

11.6 Kwantlen First Nation

Kwantlen First Nation is part of the Halq'eméylem-speaking Peoples and Stó:lō Peoples who have occupied the lower Fraser Valley region since time immemorial (Kwantlen First Nation n.d.). Kwantlen First Nation's traditional territory extends westward to New Westminster, B.C., southward to Tsawwassen, B.C., eastward to Mission, B.C., and northward to Stave Lake, B.C. Within the Kwantlen traditional territory are the cities of Langley, Surrey, and Richmond, B.C. (Kwantlen First Nation n.d. 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that the Fraser River has been, and continues to be, important for Kwantlen First Nation due to the location of traditional village sites, as well as for travel and trade between Kwantlen and other Stó:lō communities, and for harvesting resources for FSC purposes. Kwantlen First Nation has stated that fishing and the Fraser River are very important to their culture (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

11.6.1 Methods

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

11.6.1.1 Proposed Project Updates Resulting from Engagement

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.

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 the proposed Project 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 the proposed Project 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 Aboriginal rights, such as fishing, as well as negative cumulative effects on the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the endangered Southern Resident killer whale 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 Southern Resident killer whale population. FortisBC has rescinded the Construction Logistics Update and Alternative Means memo. A MOF will not be needed for 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.

11.6.1.2 Methodology Overview

The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on the Indigenous interests of Kwantlen First Nation 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 by Kwantlen First Nation in relation to its Indigenous interests when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their interests.

Subsection 11.6 identifies sources of all information used in preparing the assessment of effects on Kwantlen First Nation, and clearly notes where information represents the views of Kwantlen First Nation, when clearly set out, FortisBC, or other sources. Input and perspectives of Kwantlen First Nation will be described, including any new issues raised by Kwantlen First Nation, mitigation measures proposed by Kwantlen First Nation, major points of disagreement between FortisBC and Kwantlen First Nation, and efforts taken by FortisBC to address points of disagreement. Subsection 11.1.5, Information Sources, describes information considered in this subsection with respect to Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests.

FortisBC sought input from Kwantlen First Nation on information to understand Kwantlen First Nation's use of the proposed Project Footprint, LAAs, and RAAs. FortisBC did not receive information and has relied on secondary data and sources external to Kwantlen First Nation. Kwantlen First Nation has stated, through engagement on the proposed Project, that "the Indigenous Knowledge that FortisBC has is nothing compared to the Indigenous Knowledge that used to exist due to loss of elders, loss of language, etc." (Kwantlen First Nation 2022) Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge may therefore not be fully represented in this subsection.

The Technical Boundaries subsection of subsection 11.6.5.1, Assessment Boundaries, captures data limitations. To gather more information regarding Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests, FortisBC has engaged, and will continue to engage, Kwantlen First Nation during the Application Review phase in relation to their Indigenous interests when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their interests. Subsection 11.6.3, Summary of Engagement, provides a 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*, where 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

- 1 vulnerable to potential proposed Project effects. Where available, information has been disaggregated for
 2 each Indigenous nation's contextual information and existing conditions to reflect a GBA+¹ approach.
- 3 Table 11.6-1 outlines the context, existing condition, or Indigenous interest(s) for which data and
 4 information have been disaggregated; the type of GBA+ data and information disaggregated; and the
 5 location of that data and information.

Table 11.6-1. Kwantlen First Nation Gender Based Analysis Plus Disaggregation

Context, Existing Condition, or Indigenous Interest	Type of GBA+ Disaggregated Data and Information	Subsection Location
Population	Age Binary gender (male/female) Marital status	Subsection 11.6.2.5
Community Health and Wellness	Age	Subsection 11.6.2.7
Housing Characteristics	Binary gender	Subsection 11.6.2.9
Education	Binary gender	Subsection 11.6.2.10
Labour Force Indicators	Binary gender	Subsection 11.6.2.12
Employment by Industry	Binary gender	Subsection 11.6.2.12
Employment by Occupation	Binary gender	Subsection 11.6.2.12
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	N/A	N/A
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	N/A	N/A
Social and Economic Conditions	N/A	N/A
Indigenous Health and Well-Being	N/A	N/A
Cultural Continuation	Age	Subsection 11.6.5.3
Indigenous Governance Systems	Binary gender	Subsection 11.6.2.15

Note: N/A indicates that no disaggregated data are available.

