11.17 Stó:lō Nations

As per subsection 11.17 of the AIR, Stó:lō Nations of the Application are composed of Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, and Popkum First Nation (Pópkw'em). Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, and Pópkw'em share cultural, linguistic, and genetic ties to each other as well as other members of the Stó:lō Nation, including Shxw'ōwhámél First Nation, and Seabird Island Band, and close historical affiliations with Sumas First Nation, Scowlitz First Nation, and the Nooksack tribes (Leq'á:mel First Nation n.d.b). For the purpose of subsection 11.17, Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em will be referred to as "Stó:lō Nations;" however, FortisBC recognizes that each of these Indigenous nations are independent. Pópkw'em notes that Stó:lō Nations do not speak for or otherwise represent Pópkw'em in relation to any engagement processes, and that Pópkw'em is an independent Indigenous governing body.

11.17.1 Methods

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

11.17.1.1 Proposed Project Updates Resulting from Engagement

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

FortisBC will no longer use or have proposed Project modular components delivered by six to eight cargo vessels. No construction materials, equipment, or other deliveries will be transported to the proposed Project Site by barge or water. All deliveries will be by road freight on existing roads and highways. With no waterborne deliveries, the MOF is no longer required, and will not be constructed, upgraded, or used by the proposed Project. Further details regarding the background and rationale for the mitigation are provided in the following text.

In January 2022, FortisBC submitted a DPD for the proposed Project to the B.C. EAO. The DPD described the need for six to eight cargo vessels and the use of barges to deliver proposed Project modular components and other construction materials to the proposed Project Site for construction. The DPD conservatively included the construction of a MOF for delivery of these construction materials and prefabricated modules. The DPD also outlined that existing roadways would be used to deliver construction materials to the proposed Project Site.

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

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

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

vessel and barge traffic on Indigenous rights, such as fishing, as well as negative cumulative effects on the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the endangered SRKW population.

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

Potential residual effects to linked VCs with this avoidance mitigation measure are described in this subsection. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has subsequently been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests.

11.17.1.2 Methodology Overview

The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on the Indigenous interests of Stó:lō Nations follows the methodology outlined in subsection 11.1. FortisBC sought input from Indigenous nations with potential interests in the proposed Project on how these interests might be potentially affected by the proposed Project. FortisBC considered issues raised during the Application by Stó:lō Nations in relation to their Indigenous interests when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their interests.

This subsection identifies sources of all information used in preparing the assessment of potential effects on Stó:lō Nations, and notes where information represents the views of Stó:lō Nations when clearly set out, FortisBC, or other sources. Information considered in this subsection with respect to Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests is described in subsection 11.1.5, Information Sources.

FortisBC sought input from Stó:lō Nations on information to understand Stó:lō Nation's use of the proposed Project Footprint, LAAs, and RAAs. Data limitations are captured in subsection 11.17.5.1, Assessment Boundaries (Technical Boundaries subsection). To gather more information regarding Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests, FortisBC has engaged and will continue to engage Stó:lō Nations during the Application Review phase when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their Indigenous interests. A summary of engagement is described in subsection 11.1.4, Summary of Engagement.

As indicated in subsection 11.1.7.4, certain information must be disaggregated to address subsection 25(2)(d) of the 2018 B.C. *Environmental Assessment Act*, when feasible, to identify and highlight existing conditions pertaining to the exercise of Indigenous interests, which may differ for Indigenous nations in comparison to the wider population. In addition, as described in subsection 11.1.3, the B.C. EAO AIR provide guidelines on the assessment of potential disproportionate effects on distinct human populations who may be more vulnerable to potential proposed Project effects. Where available, information has been disaggregated for each Indigenous nation's contextual information and existing conditions to reflect a GBA+[1] approach.

Table 11.17-1 outlines the context, existing condition, or Indigenous interest(s) for which data and information have been disaggregated, the type of GBA+ data and information disaggregated, and the location of that data and information.

[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).

Table 11.17-1. Stó:lō Nations Gender Based Analysis Plus Disaggregation

Context, Existing Condition, or Indigenous Interest	Type of GBA+ Disaggregated Data and Information	Subsection Location
Population Demographics	Age Binary gender (male/female)	Subsection 11.17.2.6
Community Health and Wellness	Age-health services Binary gender-health services	Subsection 11.17.2.7
Housing Characteristics	Binary gender	Subsection 11.17.2.9
Education	Binary gender	Subsection 11.17.2.10
Labour Force Indicators	Binary gender	Subsection 11.17.2.12
Employment by Industry	Binary gender	Subsection 11.17.2.12
Employment by Occupation	Binary gender	Subsection 11.17.2.12
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, Employment, and Income	Subsections 11.17.2.6, 11.17.2.9, and 11.17.2.12
Indigenous Health and Well-being	GBA+ disaggregated information identified in Community Health and Wellness	Subsection 11.17.2.7
Cultural Continuation	N/A	N/A
Indigenous Governance Systems	N/A	N/A

Note:

N/A indicates that no disaggregated data are available.

11.17.2 Context

This subsection describes background information on Stó:lō Nations, including existing cultural, health, social, and economic contextual frameworks. The context also includes an overview of FortisBC's understanding of Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests in the area that could be potentially affected by the proposed Project, including the environmental and socio-economic conditions that support Stó:lō Nations' meaningful exercise of their Aboriginal Rights[2].

11.17.2.1 Coast Salish Kinship

The Coast Salish Peoples comprise 57 Indigenous nations. Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em are distinct Coast Salish Nation. Coast Salish territory includes the area along the south and southeastern coast of Vancouver Island from Sheringham Point to Qualicum, B.C., the Gulf and San Juan

[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.

Islands, the mainland from Deception Pass to Burrard Inlet, and the lower Fraser Valley as far east as Yale, B.C., including the State of Washington northern state of Oregon (Morin et al. 2018). Coast Salish Peoples share a common base language (with various dialects), customs, and interests with other Indigenous nations and tribes around the Salish Sea[3] (Morin et al. 2018). Halq'emeylem is a Salishan language spoken along the Fraser River and its tributaries from Yale to Vancouver, B.C., across to Vancouver Island from Malahat to Nanoose Bay and along the Cowichan River, and down into the State of Washington. There are approximately 17 dialects of Halq'emeylem that fall within 3 major groups: Upriver dialects; Downriver dialects; and Island dialects (FirstVoices n.d.).

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

Historically, the Coast Salish maintained social organization (family, household, local group, and winter village) and economic and social cooperation (Tsawwassen First Nation 2021). The basic residential units of Coast Salish society were the family, household, local group, winter village, and tribe. One or more households comprised a local group, which often consisted of an elite household, together with some dependent ones. In some villages, low-status people would live separately or in places where they would be first exposed to potential attacks. At the core of the local group was a descent group referred to by a term that roughly translates as "one family" or "one blood." This core group was believed to have descended from a common ancestor and shared inherited rights to resources, names, and ceremonial activities. Family heads managed the group's property, including both tangible and intangible assets, such as rights to resources and names passed down through the generations. Most people lived in the village where they were born or married into, and travel was restricted to the geographical area where kinship ties existed (Kennedy 2007).

Intervillage marriages were common, even between families that spoke different languages. This created a larger network within the territory and helped to ensure survival through access to resources and labour, if needed. Because of intervillage marriage, a person could be a member of more than one group, or could activate membership based on kinship connections. However, full membership in a village required kinship, part-time residency, the contribution of labour, and a name given at a publicly witnessed ceremony (Kennedy 2007). Suttles (1987; referenced in Kennedy 2007) therefore claimed that ideology linked people to place, while the social system permitted the movement of people, information, and goods across a vast landscape.

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

11.17.2.2 Ethnographic Information

As a Stó:lō People, Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em have lived on the territory of S'ólh Téméxw since time immemorial (Leq'á:mel First Nation n.d.b). Stó:lō Nations is also a part of the Coast Salish Peoples with strong kinship, cultural, and ethnic ties with other Indigenous nations on the

[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.

Pacific coast of B.C., in the Lower Mainland, on Vancouver Island, and in the State of Washington and northern state of Oregon (Kennedy and Bouchard 2019).

Pópkwʼem is a member of the tribe ethnographically identified as the Tíyt, which are part of a larger Stó:lō cultural and linguistic collectivity referred to as Upper Stó:lō Peoples, of which there are 24 member First Nations. As the southernmost Tíyt band, and with its position along the Fraser River and connection to Lhílheqey, Pópkwʼem stands as the bridge between the Upper Stó:lō and other Peoples of the River (Pópkw'em 2023).

According to the Sxwōxwiyám (ancient accounts of how the world evolved) of Leq'á:mel, their ancestors lived without fire. When Sun saw this, he descended from the sky in the form of a man, gave fire to EE-AY-lep-kelem, and taught him and his People how to use it. In time, EE-AY-lep-kelem had to fight to preserve his position within the community. In an attempt to transform his enemy, he picked up some white wood ashes and sprinkled them over himself, boasting to have become all powerful and wise through Sun's help. His enemy, Qals, is said to have transformed him into a sturgeon, saying "in future do the same in the water" (Leq'á:mel First Nation n.d.b). As a result of this ancestral history, Leq'á:mel First Nation is also known as Skowó:wech or the sturgeon people, and believe themselves to be resilient like the sturgeon. The land and waterways where these accounts took place connect community members to the ancestors through special places (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015a).

11.17.2.3 Traditional Territory

Stó:lō Nations' cultural use area is within Stó:lō traditional territory, S'ólh Téméxw (Figure 11.17-1a to Figure 11.17-1c). Within S'ólh Téméxw, there are the lands, waters, and air, and all that provide physical, mental, cultural, and spiritual nourishment to Stó:lō Nations. Stó:lō Nations are interconnected through these lands, the air, and the water with ancestors and familial relations throughout the territory (Stó:lō Xwexwilmexw Treaty Association n.d.).

As a member of the Tíyt Tribe, Pópkw'em has rights in the Tíyt Tribe traditional territory, a 3,077 km^2 area extending from just above Yale, B.C., in the north, west to Agassiz, B.C., and southeast into the Sunshine Valley. As a member of the Stó:lō Nation, Pópkw'em also has rights throughout S'ólh Témémx, the 13,333 km^2 shared asserted territory of the Stó:lō People extending from Yale in the northeast, Mount Garibaldi in the northwest, Tsawwassen in the southwest, and the Sunshine Valley in the southeast.

11.17.2.4 Language

The traditional language of Stó:lō Nations is Halq'eméylem, spoken by Upriver Stó:lō communities (Leq'á:mel First Nation n.d.b). Halq'eméylem is part of the Coast Salish language group (First Peoples' Cultural Council n.d.). In 2016, 15 people or 2.2 percent of the population in the community spoke Halq'eméylem (CIRNAC n.d.a).

11.17.2.5 Reserves and Registered Population

Stó:lō Nations members have 17 reserves withing their traditional territory totalling 1,061.4 ha (Table 11.17-2; Figures 11.17-1a to 11.17-1c).

Table 11.17-2. Stó:lō Nations Reserves

Number	Name	Location	Area (ha)
Leq'á:mel First Nation			
579/08066	Aylechootlook 5	New Westminster District in Sect. 13, TWP 20, ECM at the junction of Sumas River and Vedder Canal, north of lot 366 C.G.	8.10
579/08067	Holachten 8 (residential)	New Westminster District in Sect. 9, 15, and 16, TWP 24, ECM on the right bank of Nicomen Slough of the Fraser River.	110.50
579/08063	Lackaway 2	New Westminster District in Sect. 20, TWP 23, ECM on the left bank of the Fraser River at the mouth of Wilson Slough.	15.80
579/08070	Lakahahmen 11 (residential)	New Westminster District in Sect. 5 and 6, TWP 24, ECM on the right bank of Nicomen Slough at the Fraser River, at the mouth of Deroche Creek.	38.10
579/08064	Lakway Cemetery 3	New Westminster District in Sect. 21 and 28, TWP 23, ECM on the left bank of the Fraser River, 8 km of the mouth of Wilson Slough.	4.00
579/08065	Papekwatchin 4	New Westminster District in Sect. 23 to 26, TWP 20, ECM on the south shore of Nicomen Island and the Fraser River.	95.10
579/08057	Pekw'xé:yles[a] (Peckquaylis)	North bank of the Fraser River between Lower Hatzic Slough and D'Herbomez Creek in Mission, B.C. (municipality), New Westminster Land District.	10.30
579/08069	Skweahm 10	New Westminster District on the left bank of Nicoman Slough, 1.6 km south of Deroche Canadian Pacific station.	69.40
579/08071	Sumas Cemetery 12	New Westminster District on the left bank of the Fraser River, near the mouth of Sumas River.	2.50
579/08062	Yaalstrick 1	New Westminster District, an island in the Fraser River, 3.2 km southeast of Deroche Canadian Pacific station.	114.90
579/08068	Zaitscullachan 9	New Westminster District in Sec. 5 on the right bank of Zaits-cullachan Slough in the Fraser River.	22.50
Matsqui First Nation			
565/08038	Matsqui 4 (residential)	New Westminster District in Sect. 6, TWP 13, on the left bank of the Fraser River, 4.8 km southwest of Mission, B.C.	24.30
565/08036	Matsqui Main 2 (residential)	New Westminster District in Sect. 7, TWP 17, adjoining the international boundary	129.70
565/09657	Pekw'xé:ylesa (Peckquaylis)	North bank of the Fraser River between Lower Hatzic Slough and D'Herbomez Creek in Mission, B.C. (municipality), New Westminster Land District	10.30

Table 11.17-2. Stó:lō Nations Reserves

Number	Name	Location	Area (ha)
565/08035	Sahhacum 1	New Westminster District in Sect. 34, TWP 16, 0.8 km south of the Clayburn Canadian Pacific Railway station	20.20
565/08037	Three Islands 3	New Westminster District, Three Islands in the Fraser River, 3.2 km southwest of Mission, B.C.	246.30
Pópkw'em			
08083	Popkum 1	Yale District, in TWP.3, R.28, W.6M, on the left bank of the Fraser River, 3.2 km northeast of Bridal Falls	141.10
08366	Popkum 2	Located in the Village of Bridal Falls, adjacent to Bridal Veil Falls Provincial Park	8.60
09657	Pekw'xé:yles[a] (Peckquaylis)	North bank of the Fraser River between Lower Hatzic Slough and D'Herbomez Creek in Mission, B.C. (municipality), New Westminster Land District	10.30

Source: CIRNAC, n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c.

[a] Shared

The registered population of each of the Stó:lō Nations member communities according to December 2022 Census Data is shown in Table 11.17-3. Table 11.17-3 also includes the percentage of the registered population who lived on their own or another reserve and the percentage of the registered population who lived off reserve, according to the 2021 Census.

In the 1980s, Matsqui First Nation leased land (Matsqui 4) to establish a mobile home park for veterans and seniors as a potential business opportunity (Pioneer Park 2023). FortisBC assumes that the mobile home park has a mostly non-Indigenous population. Where applicable, 2021 Census data refers to statistics for Matsqui Main 2.

Table 11.17-3. Registered Population, On and Off Reserve

Indigenous Nation	Registered Population	Percent on Own or Another Reserve	Percent Off Reserve
Leq'á:mel First Nation	490	29.2	70.8
Matsqui First Nation	289	39.0	61
Pópkw'em	14	1	92.8

Source: CIRNAC, n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c.

11.17.2.6 Population Demographics

The demographic information in Table 11.17-3 represents the enumerated total for Stó:lō Nations reserves and does not reflect the registered population or the population of the total membership of Stó:lō Nations, many of whom live off reserve or in other reserves. In addition, surveyed individuals may live on reserve but not be members of Stó:lō Nations.

