

1 **11.15 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw**

2 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation) is a distinct group of Coast Salish Peoples whose members
3 are descendants of the first Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw ancestors, dating back many millennia.

4 *"Squamish culture has been created from our lands, waters, and people over generations.
5 Our people continue to practice many of the traditions, customs, and ways of our
6 ancestors and pass them onto future generations"* (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a).

7 **11.15.1 Methods**

8 This subsection describes the proposed Project updates resulting from engagement and an overview of
9 methodology used for assessment of effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests.

10 **11.15.1.1 Proposed Project Updates Resulting from Engagement**

11 FortisBC Holdings Inc. with its regulated natural gas subsidiary FortisBC Energy Inc. (collectively defined as
12 FortisBC) has chosen to adopt the avoidance technique of "Removal of Waterborne Deliveries" to mitigate
13 potential effects on valued components, such as Fish and Fish Habitat, and Indigenous Interests that were
14 raised by some Indigenous nations during engagement on the proposed Project.

15 FortisBC will no longer use or have proposed Project modular components delivered by 6 to 8 cargo
16 vessels. No construction materials, equipment, or other deliveries will be transported to the proposed
17 Project Site by barge or water. All deliveries will be by road freight on existing roads and highways. With no
18 waterborne deliveries the Material Offloading Facility (MOF) is no longer required, and will not be
19 constructed, upgraded, or used by the proposed Project. Further details regarding the background and
20 rationale for the mitigation are provided below.

21 In January 2022, FortisBC submitted a Detailed Project Description (DPD) for the Tilbury Phase 2 LNG
22 Expansion project (the Project) to the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office (B.C. EAO). The DPD
23 described the need for 6 to 8 cargo vessels and the use of barges to deliver proposed Project modular
24 components and other construction materials to the proposed Project Site for construction. The DPD
25 conservatively included the construction of a MOF for delivery of these construction materials and
26 prefabricated modules. The DPD also outlined that existing roadways would be used to deliver
27 construction materials to the proposed Project Site.

28 During engagement for the Readiness Decision and on the draft AIR, feedback was received about
29 potential effects due to increased truck traffic to the proposed Project site during construction.
30 In response, measurable parameters related to traffic were included in the AIR.

31 During Application Development guided by the AIR, FortisBC conducted an analysis of the transportation
32 methods available to bring materials to site. Findings were reported in the Construction Logistics Update
33 and Alternative Means memo (the memo) issued in March 2023. The number of barges that would be
34 brought to site for the prefabricated modules was clarified and the option of using additional barges to
35 transport bulk construction materials was investigated as an alternative to trucks.

36 Concurrent to FortisBC's engagement on the memo, the B.C. EAO conducted an additional round of
37 consensus-seeking with Indigenous nations regarding the memo. During the consensus-seeking process
38 concerns were raised about a number of potential negative effects resulting from the proposed cargo

1 vessel and barge traffic on Indigenous rights, such as fishing, as well as negative cumulative effects on the
2 Fraser River, the Salish Sea and the endangered Southern Resident Killer Whale population.

3 The Application has been prepared in accordance with the AIR in which potential effects were identified
4 from waterborne delivery (that is, barge deliveries) and the use of the MOF associated with the proposed
5 Project. In response to concerns raised, FortisBC committed to no barge deliveries as an avoidance
6 mitigation measure to address concerns about effects to the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the Southern
7 Resident Killer Whale population. FortisBC has rescinded the Construction Logistics Update and
8 Alternative Means memo. A MOF will not be required by the proposed Project during any phase.

9 Potential residual effects to linked valued components with this avoidance mitigation measure are
10 described in this subsection below. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has
11 subsequently been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of the proposed
12 Project on Indigenous interests.

13 **11.15.1.2 Methodology Overview**

14 The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on the Indigenous interests of Skwxwú7mesh
15 Úxwumixw follows the methodology outlined in subsection 11.1. FortisBC sought input from Indigenous
16 nations with potential interests in the proposed Project on how these interests might be potentially
17 affected by the proposed Project. FortisBC will consider issues raised by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in
18 relation to their Indigenous interests when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their
19 interests.

20 This subsection identifies sources of all information used in preparing the assessment of effects on
21 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, and clearly notes when information represents the views of Skwxwú7mesh
22 Úxwumixw, when clearly set out, FortisBC, or other sources. Input and perspectives of Skwxwú7mesh
23 Úxwumixw will be described, including any new issues raised by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, mitigation
24 measures proposed by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, major points of disagreement between FortisBC and
25 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, and efforts taken by FortisBC to address points of disagreement. Information
26 considered in this subsection with respect to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests is described
27 in subsection 11.1.5, Information Sources.

28 FortisBC sought input from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw on information to understand Skwxwú7mesh
29 Úxwumixw use of the proposed Project Footprint, LAAs, and RAAs, FortisBC did not receive information
30 and has relied on secondary data and sources external to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. Data limitations are
31 captured in subsection 11.15.5.2, Assessment Boundaries (Technical Boundaries subsection). To gather
32 more information regarding Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests, FortisBC has engaged and
33 will continue to engage Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw during the Application Review phase when determining
34 potential effects of the proposed Project on their Indigenous interests. A summary of engagement is
35 described in subsection 11.1.4, Summary of Engagement.

36 As indicated in subsection 11.1.7.4, certain information must be disaggregated to address
37 Section 25(2)(d) of the 2018 B.C. *EAA*, where feasible, to identify and highlight existing conditions
38 pertaining to the exercise of Indigenous interests, which may differ for Indigenous nations in comparison
39 to the wider population. In addition, as described in subsection 11.1.3, the B.C. EAO AIR provide guidelines
40 on the assessment of potential disproportionate effects on distinct human populations who may be more
41 vulnerable to potential proposed Project effects. Where available, information has been disaggregated for

- 1 each Indigenous nation's contextual information and existing conditions to reflect a GBA+¹ approach.
- 2 Table 11.15-1 provides the context, existing condition, or Indigenous interest(s) for which data and
- 3 information have been disaggregated, the type of GBA+ data and information disaggregated, and the
- 4 location of that data and information.

Table 11.15-1. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Gender-based Analysis Plus Disaggregation Table

Context, Existing Condition, or Indigenous Interest	Type of GBA+ Disaggregated Data and Information	Subsection Location
Population	Age Binary gender (male/female) Marital status	Subsection 11.15.2.6
Community Health and Wellness	Age	Subsection 11.15.2.7
Housing Characteristics	Binary gender	Subsection 11.15.2.9
Education	Binary gender	Subsection 11.15.2.10
Labour Force Indicators	Binary gender	Subsection 11.15.2.12
Employment by Industry	Binary gender	Subsection 11.15.2.12
Employment by Occupation	Binary gender	Subsection 11.15.2.12
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	N/A	N/A
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	N/A	N/A
Social and Economic Conditions	GBA+ disaggregated data identified in Population Demographics, Housing Characteristics, and Employment and Income.	Subsection 11.15.2.6 Subsection 11.15.2.9 Subsection 11.15.2.12
Indigenous Health and Well-being	GBA+ disaggregated information identified in Community Health and Wellness.	Subsection 11.15.2.7
Cultural Continuation	N/A	N/A
Indigenous Governance Systems	N/A	N/A

Note:

N/A indicates that no disaggregated data are available.

5 11.15.2 Context

- 6 This subsection describes background information on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, including existing
- 7 cultural, health, social, and economic contextual frameworks. The context also includes an overview of
- 8 FortisBC's understanding of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests in the area that could be

¹ GBA+ provides a framework to describe the full scope of potential adverse and positive effects. GBA+ is an analytical framework that guides practitioners, proponents, and participants to ask important questions about how designated projects may affect diverse, distinct, or potentially vulnerable population groups (IAAC 2021).

1 affected by the proposed Project, including the environmental and socio-economic conditions that
2 support Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's meaningful exercise of their Aboriginal Rights.²

3 11.15.2.1 Coast Salish Kinship

4 The Coast Salish Peoples comprise 57 Indigenous nations. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is a distinct Coast
5 Salish Nation. Coast Salish territory includes the area along the south and southeastern coast of Vancouver
6 Island from Sheringham Point to Qualicum Beach, B.C., the Gulf, and San Juan Islands, the mainland from
7 Deception Pass to the Burrard Inlet, and the lower Fraser Valley as far east as Yale, B.C., including the state
8 of Washington and northern state of Oregon (Morin et al. 2018). Coast Salish Nations include Quw'utsun
9 Nation, Ts'uubaa-asatx Nation, Musqueam Indian Band, Semiahmoo First Nation, Snuneymuxw First
10 Nation, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, Tsawwassen First Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation, Stó:lō Nation and
11 Indigenous Tribes of western state of Washington and northwest state of Oregon, who share the natural
12 resources of the Salish Sea³ and its tributaries and shores (NEB 2014). Coast Salish Nations share a
13 common base language (with various dialects), customs, and interests with other Indigenous nations and
14 tribes around the Salish Sea (Morin et al. 2018).

15 The Coast Salish have described an obligation to their ancestors and their future generations to protect
16 and care for their water, land, air, and resources, and to fulfill their stewardship responsibilities (Morin et
17 al. 2018). The Coast Salish describe a sacred duty to ensure the health of the Coast Salish territory (Morin
18 et al. 2018; NEB 2014). Coast Salish Nations share that there are clear concepts of water, land, and
19 resource ownership, governance, and stewardship (Morin et al. 2018; Suttles 1987). Within the cultural
20 ties of kinship, "there was a home territory marked with specific traditions, myths, ceremonies, language,
21 and ownership" (Cheam First Nation 2013). According to Coast Salish land tenure and territoriality, the
22 water, land, air, and resources are a birthright (Morin et al. 2018).

23 For the Coast Salish, a multinuclear kinship forms a social network related to communal needs, intervillage
24 marriage, and the control and availability of specific foods and goods (NEB 2014). Control over resources
25 varies according to the specific resource, whether they are fishing sites or gathering sites (Kinder Morgan
26 Canada Inc. 2013). Although other Indigenous nations may occasionally harvest resources from
27 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory, they do so through Coast Salish protocols for seeking
28 permission. Through these connections, members from other Indigenous nations obtain permission to
29 harvest resources outside of their territory (Morin et al. 2018). Historically, the Coast Salish survived
30 because of their social organization (family, household, local group, and winter village) and economic and
31 social cooperation (Tsawwassen First Nation 2021).

32 The concept of kinship, shared values, and cooperative stewardship in traditional Coast Salish culture still
33 guides the ongoing management and protection of the Coast Salish Nations' territories.

34 11.15.2.2 Ethnographic Information

35 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is a distinct member of the Coast Salish Nation. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
36 consists of 23 villages throughout its traditional territory. Before the foundation of Skwxwú7mesh
37 Úxwumixw as a government in 1923, Squamish People or Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw were organized into

² Aboriginal Rights: Aboriginal Rights is the term used in Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution and Section 25 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. As this is a legally defined term, many Indigenous nations prefer the use of the term over Indigenous Rights, although, the two terms are often used interchangeably.

³ Salish Sea: The Salish Sea is an inland sea that encompasses Puget Sound, the San Juan Islands, and the waters offshore from Vancouver, B.C. The sea stretches from the channels of the Discovery Islands, north of the Strait of Georgia, to Budd Inlet at the south end of Puget Sound.

1 several communities (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw have many connections
2 to their traditional lands and waters that date back several millennia (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a).
3 Many Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw place names exist across their traditional territory and convey meaning
4 and these places were, and still are, sites for the practice of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members' traditions,
5 customs, and lifeways. The oldest archaeological site in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory is
6 approximately 8,600 years old at Porteau Cove in Howe Sound (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a).

7 **11.15.2.3 Traditional Territory**

8 The three main Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw communities are located in North Vancouver and West
9 Vancouver, B.C., and in the District of Squamish along the Squamish River (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
10 n.d.a). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory spans from Point Grey in the south, Roberts Creek in
11 the west, the Elaho River headwaters in the north, the confluence of the Soo and Green rivers in the
12 southeast, and down to Port Moody, B.C. in the south, and includes the major cities of Vancouver, Burnaby,
13 New Westminster, North Vancouver, and West Vancouver, B.C., as well as the District of Squamish and the
14 Municipality of Whistler. It also includes the waters of Burrard Inlet, English Bay, False Creek, and Howe
15 Sound (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a). Figure 11.15-1 presents the traditional territory of
16 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

17 **11.15.2.4 Language**

18 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Peoples speak Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim, which is a unique and critically
19 endangered language of the Coast Salish branch of languages of the Salish language
20 family (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a; Endangered Languages Project n.d.). There are dozens of
21 Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim speakers in the community (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a).

22 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw provides educational resources for Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim and cultural
23 revitalization. The Sníchim Policy governs language revitalization (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2021a), and
24 the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Heritage Policy guides preservation and revitalization of Skwxwú7mesh
25 Úxwumixw culture (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2021a).

26 Ta na wa Ns7éyxnitm ta Snéwíyelh is the Language & Cultural Affairs department of Skwxwú7mesh
27 Úxwumixw. The objectives of the department are to maintain access for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People
28 to their language, culture, and heritage; to increase the number of Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim speakers; and to
29 contribute to the cultural growth of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.n).

30 **11.15.2.5 Reserves and Registered Population**

31 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has 24 reserves located within its traditional territory, totalling 2,120 ha
32 (Table 11.15-2; Figure 11.15-1).

33 The largest proportion of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members reside on several urban reserves in the city
34 limits of Vancouver, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, B.C., and the District of Squamish (Skwxwú7mesh
35 Úxwumixw n.d.l). The closest reserve to the proposed Project Site is Kitsilano 6, located 16 km away.

Table 11.15-2. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Reserves

Number	Name	Location	Area (ha)
07979	Aikwucks 15	New Westminster District on left bank of Squamish River	11.1
07969	Capilano 5	New Westminster District on north shore of Burrard Inlet at First Narrows, north end of Lions Gate Bridge	155.6
07975	Cheakamus 11	New Westminster District, at and north of the junction of the Squamish and Cheakamus Rivers	1,639.4
07986	Chekwerp 26	New Westminster District on the west shore of Howe Sound west of Keats Island	11.15
07987	Chekwerp 26A	New Westminster District on west shore of Howe Sound northwest of Keats Island northeast of IR No. 26	0.2
07971	Chuckchuck 8	New Westminster District in Lot 1185, C.G., on left bank of the Squamish River	0.1
07989	Defence Island 28	New Westminster District in Howe Sound, northeast from Anvil Island, the easterly of two islands called Defence Islands	1.7
07985	Kaikalahun 25	New Westminster District on west shore of Howe Sound south of Port Melon east of Lot 1365	11.5
00009	Kitsilano 6	Located in Vancouver, B.C., near English Bay	4.4
07981	Kowtain 17	New Westminster District on the left bank of Kowtain Slough on the Squamish River, 4 miles from the mouth of Howe Sound	20.8
07990	Kwum Kwum	New Westminster District in Howe Sound, the westerly of two Defence Islands northeast of Anvil Island	6.2
07967	Mission 1	New Westminster District on north shore of Burrard Inlet on Wagg and Mosquito Creeks, bounded on the north and east by the City of North Vancouver	59.6
07977	Poquiosin and Skamain 13	New Westminster District, on left bank of the Squamish River at mouth of the Cheakamus River	45.2
07972	Poyam 9	New Westminster District on left bank of the Squamish River	0.3
07988	Schaltuuch 27	New Westminster District, small island north of Shelter Island in Shoal Channel of Howe Sound, west of Keats Island	0.2
07980	Seaichem 16	New Westminster District on east bank of Kowtain Slough of the Squamish River, 3 miles below the mouth of Cheakamus River	27.5
07968	Seymour Creek 2	New Westminster District on north shore of Burrard Inlet, on right bank of Seymour Creek, near the mouth of Second Narrows	45.5
07970	Skowishin 7	New Westminster District on left bank of the Squamish River between Lots 1178 and 1518	29.6

Table 11.15-2. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Reserves

Number	Name	Location	Area (ha)
07974	Skowishin Graveyard 10	New Westminster District on left bank of the Squamish River, near mouth of Ashlu Creek, opposite Lot 986	0.4
07984	Stawamus 24	New Westminster District, Lot 4267, G.1, at mouth of Stawamus River, head of Howe Sound, 1 mile southeast of Squamish	22.1
07978	Waiwakum 14	New Westminster District, on left bank of the Squamish River 2 miles below the mouth of the Cheakamus River	15
07982	Yekwaupsum 18	New Westminster District Lot 4263, G.1, near left bank of the Squamish River, 3 miles from the mouth of Howe Sound	2
07983	Yekwaupsum 19	New Westminster District, on right bank of Squamish River, 3 miles north of the mouth of Howe Sound	1
07976	Yookwitz 12	New Westminster District, on right bank of the Squamish River, opposite the mouth of the Cheakamus River	9.3

Source: CIRNAC, n.d.b

1 The registered population of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw as of March 2023 was recorded as 4,497
 2 (CIRNAC n.d.a). Approximately 53.1 percent of the population lived on their own reserve or another
 3 reserve, whereas 46.9 percent lived off reserve.⁴

4 **11.15.2.6 Population Demographics**

5 Population demographics as of 2021 have only been reported for Capilano 5, Mission 1, Waiwakum 14,
 6 Seymour Creek 2, Stawamus 24, Cheakamus 11, and Kowtain 17. The total population of these reserves
 7 was reported as 4,050 in the 2021 Canada Census, increasing slightly from 4,004 in 2016 (Statistics
 8 Canada 2023a, 2023b). The demographic information in Table 11.5-3 represents the enumerated total
 9 for Capilano 5, Mission 1, Waiwakum 14, Seymour Creek 2, Stawamus 24, Cheakamus 11, and Kowtain 17
 10 and does not reflect the registered population or the population of the total membership of
 11 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, many of whom live off reserve or on other reserves. In addition, surveyed
 12 individuals may live on reserve, but may not be members of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

13 As of 2021, 49.1 percent of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's population was reported to be male and
 14 50.9 percent was reported to be female. The median age of the population was 40.5 (compared to 31.4
 15 in Metro Vancouver overall), with 12.4 percent of the population under the age of 15 (compared to
 16 14.7 percent for Metro Vancouver overall) and 19.2 percent of the population age 65 and over (compared
 17 to 73.8 percent for Metro Vancouver overall) (Statistics Canada n.d.b; n.d.c; n.d.d). These statistics do not
 18 reflect the larger trend of Indigenous populations in Canada, where youth tend to make up a much larger
 19 proportion of the Indigenous population in comparison to the non-Indigenous population (Indigenous
 20 Services Canada 2021).

⁴ This does not necessarily indicate that off-reserve members are residing in Metro Vancouver or the Fraser Valley, as information regarding where they reside is not accessible.