6 11.6.2 Context

- 7 This subsection describes background information on Kwantlen First Nation, including existing cultural,
 8 health, social, and economic contextual frameworks. The context also includes an overview of FortisBC's
 9 understanding of Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests in the area that could be affected by the
 10 proposed Project, including the environmental and socio-economic conditions that support Kwantlen
 11 First Nation's meaningful exercise of their Aboriginal Rights.²

¹ GBA+ provides a framework to describe the full scope of potential adverse and positive effects under the proposed *Impact Assessment Act*. 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).

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.

11.6.2.1 Coast Salish Kinship

The Coast Salish Peoples comprise 57 Indigenous nations. Kwantlen First Nation is a distinct Coast Salish Nation. Coast Salish territory includes the area along the south and southeastern coast of Vancouver Island from Sheringham Point to Qualicum Beach, B.C., the Gulf and San Juan 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 and 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 (Morin et al. 2018).

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). Coast Salish Peoples share that there are clear concepts of water, land, and resource ownership, governance, and stewardship (Suttles 1987; Morin et al. 2018). According to Coast Salish land tenure and territoriality, the water, land, air, and resources are by birthright (Morin et al. 2018).

For the Coast Salish, a multinuclear kinship forms a social network related to communal needs, intervillage marriage, and the control and availability of specific foods and goods (NEB 2014). Control over resources varies according to the specific resource, whether they are fishing sites or gathering sites (Ts'elxwéyeqw Tribe Management Limited et al. 2013). Although other Indigenous nations may occasionally harvest resources from Kwantlen First Nation's traditional territory, they do so through Coast Salish protocols for seeking permission. Through these connections, members from other Indigenous nations obtain permission to harvest resources outside of their territory (Morin et al. 2018). Historically, the Coast Salish maintained their social organization (family, household, local group, and winter village) and economic and social cooperation (Tsawwassen First Nation 2021).

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

11.6.2.2 Ethnographic Information

Members of Kwantlen First Nation are known as "River People," and are part of the Halq'eméylem-speaking Peoples who have occupied the lower Fraser Valley region since time immemorial (Kwantlen First Nation n.d.). Kwantlen First Nation is a part of the Stó:lō Peoples, who are members of the Coast Salish Peoples (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a), and has strong kinship, cultural, and ethnic ties to other Indigenous nations on the Pacific coast of B.C., the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, state of Washington, and northern state of Oregon (Kennedy and Bouchard 2019). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that, at one point, it was one of the larger Indigenous nations in the lower Fraser River area (Kwantlen First Nation 2014b) where the Kwantlen First Nation Peoples controlled nearly half of Halq'eméylem Peoples' territories (Brown n.d.). "Kwantlen" means "tireless runner," and Kwantlen First Nation self-identifies as tirelessly working to build a strong sense of community (Kwantlen First Nation n.d.).

11.6.2.3 Traditional Territory

Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory extends westward to New Westminster, B.C., southward to Tsawwassen, B.C., eastward to Mission, B.C., and northward to Stave Lake, B.C. (Kwantlen First Nation n.d., 2014a). Historically, Kwantlen First Nation Peoples moved throughout their traditional territory with a main village, *Skaiaemetl* (present-day New Westminster, B.C.), and a seasonal village, *kitkait* (Brownsville, B.C.) (Brown n.d.). The main community is located at McMillan Island 6 reserve across from Fort Langley (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Additional residential communities are located on the Whonnock 1 and Langley 2 reserves. Figure 11.6-1 presents the specific traditional territory of Kwantlen First Nation.

11.6.2.4 Language

Kwantlen First Nation members speak hənq̓əminəm', Hul'qumi'num,' and/or Halq'eméylem, three dialects of Coast Salishan (Kwantlen Polytechnic University n.d.; Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). There are 10 hənq̓əminəm', Hul'qumi'num,' and/or Halq'eméylem speakers in the community, although English is the predominant language that is spoken (CIRNAC n.d.c). Several Hul'q'umí'num' language revitalization projects are underway within Hul'q'umí'num'-speaking Indigenous nations, including the development of strategic plans (Urbanczyk and The Hul'qumi'num' Treaty Group 2002).

