information, Distribution and Consultation Supporting Documentation, which outlines BC Hydro's consideration and/or response to the concern or provides a reference to where the concern is considered or responded to in the EIS.

Potential Adverse Effects of the Project on the Exercise of Saulteau First Nations' Treaty Rights

Based on the assessment undertaken by BC Hydro and set out in Volume 3 Section 19 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes, interactions were identified between the Project and the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Saulteau First Nations in the Local Assessment Area (LAA). As a result, BC Hydro's understanding of the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Saulteau First Nations was brought forward into the effects assessment.

The effects assessment looked at the potential Project effects during the Project construction and operations phases on fishing opportunities and practices, hunting and trapping opportunities and practices, and cultural and other traditional uses of the land.

The following potential Project effects and mitigations measures were identified:

Project Effect	Mitigation Measures
Changes in fishing opportunities and practices	~~Consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the~~Consider developing~~ment of~~ fish habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.
	~~Seek input from Aboriginal groups respecting mitigation strategies.~~
	~~Continue to consult with Aboriginal groups on clearing plans and protocols.~~
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect fishing opportunities or access.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measures
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of longer-term changes in fish community composition.
	Implement all mitigation measures set out in Volume 2 Section 12 Fish and Fish Habitat.
	Implement measures supporting the development of 3 boat launches along the Site C reservoir accessible via Highway 29 to support navigability and navigable use, and the re-establishment of recreational sites on the Site C reservoir and downstream, and to re-establish and create new use patterns and access, as set out in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation.
Changes in hunting and trapping opportunities and practices	~~Consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the~~Consider developing~~ment of~~ wildlife habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.
	~~Seek input from Aboriginal groups respecting mitigation strategies, such as~~Develop mitigation measures intended~~related~~ to decrease impact on First Nation trap lines in the Project activity zone.
	~~Continue to consult with Aboriginal groups on clearing plans and protocols.~~
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect hunting opportunities or access.
	Implement mitigation measures set out in Volume 2 Section 14 Wildlife Resources.
	Implement mitigation measures set out in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources pertaining to trapping.
Changes to other cultural and traditional uses of the land	Work with Aboriginal groups to ground-truth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction.
	~~Continue to consult with Aboriginal groups regarding clearing plans and protocols.~~
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events that may affect opportunities to harvest plants, berries, and other resources.
	~~Consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the~~Consider developing~~ment of~~ habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measures
	Work with Aboriginal groups to identify permanent habitation structures used in the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes that may be lost to inundation. Effects on cabins associated with tenured trap lines will be addressed as set out in Section 24.4.9.1 in Volume 3 Section 24 Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Where untenured cabins may be impacted by the Project, BC Hydro will work with Aboriginal individuals to determine appropriate measures that could be implemented.
	Work with Aboriginal groups to identify potential sites for relocation of medicinal and food plants to compensate for areas that will be inundated.
	Use only indigenous and/or non-invasive plants and grasses in re-vegetation programs associated with the Project.
	Engage with Aboriginal groups around any reclamation phase that may present opportunities to restore ecological communities that support species of high traditional use value.
	Be prepared to ~~P~~provide support for the indigenous plant nursery owned by West Moberly and Saulteau First Nations located at Moberly Lake. The First Nations have a business plan to support propagation of a wide range of indigenous plant species for use in reclamation work.
	Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measures
	Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives: • the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; • recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project; • the protection and documentation, including mapping, of important Aboriginal trails and sites; • contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; • engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and inundated places; • engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and • develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area to be offered to all workers on the Project.
	Implement all mitigation measures set out in Volume 2 Section 13 Vegetation and Ecological Communities.
	Implement all mitigation measures set out in Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources.
	Implement measures supporting the development of new shoreline recreation sites in Volume 3 Section 25 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism.
	Implement measures supporting the development of 3 boat launches along the Site C reservoir accessible via Highway 29 to support navigability and navigable use, and the re-establishment of recreational sites on the Site C reservoir and downstream, and to re-establish and create new use patterns and access, as set out in Volume 3 Section 26 Navigation.

Key Findings: Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes

Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes - fishing

Fishing opportunities and practices of Saulteau First Nations are expected to be adversely affected during construction and operation due to reduced access to fishing areas (including potentially increased competition with non-Aboriginal anglers), and potentially reduced success in harvest of targeted species. The transformation of the river into a reservoir would create a new and productive aquatic ecosystem. This new aquatic environment is expected to support a community of equal or greater productivity; however the composition of fish species would change.

Although some aspects of the traditional purpose of the activity may be altered by transferring them to another location, fishing practices of Aboriginal people are adaptable, spatially and temporally. For these reasons, a determination of significance has not been made.

Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes – hunting and trapping

Hunting and trapping opportunities and practices of Saulteau First Nations may be adversely affected due to temporary reductions in availability of targeted species and temporarily reduced access to hunting areas during construction. As the effect would be temporary in nature and may be accommodated in other areas of the LAA, the traditional purpose of the activity would not be undermined. Therefore, a determination of significance has not been made for the current use of lands and resources for hunting and trapping.

Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes – other cultural and traditional uses

Due to permanent loss of use of, and access to certain culturally important places and valued landscapes within the LAA, the use of those areas by Saulteau First Nations will be permanently impacted

For Saulteau First Nations, the effect on other cultural and traditional uses is expected to be significant at particular high value places along the Peace most notably at Bear Flats, Farrell Creek and Attachie. These highly valued spaces will be inundated and access to them will be permanently changed. For these reasons, a determination of significance has been made for the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes – other cultural and traditional uses.

Following the methods explained in Volume 1, Section 10 EA Methodology, a cumulative effects assessment was carried out to identify any cumulative interaction between potential residual effects of projects and activities located in the Current Use of Lands and Resources Regional Assessment Area (RAA) with the residual effects of the Project identified above. As a result of that assessment, BC Hydro has determined the Project is

unlikely to result in a cumulative effect on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by the Saulteau First Nations.

Volume 5 Section 34 Asserted or Established Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Interests and Information Requirements presents BC Hydro's assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on the exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights of the 29 Aboriginal groups with which BC Hydro was instructed to consult. The assessment of the potential impact of the Project on the exercise of asserted or established Aboriginal rights and treaty rights looked at the potential impacts on the exercise of the rights to hunt, fish and trap, as set out in Treaty 8, as well as impacts to what may be described as ancillary activities, some of which may be reasonably incidental to the exercise of treaty rights to hunt, fish and trap. The following potential impacts and mitigation measures were identified:

Impact on Exercise of Treaty Right	Mitigation Measures
Hunting and Trapping	
	~~Consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the~~Consider developing~~ment of~~ wildlife habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.
	~~Seek input from Aboriginal groups respecting mitigation strategies, such as~~Develop mitigation measures intended ~~related~~ to decrease impact on First Nation trap lines in the Project activity zone.
	~~Continue to consult with Aboriginal groups on clearing plans and protocols.~~
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect hunting opportunities or access.
	BC Hydro will consider community-based monitoring programs, which may involve incorporation of local, community, or traditional knowledge, where potential effects and the effectiveness of mitigation measures on hunting and trapping opportunities are uncertain, provided a sound methodology with clear indicators and outcomes is delineated. BC Hydro is prepared to engage with Aboriginal groups to discuss potential community-based monitoring programs, such as programs intended to monitor the productivity and abundance of wildlife species.
Fishing	
	~~Consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the~~ Consider developing~~ment of~~ fish habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.

Impact on Exercise of Treaty Right	Mitigation Measures
	~~Seek input from Aboriginal groups respecting mitigation strategies.~~
	~~Continue to consult with Aboriginal groups on clearing plans and protocols.~~
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of planned or unplanned events related to construction activities that may affect fishing opportunities or access.
	Develop a communications program to inform harvesters of longer-term changes in fish community composition.
	BC Hydro will consider community-based monitoring programs, which may involve incorporation of local, community, or traditional knowledge, where potential effects and the effectiveness of mitigation measures on fishing opportunities are uncertain, provided a sound methodology with clear indicators and outcomes is delineated. BC Hydro is prepared to engage with Aboriginal groups to discuss potential community-based monitoring programs, such as programs intended to monitor the productivity and abundance of fish species.

The assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the traditional activities of fishing, hunting, and trapping demonstrates that the Project may impact the exercise of treaty rights by the Saulteau First Nations in the LAA. Saulteau First Nations members will, however, continue to have the opportunity to exercise their right to fish, hunt, and trap within the LAA, within their traditional territory, and within the wider Treaty 8 territory.

Consultation is ongoing between BC Hydro and the Saulteau First Nations, and may yield additional information on the Saulteau First Nations' current and reasonably anticipated future use of lands and resources that may potentially be affected by the Project. Should Saulteau First Nations provide additional information to BC Hydro, it will be considered and incorporated in the effects assessment during the EIS review phase and prior to submission of the EIS to the Joint Review Panel.

Saulteau First Nations is engaged in discussions with BC Hydro respecting an Impact Benefit Agreement for the Project.

SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT

VOLUME 5 APPENDIX A23 PART 5

TLUS PUBLIC REPORT:
SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for BC Hydro Power and Authority

Prepared by Saulteau First Nations

March 2011

Table of Contents

A. Saulteau First Nations: Culture and Traditions Study in Reference to the proposed BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project

Saulteau First Nations

Culture and Traditions Study

In reference to the proposed BC Hydro Site C Clean Energy Project

PUBLIC REPORT

March 29, 2011

Nesoo Watchie
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

Prepared for Saulteau First Nations by Nesoo Watchie Resource Management, Ltd. This report has been prepared for Saulteau First Nations and BC Hydro in reference to the Site C Clean Energy Project. Any other use in whole or part requires the written consent of the Saulteau First Nations.

Contents

Introduction 2

Background 2

Goals of the Report 2

Limitations of the Report 2

Acknowledgements 2

Informed Consent and Intellectual Property 3

Research Methods 3

The Study Area 3

Document Review 4

Culture and Traditions Study 4

Baseline Conditions and Observations 5

An Introduction to the Saulteau First Nations 5

SFN Today 6

Assessing the Negative Effects of Development 6

Potential Environmental Effects 6

Potential Socio-Economic and Cultural Effects 7

Results of the SFN Culture and Traditions Study 9

Overview 9

General Resource Results 9

Location Type Results 11

Next Steps: Planning for Mitigation 12

Introduction

Background

BC's energy needs are growing, and in order to meet these needs, BC Hydro is proposing the Site C Clean Energy Project (the Site C Project.) The Site C Project would involve the building of a new hydroelectric facility on the Peace River near Fort St. John, BC. It would be the region's third hydroelectric facility on the Peace River. The Site C Project would include an earthfill dam above the riverbed creating a large reservoir. The reservoir would be about 9,310ha in size and approximately 83km long and nearly three times the current width of the river. The dam and the reservoir would both be located within the traditional territory of the Saulteau First Nations (SFN).

The Site C Project is entering Stage 3 of the Provincial review process. Stage 3 includes an Environmental Review. BC Hydro and SFN agree that a study documenting SFN's cultural and traditional land use in this area would support the Environmental Review process, as well as helping to assess the Site C Project's potential effects on SFN's section 35(1) rights and traditional activities and interests.

Goals of the Report

The primary goal of this public report is to provide a public summary of final project report. In order to meet this goal, this report:

- Provides an overview of SFN history, traditional knowledge and land use
- Assesses available data from the ongoing SFN Culture and Traditions Study (CTS)
- Develops links between known impacts of other hydroelectric projects and the CTS data
- Emphasizes that SFN and BC Hydro are committed to working together to develop mitigation strategies to avoid or lessen the impacts of the Site C Project.

Limitations of the Report

This document should not be taken as a complete or definitive account of the SFN people, or of SFN land and resource management, occupation, ownership or rights. This report does not include an assessment of the cumulative effects of all planned and foreseeable projects within SFN's traditional territory.

Acknowledgements

The SFN Chief and Council would like to acknowledge the support and contributions of the SFN CTS interview teams and participating SFN members. This report would not have been possible without their hard work. The SFN Chief and Council would also like to thank BC Hydro for providing funding to complete this work, and to Nesoo Watchie Resource Management, Ltd. and CTQ Consultants, Ltd. for completing the analysis and report.