Table 11.15-3. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Age Characteristics in 2023^a

Age Characteristics	Male+	Female+	Total ^b
Total all persons	1,985	2,060	4,045
Age 0 to 14	265	235	500
Age 15 to 64	1,385	1,395	2,770
Age 65 and over	350	420	775
Median age	38.3	41.4	40.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2023a, 2023b.

^a For the purpose of population demographics, Capilano 5, Mission 1, Waiwakum 14, Seymour Creek 2, Stawamus 24, Cheakamus 11, and Kowtain 17 Census data were used as standalone data, as information pertaining to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reserves is inconsistent or lacking information, thereby limiting the ability to aggregate information or to provide statistics for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reserves other than Capilano 5, Mission 1, Waiwakum 14, Seymour Creek 2, Stawamus 24, Cheakamus 11, and Kowtain 17.

^b Total represents the total number of respondents to the 2021 Census survey and does not necessarily reflect the actual total of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw population.

Note: Male+/female+ have been defined by Statistics Canada as referring to men, boys and some nonbinary persons and women, girls and some nonbinary persons (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b). Numbers by gender were rounded by Statistics Canada for confidentiality and data quality reasons and therefore do not match totals (refer to data limitations in subsections 11.1 and 11.15.1).

1 11.15.2.7 Community Health and Wellness

2 The following subsections present information about Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw health and wellness,
3 including emergency services, education, housing, infrastructure, employment, and economic
4 development. The statistics provided need to be viewed in context when there are comparisons made
5 between Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and the non-Indigenous population. Across Canada, Indigenous
6 populations have experienced, and continue to experience, the severe and detrimental effects of
7 colonialism which have affected their social and economic well-being, as well as their health. Indigenous
8 Peoples face pervasive and persistent adverse social and economic conditions relative to non-Indigenous
9 Canadians due to a system that has discriminated against and oppressed them (Reading and Wien 2009).
10 These socio-economic conditions, or social determinants of health, shape health outcomes.

11 Health disparities between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Canada are readily
12 apparent. Indigenous Peoples in Canada have shorter life expectancies, higher rates of chronic disease and
13 communicative illness, higher rates of addiction, and higher infant mortality rates than non-Indigenous
14 Canadians (Hajizadeh et al. 2018; Office of the Auditor General of Canada 2018).

15 The specific reasons for these disparities are multifold and systemic in nature, and can comprise (alone
16 or in combination) the effects of intergenerational trauma, racism, lone parent households, childcare
17 responsibilities, limited education, and high rates of poverty, which is a barrier to educational and
18 employment opportunities, as described in this subsection (MLA Committee on the First Nations, Métis,
19 and Inuit Workforce Planning Initiative 2010). Indigenous Peoples also experience health inequalities due
20 to physical and geographic barriers, racial discrimination, negligence, and cultural insensitivities within the
21 health care system (Barbo et al. 2021).

1 A lack of employment opportunities has a major effect on health disparities between Indigenous and
2 non-Indigenous populations in Canada, as employment is a determinant of physical and mental health
3 because of its association with household income, access to healthcare, and resources necessary for
4 health, such as housing and nutrition (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).
5 Indigenous Peoples, particularly on reserve, have consistently lower employment rates compared to the
6 non-Indigenous Canadian population (relative to other provinces), with the exception of the Atlantic
7 provinces, as well as some of the highest unemployment rates in B.C. (National Collaborating Centre for
8 Aboriginal Health 2017). The causes for low employment rates include several of the previously outlined
9 contributing factors to health inequalities, such as physical and geographic barriers, and racial
10 discrimination (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).

11 However, from 1981 to 2016, the well-being of Indigenous nation communities has steadily increased,
12 as measured by the four indicators of education, labour force activity, income, and housing using the CWB
13 Index⁵. The scores range from 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating a higher level of well-being. The gap
14 between average CWB Index scores of Indigenous nations and non-Indigenous Canadians over that
15 35-year time period has remained (Indigenous Services Canada 2019a). The overall CWB Index score for
16 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in 2016 was 68.2,⁶ compared to a score of 63.0 for B.C. First Nations
17 (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b), and was lower than a score of 77.5 for non-Indigenous B.C.
18 communities (Indigenous Services Canada 2019a). Subsection 11.15.2.9 provides the CWB Index score for
19 housing, subsection 11.15.2.10 provides the CWB Index score for education, and subsection 11.15.2.12
20 provides the CWB Index score for labour force activity.

21 Access to health services is only one aspect of health, but is still an important component of community
22 health and well-being. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is located within the service area of the Vancouver
23 Coastal Health Authority (Vancouver Coastal Health n.d.). The B.C. Women's Hospital and Health Centre
24 and the Vancouver Women's Collective provide women's health services in B.C. (Vancouver Coastal Health
25 n.d.). In addition, Indigenous Child and Mental Health Services provide free mental health and wellness
26 services for Indigenous children, youth, and their families (Government of B.C. n.d.c).

27 In 2005, B.C. First Nations, the Government of B.C., and the Government of Canada established a tripartite
28 agreement through the Transformative Change Accord. In 2011 a Framework Agreement was established
29 that created a new governance structure for First Nations in B.C., allowing them to fully participate in the
30 design and delivery of health services. This new governance structure consists of 4 key components: the
31 First Nations Health Authority, the Tripartite Committee, the First Nations Health Council, and the First
32 Nations Health Directors Association (First Nations Health Authority 2023a). In 2013, the First Nations
33 Health Authority took over responsibility for the programs and services previously provided by Health
34 Canada. The First Nations Health Authority plans, designs, manages, delivers, and funds First Nations
35 Health Programs in B.C. The First Nations Health Authority collaborates with the B.C. Ministry of Health
36 and B.C. Health Authorities to coordinate and integrate their respective health programs for First Nations
37 in B.C. The First Nations Health Authority also advocates for First Nations knowledge, beliefs, values,
38 practices, medicines and models of health and healing to be incorporated into First Nations Health
39 Programs, with an understanding that these may be reflected differently throughout B.C. (First Nations
40 Health Authority 2023b). The First Nations Health Council involves B.C. First Nations through regional

⁵ The CWB Index is a measure for community socio-economic well-being using Census data available from 1981 to 2016. It is measured at the reserve scale and does not present a complete picture of well-being, as those indicators are wide and varied (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b), and are also dependent on community understandings of what well-being constitutes.

⁶ The CWB Index for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was determined by calculating the average CWB Index score based on data for Capilano 5, Mission 1, Seymour Creek 2, Stawamus 24, and Waiwakum 14 (representing five reserves from Table 11.15-2). The CWB Index data for all other Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reserves were not available (Indigenous Services Canada 2019a).

1 caucuses within each of the 5 health regions in B.C. The Vancouver Island Region consists of 50 First
2 Nation communities within 3 traditional territories, including the Coast Salish. Each region has a
3 partnership accord with their local health authority and the First Nations Health Authority as well as a
4 Regional Health and Wellness Plan (First Nations Health Council 2023). The First Nations Health Authority
5 funds, plans, and provides health service delivery and health governance to Indigenous communities and
6 nations; collaborates with health programs and services; and advocates for Indigenous health and well-
7 being. The First Nations Health Authority provides community-based services with a focus on health
8 promotion and disease prevention (First Nations Health Authority n.d.).

9 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw provides a number of community health and wellness services, including the
10 following:

- 11 ▪ Ayás Mén'men is Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's department for child and family services. The
12 department supports the development of healthy living in children, youth, and families by providing
13 support, education, training, and family capacity-building through a safe, fun, holistic, and cultural
14 approach (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.b).
- 15 ▪ Yúustway is Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's department of health and wellness (Skwxwú7mesh
16 Úxwumixw n.d.w). The department provides health and wellness services, including community health
17 and wellness, health benefits and advocacy programs, home and community care, a primary care
18 clinic, and recreational services.
- 19 ▪ In response to the 2020 *An Act Respecting First Nation, Inuit, and Métis, Children, Youth, and Families*,
20 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw began the Chiyáxw project (Chiyáxw Project n.d.). The Chiyáxw project
21 engages membership and conducts research to identify which service changes, benefits,
22 recommendations, and concerns need to be addressed to move toward Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
23 jurisdiction in caring for children and families (Chiyáxw Project n.d.).
- 24 ▪ The Elder's Program and Elder's Program Engagement project: Reimagining Our Future Together seek
25 to guide visions for present and future generations rooted in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw values and
26 culture (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.e). Ts'ixwts'ixwnítway Member Services also operates the Elders
27 Centre in North Vancouver, B.C. (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.r).
- 28 ▪ Yúusnew'as relates to "[t]aking care of spirit, taking care of one another, taking care of everything
29 around us" (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.v). At the time of writing, this project was investigating the
30 former St. Paul's Indian Residential School site for unmarked graves or ancestral remains in
31 collaboration with other nations. This includes ceremony and cultural practices, inviting the
32 community to participate, and offering trauma support during the associated Community Feast
33 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.v).
- 34 ▪ Ts'ixwts'ixwnítway, the department for Member Services, works to ensure thSkwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
35 members' access to fair and equitable health and wellness treatment and services (Skwxwú7mesh
36 Úxwumixw n.d.r).

37 Additional policies that guide Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw community health and wellness include
38 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Whistleblower Policy to promote safety within communities; the Cultural
39 Grants Policy to support cultural projects and events that benefit members and take place within
40 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory; and the Cultural Cedar Tree Policy and Program to promote
41 sacred language, culture, history, and professions (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.j).

1 11.15.2.8 Emergency Services

2 Metro Vancouver and the District of Squamish are responsible for addressing emergencies within their
3 respective jurisdictions, with the municipalities delivering fire and police services within their boundaries.
4 Metro Vancouver is responsible for emergency planning and response in Electoral Area A, such as incident
5 command and coordination at the emergency site, central coordination through the Emergency Operation
6 Centre, and wildland fire suppression in coordination with the B.C. Ministry of Forests (Metro
7 Vancouver n.d.b). The District of Squamish is responsible for emergencies within the electoral areas that it
8 services (District of Squamish n.d.a). The Emergency Operation Centre issues evacuation orders and alerts
9 in the case of critical events, such as fires or floods. Emergency notifications are shared on the FVRD
10 website and via the SquamishAlert emergency notification system (District of Squamish n.d.a).

11 BCAS delivers ambulance transportation services and prehospital emergency care in B.C. (BCEHS n.d.).
12 Police services in B.C. may be provided by the RCMP, by provincial (also the RCMP) or municipal forces, or
13 by a First Nation-administered police force. Municipalities with populations of more than 5,000 people are
14 required by the *Police Act* to provide their own police force (Government of B.C. n.d.e). The Provincial
15 Police Service Agreement between the Government of B.C. and Canada establishes the RCMP as B.C.'s
16 provincial police force, called E Division (Government of B.C. n.d.f). The Municipal Police Service
17 Agreement between the Government of B.C. and Canada allows the Government of B.C. to subcontract the
18 RCMP provincial force to municipalities. The RCMP operates detachments that serve 63 municipalities in
19 B.C., including 6 detachments in the Fraser Valley (Government of B.C. n.d.e; RCMP n.d.a). The
20 Government of B.C. provides policing services in Indigenous communities with populations of up to
21 5,000 people, whereas municipalities with populations of more than 5,000 people provide policing to
22 Indigenous nations within their boundaries (Government of B.C. n.d.b). The RCMP's First Nations Policing
23 Program provides a dedicated program to support culturally responsive policing in Indigenous
24 communities (RCMP n.d.b).

25 The Government of B.C. provides emergency tools and resources for Indigenous communities and local
26 governments, including developing and maintaining emergency plans, emergency operations, financial
27 support programs for community-level mitigation, and response and recovery (Government of B.C. n.d.d).
28 The Government of B.C. also has an Emergency Support Services program to help build and train local
29 teams. The Government of B.C. works with Indigenous communities to build resiliency through disaster
30 preparedness via the Indigenous Emergency Management Partnership Tables, which aim to acknowledge
31 Indigenous ways of knowing (Government of B.C. n.d.d).

32 Additional emergency services are provided by both the Government of B.C. and the Government of
33 Canada. Provincial emergency services include, for example, EmergencyInfoBC, which provides
34 information during active emergencies; Prepared BC guides, which are guides that are available online to
35 help individuals prepare for emergencies; and DriveBC, BC Wildfire Service, and the River Forecast Centre,
36 which all provide warning notifications for the province (Government of B.C. n.d.a). Federal emergency
37 services include resources on the Get Prepared website, such as the Emergency Preparedness Guide for
38 Canadians, and Earthquakes Canada. The EPS is a nonpolitical organization that supports 31 communities
39 in improving emergency planning and preparedness at the local and regional levels. Their work includes
40 advocating for increased capacity for First Nation communities, the full realization of the *UNDRIPA*, and
41 the representation of Mainland Coast Salish values in all regional emergency planning activities (EPS n.d.).
42 EPS also actively searches for ways to ensure that Aboriginal Rights to self-government and
43 self-determination are upheld in activities of emergency management by ensuring First Nations'
44 involvement in planning activities (EPS 2020).

45

1 The First Nations Emergency Services Society works closely with First Nations communities, Emergency
2 Management BC, Indigenous Services Canada, and other stakeholders to develop and support the
3 successful implementation of Emergency Management for First Nations communities in the Province of
4 B.C. The First Nations Emergency Services Society Fire Services department provides fire prevention
5 programs, fire safety education and firefighter training to First Nation communities in B.C. (First Nations'
6 Emergency Services Society of British Columbia 2022).

7 On reserves, Indigenous governments are generally the first line of response during an emergency,
8 implementing community emergency response plans (Indigenous Services Canada 2020). In the event
9 that Indigenous nations require more support, they typically contact either an Indigenous Services Canada
10 Regional Office or provincial emergency response offices, depending on the emergency management
11 agreements that are in place.

12 Ts'ixwts'ixwnítway Member Services provide support services to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members in
13 case of emergency to prevent undue hardship, including the provision of food vouchers, shelter and rent,
14 utilities, and hospital supports (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.r). Ts'ixwts'ixwnítway also provides outreach
15 services for members in need, including liaison with local shelters and hospitals (Skwxwú7mesh
16 Úxwumixw n.d.r). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Department of Education, Employment & Training, or
17 Ta7lnewás, offers community education and training in Emergency Response and Planning. The program
18 also reviews event safety plans (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.q).

19 **11.15.2.9 Housing**

20 Hiyám'ta Skwxwú7mesh Housing Society, or "the Squamish are coming home," is a not-for-profit
21 organization that develops and manages nonprofit housing for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members
22 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.h). The society is mandated to facilitate nonprofit housing for
23 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members. Hiyám' Housing released a report in 2020, with updates regarding
24 actions that were taken to bring the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People home. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
25 members have identified that housing is a priority, and in response to this growing need, Hiyám' Housing
26 identified two goals: to increase the number of homes that are built every year; and to increase the
27 number of types of housing offered to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People. In the 2020 to 2021 fiscal year,
28 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw increased its housing budget by 50 percent, and has prioritized building
29 systems and infrastructure to increase the housing supply for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People
30 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2020a).

31 In 2021, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members occupied 1,778 dwellings (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).
32 Of the 1,778 dwellings occupied, 83.8 percent required minor repairs and 16.2 percent required major
33 repairs (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b). The housing CWB Index score (housing quality and quantity) for
34 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is 85.0,⁷ which compares to a CWB Index score of 80.0 for B.C. First Nations and
35 94.6 for non-Indigenous First Nation communities (Indigenous Services Canada 2019a). Census data for
36 2021 indicate that lone-parent households comprised 11.4 percent of all Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
37 private households (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).

⁷ The housing CWB Index score for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was determined by calculating the average housing CWB Index score based on data for Capilano 5 and Mission 1 (representing the two most populous reserves from Table 11.15-2). The housing CWB Index score for all other Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reserves was not available (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b).

1 11.15.2.10 Education

2 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw provides education services for its members. Ta7lnewás, Skwxwú7mesh
3 Úxwumixw's Department of Education, Employment & Training, works with school districts, postsecondary
4 institutions, and other Indigenous nations to meet members' education needs (Skwxwú7mesh
5 Úxwumixw n.d.q). Ta7lnewás programs and services include Xwemelch'stn Etsímxawtxw (Capilano
6 Littlest Ones School), which offers Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim in-person education for kindergarten through
7 grade 4, and online education for grades 5 through 7 and the EsIha7an Learning Centre, which provides
8 learning programs in partnership with North Vancouver School District 44 and Capilano University for all
9 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members, as well as any First Nation, Métis, and Inuit living on the North Shore
10 and Greater Vancouver area (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.q). Ta7lnewás programs and services also
11 include the Post-Secondary Program, in conjunction with the Post-Secondary Education Policy, which
12 offers funding support, a monthly training allowance chart, and tutor support, and the Elementary –
13 Secondary (K-12) Policy, which informs membership of available services and supports through
14 Ta7lnewás (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2017, 2018b).

15 Of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members who are 15 years and older, approximately 80.9 percent had a
16 high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment in 2021 (slightly lower
17 than 95.0 percent in Metro Vancouver), 15.6 percent had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or
18 diploma (higher than 1.6 percent in Metro Vancouver), and 24.2 percent had a Bachelor's degree or
19 higher (lower than 61.5 percent in Metro Vancouver) (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).
20 Subsection 11.15.2.6 provides context regarding these statistics.

21 The education CWB Index score for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is 59.5,⁸ which compares to a score of 46.0
22 for B.C. First Nations and a score of 55.6 for non-Indigenous First Nation communities in B.C. (Indigenous
23 Services Canada 2019b).

24 11.15.2.11 Community Infrastructure

25 Nexwsp'áyaken ta Úxwumixw Community Operation maintains Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw-owned
26 community infrastructure (Nexwsp'áyaken ta Úxwumixw 2022). Community infrastructure includes
27 cultural, recreation, and Elders centres, roads, and other areas. Ta na wa Ch'awát ta Sxwéxwel Squamish
28 Valley Operations supports daily needs of members, programs, and facilities and provides services,
29 including administration, child and family services, community operations, education, Elders, finance,
30 health, membership, and recreation (Ta na wa Ch'awát ta Sxwéxwel n.d.). Ongoing community
31 infrastructure improvements include engagement on replacing the Lacrosse Box (Skwxwú7mesh
32 Úxwumixw n.d.u) and the Squamish Valley Longhouse project (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.m).

33 The Squamish Lil'wat Cultural Centre, located in Whistler, B.C., is held in partnership between the
34 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and Lil'wat Nation (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.k). Built on sharing cultural
35 knowledge, the Squamish Lil'wat Cultural Centre holds public events, including cultural presentations,
36 workshops, fundraisers, book launches, lectures, film screenings, and community events (Squamish Lil'wat
37 Cultural Centre n.d.).