11.6.2.5 Reserves and Registered Population

Kwantlen First Nation has six reserves and one shared reserve (Peckw'xe:yles) located within its traditional territory (Table 11.6-2; Figure 11.6-1) (CIRNAC n.d.c). Kwantlen First Nation's reserves are centred around the confluence of the Stave and Fraser rivers. Twenty-one Stó:lō First Nations share Peckw'xe:yles. Kwantlen First Nation has stated that, historically, there were other reserves to the west near present-day New Westminster, B.C., as well as in present-day Surrey, B.C., and at the crossing of the Pattullo Bridge (Kwantlen First Nation n.d., 2014a).

Table 11.6-2. Kwantlen First Nation Reserves

Number	Name	Location	Area (ha)
08030	Langley 2	New Westminster District in Section 3, TP. 15, E.C.M. on the bank of Stave River and 1.6 km from the mouth of the Fraser River	58.3
08031	Langley 3	New Westminster District in Section 34, TP.14, and SEC. 3 TP.15, E.C.M. LTS 444 and 445, G.1 Island at the mouth of Stave River on the bank of the Fraser River	40.9
08032	Langley 4	New Westminster District in Section 2, TP.15, E.C.M. on the bank at the mouth of the Stave River	93.4
08033	Langley 5	New Westminster District in Sections 34 and 35, TP.11, and Sect. 2 and 3, TWP.12, E.C.M. on the bank of the Fraser River, 3.2 km northeast of Fort Langley, B.C.	140.6
08034	McMillan Island 6	New Westminster District in Section 4, TP.11 and Sections 33 and 34, TP.12, E.C.M. entire island in the Fraser River, 3.2 km from Fort Langley, B.C.	191
09657	Peckw'xe:yles	North bank of the Fraser River between Lower Hatzic Slough and D'Herbomez Creek in Mission, B.C. (municipality), New Westminster Land District	10.3
08029	Whonnock 1	New Westminster District at TPS. 14 and 15, E.C.M. on the right bank of the Fraser River, 1.6 km east of Whonnock	34.4

Source: CIRNAC, n.d.c.

The registered population of Kwantlen First Nation as of May 2022 was recorded as 376 members (CIRNAC n.d.c). Approximately 28.5 percent of the registered population lived on their own reserves or on another reserve, whereas 71.5 percent lived off reserve (CIRNAC n.d.c).

11.6.2.6 Population Demographics

For the purpose of population demographics, McMillan Island 6 Census data were used as standalone data, as information pertaining to Kwantlen First Nation reserves is inconsistent or lacking information, thereby limiting the ability to aggregate information or to provide statistics for Kwantlen First Nation reserves other than McMillan Island 6. The population of McMillan Island 6 was 96 in 2021, as enumerated in the 2021 Canada Census (Table 11.6-3). The enumerated population in 2016 was 94 (Statistics Canada 2023b). The data provided in Table 11.6-3 represent these enumerated totals and do not reflect the registered population (Statistics Canada 2023b) or the population of the total membership of Kwantlen First Nation, many of whom live off McMillan Island 6 reserve.

As of 2021, approximately 52.6 percent of the population of McMillan Island 6 was reported to be male and 47.3 percent was reported to be female (Statistics Canada 2023b). Table 11.6-3 presents age characteristics. The median age of the population of McMillan Island 6 in 2021 was 48.8, with 15.8 percent of the population under the age of 15 (compared to 14.1 percent in Metro Vancouver overall) and 26.3 percent of the population over the age of 65 (compared to 17.4 percent in Metro Vancouver overall) (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).

Table 11.6-3. McMillan Island 6 Population Age Characteristics in 2021^a

Age Characteristics ^a	Male+	Female+	Total ^b
Total all persons	50	45	95
Age 0-14 (percent)	20.0	22.2	15.8
Age 15-64 (percent)	50.0	66.7	57.9
Age 65 and over (percent)	30.0	22.2	26.3
Median age	64.0	36.8	48.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023b.