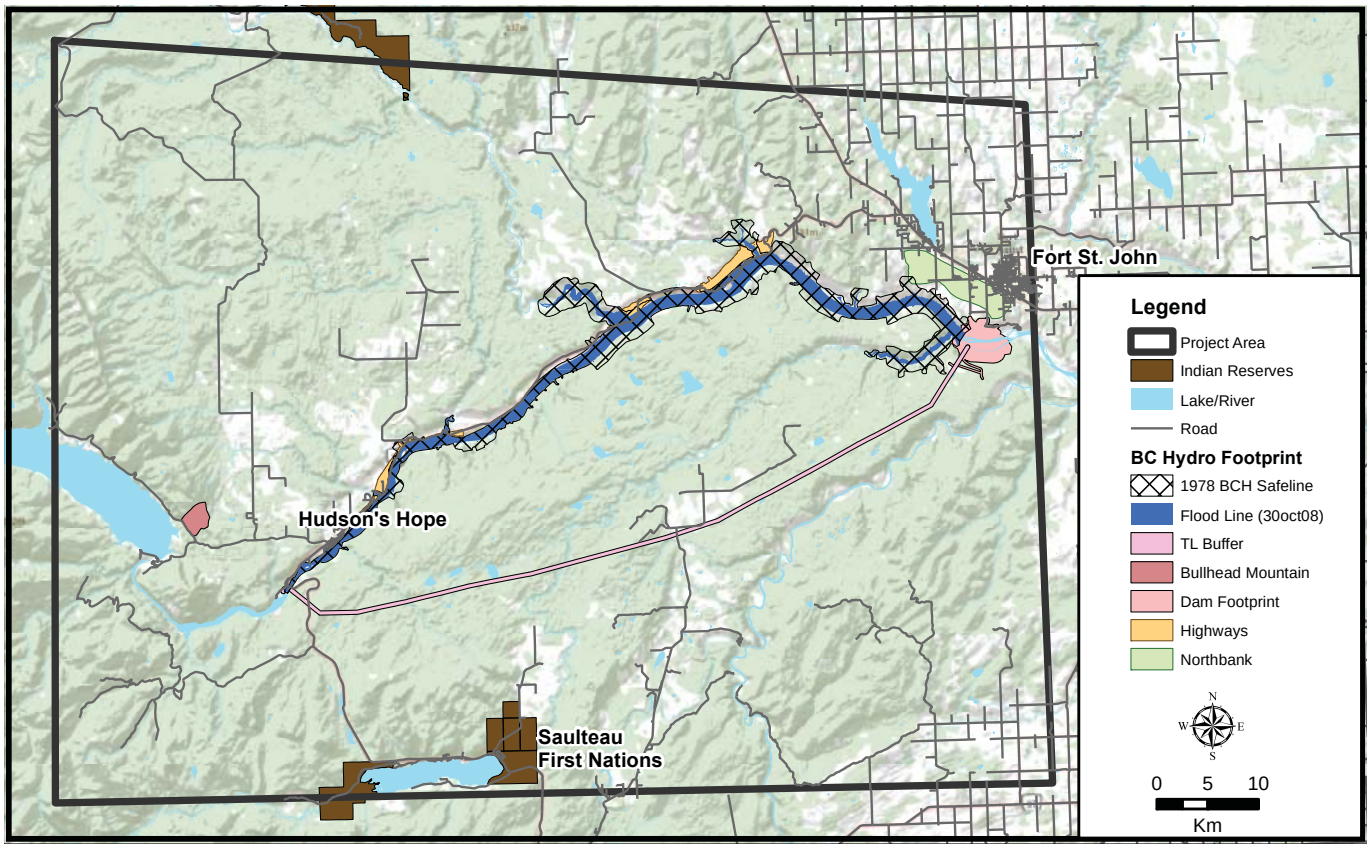
Informed Consent and Intellectual Property

The participation of SFN members in this report and in the CTS project was voluntary. Before sharing any knowledge or information with CTS interviewers, all SFN members were informed about the study's goals and procedures, as well as its potential risks and benefits. They had the option to decline to participate in any or all parts of the study at any time, without giving a reason, and without any negative repercussions. Translation services were provided to SFN participants who preferred to speak their native language during interviews. Knowledge and information shared by SFN members during CTS interviews is recognized as the intellectual property of those individuals and of the community.

Research Methods

The Study Area

The study area considered in this public report is known as the CTS Project Area. It is 530,760ha in size. This area was identified by SFN and BC Hydro as SFN's area of interest. It includes SFN's reserve, as well as a portion of the traditional territory. Maps of this area were used during CTS interviews to gather information about cultural and traditional use in this area.



Document Review

An extensive document review was conducted. It included a literature review to document all recorded accounts of land and resource use by SFN people within the CTS Project Area, and a review of documents dealing with the impacts of large-scale development projects on aboriginal peoples. In total, 176 documents were reviewed. They included maps, reports, books, video recordings, websites, articles, legal decisions, government reports and affidavits, to name a few. All of these documents have been catalogued and are available to SFN for future use.

Culture and Traditions Study

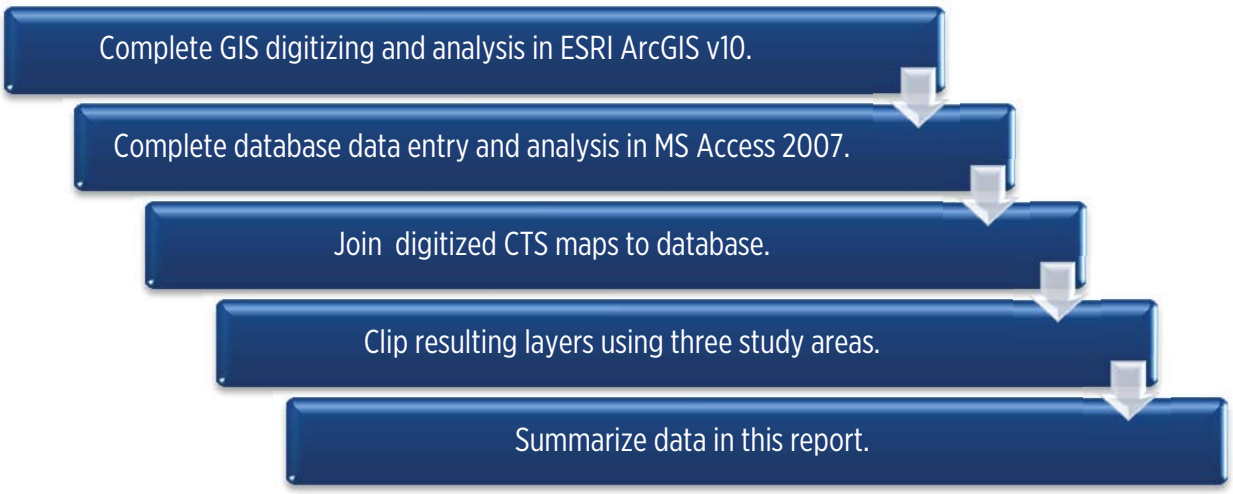
The CTS project had three main phases:

- Phase 1: Planning. Complete a literature review; a cause and effects analysis; a gap analysis; a project work plan; and a CTS interview guide.
- Phase 2: CTS Study. Develop tools and provide training to implement the interview guide; complete CTS interviews; and complete data entry.
- Phase 3: Analysis and Reporting. Develop CTS summary maps; a report for BC Hydro; and a Public Report.

To date, 151 CTS interviews have been completed. All were recorded with video and audio recording devices. In addition to answering interview questions, CTS participants also created maps showing the locations within the CTS Project Area where they used lands and resources. All of this information was entered into a database and the maps were digitized to create a number of summary maps. All materials collected during the CTS project will be handled in strict confidentiality and will remain the property of SFN. Data collection was rigorous, repeatable and all methods and results are thoroughly documented.

Data Analysis

The following flow chart depicts the methodology for CTS interview data analysis.



Baseline Conditions and Observations

An Introduction to the Saulteau First Nations

The Long Journey West

The Saulteau name comes from the French *saulteurs,* which means "people of the rapids." Although there are few written records of SFN ancestors before the early 20th century, available records indicate that SFN ancestors were living on a reserve in southern Manitoba by the mid 1800s. Life on the reserve was hard and many people went hungry. The Saulteau leader, Napaneegwan, received a vision from the Creator, which instructed him to lead the people west toward a lake with twin mountains. After many years of travelling, they arrived at Moberly Lake, in the shadow of the Twin Sisters mountains, around 1911. Three years later, in 1914, SFN adhered to Treaty 8. At that time, the band was known as the Moberly Lake Band. The SFN reserve, originally surveyed and conveyed in 1915, is called East Moberly Lake (169) and includes 3,025.8ha. On their long journey west, SFN ancestors intermarried with neighbouring cultural groups, including the Cree and Beaver. Although SFN people kept their Saulteau cultural knowledge and activities, many also adopted the Cree language and customs.

Living on the Land: Traditional Knowledge and Use

The SFN Traditional Territory spans northeastern BC and western Alberta. The land and the activities carried out there connect the people to their past and provide them with all the resources they need to live a rich spiritual, social and economic life today and into the future. Historically, SFN people have moved around the territory, accessing resources in season. Hunting and trapping were the focus of the historical SFN economy. In particular, moose was the most important resource for local food security. One Elder commented, "If it wasn't for moose, this country would be nothing. No moose, no Indians, no nothing." Today, SFN members continue to describe these activities as integral to local economic, cultural, social and spiritual life.

Changing Access to Land and Resources

By the time SFN people arrived at Moberly Lake, European settlers were also beginning to flood into the region, many hoping to get rich panning gold in the Klondike. During this period, the Canadian government was also eager to extend its power in the west. Entering into treaties with aboriginal peoples in the region, including the SFN, was one way to accomplish this. The result of the treaty period was a significant reduction in aboriginal peoples' ability to access land and resources central to their well-being.

By the mid-20th century, large-scale energy development, including mining and oil and gas exploration was taking off in the region. These activities added to existing pressures on aboriginal traditional activities. Although hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering continued to be important to SFN people, many band members began to enter into the region's new wage economy. Over the past several decades, SFN has worked to maintain (and re-establish) connections between members and the traditional territory. SFN culture can be described as enduring, but flexible.

SFN Today

In 2011, nearly 1,000 people are enrolled as SFN members, including 97 Elders. Approximately 500 members live on-reserve in the main community at the east end of Moberly Lake. Off-reserve members live in the nearby towns of Chetwynd, Prince George and Fort St. John, as well as further afield in Vancouver and Kamloops. Many off-reserve members continue to be active in SFN community life.