⁸ The education CWB Index score for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was determined by calculating the average education CWB Index score based on data for Capilano 5 and Mission 1 (representing the two most populous reserves from Table 11.15-2). The education CWB Index score for all other Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reserves was not available (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b).

1 11.15.2.12 Employment and Income

2 The employment rate for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members aged 15 and over was 46.5 percent in 2021,
3 compared to the employment rate of 51.6 percent for Metro Vancouver. At the time, there were fewer
4 female and male Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members employed (52.6 percent versus 41.7 percent). The
5 unemployment rate for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members was 11.4 percent, compared to the overall
6 unemployment rate of 12.4 percent for Metro Vancouver (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b, 2023c). The
7 labour CWB score for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is 78.0,⁹ higher in comparison to the score of 73.0 for B.C.
8 First Nation communities and lower than the B.C. non-Indigenous communities score of 84.1 (Indigenous
9 Services Canada 2019a).

10 In 2021, the industries that employed the greatest number of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members
11 (17.5 percent of people aged 15 and over) were retail trade, transportation and warehousing, public
12 administration, construction, health care and social assistance. Males were most frequently employed in
13 retail trade and construction, whereas females were more frequently employed in public administration,
14 transportation and warehousing, and health care and social assistance (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).
15 This is in keeping with historical trends as Indigenous women, and women in general, are traditionally
16 underrepresented in the construction sector due to factors including gender discrimination and family
17 responsibilities (Indigenous Leadership Development Institute n.d.).

18 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members over the age of 15 were employed in either business, finance, and
19 administration occupations, sales and service occupations, trades, transport, equipment operators, and
20 related occupations, sales and service occupations, occupations in education, law and social, and
21 community and government services (41.1 percent). Females were more frequently employed in
22 occupations relating to education, law and social, and community and government services, whereas
23 males were more frequently employed in trades, transport, equipment operators, and related occupations
24 (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).

25 Data from 2020 relating to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw member's average total income is available for
26 Capilano 5 and Mission 1 only. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members earned an average of 35.3 percent less
27 than individuals from Metro Vancouver. Among Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members, males earned an
28 average of eight percent more than females, whereas female income earners from Metro Vancouver
29 earned approximately 32 percent less than their male counterparts (Statistics Canada 2022, 2023b,
30 2023c). The difference in average income between Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members and
31 Metro Vancouver individuals reflects the colonial context and systemic barriers that Indigenous Peoples in
32 Canada continue to face, as described in greater detail in subsection 11.1.

33 11.15.2.13 Employment Services

34 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is a certified Living Wage Employer in B.C. and supports membership
35 employment by maintaining a job board (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.c) with support from
36 Chénchenstway Human Resources (Chénchenstway n.d.). Chénchenstway supports a group wellness and
37 benefits plan, partners with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Talent Acquisition group, and provides health and
38 safety resources, safety training, and employee training (Chénchenstway n.d.). Additionally, Ta7lnewás
39 Education, Employment & Training supports employment needs with the following programs and services:

⁹ The labour force activity CWB Index score for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was determined by calculating the average labour force activity CWB Index score based on data for Capilano 5 and Mission 1 (representing two reserves from Table 11.15-2). The labour force activity CWB Index score for all other Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reserves was not available (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b).

1 the Income Assistance team, Stitsma Career Centre, and Nexw7áystway (Training and Trades Centre)
2 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.q).

3 **11.15.2.14 Economic Development**

4 Nch'kay Development Corporation is Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's economic development arm that is fully
5 owned by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.i). Nch'kay Development Corporation
6 develops, manages, and owns Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's businesses, and provides career opportunities
7 (Nch'kay Development Corporation n.d.). The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Trust supports community
8 economic development by providing project funding to programs, services, and to small businesses
9 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Trust n.d.).

10 The MST Development Corporation is a partnership between the Musqueam Indian Band, Skwxwú7mesh
11 Úxwumixw, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation, which anticipates being a key driver of growth, opportunity, and
12 well-being for the three nations' members (MST Development Corporation n.d.). The corporation oversees
13 six co-owned properties between the three nations, totalling 64.7 ha and an estimated worth of \$1 billion
14 (MST Development Corporation n.d.). Co-owned properties include lands on Marine Drive in West
15 Vancouver, B.C. (West Point Grey, Heather Street, and East Broadway), and in Burnaby, B.C. (MST
16 Development Corporation n.d.).

17 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is active in other developments in the region, including a mixed-use, net-zero
18 carbon development of the Sen'akw lands that comprise 10.5 acres in Vancouver, B.C. (Westbank Projects
19 Corp. n.d.). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw holds economic partnerships with industrial proponents, including
20 the proposed Garibaldi At Squamish ski resort and the proposed Woodfibre LNG facility (Skwxwú7mesh
21 Úxwumixw n.d.g; n.d.t).

22 **11.15.2.15 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Government and Administration**

23 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is governed by the Nexwsxwníwntm ta Úxwumixw, which is made up of a
24 chairperson, seven councillors, and a band manager (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a), who are all elected
25 every 4 years (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.l). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw also has an Electoral
26 Commission that comprises seven voting members, two alternates, and one nonvoting member who are
27 each selected to represent specific regions or demographics (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.f).

28 Council Advisory Committees provide advice to Nexwsxwníwntm ta Úxwumixw on issues or matters,
29 as determined by counsel, and include youth, Elders, housing, and budget and finance advisory
30 committees (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.d). Nexwsxwníwntm ta Úxwumixw is also supported by two
31 departments: (1) the Ta na wa Chen'tm department provides administrative support to the Chair and
32 Council, and assists in decision-making; and (2) the Ta na wa Yúus ta Stitúyntsam' department provides
33 support for intergovernmental and industry relations and matters related to Aboriginal Rights and Title
34 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.p).

35 **11.15.2.16 Plans and Agreements**

36 Table 11.15-4 summarizes some of the agreements with other governments to which Skwxwú7mesh
37 Úxwumixw is a signatory.

38

Table 11.15-4. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Agreements

Plan or Agreement	Date	Parties	Title	Details
Agreement	1996	Thirteen First Nations (including Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw) and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Framework Agreement	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw has signed a Framework Agreement under the <i>First Nations Land Management Act</i> ; although, at the time of writing, their status was "voted inactive."
Agreement	2000	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Canada	Trust Agreement	Settled a series of claims and established a Trust account.
Agreement	2019	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw District of Squamish	Forest Governance Agreement	Defines a governance structure to comanage over 10,000 ha of community forest lands.
Agreement	2019	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Government of B.C. BC Hydro and Power Authority	Squamish LNG Benefits Agreement	Provides benefits to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw in return for their support for the construction of an LNG liquefaction plant and related marine transport facilities by Woodfibre LNG Limited.
Agreement	2014	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Government of B.C.	Revenue Sharing Agreement	Provides revenue to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw in return for their support for the construction and operation of the Box Canyon Hydro project.
Agreement	2014	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Government of B.C.	Revenue Sharing Agreement	Provides revenue to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw in return for their support for the construction and operation of the Culliton Creek Hydro project.
Agreement	2013	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Government of B.C.	Revenue Sharing Agreement	Provides revenue to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw in return for their support for the construction and operation of the Skookum Creek Hydro project.

Sources: First Nations Land Management Resource Centre, 1996; Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw, 2001, 2004, 2020b; Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw and Ta na wa Yúus ta Stitúyntsam', 2020, 2021; Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw Trust, n.d.; District of Squamish, n.d.b.; Government of B.C., n.d.g

- 1 In 1993, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw submitted their Statement of Intent to begin negotiating Aboriginal
- 2 Rights and Title to the lands, waters, and resources within Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw traditional territory
- 3 (BCTC n.d.). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw is currently in Stage 3 of the B.C. Treaty process, which involves the
- 4 negotiation of a framework agreement (BCTC n.d.).

- 5 Over the past century, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw's traditional territory, like much of the region, has been
- 6 extensively logged. Although Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw members traditionally used timber as a resource
- 7 in the past, commercial logging provided little opportunities for employment and economic benefits to
- 8 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw People (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw 2001). However, in 2019, Skwxwú7mesh

1 Úxwumixw signed a governance agreement with the District of Squamish to comanage 10,000 ha of forest
2 land. This agreement offers benefits to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw that include economic development
3 opportunities, local employment opportunities, management and planning of timber harvesting in
4 important areas, such as cultural and spiritual sites, and research and education opportunities for the
5 community about forest management (District of Squamish n.d.b).

6 **11.15.2.17 Land Use Plans**

7 **Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Strategic Plan and Generational Plan**

8 The Ta na wa Shéway l7xw ta Úxwumixw Planning & Capital Projects department carries out long-term
9 planning for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw lands (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.o). The Skwxwú7mesh
10 Úxwumixw Strategic Plan 2022-2026 defines Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's values so that community
11 development and decision-making are consistent with a common vision (Skwxwú7mesh
12 Úxwumixw 2022a). The Strategic Plan guides sustainable economic development and identifies priorities
13 for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's lands and resources (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2022a).

14 The Generational Plan (Úxwumixw 2050) is being developed by community members and is being
15 organized by the Planning & Capital Projects department (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.s). The
16 Generational Plan will cover all aspects of life for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members, including culture
17 and language, economy, education, governance, health and well-being, infrastructure and housing, and
18 land and resources.

19 **Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan**

20 The Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan presents Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's vision for the future of their forests
21 and wilderness areas (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). However, at the time of writing, no updates to the
22 2001 draft Land Use Plan have been confirmed. As a result, it is unknown as to whether the proposed
23 Project is consistent with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Land Use Plans.

24 **Capilano Master Plan**

25 The Capilano Master Plan is a preferred Land Use Plan for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's vision for the
26 Capilano 5 reserve (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2004). The Capilano Master Plan has been designed to
27 offer Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw an indication of land uses that may be developed on Capilano 5 reserve
28 from 2004 to 2024,

29 **Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy**

30 In 2019, Metro Vancouver began updating its 2011 Regional Growth Strategy, titled Metro Vancouver
31 2040: Shaping Our Future. The update extends the Regional Growth Strategy to 2050, and responds to
32 drivers of change that have predicted a population growth of 1 million people and over 500,000 jobs in
33 the next 25 years. The Regional Growth Strategy highlights that Metro Vancouver will work with
34 Indigenous nations to coordinate planning and development initiatives (Metro Vancouver 2022).
35 Metro 2050 is now in the formal acceptance period (Metro Vancouver n.d.a).

36



- ★ Project Area
- ✳ Squamish Nation Reserve <100 ha
- Squamish Nation Reserve
- Other First Nation Reserve
- International Border
- Railway
- Highway
- Road
- Park/Protected Area
- Waterbody
- Squamish Nation Traditional Territory
- Local Assessment Area:
 - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
 - Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- Local Assessment Area:
 - Indigenous Health and Well-being
 - Social and Economic Conditions
- Regional Assessment Area:
 - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
 - Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
 - Indigenous Health and Well-being
 - Social and Economic Conditions

Note:

Cultural Use Sites and Areas and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities includes the following local assessment areas: air quality, acoustic, archaeological and heritage resources, culture, surface water, ground water, soil, vegetation, wildlife and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, and land and resource use.

Indigenous Health and Well-being and Social and Economic Conditions includes the following local assessment areas: culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, and land and resource use.

Cultural Use Sites and Areas, Harvesting and Subsistence Activities, Indigenous Health and Well-being, and Social and Economic Conditions include the following regional assessment areas: air quality, acoustic, archaeological and heritage resources, culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, surface water, ground water, vegetation, wild and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, and land and resource use.

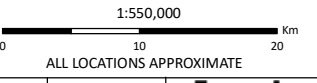
Not to be used to limit or deny any Indigenous Rights or Title.



FIGURE 11.15-1
SQUAMISH NATION INDIGENOUS INTERESTS
TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG EXPANSION PROJECT

DATE	PROJECT NUMBER	REVISION
September 2024	CE778100	0

Project Site at NTS Grid: 092G03
 49° 8' 27.4" N 123° 2' 4.8" W



ALL LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE

MAPPED BY: SZ CHECKED BY: DJN **Jacobs**

BC Albers Projection, NAD83: UTM Zone 10 North.
 Project Area: Jacobs (05-09-2022); Traditional Territory: BC MFLNRO 2013; First Nation Reserves: Government of Canada 2018; International Boundary: ESRI 2005; Roads: NRCAN 2015; Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCAN 2017, MetroVancouver 2020, BC MFLNRO 2008; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs (08-24-2022); Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community.

Although there is no reason to believe that there are any errors associated with the data used to generate this product or in the product itself, users of these data are advised that errors in the data may be present.

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1 **11.15.2.18 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Context Within the Proposed Project Area**

2 The proposed Project is located on Tilbury Island, B.C., which has been zoned for industrial use.¹⁰ Adjacent
 3 areas along the southern arm of the Fraser River in Delta, B.C., and across the river in Richmond, B.C.,
 4 are regionally designated for light and heavy industrial and commercial uses (Metro Vancouver n.d.a).
 5 The proposed Project is located entirely outside of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw’s traditional territory.
 6 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw’s have been included in the Application due to their interest in the TMJ project,
 7 which is located near the proposed Project.

8 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not provided FortisBC with its views on how any Indigenous laws,
 9 governance, philosophies, or customs have historically applied and currently apply in relation to the
 10 proposed Project.

11 **11.15.2.19 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous Interests**

12 FortisBC has been engaging with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding the proposed Project
 13 (subsection 11.15.3) since July 2019. At the time of writing, there has been limited response from
 14 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding the proposed Project. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not provided
 15 information to FortisBC directly regarding their Indigenous interests in relation to the proposed Project.

16 In the absence of specific information from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding its Indigenous interests
 17 related to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the preliminary list of Indigenous interests, as
 18 documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR Table 6 (B.C. EAO 2022b) (Table 11.15-5).

Table 11.15-5. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw’s Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project

Indigenous Interest	Topics or Potential Effects to Be Included
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on Aboriginal Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes ▪ Changes to experiences and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources ▪ Effects to the accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural value ▪ Loss of access to and disenfranchisement from, cultural sites ▪ Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by damage or loss of access to cultural sites and areas

¹⁰ Tilbury Island, B.C., is anticipated to remain an industrial zoned area; however, Delta’s OCP also considers reuse or redevelopment and remediation of older industrial buildings and sites (Delta 2022).

Table 11.15-5. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project

Indigenous Interest	Topics or Potential Effects to Be Included
Social and Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on Indigenous nations' ability to improve social and economic conditions ▪ Effects on Indigenous nations' future aspirations for sites or area surrounding the proposed Project ▪ Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Government's revenue ▪ Effect on intercommunity relations and trade ▪ Effects on commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices ▪ Effects on infrastructure and services
Indigenous Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods ▪ Effects on the value and perceived quality of country foods ▪ Effects on air quality, noise, water quality ▪ Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites

1 These Indigenous interests were developed prior to FortisBC's commitment to not deliver proposed
 2 Project modules or materials to the proposed Project Site. The Application has been prepared in
 3 accordance with the AIR in which potential effects were identified from waterborne delivery (that is, barge
 4 deliveries) and the use of the MOF associated with the proposed Project. FortisBC made this commitment
 5 to address concerns about effects to the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the Southern Resident Killer
 6 Whale population. Potential residual effects to linked valued components with this avoidance mitigation
 7 measure are described in this subsection below. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has
 8 subsequently been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of the proposed
 9 Project on Indigenous interests.

10 Potential effects to cultural continuation and opportunities for intergenerational knowledge transmission
 11 and spiritual connections represent intangible values, which reflect the beliefs, perceptions, values, and
 12 qualitative experience of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw that cannot be assessed by FortisBC without input
 13 from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. Similarly, information is needed from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
 14 regarding conditions relating to their ability to meaningfully exercise Indigenous Governance Systems for
 15 FortisBC to assess potential effects from the proposed Project. FortisBC has not received knowledge and
 16 feedback relating to Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance Systems from Skwxwú7mesh
 17 Úxwumixw. As such, potential effects to Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance Systems have
 18 not been assessed.

1 **11.15.3 Summary of Engagement**

2 **11.15.3.1 Engagement Overview**

3 Subsection 11.1.4, Summary of Engagement, provides an overview of FortisBC’s Indigenous engagement
4 principles and objectives for the proposed Project.

5 As previously noted, FortisBC has been engaging with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding the proposed
6 Project, proposed Project activities, and proposed Project Area since July 2019. Due to COVID-19,
7 all engagement before November 2022 was carried out virtually with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

8 Tables 11.15-6 and 11.15-7 provide more details on past and proposed engagement activities with
9 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. Table 11.15-6 describes key engagement activities that have taken place from
10 the start of early engagement until October, 2024. Table 11.5-7 provides a summary of proposed future
11 engagement activities.

Table 11.15-6. Summary of Past Engagement with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Results of Engagement	Status
July 2019 to May 2024	Proposed Project Updates	FortisBC provided proposed Project updates to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and requested meetings to discuss the proposed Project.	Ongoing
July 2019	IPD	FortisBC provided the draft IPD to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and requested comments. FortisBC notified Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw of its intent to formally submit the IPD to B.C. EAO. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide comments on the IPD.	Complete
September to June 2021	DPD	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was notified of the DPD submission to B.C. EAO and was provided with the link to the DPD for review. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide comments on the draft DPD. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was invited to the two DPD workshops held on October 27, 2020, and June 16, 2021. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not attend.	Complete
September 2021	Draft AIR	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw was notified about the submission of the draft AIR to B.C. EAO and was provided the link for review. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide comments on the draft AIR.	Complete

Table 11.15-6. Summary of Past Engagement with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Results of Engagement	Status
April 2021 to June 2024	Indigenous Knowledge and secondary sources	<p>FortisBC provided Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw with a list of secondary sources that they had prepared for use in the Application, if approved by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. FortisBC continued to seek feedback on the sources. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide feedback on the sources.</p> <p>FortisBC provided Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw with Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.15 to identify how Indigenous Knowledge has been captured in subsection 11.15, and request feedback on that Indigenous Knowledge. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide comments on the drafts.</p>	Ongoing
October 2022 to Present	Subsection 11.15	<p>FortisBC provided Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw with Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.15 to accomplish the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the proposed review and development process for subsection 11.15 ▪ Request Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's input in the identification and understanding of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests regarding the proposed Project ▪ Seek input on the information included in the draft and encourage collaboration on the completion of subsection 11.15 ▪ Seek input that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous Knowledge is appropriately reflected in the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw subsection. ▪ Invite Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to suggest approaches to avoid, reduce, mitigate, or otherwise accommodate potential adverse effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw interests. 	Complete

Table 11.15-6. Summary of Past Engagement with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Results of Engagement	Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify longer-term interest to participate in economic, employment, training, and other capacity building opportunities. <p>Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide feedback on Revs A, B or D.</p>	

- 1 Tables 11.15-6 and 11.15-7 describe engagement activities by FortisBC that supported Skwxwú7mesh
 2 Úxwumixw's understanding of the proposed Project and its potential effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
 3 and its Indigenous interests. These included the following:
- 4 ▪ Providing Written summaries that describe the proposed Project
 - 5 ▪ Offering virtual or in-person tours of the proposed Project Site
 - 6 ▪ Offering opportunities to participate in virtual meetings
 - 7 ▪ Inviting participation in ongoing fieldwork studies, virtually or in-person
 - 8 ▪ Offering opportunities to review draft Application TDRs and this Section 11 subsection
- 9 Table 11.15-7 describes planned engagement activities that have been proposed to take place after
 10 October, 2024.