Table 11.17-4 shows the age characteristics of the on-reserve population of Stó:lō Nations. On most reserves the percentage of men versus women was nearly equal. The percentage of the population under the age of 15 was greater than the percentage of the population 65 and over on most reserves (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b, 2023c, 2023d, 2023e), reflecting the larger trend of Indigenous populations in Canada, where youth make up a much larger proportion of the Indigenous population as compared to the non-Indigenous population (Indigenous Services Canada 2021). The 2021 demographic (age characteristics) for Pópkw'em was not available at the time of writing.

Table 11.17-4. Stó:lō Nations Age Characteristics in 2021

Indigenous Nation	Reserve(s)	Age Characteristics	Male+	Female+	Total[a]
Leq'á:mel First Nation	Holachten 8	Total all persons	155	175	330
		Age 0-14	25	30	60
		Age 15-64	95	100	195
		Age 65 and over	35	40	75
		Median age	43.2	46.8	45.2
	Lakahahmen 11	Total all persons	85	85	170
		Age 0-14	15	10	25
		Age 15-64	55	65	120
		Age 65 and over	20	15	25
		Median age	47.2	47.6	47.2
	Skweahm 10	Total all persons	110	120	230
		Age 0-14	5	10	15
		Age 15-64	65	50	110
		Age 65 and over	45	65	110
		Median age	61.6	65.5	63.2
Matsqui First Nation	Matsqui Main 2	Total all persons	70	45	120
		Age 0-14	15	10	25
		Age 15-64	40	40	80
		Age 65 and over	15	0	15
		Median age	32.4	38.8	32.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023a.

[a] Total represents the total number of respondents to the 2021 Census survey and does not necessarily reflect the actual total of Stó:lō Nations population

Note: Male+ and 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, 2023c, 2023d, 2023e). Numbers by gender may be rounded by Statistics Canada for confidentiality and data quality reasons, and therefore may not match totals (refer to data limitations in subsections 11.1 and 11.1.17.1).

11.17.2.7 Community Health and Wellness

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

Indigenous perspectives on determinants of health are holistic in nature and include, among others, the social determinants of health, such as education, employment, and income, food security, access to health and social services, Colonial practices and policies, racism and social exclusion, barriers to self-determination, and sense of belonging (Shandro and Jokinen 2018). Accordingly, this subsection provides information on some of these social determinants of health as outlined in this approach. Health disparities between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population in Canada are readily apparent. Indigenous Peoples in Canada have shorter life expectancies, higher rates of chronic disease and communicative illness, higher rates of addiction, and higher infant mortality rates than non-Indigenous Canadians (Hajizadeh et al. 2018; Office of the Auditor General of Canada 2018). Education, employment, and income has been identified as a social determinant of health. In general, Indigenous Peoples, particularly on reserve, have consistently lower employment rates in comparison to the non-Indigenous Canadian population, with some of the highest unemployment rates observed in B.C. (relative to other provinces), with the exception of the Atlantic provinces (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).

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

However, the well-being of Indigenous nation communities has steadily increased as measured by four indicators of education, labour force activity, income, and housing using the CWB Index.[4] The scores range from 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating a higher level of well-being. The gap between average CWB Index scores of Indigenous nations and non-Indigenous Canadians over that 35-year period has remained (Indigenous Services Canada 2020b).

The overall CWB Index score for Leq'á:mel First Nation (including Skweahm 10, Holachten 8, and Lakahahmen 11) in 2016 ranged between 68 and 74 for the 3 reserves, which was higher than a score of 63 for First Nations in B.C. (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b), and was lower than a score of 75.5 for non-Indigenous B.C. communities (Indigenous Services Canada 2019a).

[4] The CWB is a measure for community socio-economic well-being using Census data available from 1981 to 2016 (Indigenous Services Canada 2020a). It is a 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 2020b), as well as dependent on community understandings of what well-being constitutes.

The overall CWB Index score for Matsqui First Nation (Matsqui Main 2) in 2016 was 59 compared to a score of 63 for B.C. First Nations (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b), and a score of 75.5 for non-Indigenous B.C. communities (Indigenous Services Canada 2019a). The CWB Index scores for housing, education, labour, and income is not available for Matsqui Main 2.

The overall CWB Index score for Pópkw'em was unavailable at the time of writing (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b).

Subsection 11.17.2.9 provides the CWB Index scores for Leq'á:mel First Nation for housing, subsection 11.17.2.9 provides the CWB Index scores for education, and subsection 11.17.2.12 provides the CWB Index scores for labour and income. CWB Index scores for housing, education, and employment for Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em was not available.

Access to health services is only one aspect of health, but still an important component of community health and well-being. The Stó:lō Service Agency provides community health nurses and workers to support programs such as health education workshops, immunizations, natal care, and injury prevention (Stó:lō Nation n.d.). Leq'á:mel First Nation's Strategic Plan (2018) states that support of community member's health and well-being is a key goal, and recognizes that the four aspects of health (mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual) need to be addressed through services that support traditional and modern modes of care.

In terms of health services, Stó:lō Nations are located within the service area of the FHA. The FHA delivers mental health services, reproductive health services, adult community support, childcare support, assisted living facilities, and other services, and has 13 hospitals that provide urgent and nonurgent medical care (FHA n.d.a). Other public health services in the Fraser Health Region include home and community care, primary care, and research facilities (Vancouver Coastal Health n.d.; FHA n.d.b). B.C. women's health services are provided via the B.C. Women's Hospital and Health Centre, and the Vancouver Women's Collective (Vancouver Coastal Health n.d.; FHA n.d.b). In addition, Indigenous Child and Mental Health Services provide free mental health and wellness services for Indigenous children, youth, and their families (Government of B.C. n.d.d).

In 2005, B.C. First Nations, the Government of B.C., and Canada established a tripartite agreement through the Transformative Change Accord. In 2011 a Framework Agreement was established that created a new governance structure for First Nations in B.C., allowing them to fully participate in the design and delivery of health services. This new governance structure consists of four key components: the First Nations Health Authority, the Tripartite Committee on First Nations Health, the First Nations Health Council, and the First Nations Health Directors Association (First Nations Health Authority 2023b). In 2013, the First Nations Health Authority took over responsibility for the programs and services previously provided by Health Canada. The First Nations Health Authority plans, designs, manages, delivers, and funds First Nations Health Programs in B.C. The First Nations Health Authority collaborates with the B.C. MOH and B.C. HAs to coordinate and integrate their respective health programs for First Nations in B.C. The First Nations Health Authority also advocates for First Nations knowledge, beliefs, values, practices, medicines, and models of health and healing to be incorporated into First Nations Health Programs, with an understanding that these may be reflected differently throughout B.C. (First Nations Health Authority 2023a). The First Nations Health Council involves B.C. First Nations through regional caucuses within each of the five health regions in B.C. The Vancouver Island Region consists of 50 First Nation communities within 3 traditional territories, including the Coast Salish. Each region has a partnership accord with their local HA and the First Nations Health Authority as well as a Regional Health and Wellness Plan (First Nations Health Council 2023).

11.17.2.8 Emergency Services

BCAS delivers ambulance transportation services and pre-hospital emergency care in B.C. (BCEHS 2024.). Police services in B.C. may be provided by the RCMP, by Provincial (also the RCMP) or Municipal forces, or by a First Nation-administered police force. Municipalities with populations of 5,000 people and over are required by the *Police Act* to provide their own police force (Government of B.C. n.d.f). The Provincial Police Service Agreement between the Government of B.C. and Canada establishes the RCMP as B.C.'s Provincial police force, called E Division (Government of B.C. n.d.g). The Municipal Police Service Agreement between the Government of B.C. and Canada allows the Government of B.C. to subcontract the RCMP Provincial force to municipalities. The RCMP operates detachments that serve 63 municipalities in B.C., including a detachment in Chilliwack, B.C. (RCMP n.d.a). The Government of B.C. provides policing services in Indigenous communities with populations of up to 5,000 people, whereas municipalities with populations of more than 5,000 people provide policing to Indigenous nations within their boundaries (Government of B.C. n.d.b). The RCMP's First Nations Policing Program provides a dedicated program to support culturally responsive policing in Indigenous communities (RCMP n.d.b).

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

Additional emergency services are provided by both the Government of B.C. and Canada. Provincial emergency services include EmergencyInfoBC, which provides information during active emergencies; and Prepared BC guides, which are guides that are available online to help individuals prepare for emergencies; and DriveBC, BC Wildfire Service, and the River Forecast Centre, which all provide warning notifications for the province (Government of B.C. n.d.a). Federal emergency services include resources on the Get Prepared website, such as the Emergency Preparedness Guide for Canadians, and Earthquakes Canada.

FNESS works closely with First Nations communities, Emergency Management BC, Indigenous Services Canada, and other stakeholders to develop and support the successful implementation of Emergency Management for First Nations communities in the Province of B.C. FNESS's Fire Services department provides fire prevention programs, fire safety education and firefighter training to First Nation communities in B.C. (FNESS n.d.).

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

The EPS is a nonpolitical organization that supports 31 communities in improving emergency planning and preparedness at the local and regional levels. Their work includes advocating for increased capacity for First Nation communities, the full realization of *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, and the representation of Mainland Coast Salish values in all regional emergency planning activities (EPS n.d.). The EPS also actively searches for ways to ensure that Indigenous rights to self-government and self-determination are upheld in activities of emergency management by ensuring First Nation involvement in planning activities (EPS 2020).

11.17.2.9 Housing

The following describes publicly available information related to housing for Stó:lō Nations.

In 2016, Leq'á:mel First Nation members occupied 325 dwellings (Skweahm 10, Lakahahmen 11, and Holachten 8 reserves). Of the 325 dwellings occupied, 28 percent required minor repairs and 12 percent required major repairs. Census data for 2016 indicates that 65 percent of the occupied dwellings were one-family households. Lone-parent households comprised 28 percent of all Leq'á:mel First Nation private households (CIRNAC n.d.a).

In 2021, Matsqui First Nation members occupied 40 dwellings (Matsqui Main 2). Census data for 2016 indicate that 57 percent of the occupied dwellings were one-family households. Statistics for lone-parent households is available for 2021, and is too inconclusive using 2016 data.

Pópkw'em members occupied two private dwellings in 2021 (Statistics Canada 2023c). No further housing information for Pópkw'em was available at the time of writing.

The FVRD published a report on housing requirements for the district and noted that there is limited on-reserve housing in certain Indigenous nation communities. The report identifies the requirements for collaboration between the FVRD and Indigenous nation communities to determine culturally safe housing options both on- and off reserve. The report also identifies gaps for transitional housing for women and children fleeing violence within the FVRD (FVRD 2021).

For Leq'á:mel First Nation, the Holachten 8 CWB Index score for housing was 97, which is higher than the score of 80 for First Nations in B.C. CWB Index scores for housing, education, labour, and income were not available for Skweahm 10 and Lakahahmen 11 (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b). CWB Index related to housing for Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em was not available.

11.17.2.10 Education

Leq'á:mel First Nation is a part of School District 75 (Mission, B.C.). The school district has an Indigenous Education Department referred to as Siwal Si'wes that provides programming for Halq'eméylem Language Teachers training, environmental education, and library resources (Siwal Si'wes Indigenous Department 2022). Leq'á:mel First Nation has a postsecondary education department that provides funding for supporting courses for college and university entrance programs.

Matsqui First Nation is a part of the Abbotsford School District. The school district offers Indigenous education with guidance under the Enhanced Agreement for Indigenous Students that strives toward student success, cultural identity, equality, and access. The Enhanced Agreement for Indigenous Students supports strategies for staff and hiring for connection to the Indigenous community, school space, and curriculum. The school district also has programming that supports postsecondary options for college, university, and trades (Abbotsford School District 2024).

Pópkw'em is a part of School District 75 (Mission, B.C.). The school district has an Indigenous Education Department referred to as Siwal Si'wes that provides programming for Halq'eméylem Language Teachers training, environmental education, and library resources (Mission Public Schools n.d.). Stó:lō Education Services provides support to members of Pópkw'em, including fees and supplies, and arrangement of tutoring, peer counselling, and education workshops and forums for kindergarten to grade 12 students. Academic counselling and financial support for postsecondary students are provided to Stó:lō Nation community members whose education funds are administered through Stó:lō Education Services (Stó:lō Nation n.d.)

Of the Leq'á:mel First Nation members who are 15 years and older, approximately 29.7 percent had a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment in 2016 (slightly higher than 29.4 percent in B.C.), 32.2 percent of members held a trades, apprenticeship, or other nonuniversity certificate as their highest level of educational attainment (compared to 46.3 percent in the FVRD in 2021 overall), and 2.5 percent had a university degree at the bachelor level or above (compared to 26.9 percent in B.C; CIRNAC n.d.a). These postsecondary education statistics are reflective of the Colonial context and barriers that Indigenous Peoples in Canada continue to face, as described in greater detail in subsection 11.17.2.6.

Education data from the 2021 Census is available for Matsqui Main 2. Of the Census respondents who were 15 years and older, approximately 47.4 percent had a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment (higher than 35.3 percent in FVRD overall), 10.5 percent of members held an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (compared to 8.9 percent in FVRD overall), and no Matsqui Main 2 members had a university degree at the bachelor level or above (compared to 17.3 percent in FVRD overall; Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b). The high school-level statistics demonstrate the Abbotsford School District and Matsqui First Nation members' coordinated commitment to early education. However, the postsecondary education statistics are reflective of the Colonial context and systemic barriers that Indigenous Peoples in Canada continue to face, as described in greater detail in subsection 11.17.2.6.

For Leq'á:mel First Nation, Holachten 8 CWB Index score for education was 48, which is higher than the score of 46 for First Nations in B.C. CWB Index scores for housing, education, labour, and income were not available for Skweahm 10 and Lakahahmen 11 (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b). CWB Index related to education for Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em was not available.

11.17.2.11 Community Infrastructure

The following describes publicly available information for Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation. Community infrastructure information for Pópkw'em was unavailable at the time of writing.

Leq'á:mel First Nation operates and maintains community infrastructure, including administration and governance buildings, and water and wastewater systems (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015a). Leq'á:mel First Nation provides guidelines to support residential and commercial development, as well as parks and open spaces (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015a).

Matsqui First Nation's Community & Health Centre is located in Abbotsford, B.C. It includes a Community Hall/Gymnasium, Administration Offices, Health Centre, and a Council Chambers room (Jonathan Morgan & Company Limited n.d.).

11.17.2.12 Employment and Income

Occupational data and industry-based employment data are available from Statistics Canada for Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation. Employment and income information for Pópkw'em was unavailable at the time of writing.

The employment rate for Leq'á:mel First Nation members was 42.6 percent in Holachten 8, 44.8 percent in Lakahahmen 11, and 39.5 percent in Skweahm 10. More males were employed compared to females in Holachten 11 and Skweahm 10 (48.0 percent and 50.0 percent, respectively). The unemployment rate total was not reported for Skweahm 10; however, it may be inferred that Skweahm 10 reported the highest employment rate based on the gender disaggregated data (18.2 percent for males and 33.3 percent for females). Lakahahmen 11 reported 0 percent unemployment for males and females, whereas Holachten 8 reported a 14.8 unemployment rate (14.3 percent for males and 16.7 percent for females).