Infrastructure

SFN Band-managed infrastructure includes a Band Office, Band Hall, Healing Centre, daycare, teen centre and a learning centre. The condition of these structures is variable. There is a great need for additional housing, and upgrades to existing housing on-reserve. The SFN reserve is adjacent to Highway 2, and there is one additional paved road through the community. SFN members are served by a daily bus running between the community and Chetwynd. Local children are served by a school bus.

Economy

A number of SFN members operate businesses on- and off-reserve. Many SFN members also take part in full-time, part-time and seasonal employment off-reserve. In addition to wage labour, SFN members continue to maintain a local hunting and trapping economy, with many relying on these activities for food security. Over the past decade, the Band has entered into a number of revenue-sharing agreements with energy development corporations operating in the region. These arrangements provide a steady stream of income to the Band, as well as some training and employment for members.

Assessing the Negative Effects of Development

Potential Environmental Effects

Concerns about the negative environmental effects of development activities have been expressed by Band members for decades. SFN members have seen their access to land and resources diminish as a result of activities such as: hydroelectric projects; logging; oil and gas exploration and extraction; mining; Crown leases; and private land development. Recently, SFN's concerns have been expressed through environmental assessment processes for development projects. A number of potential negative effects of the Site C Project were identified by BC Hydro. A literature review conducted by SFN also identified a number of potential environmental impacts. All of the identified potential impacts are presented in the following table.

Potential Environmental Effects of the Site C Project

Issue	SFN Literature Review	Effects Identified by BC Hydro
Atmospheric Environment	▶ Air contamination	▶ Dust ▶ Noise ▶ Greenhouse gas changes
Geology	▶ Seismic hazards ▶ Exposure of hazardous subsurface materials	
Terrain Stability and Soil	▶ Terrain instability ▶ Changes to drainable characteristics ▶ Contamination	▶ Erosion/bank sloughing
Hydrology and Water Quality	▶ Effects on stream flow regime ▶ Effects on groundwater table ▶ Increased sedimentation and temperature impacting water quality ▶ Impacts to stream health ▶ Exposure to contaminants	▶ Water quality (turbidity and suspended solids) ▶ River flow (rate/ice conditions) ▶ Erosion/band sloughing
Vegetation	▶ Habitat loss ▶ Habitat fragmentation ▶ Invasive plant spread ▶ Proximity of projects to harvest areas ▶ Exposure to contaminants	▶ Removal of vegetation ▶ Invasive plant spread ▶ Dust issues ▶ Increased public access
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	▶ Sensory disturbance ▶ Habitat loss ▶ Habitat fragmentation ▶ Wildlife mortality ▶ Exposure to contaminants	▶ Noise issues ▶ Dust issues ▶ Loss of aquatic habitat ▶ Loss of terrestrial habitat ▶ Displacement/disruption of animals ▶ Increased public access
Fish and Fish Habitat	▶ Disturbance of water quality ▶ Loss of fish habitat ▶ Fish mortality ▶ Exposure to contaminants	▶ Change in fish biomass and composition ▶ Mercury levels in fish ▶ Water quality (turbidity and suspended solids) ▶ Loss of aquatic habitat ▶ Increased public access

Potential Socio-Economic and Cultural Effects

In addition to environmental effects, the proposed Site C Project will also have socio-economic and cultural effects on SFN. Activities such as hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering carry important values to SFN members. These are activities around which they build and express their identities, teach their children, connect with the ancestors and earn their livings.

Cultural effects are those that alter the way that SFN people are able to use lands and resources with cultural values. For instance, flooding caused by the Site C Project may alter the cultural value of spiritual sites in the area. Social effects are those that impact the way that SFN members are able to organize and carry out family, political and community life. Social effects also include impacts to relationships with neighboring communities. Economic effects refer to changes in the way that people participate in both subsistence and wage economies.

Potential broad cultural, social and economic effects of development projects were identified through a literature review conducted by SFN. SFN also identified a number of potential cultural and socio-economic impacts specific to the Site C Project. These impacts are identified in the following table.