Table 11.15-7. Summary of Planned Engagement with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw

Subject/Topics for Future Engagement	Goals and Objectives for Engagement
Proposed Project updates/proposed Project review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide proposed Project updates to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw ▪ Meet to resolve issues and concerns raised.

11 **11.15.3.2 Input Received and Issues Raised**

12 Table 11.15-8 summarizes the key issues raised by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw at the time of writing and
 13 FortisBC's response. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not raised any issues in relation to the proposed
 14 Project.

Table 11.15-8. Summary of Key Issues raised by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status/Addressing Unresolved Input
FortisBC did not receive information on key issues.			

1 **11.15.3.3 Integration of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Feedback and Perspectives**

2 FortisBC provided opportunity for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to provide feedback on Revisions A, B, and D of
3 subsection 11.15.

4 Table 11.15-9 summarizes where and how feedback and perspectives of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw have
5 been integrated into, or have contributed to, decisions regarding the proposed Project. No feedback from
6 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has been provided.

Table 11.15-9. Integration of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration of the Feedback into the Assessment
FortisBC did not receive feedback on the revisions.	

7 **11.15.3.4 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Views on Engagement Approach**

8 FortisBC provided opportunity for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to provide feedback on Revisions A, B, and D of
9 subsection 11.15. FortisBC did not receive feedback on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw views on the engagement
10 approach.

11 **11.15.4 Information Sources**

12 Information sources were shared with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to review and provide feedback on, as
13 well as to present the opportunity for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to recommend additional sources for
14 consideration. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw did not provide feedback on information sources provided.

15 Sources used to inform the assessment of potential effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous
16 interests include publicly available and Indigenous-held information sources that were gathered through
17 desktop review.

18 Publicly available sources include the following:

- 19 ▪ DPD and other proposed Project-related information
- 20 ▪ Records of engagement between FortisBC and Indigenous nations regarding the proposed Project
- 21 ▪ Information from similar projects along or near the Fraser River, including submissions made by
22 Indigenous nations that have undergone regulatory review, including EAC applications and B.C.
23 EAO assessment reports for the TMJ project and Pattullo Bridge Replacement project; Federal Review
24 Panel EIS's and panel reports for the Trans Mountain Expansion project and RBT2 project; and VFPA
25 PER permit reports for the CN Bridge Seismic Retrofit
- 26 ▪ Resource agreements between Indigenous nations and governments (for example, Comprehensive
27 Fisheries Agreements)
- 28 ▪ Indigenous communal licence information for Pacific Fisheries Management Areas
- 29 ▪ FSC fisheries licence information for the Fraser River
- 30 ▪ Relevant court decisions (for example, R. v. Sparrow, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 1075; R. v. Powley, [2003] 2
31 S.C.R. 207, 2003 SCC 43)
- 32 ▪ Federal websites and Census data (such as, CIRNAC and Statistics Canada)

- 1 ▪ Indigenous-based planning documents, such as the Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan
- 2 ▪ Indigenous nation websites
- 3 ▪ Aboriginal Treaty and Rights Information System
- 4 ▪ Academic literature and historical and ethnographic sources (such as, journal articles and published
- 5 books)

6 Materials or information can also be provided by the Indigenous nation, including Indigenous Knowledge,
7 cultural use studies, and land use information.

8 A list of all sources used in the assessment of potential effects on the Indigenous interests of Skwxwú7mesh
9 Úxwumixw is included in subsection 11.15.7, References. FortisBC provided an opportunity for
10 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to review the information sources through email prior to Rev A, in Revisions A, B
11 and D versions. FortisBC did not receive comments regarding secondary information sources and Indigenous
12 Knowledge from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

13 FortisBC has not received primary sources of Indigenous Knowledge from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw or
14 information regarding Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw -specific protocols for the use and application of
15 Indigenous Knowledge. Inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in subsection 11.13 and Section 7 is based on
16 secondary sources of Indigenous Knowledge and follows the methods outlined in subsection 11.1.

17 **11.15.5 Assessing Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests**

18 This subsection provides FortisBC's assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on
19 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests. The following subsections includes a description of the
20 following:

- 21 ▪ Assessment boundaries
- 22 ▪ Existing conditions
- 23 ▪ Interactions between the proposed Project and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous interests
- 24 ▪ Potential effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous interests due to the proposed Project
- 25 ▪ Proposed mitigation measures
- 26 ▪ Characterization of any residual effects and cumulative effects, if applicable

27 Indigenous interests are not mutually exclusive and that this subsection may not reflect the overlap of
28 interests outlined in Table 11.15-5. FortisBC has made efforts to engage with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to
29 determine the alignment of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests with the preliminary
30 Indigenous interests and potential effects outlined in the draft AIR. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not
31 provided comments on subsection 11.15.

32 As stated in subsection 11.15.7, in the absence of specific information from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
33 regarding its Indigenous interests related to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the list of
34 Indigenous interests, as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C - AIR Table 6 (B.C. EAO 2022b), in addition to
35 the Indigenous interests identified by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in B.C. EAO Schedule C - AIR (B.C.
36 EAO 2022b) Table 21 (Table 11.15-5). In accordance with subsection 11.15.2.19, potential effects of the
37 proposed Project on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous interests have been assessed as follows:

- 38 ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- 39 ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- 40 ▪ Social and Economic Conditions
- 41 ▪ Indigenous Health and Well-being

1 The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous interest effects assessment draws forward the results (predicted
2 residual effects) of the effects assessments for the following VCs:

- 3 ▪ Subsection 7.2, Air Quality
- 4 ▪ Subsection 7.3, Acoustic
- 5 ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water
- 6 ▪ Subsection 7.5, Groundwater
- 7 ▪ Subsection 7.6, Soil
- 8 ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation
- 9 ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat
- 10 ▪ Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat
- 11 ▪ Subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy
- 12 ▪ Subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use
- 13 ▪ Subsection 7.12, Infrastructure and Services
- 14 ▪ Subsection 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources
- 15 ▪ Subsection 7.14, Culture
- 16 ▪ Subsection 7.15, Human Health

17 Subsection 11.1.3, Summary of Valued Components Linked to Indigenous Interests, presents a summary
18 of existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions for linked VCs used in the assessment
19 of potential effects on Indigenous interests. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory does not
20 overlap with the LAAs and RAAs of the Acoustic, Surface Water, Groundwater, Soil, Vegetation, Wildlife and
21 Wildlife Habitat, Fish and Fish Habitat, and Archaeological and Heritage Resources VCs; therefore, FortisBC
22 does not anticipate that potential effects of the proposed Project on these VCs will affect Skwxwú7mesh
23 Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests, as further noted in subsection 11.15.5.3.

24 **11.15.5.1 Assessment Boundaries**

25 The boundaries of the Indigenous interests assessment have been based on the potential for the proposed
26 Project to interact with, and result in, an effect on the Indigenous interests of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

27 **Spatial Boundaries**

28 All proposed Project components are outside of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory;
29 however, the proposed Project Area is directly adjacent to it. The spatial assessment boundaries for each
30 Indigenous interest have been identified based on the proximity of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's
31 traditional territory with the combined LAAs and the combined RAAs identified for linked VCs, in
32 accordance with Table 11.15-14 (Figure 11.15-1). The LAA of each Indigenous interest consists of the
33 combined LAAs of VCs that are linked to the Indigenous interest, whereas the RAA of each Indigenous
34 interest consists of the combined RAAs of VCs that are linked to the Indigenous interest.

35 The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests applies to all
36 members of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw who live, work, or exercise Indigenous interests within the LAAs of
37 the Indigenous interests. The effects assessment in this subsection draws forward the results (predicted
38 residual effects) of the effects assessments of linked VCs, where applicable, including the anticipated
39 spatial extent of predicted residual effects (after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures)
40 that may overlap with identified Indigenous interests.

1 **Temporal Boundaries**

2 The potential effects specific to the proposed Project have been based on the following the three phases:

- 3 ▪ Construction phase – Estimated 3- to 6-year duration
- 4 ▪ Operation phase – Estimated 40-plus year duration
- 5 ▪ Decommissioning phase – Estimated 2-year duration

6 **Administrative Boundaries**

7 No administrative boundaries are known to limit the assessment of potential effects to the Indigenous
8 interests of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

9 **Technical Boundaries**

10 Technical boundaries, including data limitations, associated with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw include the
11 following:

- 12 ▪ Discrepancies between Statistics Canada data and CIRNAC data.
- 13 ▪ Secondary data and information that has limited disaggregation, including the 2016 and 2021 Census
14 categories which conflate sex with gender and presents on binary categories of male and female.
- 15 ▪ Disaggregated data are also not available for sexual orientation, such as those who are two-spirited.
- 16 ▪ In addition, CIRNAC First Nation Profiles also have limited disaggregation by age group.
- 17 ▪ Limited input from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw on the identification of interactions of the proposed
18 Project with its Indigenous interests or potential effects of the proposed Project on its Indigenous
19 interests

20 Due to the limited availability of primary data, the Application relied on secondary sources, as outlined in
21 subsection 11.1.4. These secondary sources may also have limited reliability due to variations in the
22 statistical data. Limited input from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw at the time of writing has constrained the
23 use of Indigenous Knowledge and representation of the views of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw on the
24 contextual information, existing conditions, assessment methods and findings.

25 The FortisBC Application has also been informed by recent EAs and regulatory reviews of projects along
26 the Fraser River. Sources of information include proponent EAC applications, draft and final B.C. EAO
27 assessment reports, Federal Review Panel EIS's and final review panel reports, associated project
28 Provincial and Federal conditions, and VFPA PER permits. These sources of information have been used to
29 reduce some uncertainty in assessment conclusions due to the previously described technical boundaries
30 (such as use of reports from the neighbouring TMJ project EAC application).

31 **11.15.5.2 Existing Conditions**

32 This subsection describes the existing conditions in the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous
33 interest-specific LAAs and RAAs, within which potential effects of the proposed Project or cumulative
34 effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and its interests may occur. This subsection also describes historic
35 and current use of the proposed Project Area by Indigenous Peoples over time, and practices in the
36 proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous interest-specific LAAs and RAAs regarding Indigenous
37 interests, including a description of how existing conditions of Indigenous interests have been affected by
38 past projects and activities.

1 Historical Context

2 Members of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw have stated that they assert Aboriginal Rights and Title over the
3 lands and waters that constitute their traditional territory. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw also states that its
4 members have historically engaged in, and continue to engage in, harvesting and subsistence activities
5 throughout their traditional territory (WesPac 2018; Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, 2016, 2018a).
6 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw describes numerous meaningful and historical links to their lands and waters,
7 with many locations having Squamish place names and oral traditions associated with specific sites
8 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.a, 2016, 2018a; WesPac 2018).

9 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that traditional activities in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional
10 territory related to harvesting and subsistence activities include fishing for saltwater and freshwater fish
11 species, hunting for land and sea mammals and birds, trapping, and plant harvesting (Skwxwú7mesh
12 Úxwumixw 2001). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has also reported that their members have always fished for
13 personal and commercial purposes, including eulachon, herring, smelt, lingcod, rockfish, sturgeon, perch,
14 trout, Dolly Varden trout, Pacific salmon (sockeye, Chinook, coho, pink, and chum), steelhead, sea urchins,
15 crabs, clams, mussels, cockles, and scallops (WesPac 2018; Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). All five
16 species of Pacific salmon, as well as eulachon, trout, and Dolly Varden were identified as particularly
17 important species to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). Since time immemorial,
18 salmon has been a principal food for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and the Fraser River has been a major
19 source of that salmon (B.C. EAO 2022a). Historically, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw practised a seasonal
20 pattern of arriving on the Fraser River in April to fish, and returning to Burrard Inlet in late September
21 (B.C. EAO 2022a).

22 The Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan states that, historically, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's members relationship
23 to the land ensured that they were economically self-sufficient (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).
24 The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People participated in trade with other Indigenous nations in the Lower
25 Mainland, Vancouver Island, and the B.C. interior (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2015). Skwxwú7mesh
26 Úxwumixw's traditional territory encompassed a major trade route between the coast to the interior.
27 After the arrival of Europeans, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw trading expanded to include new markets, and
28 members traded fish and other resources with the settlers (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, 2015).
29 Europeans began exploring the B.C. coast in the mid- to late 18th century. These explorers included
30 Russian fur traders and British and Spanish explorers, followed by the Simon Fraser expedition that arrived
31 at the mouth of the Fraser River in 1808 (Vancouver Public Library n.d.b). Early European exploitation of
32 resources in the region began with preindustrial whaling and sealing. The pelagic sealing fleet was based
33 in Fort Victoria, on Vancouver Island (Pendergast n.d.), and whaling occurred on a large scale in the Strait
34 of Georgia from the late 19th century into the 1960s (The arrival of Europeans in the region resulted in
35 multiple smallpox epidemics that devastated Indigenous communities, facilitating the large-scale land
36 expropriation by settlers under the new authority of the Colony of B.C., founded in 1858 (Joseph 2017;
37 Vancouver Public Library n.d.).

38 The first permanent European settlement in the region was Fort Langley, which was established by the
39 Hudson's Bay Company in 1827, and originally located near the mouth of the Fraser River. The fort was a
40 trading post for furs, lumber, salmon, and other resources, and trading was extensively carried out with
41 Indigenous Peoples in the region (Parks Canada n.d.). In the 1860s, early settlers began to arrive from
42 Europe and Asia in the Fraser River delta. Settler communities, including Ladner and Steveston, grew with
43 farming and fishing activities (Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust n.d.; Richmond n.d.). At the same time,
44 Indigenous nations were deprived of their lands and faced limited fresh water supplies, overcrowded
45 housing, and inadequate sanitation systems when they were forced on to reserves (Royal Commission on

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- 1 Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C. n.d.; Ruty and Sullivan 2010). The Fraser River delta agricultural
2 areas were continually expanded, encroaching on Indigenous lands by extensive diking, draining of lands,
3 and construction of irrigation ditches.
- 4 The effects of these historical resource and industrial developments, including the conversion of
5 Indigenous common property to non-Indigenous private property, has been profound and far-reaching for
6 Indigenous Peoples in the proposed Project Area. Importantly, the loss of land is considered to be among
7 the most important factors affecting cultural stress within Indigenous communities (Bartlett 2003).
8 Contact with Europeans, resulting in environmental dispossession through resource and industrial
9 developments, has resulted in loss of land and access to life-sustaining resources for Indigenous Peoples,
10 and is one of the central reasons for the decline in Indigenous well-being (Richmond and Ross 2009).
- 11 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that cumulative effects on harvesting and subsistence practices in its
12 traditional territory, which overlaps with the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities RAA, related to
13 colonization, industrialization, and urban developments include the following (Skwxwú7mesh
14 Úxwumixw 2001; WesPac 2019):
- 15 ▪ Fish populations and fish habitats were severely affected by industrial activities, including logging,
16 dredging, and pollution of the Howe Sound and the Squamish River estuary. Due to these effects, the
17 eulachon fish species has been described as absent in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory.
 - 18 ▪ Old growth forests and habitat for important plant and wildlife species were destroyed due to logging
19 activities. Many wildlife populations in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory have
20 extensively declined or have been lost due to habitat loss.
 - 21 ▪ The loss of species and the decline of wildlife populations affects the preservation of relevant
22 Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim associated with those species.
 - 23 ▪ The prevalence of hunting and trapping practices has been reduced due to the decline of wildlife
24 populations and loss of habitat.
 - 25 ▪ Clam harvesting has been lost, as well as the ability to teach children how to dig clams, harvest crabs,
26 or dry seaweed.
- 27 Past and present project activities that have affected existing conditions of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's
28 ability to exercise Indigenous interests include the following (B.C. EAO 2022a):
- 29 ▪ Settlement and urban development that have reduced lands available for harvesting and gathering
 - 30 ▪ Railway developments and expansions that have adverse effects to Fraser River fish and fish habitat,
31 and that have increased the loss of territory and access to cultural use areas because of associated
32 tenures and land ownership
 - 33 ▪ Industrial accidents that have resulted in adverse effects on fish and fish habitat, wildlife and wildlife
34 habitat, water quality and quantity, settlements and travel-ways, plants, and plant species
 - 35 ▪ Growth of the Port of Vancouver and ongoing development along the Fraser River and in the Salish
36 Sea that has adversely affected marine and aquatic life and habitat, and wildlife and wildlife habitat
37 through these riparian areas
 - 38 ▪ Pollution and contamination of air, water, and land due to industrial, commercial, and residential
39 development and increased population
 - 40 ▪ Depletion of resources by industry, including forestry, commercial fisheries, mining, and other
41 resource extraction

1 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Use of Proposed Project Area

2 This subsection summarizes present use of the proposed Project Area by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and
3 practices related to the proposed Project.

4 The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on the Property within an existing Tilbury LNG
5 facility on Tilbury Island, in the Tilbury Industrial Park adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C.
6 (Figure 11.15-1). Adjacent areas along the southern arm of the Fraser River in Delta, B.C., and across the
7 river in Richmond, B.C., are regionally designated for light and heavy industrial and commercial uses
8 (Metro Vancouver 2011). The proposed Project Footprint was previously cleared of natural forest resulting
9 in little to no native soils remaining in place, but is vegetated and has been heavily disturbed, with the
10 majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial purposes. The existing Tilbury LNG
11 facility consists of gravel (60 percent) and paved (40 percent) areas, existing infrastructure, and
12 equipment laydown areas supporting little plant life with very little to no habitat value for wildlife. The
13 vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to ditch lines and spoil piles and is
14 dominated by non-native and invasive plant species. Public access to the proposed Project Site is limited,
15 although there is currently public use of the dike to the north of the proposed Project Site along the Fraser
16 River.