Occupational data for Leq'á:mel First Nation members from 2021 is available for Holachten 8, Lekahahmen 11, and Skweahm 10. Trades, transport, equipment operators, and related occupations employed the greatest number of members across the three reserves: 25.0 percent of Holatchten 8 members; 28.6 percent of Lekahahmen 11 members; and 41.2 percent of Skweahm 10 members. Sales and service occupations, followed by business, finance, and administration occupations were the second-largest categories for employment. Females were not employed in trades, transport, equipment operation, and related occupations. Twice as many females were employed in sales and service occupations in comparison to males. 20.8 percent of female Holachten 8 members, 28.6 percent of female Lakahahmen 11 members, and 17.6 percent of female Skweahmn 10 members were employed in sales and service occupations.

For Leq'á:mel First Nation, Holachten 8 CWB Index score for labour was 80, which is higher than the score of 73 for First Nations in B.C. The CWB Index score for income was 61, which is higher than the score of 60 for First Nations in B.C. Individual CWB Index scores for housing, education, labour, and income were not available for Skweahm 10 and Lakahahmen 11 (Indigenous Services Canada 2019b). CWB Index related to employment and income for Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em was not available.

The 2020 average annual total income for individual Leq'á:mel First Nation community members in Holachten 8 that were age 15 and over was 31.3 percent lower compared to the average annual total income reported for individuals in the FVRD population in 2020 (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b). Data for average total income in 2020 among individuals in Skweahm 10 and Lakahahmen 11 were not available; however, 2016 data for Leq'á:mel First Nation demonstrates that the average total income of members was 38.4 percent lower than the average total income of individuals in B.C. (CIRNAC n.d.a). These statistics reflect the present inequalities that Indigenous Peoples in Canada experience as a result of Colonialism, as described in greater detail in subsection 11.17.2.6.

2021 Census employment and income data for Matsqui Main 2 are incomplete; therefore, 2016 CIRNAC data from Matsqui First Nation respondents have been used for employment data, where necessary. The 2016 employment rate for Matsqui First Nation community members was 23.1 percent in 2016. At the time, 34.7 percent of male Matsqui First Nation community members were employed compared to 15.3 percent of female members. The unemployment rate for Matsqui First Nation community members was 7.7 percent compared to 6.7 percent for B.C. in general. Female Matsqui First Nation members had a much higher unemployment rate (22.2 percent) in comparison to male Matsqui First Nation members (22.2 percent compared to 0 percent; CIRNAC n.d.c).

The highest occupation categories for Matsqui Main 2 community members in 2021 (33.3 percent of members over the age of 15) included trades, transport, equipment operation, and related occupations. An equal number of individuals (10 individuals; 16.7 percent of members) were employed in the following occupational categories:

- Occupations in manufacturing and utilities
- Natural resources, agriculture, and related production occupations
- Sales and service occupations
- Occupations in education, law, social, community, and government services
- Business, finance, and administration occupations

More females were employed in sales and service occupations (50.0 percent), as well as occupations in education, law, social, community, and government services (50.0 percent), whereas more males were employed in trades, transport, equipment operation, and related occupations (50 percent) (Statistics Canada 2023d, 2023e).

In 2016, the average annual total income for Matsqui First Nation community members aged 15 and over was 24.2 percent less than the average annual total income reported for individuals in B.C. (CIRNAC n.d.c). These statistics reflect the inequalities that Indigenous Peoples face in Canada today as a result of Colonialism, as described in greater detail in subsection 11.17.2.6.

11.17.2.13 Employment Services

The Stó:lō Aboriginal Skills & Employment Training agency provides skills and employment training to create quality training and access to employment opportunities for Indigenous Peoples. The Stó:lō Aboriginal Skills & Employment Training program offers employment counselling for individual work plans, action plans for overcoming barriers to employment, career exploration, job searching, and interview skills. The Stó:lō Aboriginal Skills & Employment Training program offers short- and long-term training, partnering with WorkBC and postsecondary institutions. The Stó:lō Aboriginal Skills & Employment Training and Leq'á:mel First Nation websites maintain job boards for career postings (Stó:lō Aboriginal Skills & Employment Training n.d.).

11.17.2.14 Economic Development

The following describes publicly available information related to current economic development for Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation. Information on economic development specifically related to Pópkw'em community was not available.

Leq'á:mel Development Corporation has four economic development holdings, including a farm, a retail facility (a gas bar with a store and a restaurant), mobile home parks, and forestry. Leq'á:mel First Nation purchased 53 ha of land for agritourism opportunities. These activities include the growing of a variety of nongenetically modified organism vegetables to support area farmers markets and a "good food box" program. Other small business initiatives have included food seasonings, artisan soap, and candles. Leq'á:mel First Nation has been approved for a 10-year Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement with the purpose to generate revenue to support future economic development (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015b).

As previously noted, in the 1980s, Matsqui First Nation leased reserve land (Matsqui 4) to establish a mobile home park for veterans and seniors as a potential business opportunity. Matsqui First Nation collects property taxes for the park (Pioneer Park 2023).

The Government of B.C. has entered into agreements with Stó:lō First Nations, including Leq'á:mel First Nation, as a way to advance reconciliation, increase capacity, and collaborate on resource management and economic development, such as the current Strategic Engagement Agreement between Stó:Lō First Nations and B.C. (Government of B.C. 2019).

11.17.2.15 Stó:lō Nations Government and Administration

Stó:lō Nations have a custom electoral system. The Leq'á:mel First Nation Chief and Council consists of a Chief and six Councillors (CIRNAC n.d.a). Matsqui First Nation Chief and Council consists of a Chief and two Councillors (CIRNAC n.d.c). Pópkw'em has one Chief (CIRNAC n.d.b).

Pópkw'em has a current elected leadership in place since January 1, 1984, and receives services under the Stó:lō Service Agency (Pópkw'em 2023). FortisBC recognizes that that Pópkw'em is not a member of the Stó:lō Nation Chiefs Council, and Chief Murphy is Pópkw'em's lead decision-maker.

Leq'á:mel First Nation is a member of the Stó:lō Xwexwilmexw Treaty Association, negotiating in the B.C. treaty process on behalf of 6 of 11 members of the Stó:lō Nation.

11.17.2.16 Plans and Agreements

Table 11.17-5 summarizes some of the agreements with other governments to which Stó:lō Nations is a signatory.

Table 11.17-5. Stó:lō Nations Agreements

Plan or Agreement	Date	Parties	Title	Details
Agreement	2014; amended in 2014, 2015, and 2016, and replaced in 2019	Stó:lō First Nations Government of B.C.	Stó:lō First Nations Strategic Engagement Agreement	This agreement sets out a consultation framework between Stó:lō First Nations and the Government of B.C. for certain Government of B.C. decisions.
Agreement	2018	Leq'á:mel First Nation Government of B.C. Canada	Stage 5 Treaty Negotiations Memorandum of Understanding	This agreement between Leq'á:mel First Nation, the Government of B.C., and Canada focuses on moving into Stage 5 of treaty negotiations.
Agreement	2013	Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, and Sumas First Nation Government of B.C. Mission, B.C.	Í:xel Sq'eq'ó Agreement – Together We Paddle	This agreement transfers land to Leq'á:mel First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, and Sumas First Nation.
Agreement	2022	Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation Government of B.C.	Strategic Engagement Agreement	This agreement is to promote the fair and just reconciliation between Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation as Indigenous communities with their respective authorities and jurisdictions.
Agreement	2011 to 2022	Leq'á:mel First Nation Government of B.C.	Leq'á:mel First Nation Forest & Range Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement	This agreement sets out a process for consultation regarding forest and range resource development on Crown lands within the traditional territory of Leq'á:mel First Nation.
Agreement	2016	Leq'á:mel First Nation Canada	Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management	This agreement establishes Leq'á:mel First Nation governance under the *First Nations Land Management Act*. Leq'á:mel First Nation has developed a Land Code.
Agreement	2022	Matsqui First Nation, Leq'á:mel First Nation Government of B.C.	Strategic Engagement Agreement	This agreement aims to promote the fair and just reconciliation between Matsqui First Nation and Leq'á:mel First Nation, and their respective authorities and jurisdictions.

Table 11.17-5. Stó:lō Nations Agreements

Plan or Agreement	Date	Parties	Title	Details
Agreement	2021 to 2024	Matsqui First Nation Government of B.C.	Matsqui First Nation Forest and Range Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement	This agreement sets out a process for consultation regarding forest and range resource development on Crown lands within the traditional territory of Matsqui First Nation.
Agreement	2016	Matsqui First Nation Canada	Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management	This agreement establishes Matsqui First Nation governance under the *First Nations Land Management Act*. Matsqui First Nation has developed a Land Code.
Agreement	2015	Pópkw'em Government of B.C.	Pópkw'em Clean Energy Business Fund and Revenue Sharing Agreement	This is an agreement to share revenue received by the Government of B.C. with Pópkw'em from the Tretheway Creek power project.
Agreement	2008 to 2023	Pópkw'em Government of B.C.	Pópkw'em Forest and Range Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement	This agreement sets out a process for consultation regarding forest and range resource development on Crown lands within the traditional territory of Pópkw'em.
Agreement	2016	Pópkw'em Canada	Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management	This agreement establishes Pópkw'em governance under the *First Nations Land Management Act*, under which nations can develop their Land Code. Pópkw'em is in the developmental short-term inactive stage.

Source: Government of B.C., n.d.c, n.d.e, n.d.h; Lands Advisory Board, n.d.

11.17.2.17 Land Use Plans

Leq'á:mel First Nation's Land Use Plan was developed to foster a healthy community; protect and enhance natural resources; support appropriate development of the land; and celebrate culture and tradition (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015a). The plan sets forward a path for land and resource development intended to positively contribute to the economic, social, cultural, and environmental well-being of Leq'á:mel First Nation. Specific goals identified in the plan include pursuing economic self-sufficiency; creating a healthy and sustainable community; providing certainty for future land development; and protecting and preserving cultural and environmental features. The Land Use Plan improves policies, regulations, and decision-making processes related to land use and development on Leq'á:mel First Nation lands, and sets a path consistent with Leq'á:mel First Nation goals and vision for the community. Land use designations under the Land Use Plan support residential and commercial development, community use, open spaces, and agricultural and industrial activities (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015a). These goals are carried through into Leq'á:mel First Nation's Strategic Plan 2017-2020, which aims to enable good governance; support member health and well-being; protect the environment; and preserve natural resources (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2017c).

Information on Land Use Plans that support Matsqui First Nation and Pópkw'em community was not available.

Land Code

Leq'á:mel First Nation developed a Land Code to replace the land management provisions of the *Indian Act*. Leq'á:mel First Nation developed code in 2015 to provide policies and land use designations for development and preservation of Leq'á:mel First Nation lands. Leq'á:mel First Nation has also developed an EMP as part of the Land Code agreement. The EMP provides environmental strategies consisting of relevant legislation, BMPs, and guidelines to support Leq'á:mel First Nation with managing lands in an environmentally and culturally sustainable manner for the benefit of future generations. Some of the topics in the EMP include land use and infrastructure, environmental features, and community input (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2017b).

Matsqui First Nation developed an EA law in 2014, and an Annual Tax Rates Law in 2020 (Matsqui First Nation 2020). Matsqui First Nation's EMP describes methods to develop, monitor, implement, and enforce environmental protection laws, and to manage activities that have a potential to affect the environment on Matsqui reserve lands (Matsqui First Nation 2012).

Information regarding a Pópkw'em Land Code was not available.

Regional Growth Strategy for the Fraser Valley Regional District

The FVRD's RGS is a strategic plan that provides a planning framework for coordinating activities of Municipal governments and the Provincial government, with the goal of guiding long-term regional growth. To support a sustainable approach to community development, the FVRD RGS includes a suggested action to establish partnerships between Municipal governments, Indigenous nations, the Provincial government, and stakeholders to enhance sustainable development of its communities, shared services, and infrastructure (FVRD 2004). As of 2022, the RGS was being updated to reflect growing relationships with Indigenous communities (FVRD n.d.).

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FIGURE 11.17-1A

LEQ'Á:MEL FIRST NATION INDIGENOUS INTERESTS

TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG EXPANSION PROJECT

- Project Area
- Leq'á:mel First Nation Reserve <100 ha
- Leq'á:mel First Nation Reserve
- Other First Nation Reserve
- International Border
- Railway
- Highway
- Road
- Park/Protected Area
- Waterbody
- S'ólh Téméxw Traditonal Territory -Leq'á:mel First Nation
- 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, infrastruture 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.

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

Scale: 1:630,000

0 6.5 13 19.5 26 km

(All Locations Approximate)

Jacobs

Project Number CE778100

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; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs, August 19, 2022; International Boundary: ESRI 2005; Roads: NRCan 2015; Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2013; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCan 2017, MetroVancouver 2020, BC MFLNRO 2008; 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.

Mapped By: AM | Checked By: DN

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FIGURE 11.17-1B

PÓPKW'EM FIRST NATION INDIGENOUS INTERESTS

TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG EXPANSION PROJECT

- Project Area
- Póqkw'em First Nation Reserve <100 ha
- Póqkw'em First Nation Reserve
- Other First Nation Reserve
- International Border
- Railway
- Highway
- Road
- Park/Protected Area
- Waterbody
- S'ólh Téméxw Traditional Territory -Popkum First Nation
- 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, infrastruture 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.

Jacobs

Project Number CE778100

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; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs, August 19, 2022; 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; Service Layer Credits: 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.