Potential Social, Cultural and Economic Effects of of the Site C Project

Issue	Literature Review	Site C Project-specific Effects
Access	▶ Limiting access to traditional use sites ▶ Opening access to traditional use sites to outsiders	▶ Temporary and/or permanent closure of access to traditional use sites ▶ Clearing and road-building that will open access to outsiders
Unrecorded Sites	▶ Damage/destruction of previously unrecorded cultural sites	▶ Uncovering and damaging archaeological or other cultural heritage sites during construction
Archaeological Resources	▶ Damage/destruction or known archaeological sites	▶ Negative impacts to archaeological sites within the Project Area
Wildlife, Plants and Fish	▶ Decreases in fur-bearer populations impacting trapping, hunting, gathering and fishing	▶ Impacts to cultural, social, economic and subsistence resource use ▶ Impacts to local and wage economies
Cumulative Impacts	▶ Exacerbating cumulative impacts	▶ Adding to cumulative impacts of development projects in the region
Transportation	▶ Impacts to navigable waters ▶ Decreased road safety ▶ Changes in ability to access traditional use sites using roads	▶ Changes to traffic patterns ▶ Blockage to boat traffic ▶ Closing and/or opening of access to traditional resource areas
Social Impacts	▶ Visual impacts ▶ Auditory impacts ▶ Shifting demographics	▶ Site C would change the look of the land ▶ Noise pollution during construction and operations ▶ Pressure on housing and public resources
Health and Safety Impacts	▶ Increased pressure on public health resources ▶ Public safety issues ▶ Accidents from project-related activities	▶ Increases in public health issues ▶ Public safety concerns rise with influx of temporary outside workforce
Cultural Heritage Resources	▶ Impacts on traditional territory and treaty rights ▶ Impacts on cultural or spiritual sites not protected by the Heritage Act	▶ Inability to engage in traditional activities due to Project flooding and other permanent land changes ▶ Impacts to cultural and spiritual sites

Results of the SFN Culture and Traditions Study

Overview

The data discussed in this section are the compiled results of answers to six questions asked about each of the thousands of traditional land use sites identified during CTS interviews. For each site identified during the interview process, SFN advisors were asked to define:

- Location Type - What type of location is it? (E.g., cabin, trapline, swamp or burial site.)
- General Resource - What item did you harvest or use at this site? (e.g., moose or berries)
- Cultural Impact - Will any proposed development have an impact on your cultural activities?
- Social Impact - Will any proposed development have an impact on your social activities?
- Economic Impact - Will any proposed development have an impact on your economic activities?
- Subsistence Impact - Will any proposed development have an impact on your subsistence activities?

The data are summarized in two main ways: by General Resource and by Location Type. General Resource results record the types of resources recorded during CTS interviews. Location Type results record the different types of places where cultural and traditional activities have taken place in the past and/or take place today.

General Resource Results

Birds

Fourteen types of birds were mentioned by SFN members during CTS interviews. Of these bird types, five are ducks, five are grouse, two are eagles, and the other two are goose and ptarmigan. In total, 651 bird sites were identified within the 530,760 ha Project Area. Bird sites have a high overall value to SFN members: 604 (93%) have a high cultural value; 601 (92%) have a high social value; 517 (79%) have a high economic value; and 610 (94%) have a high subsistence value.

Ungulates

Ungulates feature prominently in the CTS data. Within the Project Area, 2,489 sites were associated with these animals (12 caribou; 567 deer; 602 elk, 1,302 moose, 2 bighorn sheep and 4 mountain goats.) The percentages given in this discussion represent the number of CTS interviewees who described ungulate sites as having high cultural, social, economic and subsistence values for SFN people. Caribou have high cultural (92%), social (92%), economic (83%) and subsistence (92%) values. Deer have high cultural (90%), social (89%), economic (63%) and subsistence (89%) values. Elk have high cultural (91%), social (90%) and subsistence (89%) values, and their economic value is medium-high (65%). Moose, perhaps the most important ungulate species to SFN, is rated as a high-value resource in the categories of cultural (89%), social (91%), economic (75%) and subsistence (89%).

Fur-Bearing Animals

Within the Project Area, the 1,750 fur-bearer sites identified were recorded as having high cultural (92%), social (93%), economic (92%) and subsistence (90%) values. Of the fur-bearer sites, beaver sites were recorded most often (315 sites), and rabbit sites were recorded the second most often (295 sites).

Many fur-bearers have historically been trapped by SFN hunters and their pelts sold (economic value).

In addition, small game are also hunted for food (subsistence value). Hunting and trapping hold important social and cultural values for SFN people. These practices link them to their ancestors, as well as helping them to express important aspects of their cultural identities.

Other Mammals

Other mammals mentioned during CTS interviews included: bear, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and dogs (as hunting companions). In total, 407 "other mammal" sites were recorded during the CTS. Of these sites, 397 (98%) were species of bear. It is notable that while brown bear and grizzly bear were designated as having high economic value in 98% and 91% of the sites, black bear was designated as having high economic value in 73% of the sites.

Fish

Moberly Lake, along with the many rivers and streams within the territory, provide opportunities for SFN people to fish. Fish identified during the CTS include five types of trout (described as Dolly Varden, bull trout, rainbow trout, small trout and simply as trout.) Also identified were: grayling, jackfish and sucker. In total, 850 fish sites were recorded during the CTS. Of these sites, 772 (91%) were described as having high cultural value; 779 (92%) have high social value; 589 (69%) have high economic value; and 758 (89%) have high subsistence value. It is notable that, while bull trout, grayling and small trout were described as having high subsistence value (over 75% of sites recorded as high value), only between 59% and 70% of the other fish sites were designated as having high economic value.