17 A portion of the proposed Project Footprint is located on the Fraser River in Provincial Crown land at the
18 location of an existing dock (legacy) where the MOF was to be constructed for the proposed Project.
19 The piles and dock will be removed by a predecessor project (the TMJ project); however, the earthworks will
20 remain. As stated above, in response to the concerns raised during engagement, FortisBC committed to no
21 barge deliveries as an avoidance mitigation measure to address concerns about effects to the Fraser River,
22 the Salish Sea, and the Southern Resident Killer Whale population. A MOF will not be required by the
23 proposed Project during any phase.

24 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not identified cultural sites or areas that its members have used or are
25 currently using in or adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint. It is FortisBC's understanding from
26 information available to FortisBC at the time of writing that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw does not currently
27 use the south arm of the lower Fraser River adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint to fish, gather
28 plants, hunt, or access cultural sites or areas (B.C. EAO 2022a).

29 The following subsections describe the existing conditions for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous
30 interests. These existing conditions have been informed by the existing conditions for linked VCs
31 summarized in subsection 11.1.13, Indigenous Interests Assessment Methods.

32 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

33 As previously noted, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that its members have historically engaged in,
34 and continue to engage in, harvesting and subsistence activities throughout their traditional territory
35 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, 2016, 2018a; B.C. EAO 2022a). Traditional activities identified by
36 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory related to harvesting and
37 subsistence include fishing for saltwater and freshwater fish species, hunting for land and sea mammals
38 and birds, trapping, and plant harvesting (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001; B.C. EAO 2022a). However, as
39 previously described, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that their harvesting and subsistence practices
40 have been effected by colonization, industrialization, and urban developments, including severe effects on
41 fish populations and habitats and the destruction of forests and habitat for important plant and wildlife
42 species (and correspondingly, a decline in wildlife due to habitat loss) (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).

1 As a result, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw harvesting and subsistence practices have been reduced as
2 described in the following subsections.

3 **Fishing**

4 As previously noted, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that its members traditionally harvested a
5 variety of fish and marine species in both saltwater and freshwater habitats (Skwxwú7mesh
6 Úxwumixw 2001; B.C. EAO 2022a). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that, since time immemorial,
7 salmon has been a principal food for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, and the Fraser River has been a major
8 source of that salmon (B.C. EAO 2022a).

9 According to the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO n.d.), Indigenous fisheries occur in three sections of
10 the lower Fraser River: below Port Mann Bridge; from Port Mann Bridge to Mission, B.C.; and from Mission,
11 B.C., to Sawmill Creek. DFO records do not indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw hold a FSC fishing
12 licence in the lower Fraser River (DFO n.d.). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reported that there is no other
13 source of sockeye in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw territory other than the Fraser River, and that fishing
14 sockeye on the Fraser River, while not currently practised, remains integral to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
15 culture (B.C. EAO 2022a). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has previously noted they are seeking to re-establish
16 their sockeye fishing practices in the Fraser River and their ancestral connections to the area.
17 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has previously noted that other Indigenous groups who currently fish in the
18 Fraser River in the area of the proposed Project may be asked by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to fish on their
19 behalf; however, at present, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw report that they obtain their sockeye by a
20 contracted seine boat that harvests the fish in the Johnstone Strait area, outside of Úxwumixw territory
21 and traditional fishing areas (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001; B.C. EAO 2022a).

22 North of the existing FortisBC facility, there is an existing dock that extends out into the Fraser River.
23 The piles and dock will be removed before commencement of the T1B project expansion; however, the
24 earthworks will remain. Public access to the proposed Project Site is limited; although, currently, there is
25 public use of the dike to the north of the proposed Project Site along the Fraser River.

26 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not indicated to FortisBC that nation members fish near the proposed
27 Project Footprint or within Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

28 Existing conditions at and directly adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint will likely be altered by work
29 occurring outside the scope of the proposed Project. Prior to the commencement of construction of the
30 proposed Project, existing conditions along the foreshore of Tilbury Island will likely be altered by
31 construction activities associated with two separate projects. These projects, which are anticipated to be
32 constructed and in operation prior to the proposed Project and that may cause foreshore alteration in the
33 foreshore area adjacent to the existing facility site, are as follows:

- 34 ▪ T1B expansion project has been authorized by the Government of B.C. through B.C. Order-In-Council
35 (749/2014) Direction No. 5 to the BCUC under the B.C. *Utilities Commission Act* and will involve
36 increasing LNG production capacity and power supply. T1B facilities are currently in the early design and
37 engineering stages, with the earliest in-service date planned for 2027 to 2028. Prior to the
38 commencement of construction of the proposed Project, vegetation within the existing facility site will
39 be removed by construction activities associated with the existing Tilbury facility and the Tilbury Phase
40 1B expansion (T1B) project.
- 41 ▪ The Tilbury Jetty Limited Partnership's TMJ project may require development of the area to provide
42 temporary bunkering capacity and a construction dock. The proposed TMJ-related developments
43 along the foreshore area are described in the TMJ project EA Application materials.

1 The T1B project, the TMJ project, and the proposed Project are undergoing or will undergo independent
 2 authorizations or regulatory reviews of proposed infrastructure and activities.

3 **Plant Gathering**

4 In the Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan, forests were identified as an integral component of Skwxwú7mesh
 5 Úxwumíxw members' lifeways for thousands of years and continue to be central to present-day
 6 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw culture (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw 2001, 2016, 2018a). The forests in
 7 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw's traditional territory provide materials for the construction of objects, tools,
 8 and community infrastructure. Traditional gathering and harvesting of plant species are important for
 9 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw's community, and these practices continue today. Plant resources from above
 10 and below ground were utilized by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw members. Medicinal plants hold importance
 11 to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw members, as many present-day Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw members use
 12 traditional medicines for health and wellness. Maintaining access to traditional gathering opportunities is
 13 important to sustain Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw's culture (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw 2001).

14 Indigenous Knowledge provides important context of the Vegetation VC on Tilbury Island and surrounding
 15 area and identifies existing culturally important vegetation species used in traditional practices. FortisBC
 16 conducted vegetation desktop reviews to characterize existing conditions within the LAA and RAA,
 17 including the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Use Knowledge when Indigenous
 18 nations have provided information to FortisBC or have granted permission for FortisBC to use existing
 19 information sources. Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Use Knowledge provide context of historical
 20 conditions of the terrestrial biophysical VCs on Tilbury Island and the surrounding area, and identify
 21 existing culturally important vegetation and wildlife species used in traditional practices. In addition,
 22 vegetation and wetland field studies were conducted by FortisBC in 2021, both inside and outside the
 23 proposed Project Footprint. The reviews and subsequent reports included the incorporation of Indigenous
 24 Knowledge that Indigenous nations provided to FortisBC, as well as existing information from secondary
 25 sources that FortisBC was granted permission to use by Indigenous nations.

26 A summary of results from the studies can be found in subsection 11.1.13. As indicated in the TDR, and in
 27 subsection 7.7 (Vegetation), the vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to
 28 ditch lines and spoil piles and is dominated by non-native and invasive plant species. Vegetated areas
 29 within the proposed Project Footprint include the riparian area on the banks of Tilbury Slough along the
 30 southeast perimeter of the proposed Project Footprint.

31 Table 11.15-10 presents a compilation of resources identified by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumíxw and their uses
 32 within the proposed Project's Harvesting and Subsistence Activities RAA. This information has been drawn
 33 from the Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan and a Traditional Use and Occupancy Study prepared for another
 34 project. Specific plant species have not been individually named, aside from western red cedar and
 35 broadleaf maple.

Table 11.15-10. Plant Harvesting Resources and Uses

Plant Resources	Uses
Plants	Food, medicine, paint, clothing, and other uses
Berries	Food
Other fruits	Food
Tender green shoots	Food

Table 11.15-10. Plant Harvesting Resources and Uses

Plant Resources	Uses
Edible roots	Food
Tubers	Food
Bulbs	Food
Trees and parts of trees	Materials for construction of longhouses, canoes, furniture, weapons, utensils, and ceremonial objects
Tree bark	Clothes, towels, mats, mattresses, and other objects
Western red cedar	Dugout canoes, boards, shakes, eating bowls, storage boxes, and other items; important source of bark used for ceremonial canoes and longhouses
Roots	Basketry
Broadleaf	Unspecified

Sources: Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, 2001, 2015.

Note: Where information on the use of an identified resource is not available, it has been noted as “Unspecified.”

1 The proposed Project Footprint was previously cleared of natural forest and has been heavily disturbed,
 2 with the majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial purposes. The existing Tilbury
 3 LNG facility consists of gravel (60 percent) and paved (40 percent) areas, existing infrastructure, and
 4 equipment laydown areas that support little plant life. Vegetated areas within the proposed Project
 5 Footprint include the riparian area on the banks of Tilbury Slough along the southeast perimeter of the
 6 proposed Project Footprint. As stated above, this vegetation will be removed at the existing facility site by
 7 existing projects and will not be present prior to construction of the proposed Project.

8 FortisBC understands that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw plant harvesting areas are located outside the
 9 proposed Project Footprint and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, but within the Harvesting and
 10 Subsistence Activities RAA. Potential effects to plant gathering due to the proposed Project have not been
 11 expressed as an issue of key concern by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Table 11.15-8).

12 **Hunting**

13 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that its members have hunted various land and sea animal species
 14 for food and other spiritual purposes (for example, for regalia, sacred dancing, and ceremonies).
 15 Important wildlife species for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People have been documented and include over
 16 30 land animals, 60 bird species, 2 reptile species, 2 amphibian species, and over 60 species of fish and
 17 marine animals (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, 2016, 2018a). Hunting is regarded as being particularly
 18 important for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Elders. Currently, few Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members engage
 19 in hunting, but the majority of those who do hunt harvest deer (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).
 20 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members can also choose to participate in an annual draw for elk tags to be
 21 given the opportunity to hunt elk in the designated season (between October 1 and December 31)
 22 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2022b).

- 1 Table 11.15-11 presents a selection of hunting resources and their uses, as stated by Skwxwú7mesh
- 2 Úxwumixw and described in the Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan and the Draft Assessment Report for another
- 3 project. This table provides the hunting resources and their potential uses, which fall within the Harvesting
- 4 and Subsistence Activities RAA for the proposed Project.

Table 11.15-11. Hunting Resources and Uses

Species	Uses
<i>Land Mammals</i>	
Deer	Food and many other uses; traditionally, deer was identified as one of the most important land mammals that was hunted as a food source
Moose	Food source; identified as one of the most important land mammals for its use
Elk	Food source
Black bear	Important for ceremonial purposes
Mountain goat	Important in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw oral traditions and culture
Beaver	Unspecified
Raccoon	Unspecified
Muskrat	Unspecified
Fisher	Important for ceremonial purposes
Marmots	Unspecified
<i>Sea Mammals</i>	
Seals	Clothes, towels, mats, mattresses, and other objects
Sea lion	Unspecified
Porpoise	Unspecified
Otter	Unspecified
<i>Birds</i>	
Ruffed grouse	Unspecified
Blue grouse	Unspecified
Pheasant	Unspecified
Gulls	Unspecified
<i>Waterfowl</i>	
Surf scoters	Unspecified
Mallard	Unspecified
Mergansers	Unspecified
Duck	Unspecified

Table 11.15-11. Hunting Resources and Uses

Species	Uses
Geese	Unspecified

Sources: Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, 2001; B.C. EAO, 2022a.

Note: Where information on the use of an identified resource is not available, it has been noted as “Unspecified.”

1 In addition to the hunting resources specified in Table 11.15-11, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members
 2 historically engaged in trapping for furs in their traditional territory, which overlaps with the Harvesting
 3 and Subsistence Activities RAA for the proposed Project. The Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan states that
 4 trapping occurs infrequently among Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members, but notes that some families do
 5 have registered traplines (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that a
 6 variety of animals have been trapped for food, transportation, and clothing uses (Table 11.15-12)
 7 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).

Table 11.15-12. Trapping Resources and Uses

Species	Uses
Marmot	Food, transportation, and clothing
Mink	Food, transportation, and clothing
Weasel	Food, transportation, and clothing
Squirrel	Food, transportation, and clothing
Rabbit	Food, transportation, and clothing

Source: Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, 2001.

8 Grasslands on the banks of the lower Fraser River provide suitable habitat for birds (Charlie 2019).
 9 Some species, such as Canada goose, northern shoveler, green-winged teal, and mallard would have been
 10 available year-round on the lower Fraser River (Charlie 2019; Fediuk and Thom 2003). In the fall,
 11 canvasback and lesser scaup arrived and were available for harvest. Mergansers frequented these areas
 12 during the winter, as did snow geese (Charlie 2019). Ruffed grouse would also have been available on
 13 Tilbury Island (Charlie 2019), given the proximity to crab apple trees. Ruffed grouse were known to sleep
 14 in and feed on crab apples trees (Charlie 2019; Turner 2020). Waterfowl, such as geese and ducks, were
 15 regularly harvested by Indigenous nations along the south arm of the Fraser River prior to, at and
 16 continuing after European contact (Tsleil-Waututh Nation 2015; Charlie 2019; Fediuk and Thom 2003).
 17 The south arm of the Fraser River and the estuary were known as important areas for waterfowl habitat;
 18 In 1857, Caleb Kennerly of the North West Boundary Survey remarked in his journal, when canoeing up the
 19 lower Fraser River, that: “Ducks, geese, gulls and other water birds were everywhere to be seen in myriads
 20 upon the water and in the air and occasionally as they arose from the water their flight was accompanied
 21 by making noise like thunder” (Kennerly 1857; Charlie 2019). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw reported hunting
 22 ducks, geese and gulls in the Strait of Georgia as well as areas along the Fraser River (B.C. EAO 2022a).

23 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat desktop reviews were conducted to characterize existing conditions within the
 24 LAA and RAA, including the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Use Knowledge where
 25 Indigenous nations have provided information to FortisBC or have granted permission for FortisBC to use
 26 existing information sources. Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Use Knowledge provide context of

1 historical conditions of the terrestrial biophysical VCs on Tilbury Island and the surrounding area, and
2 identify existing culturally important wildlife species used in traditional practices. In addition, Wildlife and
3 Wildlife Habitat field studies were conducted by FortisBC in 2021, in the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA,
4 and included a wildlife habitat assessment, a breeding bird survey, an amphibian survey, incidental wildlife
5 observations, and barn owl surveys. Subsection 11.1.13 provides a summary of results.

6 The majority of wildlife habitat within the proposed Project Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA has been
7 altered by development, as it is situated within the Tilbury Industrial Park, an industrialized portion of the
8 Fraser River. Upland habitat is predominately covered by hard, anthropogenic surfaces (that is, paved and
9 gravel areas that are currently in use for industrial purposes). Due to the existing industrial developments
10 on Tilbury Island, the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA lacks high-quality foraging and nesting habitat for
11 migratory and resident bird species, such as passerines, raptors, shorebirds, seabirds, and waterfowl or
12 waterbirds. Wildlife use is primarily limited to the small, fragmented riparian areas on the banks of Tilbury
13 Slough that provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to urban environments (such as,
14 coyotes, raccoons, skunks, rabbits, waterfowl, and songbirds). As stated previously, the existing Tilbury
15 LNG facility consists of gravel (60 percent) and paved (40 percent) areas, existing infrastructure, and
16 equipment laydown areas with very little to no habitat value for wildlife. Current conditions within and
17 adjacent to the proposed Project Site are more suitable to species that are very tolerant of industrial
18 development (B.C. EAO 2022a). Culturally important species observed during the wildlife field surveys
19 includes green-winged teal, lesser scaup, Canada goose, mallard, bald eagle, and beaver (evidence of
20 activity).

21 Potential effects to hunting due to the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of key
22 concern by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Table 11.15-8). FortisBC understands that Skwxwú7mesh
23 Úxwumixw hunting areas are located outside the proposed Project Footprint and Harvesting and
24 Subsistence Activities LAA, but within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities RAA. It is also FortisBC's
25 understanding that firearms cannot be discharged in or adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint on
26 Tilbury Island.

27 Indigenous Knowledge provides important context of the Wildlife VC on Tilbury Island and surrounding
28 area and identifies existing culturally important wildlife species used in traditional practices. FortisBC
29 conducted wildlife and wildlife habitat studies in the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA, including a wildlife
30 habitat assessment, breeding bird survey, amphibian survey, incidental wildlife observations, and barn owl
31 surveys. The subsequent reports included the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge that Indigenous
32 nations provided to FortisBC, as well as existing information from secondary sources that FortisBC was
33 granted permission to use by Indigenous nations. A summary of results can be found in
34 subsection 11.1.13.

35 **Cultural Use Sites and Areas**

36 Subsection 11.1.13 provides more information about the existing conditions of the VCs linked to the
37 Cultural Use Sites and Areas in the proposed Project Footprint, LAA, and RAA.

38 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that their culture is defined in relation to the land in its natural state,
39 and through the use of its resources (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). As such, there are numerous
40 cultural sites and place names throughout Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's traditional territory and within the
41 Cultural Uses Sites and Areas RAA that are important to maintain traditional knowledge and language.
42 Place names are associated with lakes, rivers, mountains, and other geographic features in Skwxwú7mesh
43 Úxwumixw's traditional territory (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, n.d.a).

1 "... the land bears witness to the settlements, resource sites, and spiritual and ritual places
2 of our ancestors, including villages, hunting camps, cedar bark gathering areas, rock
3 quarries, clam processing camps, pictographs and cemeteries. Some of these village sites
4 date back 3000 years" (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2022a).

5 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that their traditional territory is a repository of Skwxwú7mesh
6 Úxwumixw Peoples oral history and knowledge of the land (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). Oral history
7 sites are of equal importance to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members as archaeological sites
8 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, n.d.a). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has identified dozens of archaeological
9 sites (predating 1846, and protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act*) in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's
10 traditional territory (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, 2022a). The archaeological findings at these sites
11 include villages, shell middens, burial grounds, canoes and cache pits, as well as culturally modified trees,
12 lithics, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).

13 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that traditional use sites may or may not have evidence of past
14 occupancy, and have been identified by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw based on Indigenous Knowledge
15 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). As of 2001, there were very few formally defined traditional use sites in
16 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory; however, some known sites pertaining to Skwxwú7mesh
17 Úxwumixw values include trapline sites, fishing sites, cedar bark gathering stands, and berrypicking
18 grounds (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). In 2022, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw identified areas at Bains
19 Island (Brackendale) and Cheekye; burial sites and old village sites; canoe landing sites on Howe Sound
20 islands and Potlatch Creek; and traditional fishing areas within their traditional territory (B.C. EAO 2022a).
21 In recent years, the Cultural Division of the Ta na wa Ns7éyxnitm ta Snewíyelh department has supported
22 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members to learn from cultural sharing sessions and hands-on experiences,
23 guided by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Knowledge Keepers (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw n.d.n).