Mapped By: SZ | Checked By: DN

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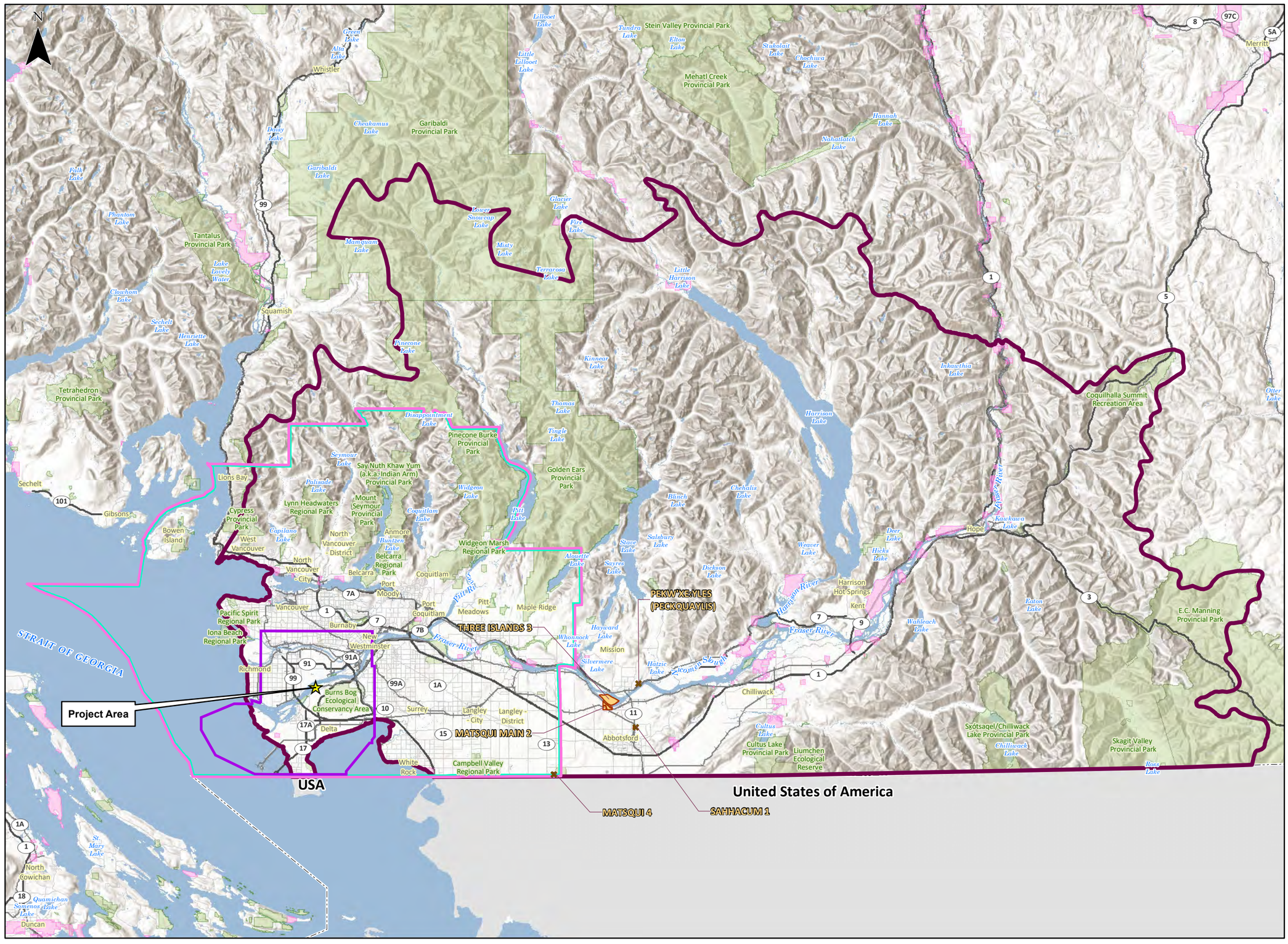

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September 2024

FIGURE 11.17-1C

MATSQUI FIRST NATION INDIGENOUS INTERESTS

TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG EXPANSION PROJECT

- Project Area
- Matsqui First Nation Reserve <100 ha
- Matsqui First Nation Reserve
- Other First Nation Reserve
- International Border
- Railway
- Highway
- Road
- Park/Protected Area
- Waterbody
- S'ólh Téméxw Traditional Territory -Matsqui First Nation
- 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, infrastruture 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.

Jacobs

Project Number CE778100

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; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs, August 19, 2022; International Boundary: ESRI 2005; Roads: NRCan 2015; Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2013; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCan 2017, MetroVancouver 2020, BC MFLNRO 2008; 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
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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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11.17.2.18 Stó:lō Nations Context Within the Proposed Project Area

The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC (the Property) within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, in the Tilbury Industrial Park, adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. The proposed Project's Footprint overlaps with S'ólh Téméxw (Figure 11.17-1a to Figure 11.17-1c). The proposed Project is located on Tilbury Island, B.C., which has been zoned for industrial use.[5] Adjacent areas along the south arm of the Fraser River in Delta, B.C., and across the river in Richmond, B.C., are regionally designated for light and heavy industrial and commercial uses (Metro Vancouver n.d.). Stó:lō Nations has not provided information to FortisBC with its views on how any Indigenous laws, governance, philosophies, or customs have historically applied and currently apply in relation to the proposed Project.

11.17.2.19 Stó:lō Nations Indigenous Interests

As documented in the AIR, Table 11.17-6 lists the Indigenous interests related to the proposed Project identified for Stó:lō Nations. FortisBC has been engaging with Stó:lō Nations regarding the proposed Project since October 2020 (subsection 11.17.3). Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation provided limited information to FortisBC directly regarding their Indigenous interests in relation to the proposed Project. In the absence of specific information from Leq'á:mel First Nation or Matsqui First Nation regarding their Indigenous interests related to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the preliminary list of Indigenous interests, as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 6 (B.C. EAO 2022a) (Table 11.17-6). Pópkw'em reviewed Revision B of its subsection 11.17 and did not provide edits to the table of Indigenous interests related to the proposed Project; therefore, the interests provided in Table 11.17-6 are also applicable to Pópkw'em.

Table 11.17-6. Stó:lō Nations Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project

Indigenous Interest	Topics/Potential Effects to Be Included
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	▪ Changes to the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources ▪ Effects on Aboriginal Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes ▪ Effects to the accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	▪ Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance ▪ 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
Social and Economic Conditions	▪ Effects on Stó:lō Nations ability to improve social and economic conditions ▪ Effects on Stó:lō Nations future aspirations for sites or areas 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

[5] FortisBC anticipates that Tilbury Island, B.C. is to remain as an industrially zoned area; however, the Delta Official Community Plan also considers reuse or redevelopment and remediation of old industrial buildings and sites (Delta 2022).

Table 11.17-6. Stó:lō Nations Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project

Indigenous Interest	Topics/Potential Effects to Be Included
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 ▪ Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality ▪ Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites

Potential effects to cultural continuation and the opportunities for intergenerational knowledge transmission and spiritual connections represent intangible values, which reflect the beliefs, perceptions, values, and qualitative experiences of Stó:lō Nations, and could not be assessed by FortisBC without input from Stó:lō Nations. Similarly, information is needed from Stó:lō Nations regarding conditions relating to their ability to meaningfully exercise Indigenous Governance Systems for FortisBC to assess potential effects from the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive knowledge and feedback relating to Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance Systems from Stó:lō Nations. As such, effects to Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance Systems were not assessed.

These Indigenous interests were developed prior to FortisBC's commitment to not deliver proposed Project modules or materials to the proposed Project Site. The Application has been prepared in accordance with the AIR in which potential effects were identified from waterborne delivery (that is, barge deliveries) and the use of the MOF associated with the proposed Project. FortisBC made this commitment to address concerns about effects to the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the SRKW population. Potential residual effects to linked VCs with this avoidance mitigation measure are described in the following subsection. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has subsequently been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests.

11.17.3 Summary of Engagement

11.17.3.1 Engagement Overview

Subsection 11.1.4, Summary of Engagement, provides an overview of FortisBC's Indigenous engagement principles and objectives for the proposed Project. As previously noted, FortisBC has been engaging with Stó:lō Nations regarding the proposed Project, proposed Project activities, and proposed Project Area since October 2020. As previously stated, FortisBC recognizes that other Stó:lō Nations do not speak for or otherwise represent Pópkw'em in relation to any engagement processes.

Tables 11.17-7 and 11.17-8 provide details on past and proposed engagement activities with Stó:lō Nations. Table 11.17-7 describes key engagement activities that have taken place from the start of early engagement until October 2024. Table 11.17-8 provides a summary of proposed future engagement activities.

Table 11.17-7. Summary of Past Engagement with Stó:lō Nations

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Description	Status
October to December 2020	Project introduction	FortisBC provided information (the Proposed Project Notification Letter) and asked if Stó:lō Nations had any questions or concerns about the proposed Project. The Proposed Project Notification Letter included background information and next steps. FortisBC and Leq'á:mel First Nation exchanged emails and met to discuss the purpose of the proposed Project as well as engagement. FortisBC met with Pópkw'em and provided a proposed Project overview and an overview of the EAC Application process, and discussed Pópkw'em's comments and interests.	Complete
September 2021	DPD	FortisBC informed Stó:lō Nations that the DPD was submitted to B.C. EAO and posted to the EPIC site. FortisBC provided a link to the EPIC site.	Complete
April 2021 to Present	Project updates	FortisBC provided Stó:lō Nations with proposed Project updates. FortisBC and Pópkw'em met in April 2021, January 2023, June 2023, October 2023, and September 2024. FortisBC provided a plain language proposed Project overview of Indigenous interests and VCs to Pópkw'em to assist in its review of subsection 11.17. FortisBC and Leq'á:mel First Nation met in June 2024 and July 2024 to discuss proposed Project updates, the avoidance mitigation, and subsection 11.17.	Ongoing
May 2021 to June 2024	Indigenous Knowledge and secondary sources	FortisBC provided Stó:lō Nations secondary sources for review. Stó:lō Nations was asked to approve the use of the sources, indicate if there are gaps, or provide sources that Stó:lō Nations would like to be incorporated. Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation did not provide input on the sources. Pópkw'em responded with an additional list of sources that was incorporated into the annotated bibliography. FortisBC provided Stó:lō Nations with Revisions A, B, and D to identify how Indigenous Knowledge has been captured in subsection 11.17, and requested feedback on that Indigenous Knowledge.	Complete

Table 11.17-7. Summary of Past Engagement with Stó:lō Nations

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Description	Status
August 2022 to October 2024	Subsection 11.17	FortisBC provided Stó:lō Nations with Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17 to accomplish the following: ▪ Describe the proposed review and development process for subsection 11.17 ▪ Request Stó:lō Nations' input in the identification and understanding of Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests regarding the proposed Project ▪ Seek input on the information included in the draft and encourage collaboration on the completion of subsection 11.17 Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation did not provide feedback on Revisions A, B, or D. Pópkw'em provided comments on Revisions A, B, and D which were incorporated into subsequent revisions and the current version.	Complete
August 2024	Site Tour	FortisBC conducted a site tour with Leq'á:mel First Nation	Complete

Table 11.17-8 describes planned engagement activities that have been proposed to take place after October 2024.

Table 11.17-8. Summary of Planned Engagement with Stó:lō Nations

Subject/Topics for Future Engagement	Goals and Objectives for Engagement
Proposed Project updates/proposed Project review	▪ Provide proposed Project updates to Stó:lō Nations ▪ Meet to resolve issues and concerns raised

Tables 11.17-7 and 11.17-8 describe engagement activities by FortisBC that supported Stó:lō Nations' understanding of the proposed Project and its potential effects on Stó:lō Nations and its Indigenous interests. This engagement included providing written summaries describing the proposed Project.

11.17.3.2 Input Received and Issues Raised

Table 11.17-9 summarizes the key issues raised by Pópkw'em at the time of writing. Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation have not identified key issues to FortisBC. FortisBC shared Revisions A, B, and D with Stó:lō Nations. FortisBC received comments from Pópkw'em on Revision B and have incorporated the information into subsection 11.17.

Table 11.17-9. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Pópkw'em

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Pópkw'em Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status/Resolved/ Unresolved Input
Pópkw'em has environment-related concerns about the proposed Project in general.	Environment-related concerns are included and assessed in the Application. FortisBC provided a plain language proposed Project overview of Indigenous interests and VCs to Pópkw'em which describes predicted effects and mitigations.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Pópkw'em has stated on several occasions that they have limited capacity for engagement on the proposed Project, particularly review of large documents. Pópkw'em expressed that their capacity to participate in engagement may be reduced and that ongoing summary of the Project information and EA would better enable engagement, and that Pópkw'em would assess their engagement capacity if FEI could provide key dates and deadlines for engagement.	FortisBC forwarded a presentation on the DPD to Pópkw'em that had been provided to TAC members during a B.C. EAO workshop to provide a high-level overview of the proposed Project's Application. FortisBC also provided a plain language proposed Project overview of Indigenous interests and VCs to Pópkw'em. FortisBC provided Pópkw'em with key dates and deadlines for review of the proposed Project Application and draft Indigenous Engagement and Collaboration Plan.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Pópkw'em would like to be apprised of economic development opportunities for the proposed Project.	FortisBC will provide information to Pópkw'em as it becomes available.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Pópkw'em has expressed concerns about the proposed Project's effects on the Fraser River.	With the avoidance mitigation, FortisBC no longer anticipates direct effects on the Fraser River.	Pópkw'em advised FortisBC that Pópkw'em supports the decision by FortisBC to not use an MOF, however Pópkw'em still has concerns regarding potential adverse impacts of increased road and highway traffic on its stated constitutionally-protected rights and interests.	Effects on the Fraser: Resolved Increased road and highway traffic: FortisBC is not anticipating a measurable effect on Indigenous Interests from existing conditions due to increased highway traffic.

11.17.3.3 Integration of Stó:lō Nations Feedback and Perspectives

FortisBC provided opportunity for Stó:lō Nations to provide feedback on Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17. Pópkw'em provided comments on Revision B (Table 11.17-10). FortisBC did not receive comments on from Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation

Table 11.17-10. Integration of Pópkw'em Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration of Feedback into the Assessment
Pópkw'em advised that all mentions of Popkum First Nation be changed to Pópkw'em.	FortisBC updated Revision D with Pópkw'em.
Pópkw'em provided information on population.	FortisBC updated subsection 11.17.2.5 with updated population information.
Pópkw'em shared historical context information on use of their territory, fishing, hunting and plant gathering.	FortisBC updated subsection 11.17.5 with historical context information.

11.17.3.4 Stó:lō Nations Views on Engagement Approach

FortisBC provided opportunity for Stó:lō Nations to provide feedback on Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17. FortisBC did not receive feedback on Stó:lō Nations views on the engagement approach.

11.17.4 Information Sources

Information sources were shared with Stó:lō Nations to review and provide feedback on, as well as to present the opportunity for Stó:lō Nations to recommend additional sources for consideration. At the time of writing, comments regarding secondary information sources and Indigenous Knowledge have not been received.

Sources used to inform the assessment of potential effects on Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests include publicly available and Indigenous-held information sources that were gathered through desktop review.

Publicly available sources included the following:

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

- Indigenous-based planning documents.
- Indigenous nation websites
- Aboriginal Treaty and Rights Information System
- BCTC website
- Academic literature and historical and ethnographic sources (such as, journal articles and published books)
- Material or information provided by the Indigenous nation, including Indigenous Knowledge, cultural use studies, and land use information
- Results of linked or interrelated VC assessments

Subsection 11.17.7, References, includes a list of all sources used in the assessment of potential effects on the Indigenous interests of Stó:lō Nations. FortisBC provided an opportunity for Stó:lō Nations to review the information sources through email prior to Revision A, and in Revisions A, B, and D versions. Pópkw'em provided a list of sources to be incorporated into the annotated bibliography, which were then incorporated into subsection 11.17. FortisBC did not receive comments regarding secondary information sources and Indigenous Knowledge from Leq'á:mel First Nation and Matsqui First Nation

The use and application of Indigenous Knowledge in subsection 11.17 and Section 7 follows the methods outlined in subsection 11.1 and is based on primary and secondary sources of Indigenous Knowledge.

11.17.5 Assessing Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests

This subsection provides FortisBC's assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests. The following subsections include a description of the following:

- Assessment boundaries
- Existing conditions
- Interactions between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interests
- Potential effects to Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interests due to the proposed Project
- Proposed mitigation measures
- Characterization of any residual effects and cumulative effects, if applicable

As stated in subsection 11.17.1, in the absence of specific information from Stó:lō Nations regarding its Indigenous interests related to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the list of Indigenous interests, as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 6 (B.C. EAO 2022a). In accordance with subsection 11.17.2.19, potential effects of the proposed Project on Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interests have been assessed as potential effects on:

- Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Indigenous Health and Well-being

The Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interest effects assessment draws forward the results (predicted residual effects) of the effects assessments for the following VCs:

- Subsection 7.2, Air Quality
- Subsection 7.3, Acoustic
- Subsection 7.4, Surface Water
- Subsection 7.5, Groundwater

- Subsection 7.6, Soil
- Subsection 7.7, Vegetation
- Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat
- Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat
- Subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy
- Subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use
- Subsection 7.12, Infrastructure and Services
- Subsection 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources
- Subsection 7.14, Culture
- Subsection 7.15, Human Health

Subsection 11.1.13, Summary of Valued Components Linked to Indigenous Interests, presents a summary of existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions for linked VCs used in the assessment of potential effects on Indigenous interests.