Plants

Eleven plant types occurring at 972 separate sites were identified by CTS interviewees. Plants are gathered for food and medicine, and SFN members have extensive knowledge of the culturally and historically significant plants on the traditional territory. Of the plant sites, 838 (86%) have high cultural value (exceptions are bulrush, hay and lumber); 798 (82%) have high social value (exceptions are bulrush, hay and lumber); 641 (66%) have high economic value; and 850 (87%) have high subsistence value. Berries (709 sites), herbs (102 sites) and trees (92 sites) were mentioned most often, while hay (3 sites), shrubs (3 sites) and cow parsnip (1 site) received the fewest mentions.

Water and Minerals

Three water and mineral resources were identified by CTS interviewees, and they were recorded as occurring at 108 separate sites. One hundred and five (97%) have a high cultural value for SFN people, 104 (96%) have high social value, and 81 (75%) have high subsistence value. Only 55 (51%) were designated as having high economic value.

Location Type Results

Archaeological Sites

Two archaeological sites were recorded within the Project Area during CTS interviews. In addition to holding high overall value to SFN members, archaeological sites are protected under the provincial *Heritage Act.* SFN looks forward to working the BC Hydro and with the province to ensure that these important sites are protected during Site C Project activities.

Burial Grounds

Twenty seven burial ground sites were identified within the CTS Project Area during CTS interviews. Some of these sites may be protected under the *Heritage Act.* All burial ground sites carry high value to SFN people. In addition to being spiritual places, burial ground sites also serve as evidence of past occupancy on the territory, and are part of a cultural continuum for SFN people. Some or all of these burial sites may be protected under the *Heritage Act.*

Camps

Camps include a number of different specific location types. Cabins, caches, camps and day camps were all recorded during CTS interviews. While some of these location types may overlap (for instance, one person may have referred to a "camp" while another may have referred to the same site type as a "day camp"), they may also denote different uses. Of the 434 camp sites identified during the CTS interviews, 57 cabin sites were recorded; 2 cache sites were recorded; 351 camp sites were recorded and 24 day camp sites were recorded. Of the 434 sites, 371 (85%) have a high cultural value to SFN people; 382 (88%) have a high social value; 362 (83%) have a high subsistence value. 307 (71%) were described by SFN interviewees as having a high economic value – a designation related to the economically-important hunting and trapping activities that take place close to camping areas.

Landforms

Landform sites identified during CTS interviews include places where SFN members have historically engaged in hunting, trapping, gathering, social and spiritual activities. They include: creeks, dams, habitats, hunting grounds, lakes, meadows, look-outs, mountains, rocks, rivers and swamps. Of the 5,324 landforms recorded, hunting ground comprise 2,367 (44%) of them. Lakes were also well- represented, comprising 912 (17%) of the recorded sites. With few exceptions, landforms sites have high cultural (89%), social (89%), economic (71%) and subsistence (89%) values for SFN people. Like campsites, the values associated with landforms are linked to the activities that take place at or near the landforms.

Trails and Other Travel Routes

Routes, trails and traplines were all identified as specific trails and travel route location types during CTS interviews. 1,631 trails and other travel routes were recorded. Of these, six were described as "routes", 124 were described as "trails" and the remaining 1,501 site mentions in this category were recorded as "traplines." This clearly demonstrates the importance of trapping in SFN historic and contemporary life. Across the board, these sites were described as having high cultural (97%), social (95%), economic (95%) and subsistence (92%) values to SFN people. These value designations are directly linked to the resource use activities that occur on or near travel routes through the traditional territory.

Other Location Types

In addition to the general location types described above, there were also a number of specific location types recorded during CTS interviews that did not fit into the General Location groups described above. These location types range from animal crossing sites to Saulteau place name sites to rutting grounds to grouse dance areas. In total, 909 sites categorized "other location types" were recorded. These sites are unique, and thus it does not make sense to discuss them as a group, but rather to note some of the most common sites in this category, and the values associated with those sites. Road sites, animal crossing sites and den sites were the most frequently mentioned in the "other location type" category.

Next Steps: Planning for Mitigation

SFN and BC Hydro are working together to develop an Engagement Agreement to examine and table the many social, economic and ecological options for mitigation and management of traditional land and resources in the region. Engagement Agreement outcomes will focus on minimizing potential negative impacts of the project on the SFN culture and traditions, while maximizing the opportunities associated with the project for the SFN members. It is anticipated the that Engagement Agreement will be established during the Environmental Assessment review period.

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