24 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that its members have a strong spiritual and cultural connection to
25 the land that informs their identity (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001). The spiritual relationship between
26 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw People and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory is based on the
27 premise of living a harmonious relationship with the land and is dependent on the land's resources
28 (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).

29 FortisBC understands that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Cultural Use Sites and Areas in are located outside
30 the proposed Project Footprint and Cultural Use Sites and Areas in LAA, but within the Cultural Use Sites
31 and Areas in RAA. Potential effects to cultural use sites and area due to the proposed Project have not
32 been expressed as an issue of key concern by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Table 11.15-8).

33 **Social and Economic Conditions**

34 Subsection 11.15.2.6 provides detailed information on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw population, age
35 characteristics, and marital status. Subsections 11.15.2.8 to 11.15.2.11 focus on social conditions of
36 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, including detailed information on emergency services, housing, education, and
37 community infrastructure. Subsections 11.15.2.12 and 11.15.2.13 provide an overview of Skwxwú7mesh
38 Úxwumixw employment characteristics, income, and employment services. Subsection 11.15.2.14
39 provides a summary of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw economic characteristics, including employment by
40 industry and type of work.

41 Potential effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw social and economic conditions due to the proposed Project
42 have not been expressed as an issue of key concern by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Table 11.15-8).

1 **Indigenous Health and Well-being**

2 Subsection 11.1.13 provides summaries of the existing conditions for VCs linked to the Indigenous Health
3 and Well-being Indigenous interest.

4 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has stated that its members value the use of traditional medicines, which are
5 embedded in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001, 2016,
6 2018a). Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has also stated that its members continue to practise the gathering of
7 traditional medicines to increase overall community health and well-being, for Elders to use, and for use in
8 longhouses (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 2001).

9 Potential effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw health and well-being due to the proposed Project have not
10 been expressed as an issue of key concern by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Table 11.15-8).

11 **11.15.5.3 Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests**

12 The intent of this subsection is to provide a holistic understanding of the potential effects of the proposed
13 Project on the Indigenous interests of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

14 The Application has been prepared in accordance with the AIR in which potential effects were identified
15 from waterborne delivery (that is, barge deliveries) associated with the proposed Project and construction
16 and of the MOF. As described in Section 1.5.5, as a result of concerns received during the Application
17 Development phase engagement activities that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed
18 Project will no longer utilize any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction
19 materials to the proposed Project Site during construction as an avoidance mitigation measure. As a result,
20 no MOF is required for any phase of the proposed Project. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation
21 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects on linked VCs.

22 To inform the holistic discussion of the effects assessment, this subsection provides the following:

- 23 ▪ Identification of potential interactions of the proposed Project with Indigenous interests
- 24 ▪ The VCs and indicators used to assess the potential effects
- 25 ▪ Potential pathways by which the proposed Project activities could affect Indigenous interests
- 26 ▪ Effects determined to be consequential or requiring mitigation

27 Anticipated interactions between proposed Project activities and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous
28 interests during construction, operation, and decommissioning are shown in Table 11.15-13. Based on
29 information shared by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw related to current use of the proposed Project Area (refer
30 to discussions in subsection 11.15.5.2), and the residual effects of the proposed Project on related VCs
31 (refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary and Appendix A of the Application for a list of proposed
32 measures to mitigate effects to VCs), FortisBC anticipates that there will be some Indigenous interests or
33 aspects of Indigenous interests that do not interact with the proposed Project activities.

34 Potential effect pathways by which the proposed Project activities could affect Indigenous interests are
35 shown in Table 11.15-14. Effect pathways identify potential interactions between proposed Project activities,
36 the relevant indicators and potentially linked VCs, allowing for the nature of the potential effect to be
37 assessed (that is positive versus negative and direct versus indirect). Direct effects are a result of a cause and
38 effect relationship between the proposed Project and an Indigenous interest, whereas indirect effects result
39 from a change that the proposed Project may cause that is one step removed from the proposed Project's
40 activities due to complex relationships among VCs and Indigenous interests (B.C. EAO 2021). Indicators are
41 one of the methodological tools used to identify and assess effects on Indigenous interests and are applied

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1 holistically when evaluating potential proposed Project effects. It is acknowledged that Indigenous interests
 2 are multifaceted, interrelated, and potential changes to the exercise of these interests cannot be
 3 comprehensively represented through a list of indicators. As the Indigenous interests are interrelated,
 4 some indicators listed in Table 11.15-14 are repeated for multiple effect pathways.

5 **Table 11.15-13. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous**
 6 **Interests**

Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
Construction – Marine		
Construction of MOF Water-borne deliveries	<i>No interaction</i>	As stated previously, in response to engagement, the proposed Project will no longer utilize any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the proposed Project Site as an avoidance mitigation measure. Therefore, the MOF that will be constructed by the T1B project will not be utilized during construction, operation, or decommissioning by the proposed Project. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.
Construction – Land-based		
Land-based ground stabilization and piling works Construction of Onshore Facilities Road transportation of construction materials and equipment	<i>Negligible interaction</i>	Negligible effect on dust (as identified in subsection 7.6), low magnitude effect on air quality along truck routes (as identified in subsection 7.2), negligible magnitude effect on atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) during site preparations and truck transportation and low magnitude effect during construction of onshore facilities, and low residual effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from construction-related features, equipment, and activities are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions. Negligible to low effect on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (as identified in subsection 7.8) and Vegetation (as identified in subsection 7.7) are anticipated to result in no effects on availability and presence of resources for harvesting compared to existing conditions.
Operation – Land-based		
Natural gas processing and liquefaction	<i>Negligible interaction</i>	Negligible effects on air quality from increases in NO ₂ , CO, PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , and VOCs and low magnitude effects on air quality from SO ₂ are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions. Low magnitude effect on atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) is not anticipated to be detectable to Indigenous users compared to existing conditions. Low effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from construction-related features, equipment, and activities is anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.

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Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
Malfunctions and Accidents during operation	<i>Potential interaction</i>	Refer to Section 9 (Malfunctions and Accidents)
<i>Decommissioning – Land-based</i>		
Removal of Onshore Facilities	<i>Negligible interaction</i>	<p>Negligible effects on dust (as identified in subsection 7.6) air quality (as identified in subsection 7.2), and atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) during site decommissioning and truck transportation, and low magnitude residual effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from decommissioning-related features, equipment, and activities are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.</p> <p>Negligible to low magnitude effects on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (as identified in subsection 7.8) and Vegetation (as identified in subsection 7.7) are anticipated to result in no effects on availability and presence of resources for harvesting compared to existing conditions.</p>

Table 11.15-14. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Minimize or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for the Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	Changes to the experience and preferences around regarding the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or alteration of habitat supporting harvested wildlife, fish, bird, or plant species, including species of cultural and medicinal importance Change in surface water quality or quantity (turbidity and, hydraulic changes) Sensory disturbances (such as, noise, odour, dust, and visual landscape) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and quantity of habitat for harvested species Availability, distribution, and abundance of harvested species Quality of harvested species Surface water quality and quantity Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interests, associated with changes to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and vibration Odour Air Quality Visual resources Dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Acoustics Surface Water Groundwater Soil Vegetation Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Fish and Fish Habitat Land and Resource Use 	Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2, Air Quality; 7.3, Acoustic; 7.4, Surface Water; 7.5, Groundwater; 7.6, Soil; 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; and 7.11, Land and Resource Use	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on Aboriginal Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to harvesting methods and practices (such as, timing and seasonality) Changes to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes Alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes) Changes in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purposes) Areas with access restrictions Quality and quantity of habitat for harvested species Availability, distribution, and abundance of harvested species Quality of harvested species Timing or seasonal round 			No interaction	N/A
	Effects to the accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the ability to travel to or through current use areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with access restrictions Accessible travel-ways Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation 			No interaction	N/A

Table 11.15-14. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Minimize or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for the Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural value, such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects to cultural sites, including Storied Places, habitation sites, Place Names, and archaeological sites along the south arm of the Fraser River, Tilbury Island, and Lulu Island Effects of proposed Project activities on cultural and archaeological resources Changes to the experience of using cultural sites and areas 	Disturbance or alteration of sites and areas of cultural use, including sites of historical importance and archaeological importance, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of sites and areas of cultural use Participation in communal activities Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and vibration Odour Air Quality Visual resources Dust Accessible travelways Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation Areas with access restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and Resource Use Archaeological and Heritage Resources Culture Air Quality Acoustics 	Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources; and 7.14, Culture.	No interaction	N/A
	Loss of access to, and disenfranchisement from, cultural sites, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to physical and cultural or spiritual sites or areas Disruption or alteration of trails, travel-ways, navigable waterways, and water bodies Sensory disturbance (such as, noise, odour, dust, and visual landscape) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with access restrictions Accessible travel-ways Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation Disturbance or alteration of sites and areas of cultural use, including sites of historical importance and archaeological importance Participation in communal activities Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and Resource Use Archaeological and Heritage Resources Culture Air Quality Acoustics 	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2, Air Quality; 7.3, Acoustic; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources; and 7.14, Culture	No interaction	N/A
	Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes to, or loss of, access to cultural sites and areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and vibration Odour Air Quality Visual resources Dust Participation in communal activities Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practices 			No interaction	N/A

Table 11.15-14. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Minimize or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for the Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Social and Economic Conditions	Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Government revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to proposed Project-related economic opportunities and economic equity ▪ Employment income ▪ Unemployment rate and labour force participation rate ▪ Job market and skills ▪ Type or level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culture ▪ Employment and Economy ▪ Infrastructure and Services ▪ Land and Resource Use 	Proposed mitigation measures identified in subsections 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat, 7.10, Employment and Economy; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.12, Infrastructure and Services; and 7.14, Culture	Positive	Direct
	Effects on Indigenous nations' future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fish and Fish Habitat ▪ Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 		No interaction	N/A
	Effects on Indigenous nations' ability to improve social and economic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetation 		Positive	Direct
	Effects on commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, gathering, and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices Effects on intercommunity relations and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes) ▪ Changes in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purposes) ▪ Individual, household, or communal income or financial value of noncommercial harvest ▪ Participation in intercommunity activities ▪ Amount, type, or frequency of harvested materials traded between communities 			No interaction	N/A
	Effects on infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to, as well as quality and availability of, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health care and social services facilities – Emergency response services – Community recreational facilities – Educational services and facilities – Transportation infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culture ▪ Employment and Economy ▪ Infrastructure and Services ▪ Land and Resource Use 		Enhancement measures identified in subsections 7.10, Employment and Economy; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.12, Infrastructure and Services; and 7.14, Culture	No interaction

Table 11.15-14. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Minimize or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for the Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Indigenous Health and Well-being	Effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods Effects on the value and perceived quality of country foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practices ▪ Participation in communal activities ▪ Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites ▪ Well-being indices ▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Noise and vibration – Odour – Air Quality – Visual resources – Dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas ▪ Human Health ▪ Fish and Fish Habitat ▪ Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat ▪ Vegetation 	Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality ▪ Drinking water quality ▪ Recreational water quality ▪ Noise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas ▪ Human Health 	Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2, Air Quality; 7.3, Acoustic; 7.4, Surface Water; and 7.5, Groundwater	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practices ▪ Participation in communal activities ▪ Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites ▪ Well-being indices ▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Noise and vibration – Odour – Air Quality – Visual resources – Dust ▪ Accessible travel-ways ▪ Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation ▪ Areas with access restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas ▪ Human Health 	Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2, Air Quality; 7.3, Acoustic; 7.4, Surface Water; 7.5, Groundwater; 7.6, Soil; 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health.	No interaction	N/A

Table 11.15-14. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Minimize or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for the Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Indigenous Health and Well-being (continued)	Disconnection from cultural heritage due to interruption of the use of travel-ways, navigable waterways, and water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practices ▪ Accessible travel-ways ▪ Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation ▪ Areas with access restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas ▪ Human Health 	Proposed mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2, Air Quality; 7.3, Acoustic; 7.4, Surface Water; 7.5, Groundwater; 7.6, Soil; 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health.	No interaction	N/A

1 The following subsections provide a rationale when an interaction was not identified between the
 2 proposed Project and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous interests. When an interaction was not
 3 identified, a rationale is provided, including information regarding known use of the proposed Project
 4 Footprint and Indigenous interest-specific LAA by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and anticipated residual
 5 effects to linked VCs (including relevant proposed mitigation measures for linked VCs).

6 For a summary of existing conditions and the residual effect conclusions of linked VCs, refer to subsection
 7 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections (including TDRs) are provided when applicable, and further
 8 detail is available in these subsections. Proposed mitigation measures from linked VCs and the resulting
 9 potential residual effects are listed in Table 11.15-16 and provided in Appendix A of the Application.

10 **Effects to Harvesting and Subsistence Activities**

11 The following subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project
 12 activities and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw harvesting and subsistence activities, including reference to
 13 available information specific to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs,
 14 including Air Quality (subsection 7.2), Acoustic (subsection 7.3), Surface Water (subsection 7.4),
 15 Groundwater (subsection 7.5), Soil (subsection 7.6), Vegetation (subsection 7.7), Wildlife and Wildlife
 16 Habitat (subsection 7.8), Fish and Fish Habitat (subsection 7.9), and Land and Resource Use
 17 (subsection 7.11)¹¹.

18 For a summary of the existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions of linked VCs, please
 19 refer to subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections are provided where applicable. Further
 20 detail is available in these subsections, including references to applicable TDRs. Based on the rationale
 21 provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw harvesting and
 22 subsistence activities is not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

23 The following subsections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and
 24 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Harvesting and Subsistence activities related to:

- 25 ▪ Experience and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality,
 26 quantity, and availability of resources
- 27 ▪ Aboriginal Rights to fish, gather, and hunt for FSC purposes
- 28 ▪ Accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources

29 ***Changes to Experience and Preferences Around the Practice of Harvesting Rights and Effects on the***
 30 ***Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Resources***

31 The proposed Project Footprint is primarily on private property and FortisBC does not have information to
 32 indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fish, hunt, or gather plants the south arm of the lower Fraser River
 33 near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (DFO n.d.).
 34 DFO FSC catch data do not indicate current FSC fishing by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in the lower Fraser
 35 River near the proposed Project Footprint (DFO n.d.).

36 As described in Section 1.5.5, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development
 37 phase engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project

¹¹ As described, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development phase engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project will no longer utilize any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 will no longer utilize any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to
2 the proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the
3 assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure
4 has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

5 Furthermore, changes in the quality, quantity, and availability of resources (that is plants, and wildlife) due
6 to the proposed Project are not expected to change the experience and preferences for Skwxwú7mesh
7 Úxwumixw members around the practice of harvesting rights in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
8 LAA. As stated in previous subsection, predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and
9 Vegetation due to the proposed Project are expected to specific to the proposed Project Footprint and
10 negligible to low magnitude after the implementation of mitigation measures (refer to subsection 11.1.13
11 and Appendix A of the Application). As previously identified predicted residual effects for fish and fish
12 habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of
13 waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). Residual effects
14 to these VCs from the proposed Project are not anticipated by FortisBC to affect the practice of harvesting
15 compared to existing conditions.

16 The proposed Project has the potential to affect the quality of experience for people engaged in activities
17 on public lands and waters through sensory effects from proposed Project emissions, noise, and visual
18 changes. As described in subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use, with the exception of a contribution to a
19 potential perceived effect on recreational quality, no adverse effects on the daytime or nighttime visual
20 landscape are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project. As described in subsection 7.11, Land and
21 Resource Use, after the implementation of mitigation measures, changes to visual quality of the landscape
22 could result in low-magnitude residual effects in the Land and Resource LAA to Indigenous nation
23 members' experience due to construction and operation of the proposed Project or Harvesting and
24 Subsistence Activities LAA. As described in subsection 7.6, Soils, the incremental contribution of dust from
25 the proposed Project is expected to not be discernable from that occurring during existing conditions and
26 is therefore not expected to affect the affect the quality of experience for people engaged in harvesting
27 activities.

28 As stated above, proposed Project activities are not anticipated to interact with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's
29 experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights, including fishing, gathering, or
30 hunting as FortisBC does not have information indicating that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fishes, gathers, or
31 hunts near or within the proposed Project Footprint or Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

32 **Fishing**

33 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,
34 the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and
35 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation
36 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs including
37 fish and fish habitat.

38 Potential indirect effects from changes in Surface Water (subsection 7.4) to Fish and Fish Habitat during
39 proposed Project operation were assessed. The potential for acidification and eutrophication of fish
40 habitat during proposed Project operation due to changes in air quality from SOx and NOx emissions
41 during operation have been assessed (subsection 7.2).

42 After the implementation of mitigation measures, effects to fish and fish habitat are avoided. FortisBC
43 does not anticipate any effects to fish productivity or populations, including species at risk, in the
44 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

FortisBC considered the following key factors in predicting residual effects on Fish and Fish Habitat:¹²

- Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat, has considered Indigenous nation concerns with the effects of Project-related changes in Air Quality on fish and fish habitat. Based on the results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the Fish and Fish Habitat assessment has concluded that there are no proposed Project-related Air Quality interactions with Fish and Fish Habitat. The results of the Air Quality assessment demonstrate that the lower Fraser River within the RAA at Tilbury Island is not sensitive to acid deposition, and deposition from the proposed Project sources during operation is not predicted to result in acid exceedances in the RAA. In addition, eutrophication in the lower Fraser River is not nutrient-limited and other physical constraints limit the growth of algae; therefore, the trophic status of the river is not anticipated to change as a result of the nitrogen deposition from proposed Project emissions during operation.
- In addition, FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO₂ or SO₂ air quality criteria established by municipal, provincial and federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation (under steady state operation). With the installation of air emissions control technologies as part of the proposed Project design, residual air quality effects during steady state operation are anticipated to be negligible for NO₂ (maximum concentrations due to the proposed Project are expected to be less than 5 percent of the air quality standards/objectives) and low magnitude for SO₂ (maximum concentrations to be less than 10 percent of their respective ambient air quality standards/objectives). The specific technology will be determined during detailed design following certification of the proposed Project by the B.C. EAO. Detailed modelling will be conducted post-approval for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control mitigation options are selected. Changes to air quality associated with proposed Project operation are therefore expected to present a negligible incremental change to the experience of Indigenous Peoples engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices. This effect is not carried forward for further analysis. Section 7.2 provides further detail on air quality effects of the proposed Project.
- As assessed in subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat, and previously stated, residual adverse effects to Fish and Fish Habitat are not anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. A combination of avoidance and reduction measures will be incorporated into the CEMP (also summarized in Appendix A of the Application). As previously mentioned the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials or require the MOF. Previously identified predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the requirement for a MOF (that is, no in-river works). This avoidance measure has been included in the determination of residual effects to the Fish and Fish Habitat VC.