11.17.5.1 Assessment Boundaries

The boundaries of the Indigenous interests effects assessment have been based on the potential for the proposed Project to interact with, and result in, an effect on the Indigenous interests of Stó:lō Nations.

Spatial Boundaries

All proposed Project components within the proposed Project Footprint are within the S'ólh Téméxw (Figures 11.17-1a to 11.17-c). The spatial assessment boundaries for each Indigenous interest were identified based on the overlap of S'ólh Téméxw with the combined LAAs and the combined RAAs identified for linked VCs, in accordance with Table 11.17-11. The LAA of each Indigenous interest consists of the combined LAAs of VCs that are linked to the Indigenous interest, whereas the RAA of each Indigenous interest consists of the combined RAAs of VCs that are linked to the Indigenous interest.

The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests applies to all members of Stó:lō Nations living, working, or exercising Indigenous interests within the LAAs of the Indigenous interests.

Temporal Boundaries

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

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

Construction is planned to commence as early as 2027, with an anticipated proposed Project in-service date of 2031-plus. A detailed proposed Project schedule is outlined in subsection 1.5.1 (Schedule).

Administrative Boundaries

No administrative boundaries are known to limit the assessment of potential effects to the Indigenous interests of Stó:lō Nations.

Technical Boundaries

Technical boundaries, including data limitations, associated with Stó:lō Nations include the following:

- Lack of primary information from Stó:lō Nations regarding use of the proposed Project Footprint, LAA, and RAA, including the following:
  - Harvesting and subsistence activities
  - Spiritual/ceremonial activities
  - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
  - Social and economic conditions
  - Health and well-being
  - Cultural continuation
  - Indigenous governance
- Lack of input from Stó:lō Nations on the identification of interactions of the proposed Project with their Indigenous interests or potential effects of the proposed Project on their Indigenous interests
- Lack of or limited Indigenous Knowledge from Stó:lō Nations

Because of the limited availability of primary data, the Application relied on secondary sources, as outlined in subsection 11.1.4. These secondary sources may also have limited reliability because of variations in the statistical data. Limited input from Stó:lō Nations at the time of writing hindered the use of Indigenous Knowledge and representation of the views of Stó:lō Nations on the contextual information, existing conditions, assessment methods, and findings.

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

11.17.5.2 Existing Conditions

This subsection describes the existing conditions in the proposed Project Footprint, and Indigenous interest-specific LAAs and RAAs within which potential effects of the proposed Project or cumulative effects on Stó:lō Nations and its interests may occur. Stó:lō Nations did not provide FortisBC with information regarding specific areas or locations that are important and that have the potential to be affected by the proposed Project. This subsection also describes historic and current use of the proposed Project Footprint by Indigenous Peoples over time, and practices in the Indigenous specific LAAs regarding Indigenous interests, including a description of how existing conditions of Indigenous interests have been affected by past projects and activities.

Historical Context

Salmon fishing contributed the greatest amount of food to the traditional Stó:lō diet, and as with other Central Coast Salish groups, dried salmon was a particularly important stored winter food. The 8 km of the Fraser River Canyon upstream of Yale, B.C., were important for catching and drying salmon. Salmon were caught in the canyon with dip nets and in smaller rivers with gaff hooks and weirs, and by other means, including in smaller streams in the lower Fraser Valley. Other fish caught by Upper Stó:lō Indigenous groups included sturgeon, trout, and eulachon. Upper Stó:lō Indigenous groups reportedly fished for eulachon in the vicinity of Fort Langley and at the mouth of the Pitt River. The Upper Stó:lō Indigenous

groups are also understood to have traded for fresh or dried clams with Indigenous groups located further downstream along the Fraser River (B.C. EAO 2022a).

Historically, the waters within Stó:lō Nations traditional territory were filled with an abundance of salmon, sturgeon, and eulachon. The fishing grounds provided for Stó:lō Nations and their neighbouring Indigenous nations. The waterways acted as a "grocery store" and a "highway" (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015b). Fishing and harvesting activities were centred on Nicomen Slough, which was an appealing alternative to the swifter currents of the Fraser River; however, fishing took place on all waterways within the traditional territory. Traditional management and stewardship of resources enabled Leq'á:mel First Nation to support higher population densities than most other geographies in the Indigenous world (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2015b).

Stó:lō Peoples showed respect to fishers. Fish provisions were often allocated during ceremonies held at longhouses. Respect for the Creator was inherent in the practice of fishing, fishing protocols, and ceremonies. The ability to supply families and the greater community with food, and to care for families and one's village, was a significant source of pride within Stó:lō communities. The traditional methods of preparing to catch, catching, cleaning, cooking, or preserving were handed down by the Creator, to share in this activity, and to know and practise these methods was a matter of pride in a spiritual manner, not in a boastful manner (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Stó:lō Peoples fishing practices instilled the values related to leadership and respect for one's position in a community. Many of those who practised fishing did so along the course of a specific area or pathway, and moved along the course of the Fraser River to catch, preserve, trade, or sell fish with many family members. Fishing spots were respected as being inherited by future generations. The customary laws of inheritance were strong through the respect of the position that the fisherman had in the community as not only the self-provider or family provider, but as a community provider as well. A family may share their specific site, but with certain conditions and respect for tradition that were made a part of the sharing agreement (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Stó:lō Peoples used many wild plants for a variety of needs in the territory, including food, medicine, and supplies for fishing, garment-making, and rugs. Stó:lō community members reported gathering a variety of plants, such as roots (bracken fern, camas, and tiger lily) and berries (blueberries, cranberries, huckleberries, salmon berries, salal berries, Saskatoon berries, and strawberries), as well as cedar roots, bark, and wood for sustenance, medicinal, and ceremonial uses. Through most of the spring, summer, and fall, women would collect plants for various purposes. Through their knowledge of flowering times, they knew the best time to collect the plants, which ones were poisonous, and what they were used for. The women would boil the plants, steam them in underground pits, make teas, berry cakes, and "ice cream," and dry them for winter food storage (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Stó:lō Peoples reported hunting deer, mountain goat, bear, pheasants, grouse, duck, and the loon. Wealth was generated through hunting and selling pelts of bear, beaver, and other animals, and the wool of the goats. Hunting created a sense of place by providing a connection to the land. Hunting was conducted in a group, with friends or family, sharing knowledge and learning about the surrounding environment (Kinder Morgan 2013). Mountain goat were of particular significance to Pópkw'em and their neighbours, and in sxwōxwiyá:m both the Pelho'lhxw and Tíyt Tribes have accounts of human ancestors being changed into mountain goat forms (Schaepe 2017; Mohs 1987).

For the Coast Salish, most travel was by canoe, and winter villages were always located adjacent to water, where canoes could be beached. In the 1800s, winter dwellings were commonly a shed-roof house with a permanent framework of posts and beams built parallel to the shore. House posts were typically decorated with carvings or paintings (Suttles 1990). Pópkw'em pit houses were present, suggesting it was

in response to higher snowfall in this area (Duff 1952). Stó:lō community members would gather raw materials to make canoes, masks, and woven items. Stó:lō Peoples had the knowledge of places to collect good cedar roots and old-growth cedar bark, and were knowledgeable about areas of abundance. The knowledge of pathways and trails leading toward these gathering places was an important aspect of collecting enough material in a timely and safe manner (Kinder Morgan 2013).

A distinctive form of weaving was practised by the Central Coast Salish. A special breed of dog was used, described as a small-to-medium Pomeranian type with a thick white coat that was shorn with a knife in the spring. Wool was also taken from mountain goat and waterfowl. Weavers would make blankets, with larger blankets viewed as a sign of wealth (Suttles 1990).

Throughout the early 1900s, Catholicism was popular in the Fraser Valley, including for Stó:lō People: "The Catholic presence in the Fraser Valley and among the Stó:lō people was overwhelming" (Moore 2009). Stó:lō Peoples have emphasized the need for spiritual values of Indigenous Peoples to be understood and integrated into forest management activities (Lewis and Sheppard 2006).

Europeans began exploring the B.C. coast in the mid- to late 18th century. These explorers included Russian fur traders and British and Spanish explorers, followed by the Simon Fraser expedition that arrived at the mouth of the Fraser River in 1808 (Vancouver Public Library n.d.). Early European exploitation of resources in the region began with pre-industrial whaling and sealing. The pelagic sealing fleet was based in Fort Victoria, on Vancouver Island (Pendergast n.d.), and whaling occurred on a large scale in the Strait of Georgia from the late 19th century into the 1960s (B.C. Cetacean Sightings Network n.d.). The arrival of Europeans in the region resulted in multiple smallpox epidemics that devastated Indigenous communities, facilitating the large-scale land expropriation by settlers under the new authority of the Colony of B.C., founded in 1858 (Joseph 2017; Vancouver Public Library n.d.).

The first permanent European settlement in the region was Fort Langley, which was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1827, and was originally located near the mouth of the Fraser River. The fort was a trading post for furs, lumber, salmon, and other resources, and trading was extensively carried out with Indigenous Peoples in the region (Parks Canada n.d.). In the 1860s, early settlers began to arrive from Europe and Asia in the Fraser River delta. Settler communities, including Ladner and Steveston, B.C., grew with farming and fishing activities (Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust n.d.; Richmond 2023). At the same time, Indigenous nations were deprived of their lands and faced limited fresh water supplies, overcrowded housing, and inadequate sanitation systems when they were forced on to reserves (Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C. 1912-1915 n.d.; Rutty et al. 2010). The Fraser River delta agricultural areas were continually expanded, encroaching on Indigenous lands by extensive diking, draining of lands, and construction of irrigation ditches.

The potential effects of these historical resource and industrial developments, including the conversion of Indigenous common property to non-Indigenous private property, have been profound and far-reaching for Indigenous Peoples in the proposed Project Area. Importantly, the loss of land is considered to be among the most important factors affecting cultural stress within Indigenous communities (Bartlett 2003). Contact with Europeans, resulting in environmental dispossession through resource and industrial developments, has resulted in loss of land and access to life-sustaining resources for Indigenous Peoples, and is one of the central reasons for the decline in Indigenous well-being (Richmond and Ross 2009).

The proposed Project is located in a disturbed industrial setting near sea level with mostly modified landscapes. Past projects include the construction and operation of the Northwest Hardwood Mill by Weyerhaeuser that occupied part of the proposed Project Footprint (WesPac 2015). The Northwest Hardwood Mill used the river for transportation of logs to the site, an activity that caused a loss of

estuarine and riparian habitat along the foreshore of the Fraser River. Part of the Northwest Hardwood Mill property has since been repurposed for use as a steel facility by Varsteel. This Varsteel property is almost entirely covered in anthropogenic surfaces. To the northeast of the existing Tilbury plant, Seaspan operates a commercial ferry terminal that has been in operation since 1995 at this location (Seaspan n.d.). The terminal is covered in anthropogenic surfaces, including terminal infrastructure that extends into the Fraser River, the construction of which caused a loss of estuarine and riparian habitat along the foreshore of the Fraser River. Past projects include the construction and operation of the Delta Grinding Facility, a multitenant industrial complex, and the Delta Community Animal Shelter.

Past and present project activities that have affected existing conditions of Stó:lō Nations' ability to exercise Indigenous interests include the following (B.C. EAO 2022b):

- Settlement and urban development reducing and fragmenting lands available for harvesting and gathering. As shared by Pópkw'em, settlement and urban development disrupted the transmission of traditional knowledge through land-based learning (Pópkw'em 2023).
- Railway developments and expansions that have had adverse effects to Fraser River fish and fish habitat, and that have increased the loss of territory and access to cultural use areas because of associated tenures and land ownership. As shared by Pópkw'em, there is erosion along the Fraser River (Pópkw'em 2023).
- Industrial accidents resulting in adverse effects on fish and fish habitat, wildlife and wildlife habitat, water quality and quantity, settlements and travelways, plants, and plant species.
- Growth of the Port of Vancouver and ongoing development along the Fraser River and in the Salish Sea adversely affecting marine and aquatic life and habitat, and wildlife and wildlife habitat that used and migrated through these riparian areas.
- Pollution and contamination of air, water, and land due to industrial, commercial, and residential development and increased population.
- Depletion of resources by industry, including forestry, commercial fisheries, mining, and other resource extraction.

Stó:lō Nations Use of Proposed Project Area

This subsection summarizes present use of the proposed Project Area[6] by Stó:lō Nation and practices related to the proposed Project. Pre-contact, Stó:lō territory was made up of four separate "food processing" zones, each with distinct biological and geographical characteristics, ranging from plentiful shellfish near the mouth of the Fraser River to cranberries in the marshy lowland region. Moving up into the Fraser Canyon, the salmon harvest was most successful and fishers would use the arid climate to employ wind-drying technologies. The fourth zone includes the subalpine resources, such as blueberries, tubers, and game. Ownership or stewardship of harvesting spots was passed down through family lines (Tomkins 2010).

Traditionally, Stó:lō Peoples used the area of the lower Fraser River for a variety of cultural purposes. The proposed Project Area has historic values tied to fishing, hunting, plant gathering, ceremonial activities, and habitation (Kinder Morgan 2013). In regard to intended future use, it is the stated goal of Leq'á:mel First Nation to assert their constitutionally protected Aboriginal Rights and Title to the land within their traditional territory; undertake their responsibilities with respect to land and resource stewardship; and ensure that community members benefit socially, culturally, spiritually, and economically from the use of resources (Leq'á:mel First Nation 2017a).

[6] The proposed Project Area is the general area within and adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint.

Historically, the main village, Leq'á:mel ("the level place where people meet"), was a gathering place for Coast Salish Peoples, and one of the most popular trading stops in Stó:lō territory. Leq'á:mel was home to many longhouses, some of which were very large (Leq'á:mel First Nation n.d.a). The Fraser River is the main focus of spiritual life, activities, and oral tradition, and most spiritual sites have a direct linkage to the river. Many sites along the river include back-eddies, pools, rocks, and sloughs. Salmon has always been a staple food, especially for winter dances, funerals, burnings, marriages, and gatherings (Kinder Morgan 2013).

An area referred to as the Matsqui prairie was formerly rich in food sources that remain as important aspects of Matsqui First Nation history and contemporary cultural identity. Place names recorded for the region indicate that several important plants were gathered, including Mómeqwem (medicinal tea leaves), Xoxá:q'wem (leaf stems of cow parsnips), ska:la (huckleberries), and skunk cabbage (Carlson et.al. 2015). The Fraser River and its tributaries are central to Matsqui First Nation identity, as are the fish and animals that live in, and migrate through, those waterways. Salmon, in particular, remain at the heart of Matsqui social, ceremonial, and economic life. Matsqui First Nation retains oral histories that reveal salmon to be the descendants and inheritors of the ancient occupants who first used and governed the resources of their territory in time immemorial (Carlson et.al. 2015).