^aFor the purpose of population demographics, McMillan Island 6 Census data were used as standalone data, as information pertaining to Kwantlen First Nation reserves is inconsistent or lacking information, thereby limiting the ability to aggregate information or to provide statistics for Kwantlen First Nation reserves other than McMillan Island 6.

^bTotal represents the total number of respondents to the 2021 Census survey and does not necessarily reflect the actual total of Kwantlen First Nation population.

Note: Male+/female+ have been defined by Statistics Canada as referring to men, boys, and some nonbinary persons and women, girls, and some nonbinary persons (Statistics Canada 2023b). 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 subsection 11.1).

11.6.2.7 Community Health and Wellness

The following subsections present information about Kwantlen First Nation's health and wellness, including emergency services, education, housing, infrastructure, employment, and economic development. The statistics provided need to be viewed in context, in particular when comparisons are made between Kwantlen First Nation 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

1 Canadians due to a discriminatory and oppressive system (Reading and Wien 2009).

2 These socio-economic conditions, or social determinants of health, shape health outcomes.

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

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

14 A lack of employment opportunities has a major effect on health disparities between Indigenous and
15 non-Indigenous populations in Canada, as employment is a determinant of physical and mental health
16 because of its association with household income, access to healthcare, and resources necessary for
17 health, such as housing and nutrition (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).
18 Indigenous Peoples, particularly on reserve, have consistently lower employment rates compared to the
19 non-Indigenous Canadian population, as well as some of the highest unemployment rates in B.C. relative
20 to other provinces, with the exception of the Atlantic provinces (National Collaborating Centre for
21 Aboriginal Health 2017). The causes for low employment rates include several of the previously outlined
22 factors that contribute to health inequalities, such as physical and geographic barriers and racial
23 discrimination (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).

24 However, from 1981 to 2016, the well-being of Indigenous nation communities has steadily increased,
25 measured by four indicators of education, labour force activity, income, and housing using the CWB Index³
26 (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.d). The scores range from 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating a
27 higher level of well-being. The gap between average CWB scores of Indigenous nations and
28 non-Indigenous Canadians over that 35-year period has remained (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.d).
29 The overall CWB score for Kwantlen First Nation in 2016 was 73 for McMillan Island 6, compared to a
30 lower score of 63 for B.C. Indigenous nations (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.b), and was lower than a
31 score of 79 for non-Indigenous B.C. communities (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.a). The CWB index
32 scores for housing, education, labour force activity, and income were unavailable.

33 Access to health services is only one aspect of health but is still an important component of community
34 health and well-being. The FHA serves Kwantlen First Nation by delivering mental health services,
35 reproductive health services, adult community support, childcare support, assisted living facilities, and
36 other services, and has 13 hospitals that provide urgent and nonurgent medical care (FHA n.d.a). Other
37 public health services in the region include mental health services, home and community care, primary
38 care, and research facilities that Kwantlen First Nation has access to (Vancouver Coastal Health n.d.;
39 FHA n.d.b). The B.C. Women's Hospital & Health Centre and the Vancouver Women's Health Collective
40 provide women's health services (Vancouver Coastal Health n.d.; FHA n.d.b).

41 The Fraser Partnership Accord also influences Kwantlen First Nation's community health and wellness.
42 The Fraser Partnership Accord is a collaboration between the Fraser Salish Regional Caucus, FHA, and

³ The CWB is a measure for community socio-economic well-being using Census data available from 1981 to 2016 (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.d). It is measured at the reserve scale, and does not present a complete picture of well-being, as those indicators are wide and varied and are also dependent on community understandings of what well-being constitutes (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.d).

First Nations Health Authority (Fraser Salish Regional Caucus et al. 2020). The Fraser Partnership Accord's vision is to blend "modern medicine and ancestral teachings and ways" to improve health outcomes for Indigenous Peoples and strengthen the relationship between the parties, and to do so in a collaborative way that supports reconciliation (Fraser Salish Regional Caucus et al. 2020). The FHA also operates the Aboriginal Health Program, which partners with Indigenous nations to support and enhance wellness (FHA n.d.c). The Aboriginal Health Program includes cultural safety components, Indigenous health liaisons, primary care, and mental health services (FHA n.d.c). In addition, Indigenous Child & Youth Mental Health Services provide free mental health and wellness services for Indigenous children, youth, and their families (Government of B.C. n.d.c).