Plant Gathering

As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs including vegetation.

Previously identified predicted residual effects for vegetation related to the loss of plant species of conservation concern, loss of ecological communities of conservation concern, loss of culturally important

¹² Refer to subsection 11.1.13.8, Fish and Fish Habitat, for a summary of the Fish and Fish Habitat existing conditions and the results of the Fish and Fish Habitat residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Fish and Fish Habitat assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

1 traditional use species, and alteration or loss of riparian ecosystem are avoided due to the implementation
2 of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid the use of the MOF.

3 The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for harvesting and will remain restricted for the
4 life of the proposed Project. Prior to the commencement of construction of the proposed Project,
5 vegetation within the existing facility site will be removed by construction activities associated with the
6 existing Tilbury facility and the Tilbury Phase 1B expansion (T1B) project. Maintenance of existing
7 landscaping and vegetation along existing fence lines are part of the existing facility and not part of the
8 scope of the proposed Project.

9 The proposed Project Footprint is predominantly covered by anthropogenic surfaces, including paved
10 areas and built-up fill and gravel, existing infrastructure, and equipment laydown areas that support little
11 plant life. Over 98 percent of the proposed Project Footprint is industrial land use that is unvegetated.
12 Vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is limited to the Tilbury Slough, and has been
13 substantially degraded by past and existing disturbances. The Vegetation LAA is also predominantly
14 covered in anthropogenic surfaces, similar to the proposed Project Footprint.

15 Potential direct adverse effects from proposed Project construction and operation on Vegetation include
16 the introduction or spread of invasive plant species. Potential indirect effects from changes in Surface
17 Water (subsection 7.4) on Vegetation during proposed Project construction have been assessed. Potential
18 indirect effects from changes in Air Quality (subsection 7.2) on Vegetation during proposed Project
19 operation have also been assessed, including the potential for acidification and eutrophication of
20 vegetation during proposed Project operation due to changes in Air Quality from SO_x and NO_x emissions.

21 With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, FortisBC predicts that residual effects to
22 Vegetation (spread of invasive species) to be negligible to low in magnitude, considering the small
23 predicted incremental residual effect of the proposed Project compared to an already disturbed
24 environment.

25 FortisBC considered the following key factors in assessing the potential effect of the proposed Project
26 on Vegetation:¹³

- 27 ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.7, Vegetation, has assessed the potential for changes
28 in hydrological or drainage patterns to affect Vegetation as a result of the proposed Project.
- 29 ▪ As assessed in subsection 7.6, Soil, the proposed Project Footprint has been previously disturbed and
30 has little topsoil remaining. The proposed Project is not anticipated to result in negative changes to
31 soil quality or quantity that could negatively affect Vegetation.
- 32 ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation, has considered potential effects of proposed Project-related changes in
33 Air Quality and Surface Water on Vegetation. Based on the results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the
34 Vegetation assessment has concluded that there are no proposed Project-related Air Quality
35 interactions with Vegetation. Furthermore, the results of the Air Quality assessment demonstrate that
36 nearby receiving terrestrial environments for both Surface Water and Soil within the Air Quality VC
37 RAA are not susceptible to acidification, nitrogen loading, or eutrophication from the proposed Project
38 emissions. As such, there are no anticipated interactions with Vegetation, including wetlands, from
39 emissions generated by the proposed Project, and this effect pathway has not been carried through to
40 a residual effect assessment.
- 41 ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation, identifies a combination of avoidance and reduction measures that, along
42 with monitoring, will be incorporated into the CEMP (also summarized in Appendix A of the

¹³ Refer to subsection 11.1.13.6, Vegetation, for a summary of the Vegetation existing conditions and the results of the Vegetation residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Vegetation assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

1 Application). Proposed mitigation measures are generally considered by FortisBC as having high
 2 effectiveness with BMPs and technologies that are widely and successfully used in various industries in
 3 B.C. and worldwide.

- 4 ▪ As assessed in subsection 7.7, Vegetation, the residual adverse effect (introduction or spread of
 5 invasive plant species) remains. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual
 6 effects to Vegetation are anticipated to be negligible to low in magnitude and restricted to the
 7 proposed Project Footprint.

8 **Hunting**

9 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,
 10 the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and
 11 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation
 12 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

13 Previously identified predicted residual effects for wildlife and wildlife habitat directly related to the MOF
 14 are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid the use of the MOF.
 15 These previously identified predicted residual effects include:

- 16 ▪ Loss or alteration of wildlife habitat attributed to the construction, operation and decommissioning of
 17 the MOF
- 18 ▪ Increased mortality risk attributed to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the MOF
 19 (including use of barges to bring construction modules to site).

20 There is little to no wildlife habitat within the proposed Project Footprint. The available potentially suitable
 21 wildlife habitat within the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA is limited and has been substantially degraded
 22 by past and existing disturbances. Potential direct adverse effects from proposed Project construction and
 23 operation include, loss or alteration of wildlife habitat, and wildlife health and mortality risk. Potential
 24 indirect effects from changes in Surface Water (subsection 7.4) to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat during
 25 proposed Project operation have been assessed. The potential for acidification and eutrophication of
 26 wildlife habitat during proposed Project operation due to changes in air quality from SO_x and NO_x
 27 emissions has also been assessed (subsection 7.2).

28 FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO₂ or SO₂ air quality criteria established by municipal,
 29 provincial and federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation.
 30 With the installation of air emissions control technologies as part of the proposed Project design, residual
 31 air quality effects during operation are anticipated to be negligible for NO₂ (maximum concentrations due
 32 to the proposed Project are expected to be less than 5 percent of the air quality standards/objectives) and
 33 low magnitude for SO₂ (maximum concentrations to be less than 10 percent of their respective ambient air
 34 quality standards/objectives). The specific technology will be determined during detailed design following
 35 certification of the proposed Project by the B.C. EAO. Detailed modelling will be conducted post-approval
 36 for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control
 37 mitigation options are selected. Changes to air quality associated with proposed Project operation are
 38 therefore expected to present a negligible incremental change to the experience of Indigenous Peoples
 39 engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices.

40 After the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, FortisBC predicts a negligible to
 41 low-magnitude localized residual effect to wildlife habitat and wildlife health and mortality risk due to the
 42 proposed Project that is not anticipated to result in measurable effects to wildlife populations, including
 43 species at risk. Wildlife that remain in the proposed Project Area have been assumed to be habituated to
 44 an urbanized, industrial environment with existing light, noise, and vibration. Riparian habitat may provide

1 cover and forage for small mammals associated with urban environments, such as rats, raccoons, rabbits,
2 mink, and bats.

3 FortisBC considered the following key factors in assessing the potential effect of the proposed Project on
4 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat:¹⁴

- 5 ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, have considered
6 concerns expressed by Indigenous nations regarding the potential for changes in water quality to
7 affect wildlife habitat or wildlife health and mortality risk.
- 8 ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, has considered Indigenous nation concerns with the
9 effects of proposed Project-related changes in Air Quality on Wildlife and Wildlife habitat. Based on
10 the results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat assessment has concluded
11 that there are no proposed Project-related Air Quality interactions with Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat.
12 The results of the Air Quality assessment demonstrate that nearby receiving aquatic and terrestrial
13 environments for surface water and soil within the Air Quality VC RAA are not susceptible to
14 acidification, nitrogen loading, or eutrophication from the proposed Project emissions. As such, there
15 are no anticipated interactions with wildlife health risk from emissions generated by the proposed
16 Project, and this effect pathway has not been carried through to the residual effect assessment in
17 subsection 7.2.
- 18 ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, identifies a combination of avoidance and reduction
19 measures that, along with monitoring, will be incorporated into the CEMP (also summarized in
20 Appendix A of the Application). With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, potential
21 changes to wildlife movement will be reduced to negligible levels. Proposed mitigation measures are
22 generally considered by FortisBC as having high effectiveness with BMPs and technologies that are
23 widely and successfully used in various industries in B.C. and worldwide.

24 As assessed in subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, some residual adverse effects are anticipated
25 after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, including loss or alteration of wildlife habitat
26 and increased wildlife health and mortality risk. Wildlife habitat within a zone of influence from the
27 proposed Project Footprint may be altered by noise, vibration, light, and activity associated with the
28 proposed Project construction, operation, and decommissioning activities. Sensory disturbance has the
29 potential to temporarily displace resident and migratory birds and other wildlife species from the
30 proposed Project Footprint. The magnitude of these residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat are
31 predicted to be negligible to low given the minor incremental contribution of the proposed Project. The
32 magnitude is negligible for most wildlife species; however, the resilience of species at risk is lower,
33 therefore, a precautionary rating of low is used to capture potential residual effects to species at risk. No
34 measurable effects to wildlife populations, including species at risk populations, are anticipated. Effects to
35 Aboriginal Rights of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to Fish, Harvest and Hunt for Food, Social, and Ceremonial
36 Purposes.

37 As stated above, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the
38 proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction
39 materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been
40 incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs. With removal of the
41 requirement of a MOF for barge deliveries, no changes in fish and fish habitat will occur from the proposed
42 Project. It is FortisBC's understanding that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fishing for FSC purposes does not
43 occur near the proposed Project. FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Skwxwú7mesh

¹⁴ Refer to subsection 11.1.13.7, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, for a summary of the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat existing conditions and the results of the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

1 Úxwumixw fish the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the
2 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (WesPac 2019; B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.).

3 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has also not indicated to FortisBC that its Aboriginal Right to hunt or gather
4 could be potentially affected by the proposed Project (Table 11.15-5), and FortisBC does not have
5 information to indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members hunt, trap, or gather plants within the
6 proposed Project Footprint, the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, or the Harvesting and
7 Subsistence Activities RAA (B.C. EAO 2022a; IAAC 2020).

8 Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with
9 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw FSC hunting or plant gathering. Furthermore, predicted residual effects to
10 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific
11 (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with
12 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Aboriginal Right to harvest in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA
13 (refer to subsection 11.1.13). No changes to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw harvesting methods and practices
14 (such as timing and seasonality), current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, or alteration
15 of harvesting-based livelihoods are anticipated due to the proposed Project.

16 ***Effects to Accessibility and Availability of Traditional Lands and Resources***

17 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,
18 the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and
19 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation
20 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

21 The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC within an
22 existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, in the Tilbury Industrial Park adjacent to the Fraser River in
23 Delta, B.C.

24 Based on information available to FortisBC at the time of writing, no interaction with the accessibility and
25 availability of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional lands and resources along the Fraser River in the
26 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA is anticipated with the proposed Project.

27 **Effects on Cultural Use Sites and Areas**

28 The following subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project
29 activities and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural use sites and areas, including reference to available
30 information specific to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs, including
31 Land and Resource Use (subsection 7.11), Archaeological and Heritage Resources (subsection 7.13), and
32 Culture (subsection 7.14)¹⁵.

33 For a summary of the existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions of linked VCs, please
34 refer to subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections are provided where applicable. Further
35 detail is available in these subsections, including references to applicable TDRs. Based on the rationale
36 provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural use sites and
37 areas is not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

¹⁵ As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and
2 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural use sites and areas related to:

- 3 ▪ Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological,
4 paleontological, or architectural significance
- 5 ▪ Access to, and disenfranchisement from, cultural sites
- 6 ▪ Cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes to, or loss of, access to cultural sites and areas

7 ***Effects on Cultural Heritage and Structures, Sites, or Things of Historical, Archaeological,*** 8 ***Paleontological, or Architectural Significance***

9 Cultural Use Sites and Areas may include physical landmarks and sacred places in the Cultural Use Sites
10 and Areas LAA and RAA (Figure 11.15-1). Potential effects of the proposed Project on Cultural Use Sites
11 and Areas may include potential direct effects of the proposed Project (such as, ground-altering activities
12 that may include excavating, backfilling, grading, and recontouring; vehicle use; and subsidence during
13 construction and decommissioning) to Storied Places, habitation sites, Place Names, and archaeological
14 sites, as well as cultural and archaeological resources (subsection 7.6).

15 As previously described, in response to engagement activities, the proposed Project will no longer utilize
16 the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the
17 MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination
18 of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

19 No archaeological or heritage resources were identified during Archaeological Impact assessments that
20 took place in 2013 and 2020 in the proposed Project Footprint (subsection 7.13). Skwxwú7mesh
21 Úxwumixw has not identified known cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical,
22 archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance within the proposed Project Footprint or
23 Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. Furthermore, there is no anticipated potential effect to Skwxwú7mesh
24 Úxwumixw's archaeological or heritage resources as the LAA and RAA for the Archaeological and Heritage
25 Resources VC does not overlap with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory. Through review of
26 Revisions A, B and D, FortisBC sought input from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding archaeological and
27 heritage resources in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

28 If archaeological, heritage, and paleontological resources are encountered in the proposed Project
29 Footprint, contingency measures described in subsection 7.13 will be implemented.

30 ***Loss of Access To and Disenfranchisement From Cultural Sites***

31 Changes to access to harvesting and subsistence activity cultural sites on the Fraser River in the Harvesting
32 and Subsistence Activities LAA are not anticipated due to the proposed Project. As previously stated,
33 changes in the quality, quantity, and availability of resources (that is, plants, and wildlife) due to the
34 proposed Project are not anticipated to result in loss of access to, or disenfranchisement from, cultural
35 sites in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA or Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. As previously
36 described, in response to engagement activities, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne
37 delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF.
38 Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of
39 potential residual effects of linked VCs.

40 As previously stated, the proposed Project has the potential to affect the quality of experience for people
41 engaged in activities on public lands and waters through sensory effects from changes in noise, odour,
42 dust, air quality and the visual landscape. As described in subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use, with

1 the exception of a contribution to a potential perceived effect on recreational quality, no adverse effects
2 on the daytime or nighttime visual landscape are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.
3 As described in subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use, after the implementation of mitigation measures,
4 changes to visual quality of the landscape could result in low-magnitude residual effects in the Land and
5 Resource LAA to Indigenous nation members' experience of cultural sites due to construction and
6 operation of the proposed Project. As described in subsection 7.6, Soils, the incremental contribution of
7 dust from the proposed Project is expected to not be discernable from that occurring during existing
8 conditions and is therefore not expected to affect the affect the quality of experience for people engaged
9 in harvesting activities.

10 Proposed Project activities are not anticipated to interact with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's experience and
11 preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights, including gathering, or hunting as FortisBC does
12 not have information to indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw gathers, or hunts in the proposed Project
13 Footprint. Furthermore, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not identified known cultural sites within the
14 proposed Project Footprint or the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. FortisBC does not have any
15 information stating that these cultural use sites and areas outside of the proposed Project Footprint in the
16 Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA are currently in use by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

17 Navigation in the Fraser River itself and access to cultural sites along the lower Fraser River are not
18 anticipated by FortisBC to be affected by the proposed Project (subsection 7.11).

19 ***Effects on Cultural and Spiritual Practices and Access to Cultural Sites and Areas***

20 As previously noted, access to Indigenous nation cultural sites in the LAA is not anticipated to be
21 materially affected by the proposed Project compared to existing conditions. However, the indicators for
22 Culture (subsection 7.14) for potential interactions include whether there are real or perceived adverse
23 effects that could influence Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation VCs that could influence
24 Indigenous Peoples' ability and desire to access cultural sites and areas. As previously described, in
25 response to engagement activities, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of
26 modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this
27 avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects
28 of linked VCs.

29 However, no interaction is anticipated between the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and the proposed Project
30 Footprint as FortisBC is not aware of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural sites and areas within the
31 proposed Project Footprint or Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. The proposed Project Footprint is
32 predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on
33 Tilbury Island. As previously stated, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Skwxwú7mesh
34 Úxwumixw use the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the
35 Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA to fish, gather plants, or hunt.

36 **Effects on Social and Economic Conditions**

37 The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction or an identified interaction/potential
38 effect between the proposed Project activities and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw social and economic
39 conditions, including reference to available information specific to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and to
40 predicted residual effects on linked VCs¹⁶. Refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary of the results of the
41 Culture (subsection 7.14), Employment and Economy (subsection 7.10), Infrastructure and Services
42 (subsection 7.12), and Land and Resources Use (subsection 7.11) assessments, including any applicable

¹⁶ As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 proposed mitigation measures. Based on the rationale provided, the potential effects of the proposed
2 Project on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw social and economic conditions are not carried forward into a
3 residual effects assessment.

4 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for the interaction between the proposed Project and
5 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw social and economic conditions related to the following:

- 6 ▪ Changes to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses,
7 procurement opportunities, and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Government revenue
- 8 ▪ Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed
9 Project
- 10 ▪ Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's ability to improve social and economic conditions
- 11 ▪ Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and
12 gathering and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices
- 13 ▪ Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's intercommunity relations and trade
- 14 ▪ Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's infrastructure and services

15 ***Changes to Employment Opportunities, Indigenous Businesses, Procurement Opportunities, and*** 16 ***Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Government Revenue***

17 FortisBC anticipates that the proposed Project will have a direct positive effect on employment through
18 job opportunities, particularly during the 3-to-6-year construction phase, which would have the greatest
19 demand for skilled and semiskilled workers. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members with a trades certificate
20 and experience in the construction sector would be most likely to benefit from direct employment with the
21 proposed Project. Approximately 15.2 percent of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members held an
22 apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma in 2021 and yet trades, transport, equipment operators,
23 and related occupations employed 23.0 percent of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members (Statistics
24 Canada 2023a, 2023b). The proposed Project may therefore have a positive effect on Skwxwú7mesh
25 Úxwumixw's employment and procurement opportunities, depending largely on whether Skwxwú7mesh
26 Úxwumixw members are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether
27 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw businesses can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the
28 proposed Project (subsection 7.10).

29 Local and regional Indigenous businesses in the Social and Economic Conditions LAA and RAA, including
30 businesses associated with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, could benefit from opportunities for contracting
31 and procurement associated with the construction phase of the proposed Project. However, Indigenous
32 businesses with similar workforce requirements (such as, construction trades) could experience direct
33 adverse effects by the proposed Project's demand for a large construction workforce. The proposed
34 Project's anticipated regional labour market effects may disproportionately affect smaller businesses in
35 the Social and Economic Conditions LAA and RAA that may already be struggling to find and retain
36 workers, that cannot compete financially with wages and benefits of large projects (Neustaeter 2021).
37 Smaller companies, including companies associated with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, could also experience
38 barriers to participation in the proposed Project associated with inadequate capacity to deliver services for
39 large projects (subsection 7.10).