The Fraser River is the main focus of spiritual life, activities, and oral tradition, and most spiritual sites have a direct linkage to the river. Many sites along the river include back-eddies, pools, rocks, and sloughs. Salmon has always been a staple food, especially for winter dances, funerals, burnings, marriages, and gatherings (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Stó:lō spiritual activities rely on the passing of knowledge and understanding of Stó:lō values and tradition. For each activity, there is traditional knowledge and practices that must be learned and followed to keep the activity pure and protected. Tradition within the longhouse is important to maintain its integrity, value, and connection to ancestors (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Stó:lō Peoples have stated that they knew the importance of a balanced diet that included wild fruits and vegetables. Stó:lō members have expressed their memories of being told the importance of fresh fruits and vegetables, how the resources were within the territory, and the types of resources available, such as sugar plums, blue Dempsey's, prunes, egg plums, stinging nettles, crab apples, wild berries (Leona Kelly), strawberries, beans, corn, cucumbers, carrots, cherries, and more. These resources are a great source of many of the dietary vitamins, proteins, and carbohydrates that are needed for physical health of the body and helped with many physical ailments (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Pópkw'em members use or have used Pópkw'em Territory[7] for generations, with multiple irreplaceable and interacting values spread along the Fraser River and throughout the Fraser Valley and Lower Fraser Canyon. FortisBC received information from Pópkw'em regarding their concern for potential cumulative effects from colonization and settlement. Pópkw'em noted that its rights in these areas have long been constrained by cumulative effects, including ongoing, settler-led industrial activity and infrastructure projects. Based on Pópkw'em understanding and experiences of activities, participants described a range of potential interactions of industrial activity with Pópkw'em rights (Pópkw'em 2023).

From Pópkw'em's perspective, potential interactions of industrial activity with Pópkw'em movement and habitation values include:

- Encroachment on Tíyt Tribe lands by settlers, enabled in part by introduced diseases
- Exclusion from economic fisheries in the post-contact period

[7] Pópkw'em Territory is the same as S'ólh Téméxw Traditional Territory as described in subsection 11.17.2.3.

- Effects to resource harvesting and other significant areas from industrial activity including gravel extraction, forestry, and mining
- Fragmentation of territory by linear infrastructure such as highways, railroads, and transmission lines
- Government decision making concerning the allotment and administration of reserve lands and Indian bands
- Extreme weather effects including seasonal flooding and rockslides

Pópkw'em specifically noted Canadian Pacific Railway construction has been historically associated with riverbank erosion.

From Pópkw'em's perspective, potential interactions of industrial activity with Pópkw'em cultural identity and continuity values include:

- Historic loss of, and physical disconnection from, the land base at Popkum IR1
- Effects to the visual quality and sanctity of Lhílheqey from recreational development and backcountry access
- Loss of access to key areas of Lhílheqey for Pópkw'em members
- Loss of community Elders and associated loss of knowledge transmission
- Expropriation of Pópkw'em archaeological artifacts by settler farmers

Furthermore, Pópkw'em notes that potential interactions of industrial activity with Pópkw'em neighbour relations values include:

- Unequal access to and control over natural and spiritual resources
- A disruption of traditional systems of governance by settler-led programs and policies

From Pópkw'em's perspective, potential interactions of industrial activity with Pópkw'em resource use and management values include:

- A general decline in the availability and quality of hunted species, including deer and black bear
- Interruption of knowledge transmission with the loss of older harvesters, and an associated decline in traditional harvesting and processing practices
- Increased pressure from recreational lands users and other Indigenous harvesters
- Government harvesting restrictions for at-risk species
- Decreased access for Pópkw'em members to resource harvesting areas
- Interactions of climate change and invasive species with Pópkw'em food and medicine plants
- Contamination of drinking water sources

From Pópkw'em's perspective, potential interactions of industrial activity with Pópkw'em governance values include:

- Interference from Colonial government bodies on land use decision making
- Agricultural development and linear infrastructures that have abraded Pópkw'em jurisdiction over their traditional and historic lands and travel routes
- Managing the potential effects and future risks of Fraser River flood events

- Government inaction in supporting emergency preparedness, particularly in relating to flood risks
- Exclusion from consultation processes occurring in the broader Stó:lō territory

The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC (the Property) within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, which has been zoned for industrial,[8] adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. (Figures 11.17-1a to 11.17-c). The proposed Project Footprint was previously cleared of natural forest resulting in little to no native soils remaining in place, but is vegetated and has been heavily disturbed, with the majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial purposes. The existing Tilbury LNG facility consists of gravel (60 percent) and paved (40 percent) areas, existing infrastructure, and equipment laydown areas supporting little plant life. The vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to ditch lines and spoil piles and is dominated by non-native and invasive plant species. Public access to the proposed Project Site is limited, although there is currently public use of the dike to the north of the proposed Project Site along the Fraser River.

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

Stó:lō Nations has not identified cultural sites or areas that its members have used or are currently using in or adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint. It is FortisBC's understanding from information available to FortisBC at the time of writing that Stó:lō Nations do not currently use the south arm of the lower Fraser River adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint to fish, gather plants, hunt, or access cultural sites or areas (WesPac 2019; B.C. EAO 2022b).

Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

The following subsections describe existing conditions of Stó:lō Nations use of the proposed Project Footprint and LAA. Subsection 11.1.13 provides more information about the existing conditions and effects assessment conclusions for VCs linked to the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities Indigenous interest.

Fishing

Pópkw'em shared with FortisBC that there is a risk of accidents affecting shoreline sites through collision or contamination. Pópkw'em shared with FortisBC that the ability of Pópkwʼem (and broader Stó:lō Nations) members to practice their right to fish has been historically constrained by a multitude of factors, including regulatory exclusion, development, and contamination. Pópkwʼem has provided the following information related to its fisheries:

> *… pressures from local, regional, provincial and federal economic development projects, land altering activities, and ever-increasing infringements to traditional rights and title. Of particular concern are those projects affecting the aboriginal fishery. Two major highways, various subsidiary access roads, two national railways, and various 'Rights-of-way'*

[8] FortisBC anticipates that Tilbury Island, B.C. is to remain as an industrially zoned area; however, the Delta Official Community Plan also considers reuse or redevelopment and remediation of old industrial buildings and sites (Delta 2022).

> *including power transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines transverse and bisect traditional Sto:lo territory, connecting the various regional and rural 'centres' with one another. Commercial, industrial, agricultural, urban, corporate and private development is ever-present and a constant threat to Sto:lo traditional lifeways. Almost every year some part of the Sto:lo land base is lost to 'rights-of-ways'. Off-reserve, ancestral fishing sites are destroyed … sturgeon sloughs are filled in, forests are logged and heritage sites impacted in one fashion or … Industrial pollution, municipal sewage disposal, and encroachments from highways, railways, pipelines, mining, forestry, dyking and private developments are of utmost concern to the Sto:lo.* (Mohs 1987)

Pópkw'em shared with FortisBC that in the context of these cumulative effects, Pópkw'em participants observe a general decline in both the availability of fish and their community members' ability to participate in fishing and processing fish (Pópkw'em 2023). Pópkw'em shared that participants reported the decline of multiple fish species including sockeye salmon and eulachon.

Stó:lō have reported that the area below the Port Mann Bridge, which includes the proposed Project Footprint, is not fished by Stó:lō member nations, but have reported fishing in the areas between the Port Mann Bridge to Sawmill Creek (B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO 2021). DFO reports that Stó:lō Nations members fish for salmon and eulachon for FSC purposes in discrete areas between Mission, B.C., and the confluence of the Fraser River with Sawmill Creek, between approximately 60 and 170 km east of the proposed Project Footprint (DFO 2021).

FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations fish the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Stó:lō Nations Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (WesPac 2019; B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.).

Hunting

Pópkw'em shared with FortisBC that hunting is an integral component of Pópkw'em resource use and management, and, while this right is exercised with decreasing frequency, it remains important for Pópkw'em subsistence, sense of place, maintenance and transmission of traditional knowledge, and understandings of territory. A variety of species throughout Pópkw'em Territory are hunted, including deer, grouse, ducks, black bear, and moose (Pópkw'em 2023).

Pópkw'em members reported hunting in other areas of Pópkw'em Territory (outside of Popkum IR1), including near Merritt for moose. Areas for deer include Bear Mountain, Harrison Lake, in the mountains north of Chehalis, Hemlock Valley, and the Skagit Valley to the United States border. Previous generations hunted deer on Lhílheqey and on an adjacent mountain known as "the butterfly." Regarding the distribution and exclusivity of hunting areas among Stó:lō communities more broadly, scholars have observed that exclusive ownership of terrestrial and aquatic resources by Upper Stó:lō tribes and villages was uncommon, in large part because of the diffuse nature of these resources; rather, the site-specific food resources of Upper Stó:lō territory – for example, sturgeon fishing sloughs, berry patches, and hunting grounds – were recognized as available to all Upper Stó:lō (Duff 1952). Pópkw'em shared that there is potential for disruption to harvested species through noise pollution or accident.

The proposed Project Footprint is located predominately on private property owned by FortisBC within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island in the Tilbury Industrial Park adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. The proposed Project Footprint was previously cleared of natural forest resulting in little to no native soils remaining in place, but is vegetated and has been heavily disturbed, with the majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial purposes. Public access to the proposed Project Site is

limited; although, currently, there is public use of the dike to the north of the proposed Project Site along the Fraser River.

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

Due to the existing industrial developments on Tilbury Island, the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA lacks high-quality foraging and nesting habitat for migratory and resident bird species, such as passerines, raptors, shorebirds, seabirds, and waterfowl or waterbirds. Wildlife use is primarily limited to the small, fragmented riparian areas on the banks of Tilbury Slough that provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to urban environments (such as, coyotes, raccoons, skunks, rabbits, waterfowl, and songbirds). Current conditions within and adjacent to the proposed Project Site are more suitable to species that are very tolerant of industrial development (B.C. EAO 2022a). Culturally important species observed during the wildlife field surveys included green-winged teal, lesser scaup, Canada goose, mallard, bald eagle, and beaver (evidence of activity).

Hunting locations were not identified by Stó:lō during the EA of the nearby TMJ project (WesPac 2019). It is also FortisBC's understanding that firearms cannot be discharged in or adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint on Tilbury Island.

Plant Gathering

Stó:lō have estimated that 75 percent of their community members continue to harvest traditional materials for FSC purposes today, and have expressed concern regarding lost opportunities to gather traditionally harvested plants, as well as the potential contamination of plants (B.C. EAO 2022a). Pópkw'em noted that members rely on various berry and plant species as indicators of the presence of fish in the Fraser River (Pópkw'em 2023).

The proposed Project Footprint was previously cleared of natural forest and has been heavily disturbed, with the majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial purposes. The proposed Project Footprint is located predominately on a brownfield site on the Property within the existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, in the Tilbury Industrial Park adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. The existing Tilbury LNG facility consists of gravel (60 percent) and paved (40 percent) areas, existing infrastructure, and equipment laydown areas, which support little plant life. The vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to ditch lines and spoil piles and is dominated by non-native and invasive plant species. As stated previously, this vegetation will be removed at the existing facility site by existing projects and will not be present prior to construction of the proposed Project.

Indigenous Knowledge provides important context of the Vegetation VC on Tilbury Island and surrounding area and identifies existing culturally important vegetation species used in traditional practices. FortisBC conducted vegetation desktop reviews to characterize existing conditions within the LAA and RAA. In addition, vegetation and wetland field studies were conducted by FortisBC in 2021, both inside and outside the proposed Project Footprint. The reviews and subsequent reports include the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge that Indigenous nations provided to FortisBC, as well as existing information from secondary sources that FortisBC was granted permission to use by Indigenous nations. Indigenous

Knowledge and Traditional Use Knowledge provide context of historical conditions of the terrestrial biophysical VCs on Tilbury Island and the surrounding area, and identify existing culturally important vegetation and wildlife species used in traditional practices. In addition, vegetation and wetland field studies were conducted by FortisBC in 2021, both inside and outside of the proposed Project Footprint. Subsection 11.1.13 provides a summary of results.

A summary of results from the studies can be found in subsection 11.1.13. As indicated in the TDR, and in subsection 7.7 (Vegetation), the vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to ditch lines and spoil piles and is dominated by non-native and invasive plant species. Vegetated areas within the proposed Project Footprint include the riparian area on the banks of Tilbury Slough along the southeast perimeter of the proposed Project Footprint. Culturally important plant species were observed within the proposed Project Footprint and Vegetation LAA during field studies conducted by FortisBC (refer to subsection 11.1.13).

Plant gathering sites were not identified by Stó:lō during the EA of the nearby TMJ project (WesPac 2019; B.C. EAO 2022a); therefore, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations uses publicly accessible areas of the proposed Project Footprint or the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA for plant gathering, either by foot or boat access.

Cultural Use Sites and Areas

Subsection 11.1.13 provides more information about the existing conditions of the VCs linked to the Cultural Use Sites and Areas in the LAA and RAA.

Pópkw'em shared with FortisBC that there is fragmentation of their traditional territory. FortisBC does not have further information to indicate the presence of specific cultural use sites and areas in the proposed Project Footprint or within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA (B.C. EAO 2022a).

Social and Economic Conditions

Subsection 11.17.2.1.5 provides detailed information on Stó:lō Nations population, age characteristics, and marital status. Subsection 11.172.1.6 focuses on social conditions of Stó:lō Nations, including detailed information on emergency services, housing, education, and community infrastructure. Subsection 11.17.2.1.7 provides an overview of Stó:lō Nations employment characteristics, education, income, and employment services. Subsection 11.17.2.1.8 provides a summary of Stó:lō Nations economic characteristics, including employment by industry and type of work.

Indigenous Health and Well-being

Stó:lō knew the importance of a balanced diet that included wild fruits and vegetables. Stó:lō members expressed their memories of being told the importance of fresh fruits and vegetables, how the resources were within the territory, and the types of resources available, such as sugar plums, blue Dempseys, prunes, egg plums, stinging nettles, crab apples, wild berries (Leona Kelly), strawberries, beans, corn, cucumbers, carrots, cherries, and more. These plants are a great source of many of the dietary vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates that are needed for the physical health of the body. Plant medicines also helped with many physical ailments (Kinder Morgan 2013).

Subsection 11.17.2.6 provides additional information on health services.

11.17.5.3 Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests

The intent of this subsection is to provide a holistic understanding of the potential effects of the proposed Project on the Indigenous interests of Stó:lō Nations,

The Application has been prepared in accordance with the AIR in which potential effects were identified from waterborne delivery (that is, barge deliveries) associated with the proposed Project and construction and of the MOF. As described in subsection 1.5.5, as a result of concerns received during the Application Development phase engagement activities 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 as an avoidance mitigation measure. As a result, no MOF is required for any phase of the proposed Project. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects on linked VCs.

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

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

Anticipated interactions between proposed Project activities and Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interests during construction, operation, and decommissioning are shown in Table 11.17-11. Based on information related to current use of the proposed Project Area and the residual effects of the proposed Project on related VCs (refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary and Appendix A of the Application for a list of proposed measures to mitigate effects to VCs), FortisBC anticipates that there will be some Indigenous interests or aspects of Indigenous interests that do not interact with the proposed Project activities.

Potential effect pathways by which the proposed Project activities could affect Indigenous interests are shown in Table 11.17-12. Effect pathways identify potential interactions between proposed Project activities, the relevant indicators and potentially linked VCs, allowing for the nature of the potential effect to be assessed (that is positive versus negative and direct versus indirect). Direct effects are a result of a cause and effect relationship between the proposed Project and an Indigenous interest, whereas indirect effects result from a change that the proposed Project may cause that is one step removed from the proposed Project's activities due to complex relationships among VCs and Indigenous interests (B.C. EAO 2021). Indicators are one of the methodological tools used to identify and assess effects on Indigenous interests and are applied holistically when evaluating potential proposed Project effects. It is acknowledged that Indigenous interests are multifaceted, interrelated, and potential changes to the exercise of these interests cannot be comprehensively represented through a list of indicators. As the Indigenous interests are interrelated, some indicators listed in Table 11.17-12 are repeated for multiple effect pathways.

Table 11.17-11. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Stó:lō Nations Indigenous Interests

Proposed Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
Construction – Water Based		
Construction of the MOF Waterborne deliveries	No interaction	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, a MOF will not be constructed or 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	Negligible interaction	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	Negligible interaction	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.
Malfunctions and Accidents during operation	Potential interaction	Refer to Section 9 (Malfunctions and Accidents)

Table 11.17-11. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Stó:lō Nations Indigenous Interests

Proposed Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
Decommissioning – Land Based		
Removal of Onshore Facilities	Negligible interaction	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. 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.

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Table 11.17-11. Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No interaction, Negligible interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	Changes to the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources, including the following: ▪ 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)	▪ 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: – Noise and vibration – Odour – Air Quality – Visual resources – Dust	▪ Air Quality ▪ Acoustic ▪ Surface Water ▪ Ground Water ▪ Soil ▪ Vegetation ▪ Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat ▪ Fish and Fish Habitat ▪ Land and Resource Use	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustic, 7.4 and 7.5 Surface Water and 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.	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on Aboriginal Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes, including the following: ▪ 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	▪ Change in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes) ▪ Change in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purpose) ▪ 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, including the following: ▪ Changes in the ability to travel to or through current use areas	▪ Areas with access restrictions ▪ Accessible travelways ▪ Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation			No interaction	N/A

Table 11.17-11. Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No interaction, Negligible interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural value such as the following: ▪ Effects to rights in the Fraser River ▪ 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 the following: ▪ 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: – 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	▪ 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 Acoustics, 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: ▪ Changes to physical and cultural or spiritual sites or areas ▪ Disruption or alteration of trails, travelways, navigable waterways and water bodies ▪ Sensory disturbance (such as, noise, odour, dust, and visual landscape)	▪ Areas with access restrictions ▪ Accessible travelways ▪ 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			No interaction	N/A

Table 11.17-11. Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No interaction, Negligible interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Cultural Use Sites and Areas (continued)	Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by damage to, or loss of, access to cultural sites and areas	▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following: – 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	Refer to previous page	Refer to previous page	No interaction	N/A
Social and Economic Conditions	Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Government Stó:lō Nations' revenue	▪ 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	▪ Culture ▪ Employment and Economy ▪ Infrastructure and Services ▪ Land and Resource Use ▪ Fish and Fish Habitat ▪ Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat ▪ Vegetation	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, 7.14 Culture.	Positive	Direct
	Effects on Stó:lō Nations' future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project Effects on Stó:lō Nations' ability to improve social and economic conditions	▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation			Positive	Direct

Table 11.17-11. Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No interaction, Negligible interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Social and Economic Conditions (continued)	Effects on commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices Effects on intercommunity relations and trade	▪ Change in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes) ▪ Change in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purpose) ▪ 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	Refer to previous page	Refer to previous page	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on infrastructure and services	▪ Access to, as well as quality and availability of, the following: – Health care and social services facilities – Emergency response services – Community recreational facilities – Educational services and facilities – Transportation infrastructure			No interaction	N/A
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	▪ 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, including the following: – Noise and vibration – Odour – Air Quality – Visual resources – Dust	▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas ▪ Human Health ▪ Air Quality ▪ Acoustic ▪ Surface Water ▪ Ground Water ▪ Soil ▪ Vegetation ▪ Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat ▪ Fish and Fish Habitat ▪ Land and Resource Use	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce 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; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health.	No interaction	N/A

Table 11.17-11. Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No interaction, Negligible interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Indigenous Health and Well-being (continued)	Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality	▪ Air quality ▪ Drinking water quality ▪ Recreational Water Quality ▪ Noise	Refer to previous page	Refer to previous page	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites	▪ 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, including the following: – 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			No interaction	N/A

The following subsections provide a rationale when an interaction was not identified between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interests. The rationale includes information regarding known use of the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous interest-specific LAA by Stó:lō Nations and anticipated residual effects to linked VCs (including relevant proposed mitigation measures for linked VCs). For a summary of existing conditions and the residual effect conclusions of linked VCs, refer to subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections (including TDRs) are provided when applicable, and further detail is available in these subsections. Proposed mitigation measures from linked VCs and the resulting potential residual effects are listed in Table 11.17-11 and provided in Appendix A of the Applications.

Effects on Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

The following subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Stó:lō Nations harvesting and subsistence activities, including reference to available information specific to Stó:lō Nations and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs, including Air Quality (subsection 7.2), Acoustic (subsection 7.3), Surface Water (subsection 7.4), Groundwater (subsection 7.5), Soil (subsection 7.6), Vegetation (subsection 7.7), Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (subsection 7.8), Fish and Fish Habitat (subsection 7.9), and Land and Resource Use (subsection 7.11)[9].

For a summary of the existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions of linked VCs, please refer to subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections are provided where applicable. Further detail is available in these subsections, including references to applicable TDRs. Based on the rationale provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Stó:lō Nations harvesting and subsidence activities is not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

Subsequent subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations Harvesting and Subsistence activities and effects related to:

- Experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources
- Aboriginal Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes
- Accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources

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

As described in subsection 1.5.5, 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.

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

[9] 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.

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

As stated previously, proposed Project activities are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights, including fishing, gathering, or hunting. FortisBC does not have information indicating that Stó:lō Nations members fish, gather, or hunt within or near the proposed Project Footprint.

Fishing

Stó:lō Nations have reported that the area below the Port Mann Bridge, which includes the proposed Project Footprint, is not fished by Stó:lō member nations; however, they have reported fishing in the areas between the Port Mann Bridge and Sawmill Creek (B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.). DFO reports that Stó:lō Nations members fish for salmon and eulachon for FSC purposes in discrete areas between Mission, B.C., and the confluence of the Fraser River with Sawmill Creek, between approximately 60 and 170 km east of the proposed Project Footprint (DFO 2021). FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members fish the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Stó:lō Nations Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (WesPac 2019; B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.).

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 on linked VCs including fish and fish habitat.

The proposed Project is not anticipated to interact with Tilbury Slough, and will avoid direct disturbance of the habitat. Proposed Project interaction with the slough will be limited to contributing stormwater drainage from the proposed Project Footprint and adjacent properties via Delta stormwater outlets.

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

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

FortisBC considered the following key factors in predicting residual effects on Fish and Fish Habitat:[10]

- Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat, has considered Indigenous nation concerns with the effects of proposed 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 are 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 NO_2 or SO_2 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 NO_2 (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 $S0_2$ (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. Subsection 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.

Hunting

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 wildlife and wildlife habitat.

[10] Refer to subsection 11.1.13 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.

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

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

There is little to no wildlife habitat within the proposed Project Footprint. The available potentially suitable wildlife habitat within the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA is limited and has been substantially degraded by past and existing disturbances.

Potential direct adverse effects from proposed Project construction and operation include loss or alteration of wildlife habitat and wildlife health and mortality risk. Potential indirect effects from changes in Surface Water (subsection 7.4) to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat during proposed Project operation have been assessed. The potential for acidification and eutrophication of wildlife habitat during proposed Project operation due to changes in air quality from SOx and NOx emissions has also been assessed (subsection 7.2).

FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO_2 or SO_2 air quality criteria established by Municipal, Provincial, and Federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation (steady state). With the installation of air emissions control technologies as part of the proposed Project design, residual air quality effects during operation are anticipated to be negligible for NO_2 (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 SO_2 (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.

After the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, FortisBC predicts a negligible to low-magnitude localized residual effect to wildlife habitat and wildlife health and mortality risk due to the proposed Project; this is not anticipated to result in measurable effects to wildlife populations, including species at risk. Wildlife that remain in the proposed Project Footprint have been assumed to be habituated to an urbanized, industrial environment with existing light, noise, and vibration. Riparian habitat may provide cover and forage for small mammals associated with urban environments, such as rats, raccoons, rabbits, mink, and bats.

FortisBC considered the following key factors in assessing the potential effect of the proposed Project on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat:[11]

- Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, have considered concerns expressed by Indigenous nations regarding the potential for changes in water quality to affect wildlife habitat or wildlife health and mortality risk.

[11] Refer to subsection 11.1.13 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.

- Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, has considered Indigenous nation concerns with the effects of proposed Project-related changes in Air Quality on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat. Based on the results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat assessment has concluded that there are no proposed Project-related Air Quality interactions with Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat. The results of the Air Quality assessment demonstrate that nearby receiving aquatic and terrestrial environments for both Surface Water and Soil within the Air Quality VC RAA are not susceptible to acidification, nitrogen loading, or eutrophication from the proposed Project emissions. As such, there are no anticipated interactions with wildlife health risk from emissions generated by the proposed Project, and this effect pathway has not been carried through to the residual effects assessment in subsection 7.2.
- Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, identifies a combination of avoidance and reduction measures that, along with monitoring, will be incorporated into the CEMP (also summarized in Appendix A of the Application). With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, potential changes to wildlife movement will be reduced to negligible levels. Proposed mitigation measures are generally considered by FortisBC as having high effectiveness with BMPs and technologies that are widely and successfully used in various industries in B.C. and worldwide.
- As assessed in subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, some residual adverse effects are anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, including loss or alteration of wildlife habitat and increased wildlife health and mortality risk. Wildlife habitat within a zone of influence from the proposed Project Footprint may be altered by noise, vibration, light, and activity associated with the proposed Project construction, operation, and decommissioning activities. Sensory disturbance has the potential to temporarily displace resident and migratory birds and other wildlife species from the proposed Project Footprint. The magnitude of these residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat are predicted to be negligible to low, given the minor incremental contribution of the proposed Project. The magnitude is negligible for most wildlife species; however, the resilience of species at risk is lower, therefore, a precautionary rating of low is used to capture potential residual effects to species at risk. No measurable effects to wildlife populations, including species at-risk populations, are anticipated.

Existing vegetation resources in the proposed Project Footprint areas may be used by wildlife species; however, these small habitat areas are in an existing industrial area and, as such, do not provide high-quality habitat for culturally important bird species. Most of the proposed Project Footprint is on private property with limited wildlife habitat. Furthermore, the discharge of firearms is not permitted adjacent to or within the proposed Project Footprint on Tilbury Island, therefore, hunting with firearms cannot occur adjacent to or within the proposed Project Footprint.

Stó:lō Nations has not indicated to FortisBC that its Indigenous interest to hunt could be potentially affected by the proposed Project, and FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members hunt or trap the south arm of the lower Fraser River near or within the proposed Project Footprint, Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, or Harvesting and Subsistence Activities RAA (B.C. EAO 2022b; DFO 2021).

Therefore, proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint are therefore not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations hunting activities. Furthermore, predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nation's Aboriginal Right to hunt in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA. No interaction with Stó:lō Nations harvesting methods and practices, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, or alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods are expected.

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

The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for harvesting and will remain restricted for the life of the proposed Project. Prior to the commencement of construction of the proposed Project, vegetation within the existing facility site will be removed by construction activities associated with the existing Tilbury facility and the T1B project. Maintenance of existing landscaping and vegetation along existing fence lines are part of the existing facility and not part of the scope of the proposed Project.

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

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

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

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

- Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.7, Vegetation, have assessed the potential for changes in hydrological or drainage patterns to affect Vegetation as a result of the proposed Project.
- As assessed in subsection 7.6, Soil, the proposed Project Footprint has been previously disturbed and has little topsoil remaining. The proposed Project is not anticipated to result in negative changes to soil quality or quantity that could negatively affect Vegetation.

- Subsection 7.7, Vegetation, considered potential effects of proposed Project-related changes in Air Quality and Surface Water on Vegetation. Based on the results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the Vegetation assessment has concluded that there are no proposed Project-related Air Quality interactions with Vegetation. Furthermore, the results of the Air Quality assessment demonstrate that nearby receiving terrestrial environments for both Surface Water and Soil within the Air Quality VC RAA are not susceptible to acidification, nitrogen loading, or eutrophication from the proposed Project emissions. As such, there are no anticipated interactions with Vegetation, including wetlands, from emissions generated by the proposed Project, and this effect pathway has not been carried through to a residual effects assessment.
- Subsection 7.7, Vegetation, identifies a combination of avoidance and reduction measures that, along with monitoring, will be incorporated into the CEMP (also summarized in Appendix A of the Application). Proposed mitigation measures are generally considered by FortisBC as having high effectiveness with BMPs and technologies that are widely and successfully used in various industries in B.C. and worldwide.
- As assessed in subsection 7.7, Vegetation, the residual adverse effect (introduction or spread of invasive species) remains. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual effects to Vegetation are negligible to low in magnitude and restricted to the proposed Project Footprint.

Stó:lō Nations has not indicated to FortisBC that its Indigenous interest to gather could be potentially affected by the proposed Project (Tables 11.17-5 and 11.17-8), and FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members gather plants along the south arm of the lower Fraser River near or within the proposed Project Footprint or Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.).

Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are therefore not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations FSC hunting or plant gathering. Furthermore, predicted residual effects to Vegetation and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nation's Aboriginal Right to gather in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

Effects to Aboriginal Rights of Stó:lō Nations to Fish, Harvest, and Hunt for FSC Purposes

As stated previously, it is FortisBC's understanding that Stó:lō Nations fishing for FSC purposes does not occur near the proposed Project Footprint. FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations fish the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Stó:lō Nations Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (WesPac 2019; B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.). Stó:lō Nations has also not indicated to FortisBC that its Aboriginal Right to hunt or gather could be potentially affected by the proposed Project (Table 11.17-5), and FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members hunt, trap, or gather plants within the proposed Project Footprint, the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, or the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities RAA (B.C. EAO 2022a).

Proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint are therefore not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations FSC fishing, hunting, or plant gathering. Furthermore, predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations' Aboriginal Right to harvest in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (refer to subsection 11.1.13). As 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 use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). No changes to Stó:lō Nations harvesting methods and practices (such as, timing, seasonality), current use of lands and resources for

traditional purposes, or alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods are anticipated due to the proposed Project.

Effects to the Accessibility and Availability of Traditional Lands and Resources

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.

The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, in the Tilbury Industrial Park adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. The proposed Project Footprint is not accessible on foot.

As stated under the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities – Fishing subsection, the location of Stó:lō Nation's FSC fishery is from Port Mann Bridge to Mission, B.C. (DFO n.d.). Based on information available to FortisBC at the time of writing, no interaction with the accessibility and availability of Stó:lō Nations traditional lands and resources along the Fraser River in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA is anticipated with the proposed Project.

Effects on Cultural Use Sites and Areas

The following subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Stó:lō Nations cultural use sites and areas, including reference to available information specific to Stó:lō Nations and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs, including Land and Resource Use (subsection 7.11), Archaeological and Heritage Resources (subsection 7.13), and Culture (subsection 7.14).[12]

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

Subsequent subsections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations cultural use sites related to the following:

- Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance
- Loss of access to, and disenfranchisement from, cultural sites
- Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes or loss of access to cultural sites and areas

[12] 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.

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

Cultural Use Sites and Areas may include physical landmarks and sacred places in the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA and RAA (Figures 11.17-1a to 11.17-1c). Potential effects of the proposed Project on Cultural Use Sites and Areas may include potential direct effects of the proposed Project (such as, ground-altering activities that may include excavating, backfilling, grading, and recontouring; vehicle use; and subsidence during construction and decommissioning) to Storied Places, habitation sites, Place Names, and archaeological sites, as well as cultural and archaeological resources (subsection 7.6).

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.