40 An interaction between employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities,
41 and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw government revenue is anticipated from the proposed Project. This
42 potential positive effect was assessed in the Proposed Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures and Residual
43 Effects subsection. Through review of Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.15, FortisBC sought input from
44 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's employment opportunities, Indigenous

1 businesses, procurement opportunities, and government revenue in relation to the proposed Project.
 2 FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

3 ***Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Future Aspirations for Sites or Area Surrounding the Proposed***
 4 ***Project***

5 The proposed Project is not anticipated to affect identified plans or agreements about economic
 6 development on public lands in Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory and is not anticipated to
 7 have any other identified effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw economic development planning
 8 (Table 11.15-4).

9 FortisBC does not anticipate an interaction between the proposed Project and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
 10 future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project as FortisBC is not aware of
 11 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's use of sites or areas in the proposed Project Footprint or Social and Economic
 12 Conditions LAA.

13 ***Effects on Ability to Improve Social and Economic Conditions***

14 As previously noted, the proposed Project may have a positive effect on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's ability
 15 to improve social and economic conditions, depending largely on whether Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
 16 members are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether Skwxwú7mesh
 17 Úxwumixw businesses can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the proposed Project
 18 (subsection 7.10).

19 FortisBC identifies a positive effect from the proposed Project on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's ability to
 20 improve social and economic conditions. This potential positive effect is assessed in the Potential
 21 Proposed Project Effects to Indigenous Interests subsection.

22 ***Effects on Commercial and Noncommercial Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Gathering, and Cultural or***
 23 ***Ceremonial Activities and Practices***

24 As stated in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities subsection, predicted residual effects to Vegetation,
 25 and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed
 26 Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with
 27 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Aboriginal Right to gather in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.
 28 As previously identified, predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the
 29 implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the
 30 requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). Furthermore, FortisBC does not have
 31 information to indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fishes, gathers plants, or hunts within the proposed
 32 Project Footprint or Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.). As
 33 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw traditional territory does not overlap with the Fish and Fish Habitat, Vegetation,
 34 and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAAs, potential effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw rights to fish, gather,
 35 or hunt are not anticipated.

36 As stated under the Cultural Use Sites and Areas subsection, no interaction is anticipated between
 37 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and the proposed Project Footprint as FortisBC is not aware of any
 38 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural sites and areas within the proposed Project Footprint or Cultural Use
 39 Sites and Areas LAA. The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on FortisBC private property
 40 within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island; therefore, no interaction is anticipated between the
 41 proposed Project and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting,
 42 gathering, and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices near or within the proposed Project
 43 Footprint, Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, Cultural Sites and Areas LAA, or Social and Economic

1 Conditions LAA. Through review of Revisions A, B and D, FortisBC sought input from Skwxwú7mesh
2 Úxwumixw regarding Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's commercial and noncommercial activities and cultural
3 or ceremonial activities in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

4 ***Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Intercommunity Relations and Trade***

5 Through review of Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.15, FortisBC sought input from Skwxwú7mesh
6 Úxwumixw regarding Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's intercommunity relations and trade in relation to the
7 proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

8 ***Effects on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 's Infrastructure and Services***

9 Through review of Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.15, FortisBC sought input from Skwxwú7mesh
10 Úxwumixw regarding Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's infrastructure and services in relation to the proposed
11 Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

12 **Effects on Indigenous Health and Well-being**

13 The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities
14 and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous health and well-being including reference to available
15 information specific to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs¹⁷.

16 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and
17 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw health and well-being related to:

- 18 ▪ Effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods
- 19 ▪ Effects on the value and perceived quality of country foods
- 20 ▪ Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality
- 21 ▪ Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and cultural sites

22 ***Effects on the Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Harvested Country Foods***

23 Interactions between the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods (that is, plants, and
24 wildlife) and the proposed Project are not anticipated as predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife
25 Habitat, and Vegetation due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be specific to the proposed Project
26 Footprint and negligible to low in magnitude after the implementation of mitigation measures.

27 As previously identified predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the
28 implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the
29 requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works).

30 FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fishes, gathers plants, or
31 hunts near or within the proposed Project Footprint, Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, or Health
32 and Well-being LAA. The HHRA¹⁸ has examined the potential for the proposed Project to contaminate
33 country foods (such as, berries, fish, and game) via potential changes in Soil, Air Quality, Groundwater, and
34 Surface Water. The HHRA has concluded that contamination of country foods (including berries, fish, and
35 wildlife) located off the proposed Project Footprint as a result of proposed Project activities is highly

¹⁷ As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

¹⁸ The HHRA was completed prior to FortisBC's commitment to no use barges to deliver modules or materials to the proposed Project Site and contains analysis of construction of the MOF and barge deliveries. Therefore, conclusions of the HHRA should be considered a conservative prediction of potential effects to human health due to the proposed Project.

1 unlikely. A contaminated soil site (arsenic) on the proposed Project Footprint will be excavated and
2 disposed of at an appropriate facility. No other contaminated sites have been identified; therefore, any
3 onsite discharge of groundwater or dust is not anticipated to potentially affect offsite country foods. In
4 addition, acid deposition or nitrogen deposition from air emissions on country foods was considered and
5 no effects are predicted in the receiving environments from predicted acid deposition or nitrogen
6 deposition from air emissions. Adverse effects from acid deposition and nitrogen deposition on country
7 foods are therefore unlikely. FortisBC does not predict any potential effects of the proposed Project on the
8 quality of country foods due to contamination.

9 ***Effects on the Value and Perceived Quality of Country Foods***

10 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has not stated to FortisBC that its members experience real or perceived effects
11 on the value and quality of country foods. No interaction is anticipated between the proposed Project and
12 the value and perceived quality of country foods in the proposed Project Footprint or Human Health and
13 Well-being LAA. As stated previously, FortisBC predicts there would not be a measurable effect on the
14 value (quality, quantity, or availability) of plants, or wildlife outside of the proposed Project Footprint.
15 As stated in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities subsection, FortisBC expects no interaction between
16 the quality, quantity, or availability of fish, wildlife, or plants as FortisBC does not have information to
17 indicate that Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fishes, gathers, or hunts country foods in the proposed Project
18 Footprint or the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

19 Potential effects of acid deposition, nitrogen deposition, or atmospheric deposition of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} on
20 the quality (value) of terrestrial and aquatic country foods from air emissions were considered negligible in
21 the Human Health LAA. No pathways of contaminant exposure to country foods or the food chain due to
22 the proposed Project were identified for Soil, Groundwater, or Surface Water and no contamination of
23 country foods due to the proposed Project is expected.

24 As stated above, FortisBC predicts there would not be a measurable effect on the value (quality, quantity,
25 or availability) of plants, or wildlife due to the proposed Project. FortisBC will avoid adverse effects to
26 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fish harvesting. As previously identified predicted residual effects for fish and
27 fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of
28 waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). As stated above,
29 FortisBC predicts that there are no potential effects of the proposed Project on the quality of country
30 foods due to contamination.

31 Community perceptions with respect to the quality of country foods have the potential to interact with
32 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members' participation in harvesting and subsistence activities and cultural and
33 spiritual practices even in the absence of identified adverse effects to the Land and Resource Use and
34 Culture VCs (subsection 7.14). However, due to the lack of or negligible effect to the quantity, quality, and
35 abundance of fish and wildlife for harvesting and subsistence purposes, the industrialized nature of the
36 area, likely existing perceived effects regarding the quality of country foods, and the elimination of
37 waterborne deliveries, there is no anticipated interaction between the proposed Project and perceived
38 effects on the quality of country foods from existing conditions.

39 ***Effects on Air Quality, Noise, and Water Quality***

40 As described, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development phase
41 engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project will no
42 longer utilize any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the
43 proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the

1 assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure
2 has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

3 Proposed Project activities have the potential to contribute contaminants of concern to air and water, and
4 increased noise levels in proximity to the facility property line. As stated previously, FortisBC does not
5 anticipate that community members will be adversely affected by changes to water quality or increased
6 noise levels during all proposed Project phases. Surface and groundwater quality are not anticipated to be
7 affected by contaminants of concern from proposed Project activities. Noise levels are anticipated to
8 increase due to proposed Project activities during all Project phases, but increases in land-based noise are
9 anticipated to be similar to existing levels (approximately 1 dB increase at times) and not anticipated to be
10 above noise levels exceeding the %HA threshold or harmful to human health at noise receptors R1 to R4.
11 Receptor R5 (informal pathway north of the proposed Project) are predicted to be greater than 3 dB
12 higher than the existing ambient conditions during construction and operation. The CEMP will include
13 mitigation and contingency measures to manage acoustic disturbance at Receptor R5. After the
14 implementation of the proposed mitigation measures developed in the CEMP and EMS, the increase in
15 noise during construction and operation is not anticipated to be harmful to human health.

16 The HHRA conducted for the proposed Project considered pathways for exposure to air contaminants,
17 water contaminants, and noise due to the proposed Project and concluded that there is minimal risk of
18 exposure to contaminants of concern in the air or water beyond the Tilbury Island site since contaminants
19 of concern are not present onsite.

20 FortisBC does not anticipate that the proposed Project will cause exceedances of CAC air quality standards.
21 The incremental contribution of the proposed Project is predicted to have a negligible (NO₂, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀,
22 and VOCs) to low-magnitude (SO₂) residual effect on air quality compared to existing conditions. FortisBC
23 anticipates a decrease in CAC levels, particularly existing ambient NO₂ levels that already exceed both the
24 1-hour and annual CAAQS 2025, by the time the proposed Project is operational. This decrease is due to
25 government programs such as AirCare, CleanBC, and the implementation of low-sulphur fuel
26 requirements for marine transportation. Furthermore, FortisBC is committed to installing air emissions
27 control technologies (the specific technology will be determined during detailed design following
28 certification); as such, the modelled air quality effects presented in Air Quality TDR (Appendix B of the
29 Application) materially overstates the actual anticipated effects. Detailed modelling will be conducted
30 after approval for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission
31 control mitigation options are selected. While NO₂ and PM_{2.5} are nonthreshold contaminants, residual
32 effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members health are not anticipated due to the short-term potential
33 exposures adjacent to the facility property line for Indigenous use.

34 ***Effects on Health and Well-being from the Effects to Traditional Ways of Life and to Cultural Sites***

35 FortisBC does not anticipate effects on health and well-being related to effects to traditional ways of life
36 and to cultural sites. As stated in previous sections, FortisBC anticipates no interaction between the
37 proposed Project and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and Cultural Use Areas and Sites, including
38 traditional ways of life. As previously described, as a result of concerns received from during the
39 Application Development phase engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the
40 AIR, the proposed Project will no longer utilize any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk
41 construction materials to the proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne
42 deliveries are included in the assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this
43 avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects
44 of linked VCs.

1 The health and well-being of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members may also be directly and indirectly
2 positively affected by the proposed Project's positive effects on socio-economic determinants of health,
3 including employment, education, income, socio-economic status, and other indicators (subsection 7.10).
4 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members and families benefiting from employment associated with the
5 proposed Project may experience higher incomes, contributing to an increased quality of life. Potential
6 direct adverse effects associated with socio-economic determinants of health, as noted for the discussion
7 on Social and Economic Conditions, may include effects to health due to shift work, which could increase
8 family stress and use of unhealthy practices and substance use (subsection 7.15.4); however as stated
9 previously, this potential effect is considered negligible compared to existing conditions of employment
10 and shift work.

11 **Effects on Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes**

12 In accordance with B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 25 (B.C. EAO 2022b), this subsection addresses
13 effects within Federal Jurisdiction under Section 2 of the Impact Assessment Act. In particular, it combines
14 information from the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities VC and Cultural Use Sites and Areas VC to
15 demonstrate how FortisBC considered the effects of the proposed Project on current use of land and
16 resources for traditional purposes by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in the Application.

17 As outlined in subsection 11.15.5.2, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw does not currently use the Fraser River
18 within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA as an important fishing ground and travelway to
19 access traditional use sites elsewhere on the Fraser River. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw does not currently
20 hunt or harvest plants within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA due to existing levels of
21 development reducing the availability of plants and wildlife for harvest and restricting opportunities to
22 harvest.

23 As discussed in detail in subsection 11.15.5.3, the proposed Project activities during construction,
24 operation, and decommissioning will have no interaction with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw fishing.
25 Subsection 11.15.5.3 explains that the potential direct adverse effects to Fish and Fish Habitat are avoided
26 after the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and
27 the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works).

28 As discussed, the proposed Project is located within a current brownfield and industrialized area and
29 circumstances related to accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources are anticipated to
30 be comparable to existing conditions. There is little to no wildlife habitat within the proposed Project
31 Footprint. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, potential changes to wildlife
32 movement is reduced to negligible levels; therefore, proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed
33 Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw hunting activities.

34 Over 98 percent of the proposed Project Footprint is industrial land use and is not vegetated.
35 The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for harvesting and will remain restricted for the
36 life of the proposed Project. Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are not
37 anticipated to interact with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw FSC plant gathering. As stated previously,
38 vegetation within the existing facility site will be removed by construction activities associated with the
39 existing Tilbury facility and the Tilbury Phase 1B expansion (T1B) project. Maintenance of existing
40 landscaping and vegetation along existing fence lines are part of the existing facility and not part of the
41 scope of the proposed Project.

42 As discussed in detail in subsection 11.15.5.3, proposed Project activities during construction, operation,
43 and decommissioning will have no interaction with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw cultural use sites. While
44 some change may be detectable to some Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw members due to changes in visual

1 landscape or the experience of fishing, these changes would not noticeably adversely affect
 2 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw access to cultural sites when compared to existing conditions. The proposed
 3 Project is not anticipated to interact with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Aboriginal Right to gather in the
 4 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA or use cultural use sites in the Cultural Use Sites and Areas VC.
 5 No interaction with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw harvesting methods and practices, current use of lands and
 6 resources for traditional purposes, or alteration of harvesting based livelihoods are expected.

7 **11.15.5.4 Effects Management**

8 Mitigation measures are identified in an attempt to avoid, reduce, offset, or otherwise address potential
 9 adverse effects, as well as measures to enhance potential benefits of the proposed Project on the interests
 10 of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. Proposed measures from linked VCs are detailed in Appendix A of the
 11 Application. FortisBC provided opportunity for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to provide feedback on Revisions
 12 A, B and D of subsection 11.15. FortisBC did not receive information on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw -
 13 specific mitigation measures.

14 **Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw-specific Mitigation Measures**

15 Table 11.15-15 provides a list of mitigation measures proposed by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and
 16 FortisBC's response.

Table 11.15-15. Mitigation Proposed by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw and FortisBC Response

Indigenous Interest	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation	Response
No mitigations measures have been proposed by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.	n/a	n/a	n/a

17 **Proposed Project Residual Effects**

18 The potential effects related to proposed Project construction, operation, and decommissioning activities,
 19 along with technically and economically feasible mitigation measures (measures identified in an attempt
 20 to avoid, reduce, offset, or otherwise address potential adverse effects of the Project), and potential
 21 residual effects (those effects that are anticipated to remain once mitigation measures have been
 22 implemented) are.

- 23 ▪ Social and Economic Conditions – Increased employment and economic opportunity

24 Refer to Table 11.15-16 for a summary of residual effects.

25 Positive residual effects are predicted for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw through increased employment,
 26 enhanced opportunity, and a potential improvement of social conditions. Income, employment, education,
 27 and skills for Indigenous Peoples; access to economic opportunities/economic equity; tax revenues; GDP
 28 contributions; business revenue; and cost of living are anticipated as positive effects (subsection 7.10,
 29 Employment and Economy) as a result of proposed enhancement measures outlined in Appendix A.

30 Negligible or lack of interactions between the proposed Project and Indigenous interests (those effects
 31 determined to be effectively managed with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for
 32 linked VCs), including potential positive residual effects are not carried through for further assessment.
 33 As no negative interactions were identified between the proposed Project and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw
 34 Indigenous interests, a residual effects assessment was not conducted.

Table 11.15-16. Indigenous Interests – Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures, and Potential Residual Effects

Indigenous Interest	Proposed Project Phase	Potential Effect	Spatial Boundary	Proposed Mitigation or Enhancement Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to Indigenous Interests	Mitigation Tier, Timeline, and Effectiveness	Potential Residual Effect
Social and Economic Conditions	All proposed Project phases, with emphasis on the construction phase	Potential positive effects on Social and Economic Conditions for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased employment opportunities, Indigenous business opportunities, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Government Revenue ▪ Increased ability of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to improve social and economic conditions 	Social and Economic Conditions LAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement measures identified in subsections 7.14, Culture; 7.10, Employment and Economy; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; and 7.12, Infrastructure and Services. ▪ FortisBC did not receive information on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw -specific mitigation measures 	Appendix A of the Application presents available information on tier, timeline, and effectiveness of enhancement measures identified in VCs linked to Indigenous interests.	Potential positive residual effect - Increased employment and economic opportunity

1 **Monitoring Proposed Project Effects on Indigenous Interests**

2 Monitoring will be developed by FortisBC in the CEMP prior to construction, through engagement with
3 Indigenous nations. Monitoring will occur during construction to determine that the mitigation measures
4 are effective at reducing potential effects. If a mitigation measure is found to be ineffective at reducing
5 potential effects, corrective measures will be taken through adaptive management, as specified in
6 management plans, as applicable, through engagement with applicable regulators and Indigenous
7 nations.

8 **11.15.5.5 Cumulative Effects**

9 As no negative residual effects to Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw have been predicted by FortisBC due to the
10 proposed Project, a cumulative effects assessment is not required and has not been completed.
11 Through review of Revisions A, B and D, FortisBC sought input from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw regarding
12 Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw's Indigenous interests in relation to the proposed Project cumulative effects.
13 FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

14 **11.15.5.6 Views of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw**

15 FortisBC provided opportunity for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw to provide feedback on Revisions A, B and D
16 of subsection 11.15. FortisBC did not receive information on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw 's views on
17 subsection 11.15.

18 **11.15.6 Summary**

19 Given the scope of the proposed Project, FortisBC does not anticipate any adverse interaction between
20 the proposed Project and Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Indigenous interests. Positive residual effects are
21 predicted for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw through increased employment, enhanced opportunity, and a
22 potential improvement of social conditions. Income, employment, education, and skills for Indigenous
23 Peoples; access to economic opportunities/economic equity; tax revenues; GDP contributions; business
24 revenue; and cost of living are anticipated as positive effects (subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy)
25 as a result of proposed enhancement measures outlined in Appendix A of the Application. FortisBC did not
26 identify adverse residual effects from the proposed Project on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw interests. As
27 previously described, FortisBC has identified enhancement measures to address the potential positive
28 effects of the proposed Project.

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