No archaeological or heritage resources were identified during Archaeological Impact assessments that took place in 2013 and 2020 in the proposed Project Footprint (subsection 7.13). Stó:lō Nations has not identified known cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance within the proposed Project Footprint or the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. Through review of Revisions A, B, and D, FortisBC sought input from Stó:lō Nations regarding archaeological and heritage resources in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

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

Loss of Access to and Disenfranchisement from Cultural Sites

Changes to access to harvesting and subsistence activity cultural sites on the Fraser River in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA is not anticipated due to the proposed Project. As previously stated, changes in the quality, quantity, and availability of resources (that is, plants, and wildlife) due to the proposed Project are not anticipated to result in loss of access or disenfranchisement from cultural sites in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

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.

Proposed Project activities are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations access for the practice of harvesting rights, including fishing, gathering, or hunting as FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members fish, gather, or hunt near or within the proposed Project Footprint. Furthermore, Stó:lō Nations has not identified known cultural sites within the proposed Project Footprint or the LAA.

Effects to Cultural and Spiritual Practices and Access to Cultural Sites and Areas

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.

As previously noted, access to Indigenous nation cultural sites in the LAA is not anticipated to be affected by the proposed Project compared to existing conditions. However, the indicators for Culture (subsection 7.14) for potential interactions include whether there are real or perceived adverse effects that could influence Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation VCs that could influence Indigenous Peoples' ability and desire to access cultural sites and areas.

However, no interaction is anticipated between the Stó:lō Nations and the proposed Project Footprint as, FortisBC is not aware of Stó:lō Nations cultural sites and areas within the proposed Project Footprint. The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island. As previously stated, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members use the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA to fish, gather plants, or hunt.

Effects on Social and Economic Conditions

The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction or an identified interaction/potential effect between the proposed Project activities and Stó:lō Nations social and economic conditions, including reference to available information specific to Stó:lō Nations and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs. Refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary of the results of the Culture (subsection 7.14), Employment and Economy (subsection 7.10), Infrastructure and Services (subsection 7.12), and Land and Resources Use (subsection 7.11) assessments, including any applicable proposed mitigation measures.[13] Based on the rationale provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Stó:lō Nations social and economic conditions is not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

Subsequent subsections will provide rationale for the interaction between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations' social and economic conditions related to the following:

- Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Stó:lō Nations Government revenue
- Effects on Stó:lō Nations' future aspirations for sites or area surrounding the proposed Project
- Effects on Stó:lō Nations' ability to improve social and economic conditions
- Effects on Stó:lō Nations' commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices
- Effects on Stó:lō Nations' intercommunity relations and trade
- Effects on Stó:lō Nations' infrastructure and services

Changes to Employment Opportunities, Indigenous Businesses, Procurement Opportunities, and Stó:lō Nations Government Revenue

FortisBC anticipates that the proposed Project will have a direct positive effect on employment through job opportunities, particularly during the 3-to-6-year construction phase, which would have the greatest demand for skilled and semiskilled workers. Stó:lō Nations members with a trades certificate and experience in the construction sector would be most likely to benefit from direct employment with the proposed Project. Approximately 32.2 percent of Stó:lō Nations members 15 years and older held a trades, apprenticeship, or other nonuniversity certificate in 2016, and 14.4 percent of the workforce were employed in trades and related occupations (CIRNAC n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c). The proposed Project may

[13] 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.

therefore offer trades certificate holders an opportunity to enter the workforce in construction-related occupations. The opportunity may have a positive effect on Stó:lō Nations' employment and procurement opportunities, largely depending on whether Stó:lō Nations members are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether Stó:lō Nations businesses can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the proposed Project (subsection 7.10).

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

An interaction between employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Stó:lō Nations government revenue is anticipated with the proposed Project. This potential positive effect was assessed in the Proposed Project Residual Effects subsection. Through review of Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17, FortisBC sought input from Stó:lō Nations regarding Stó:lō Nation's employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and government revenue in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

Effects on Stó:lō Nations' Future Aspirations for Sites or Areas Surrounding the Proposed Project

The proposed Project is not anticipated to have any identified effects on Stó:lō Nations economic development planning (Table 11.17-3).

FortisBC does not anticipate an interaction between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project as, FortisBC is not aware of Stó:lō Nations' use of sites or areas in the proposed Project Footprint.

Effects on Stó:lō Nations' Ability to Improve Social and Economic Conditions

As previously noted, the proposed Project may have a positive effect on Stó:lō Nations' ability to improve social and economic conditions, largely depending on whether Stó:lō Nations members are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether Stó:lō Nations businesses can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the proposed Project (subsection 7.10).

FortisBC identifies an interaction between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations' ability to improve social and economic conditions. This potential positive effect is assessed under the Potential Proposed Project Effects to Indigenous Interests subsection.

Effects on Stó:lō Nations' Commercial and Noncommercial Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Gathering and Cultural or Ceremonial Activities and Practices

As stated under the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities subsection, predicted residual effects to Vegetation, and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations' Aboriginal Right to gather in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA. As 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 use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). Furthermore, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations members gather fish, gather plants, or hunt within the proposed Project Footprint or the Subsistence and Hunting LAA (B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.).

As previously stated under the Cultural Use Sites and Areas subsection, no interaction is anticipated between Stó:lō Nations and the proposed Project Footprint as, FortisBC is not aware of any Stó:lō Nations cultural sites and areas within the proposed Project Footprint or the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. The proposed Project Footprint is predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island; therefore, no interaction is anticipated between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations' commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, and gathering and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices in the proposed Project Footprint, the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, or the Cultural Sites and Areas LAA. Through review of Revisions A, B, and D, FortisBC sought input from Stó:lō Nations regarding Stó:lō Nations' commercial and noncommercial activities and cultural or ceremonial activities in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

Effects on Stó:lō Nations' Intercommunity Relations and Trade

Pópkw'em shared with FortisBC that Pópkw'em leadership has noted that in recent years, development proposals and consultation have been a source of conflict with neighbouring communities. Stó:lō Nations have not identified further constraints on intercommunity relations and trade in relation to the proposed Project. Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations intercommunity relations and trade.

Effects on Stó:lō Nations' Infrastructure and Services

Through review of Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17, FortisBC sought input from Stó:lō Nations regarding Stó:lō Nations' infrastructure and services in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

Indigenous Health and Well-being

The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Stó:lō Nations Indigenous health and well-being including reference to available information specific to Stó:lō Nations and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs. Refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary of the results of the Human Health (subsection 7.15), Air Quality (subsection 7.3), Land and Resource Use (subsection 7.11), Vegetation (subsection 7.7), Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (subsection 7.8), Fish and Fish Habitat (subsection 7.9), Soil (subsection 7.6), Surface Water (subsection 7.4), Groundwater (subsection 7.5), Acoustic (subsection 7.3), and other Indigenous interests (Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and Cultural Use).[14]

[14] 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.

To support the Human Health VC, an HHRA[15] was conducted to predict potential effects to human health due to the proposed Project. Based on the rationale provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Stó:lō Nations Indigenous health and well-being is not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Stó:lō Nations health and well-being:

- The quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods
- The value and perceived quality of country foods
- Air quality, noise, and water quality
- Health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites

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

The proposed Project Footprint is primarily on private property and FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Stó:lō Nations fish, hunt, or gather plants the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (WesPac n.d.; B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.). DFO FSC catch data do not indicate current fishing by Stó:lō Nations near the proposed Project Footprint (B.C. EAO 2022a; DFO n.d.).

Furthermore, interactions between the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods (that is, plants, and wildlife) and the proposed Project are not anticipated, as predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude after the implementation of mitigation measures (refer to subsection 11.1.13 and Appendix A of the Application). As 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 use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works).

The HHRA[16] has examined the potential for the proposed Project to contaminate country foods (such as, berries, fish, and game) via potential changes in Soil, Air Quality, Groundwater, and Surface Water.

Effects on the Value and Perceived Quality of Country Foods

As stated previously, FortisBC predicts there would not be a measurable effect on the value (quality, quantity, or availability) of plants or wildlife due to the proposed Project. FortisBC does not anticipate any adverse effects to Stó:lō Nations fish harvesting as effects to fish and fish habitat are avoided. As stated previously, FortisBC predicts that there are no potential effects of the proposed Project on the quality of country foods due to contamination.

Community perceptions with respect to the quality of country foods have the potential to interact with Stó:lō Nations members' participation in harvesting and subsistence activities and cultural and spiritual practices even in the absence of identified adverse effects to the Land and Resource Use and Culture VCs (subsection 7.14). However, due to the lack of or negligible effect to the quantity, quality, and abundance of fish and wildlife for harvesting and subsistence purposes, the industrialized nature of the area, likely

[15] 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.

[16] 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.

existing perceived effects regarding the quality of country foods, FortisBC predicts a negligible interaction between the proposed Project and perceived effects on the quality of country foods from existing conditions.

Effects on the Air Quality, Noise, and Water Quality

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.

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

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

FortisBC does not anticipate that the proposed Project will cause exceedances of CAC air quality standards. The incremental contribution of the proposed Project is predicted to have a negligible (NO_2, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, VOCs) to low-magnitude (SO_2) residual effect on air quality compared to existing conditions. FortisBC anticipates a decrease in CAC levels, particularly existing ambient NO_2 levels that already exceed both the 1-hour and annual CAAQS 2025, by the time the proposed Project is operational. This decrease is due to government programs such as AirCare, CleanBC, and the implementation of low-sulphur fuel requirements for marine transportation. Furthermore, FortisBC is committed to installing air emissions control technologies (the specific technology will be determined during detailed design following certification); as such, the modelled air quality effects presented in Air Quality TDR (Appendix B of the Application) materially overstates the actual anticipated effects. Detailed modelling will be conducted after approval for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control mitigation options are selected. While NO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ are nonthreshold contaminants, residual effects to Stó:lō Nations members health are not anticipated due to the short-term potential exposures adjacent to the facility property line for Indigenous use.

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

FortisBC does not anticipate effects on health and well-being related to effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites. As stated in previous sections, FortisBC anticipates no interaction between the proposed Project and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and Cultural Use Areas and Sites, including traditional ways of life. As previously 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.

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

Effects on Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes

This subsection combines information from the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities VC and Cultural Use Sites and Areas VC to demonstrate how FortisBC considered the effects of the proposed Project on current use of land and resources for traditional purposes by Stó:lō Nations in the Application.

As outlined in subsection 11.17.5.2, Stó:lō Nations do not currently use the Fraser River within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA as an important fishing ground and travelway to access traditional use sites elsewhere on the Fraser River. Stó:lō Nations do not currently hunt or harvest plants within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA due to existing levels of development reducing the availability of plants and wildlife for harvest and restricting opportunities to harvest.

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 measure. The proposed Project is not expected to interact with Stó:lō Nations fish harvesting.

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

Over 98 percent of the proposed Project Footprint is industrial land use and is not vegetated. The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for harvesting and will remain restricted for the life of the proposed Project. Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations FSC plant gathering. As stated previously, vegetation within the existing facility site will be removed by construction activities associated with the existing Tilbury facility

and the T1B project. Maintenance of existing landscaping and vegetation along existing fence lines are part of the existing facility and not part of the scope of the proposed Project.

As discussed in detail in subsection 11.17.5.3, proposed Project activities during construction, operation, and decommissioning will have a negligible interaction with Stó:lō Nations cultural use sites. While some change may be detectable to some Stó:lō Nations members due to changes in visual landscape or the experience of fishing, these changes would not noticeably adversely affect Stó:lō Nations access to cultural sites when compared to existing conditions. The proposed Project is not anticipated to interact with Stó:lō Nations' Aboriginal Right to gather in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA or use cultural use sites in the Cultural Use Sites and Areas VC. No interaction with Stó:lō Nations harvesting methods and practices, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, or alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods are expected.

11.17.5.4 Effects Management

Mitigation measures are identified in an attempt to avoid, reduce, offset, or otherwise address potential adverse effects, as well as measures to enhance potential benefits of the proposed Project on the interests of Stó:lō Nations. Proposed measures from linked VCs are detailed in Appendix A of the Application. FortisBC provided opportunity for Stó:lō Nations to provide feedback on Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17. FortisBC did not receive information on Stó:lō Nations Nation-specific mitigation measures; however, on October 4, 2024, Pópkw'em advised FortisBC that Pópkw'em supports the decision by FortisBC to not use an MOF, however Pópkw'em still has concerns regarding potential adverse impacts of increased road and highway traffic on its stated constitutionally-protected rights and interests (refer to Table 11.17-9). FortisBC's proposed mitigation related to traffic are provided in Appendix A.

Stó:lō Nations-specific Mitigation Measures

Table 11.17-12 provides a list of mitigation measures proposed by Stó:lō Nations and FortisBC's response.

Table 11.17-12. Mitigation Proposed by Stó:lō Nations and FortisBC Response

Indigenous Interest	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation	Response
No mitigations measures have been proposed by Stó:lō Nations to date			

Potential Residual Effects

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

- Social and Economic Conditions – Increased employment and economic opportunity

Refer to Table 11.17-13 for a summary of residual effects.

Positive residual effects are predicted for Stó:lō Nations through increased employment, enhanced opportunity, and a potential improvement of social conditions. Income, employment, education, and skills for Indigenous Peoples; access to economic opportunities/economic equity; tax revenues; GDP

contributions; business revenue; and cost of living are anticipated as positive effects (subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy) as a result of proposed enhancement measures outlined in Appendix A of the Application.

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

Table 11.17-13. 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 Stó:lō Nations, including the following: ▪ Increased employment opportunities, Indigenous business opportunities, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Government Revenue ▪ Increased ability of Stó:lō Nations to improve social and economic conditions	Social and Economic Conditions LAA	• 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 Stó:lō Nations -specific mitigation measures.	Appendix A of the Application presents information on tier, timeline, and effectiveness available for enhancement measures identified in VCs linked to Indigenous interests.	Positive residual effect – Increased employment and economic opportunity for Stó:lō Nations Positive residual effect -Increased ability of Stó:lō Nations to improve social and economic conditions

Monitoring Proposed Project Effects on Indigenous Interests

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

11.17.5.5 Cumulative Effects

As no negative residual effects to Stó:lō Nations have been predicted by FortisBC due to the proposed Project, a cumulative effects assessment has not been completed. Through review of Revisions A, B, and D, FortisBC sought input from Stó:lō Nations regarding from Stó:lō Nations' Indigenous interests in the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous interests LAAs, which may in turn affect cumulative effects. FortisBC received information from Pópkw'em regarding concern for potential cumulative effects from colonization and settlement noted in subsection 11.17.5.2. FortisBC did not receive information on this topic from Leq'á:mel First Nation or Matsqui First Nation.

11.17.5.6 Views of Stó:lō Nations

Subsection 11.17.3 provides a summary of input received and issues raised. FortisBC provided opportunity for Stó:lō Nations to provide feedback on Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.17. FortisBC received feedback from Pópkw'em on Indigenous Knowledge and comments on Rev B. FortisBC incorporated this information into the final version of this assessment.

11.17.6 Summary

Given the scope of the proposed Project, FortisBC does not anticipate any adverse interaction between the proposed Project and to Stó:lō Nations Indigenous interests. Positive residual effects are predicted for to Stó:lō Nations through increase employment, enhanced opportunity, and a potential improvement of social conditions. Income, employment, education, and skills for Indigenous Peoples; access to economic opportunities/economic equity; tax revenues; GDP contributions; business revenue; and cost of living are anticipated as positive effects (subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy) as a result of proposed enhancement measures outlined in Appendix A of the Application.

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