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 (First Nations Health Authority n.d.b):

- The FNHA
- The Tripartite Committee on First Nations Health (Tripartite Committee)
- The First Nations Health Council
- The First Nations Health Directors Association

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. Ministry of Health and B.C. Health Authorities 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 n.d.a). The First Nations Health Council involves B.C. First Nations through regional caucuses within each of the five health regions in B.C. 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 n.d.).

Kwantlen First Nation has a Community Health Nurse and a Home Health Aid/Community Health Representative who work from their community health office (Kwantlen First Nation 2018). Kwantlen First Nation provides its members with health services aimed at supporting young children and Elders, health education, immunization, and support for medical visits (Kwantlen First Nation 2018).

11.6.2.8 Emergency Services

Metro Vancouver and the FVRD are responsible for addressing emergencies within their respective jurisdictions, with the municipalities delivering fire and police services within their boundaries. Metro Vancouver is responsible for emergency planning and response in Electoral Area A, such as incident command and coordination at the emergency site, central coordination through the EOC, and wildland fire suppression in coordination with the B.C. Ministry of Forests (Metro Vancouver n.d.a). The FVRD is responsible for emergencies within the eight electoral areas that it services. The FVRD has an EOC, which is activated during local emergencies. The EOC issues evacuation orders and alerts during critical events, such as fires or floods. Emergency notifications are shared on the FVRD website and via the Alertable emergency notification system (FVRD n.d.a). The FVRD also provides fire protection services outside of municipal boundaries through seven fire departments. Several of the fire departments provide fire protection to Indigenous communities in the FVRD via service agreements (FVRD n.d.b).

BCAS delivers ambulance transportation services and prehospital emergency care in B.C. 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 more than 5,000 people 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 6 detachments in the Fraser Valley (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 developing and maintaining emergency plans, emergency operations, financial support programs for community-level mitigation, and 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 and 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).

The Government of B.C. and Canada provide additional emergency services. Provincial emergency services include, for example, EmergencyInfoBC, which provides information during active emergencies, and Prepared BC guides, which are guides that are available online to help individuals prepare for emergencies, as well as 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.

On reserves, Indigenous governments are generally the first line of response during an emergency, implementing community emergency response plans (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.c). 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 the *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 Aboriginal Rights to self-government and self-determination are upheld in activities of emergency management by ensuring First Nation involvement in planning activities (EPS 2020).

The 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. The FNESS Fire Services department provides fire prevention programs, fire safety education and firefighter training to First Nation communities in B.C. (FNESS n.d.). As part of emergency planning due to increasing fires and floods, Kwantlen First Nation is actively preparing for climate change and increased risks of flooding by carrying out ongoing risk assessments to develop emergency management plans for evacuation purposes (Dayal and Azizi 2020).

11.6.2.9 Housing

In 2021, McMillan Island 6 had a total of 40 occupied private dwellings (Statistics Canada 2023b). A total of 35 occupied private dwellings were reported in 2016, of which 57 percent required minor repairs (CIRNAC n.d.b). Census data for 2016 indicate that lone-parent households comprised 28.6 percent of all private households (CIRNAC n.d.b). There were 10 female lone-parent households and no multifamily households reported (CIRNAC n.d.b). At the time of writing, there is no CWB score for Kwantlen First Nation pertaining to housing.

11.6.2.10 Education

Kwantlen First Nation is part of School District 35 (Langley, B.C.), School District 42 (Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows, B.C.), and School District 75 (Mission, B.C.) due to the widespread nature of the reserve locations. The schools within all three school districts offer Aboriginal Support Workers. The role of the support workers is to provide additional personal and/or academic support to Indigenous ancestry students.

Kwantlen First Nation partners with Kwantlen Polytechnic University to provide hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ language lessons and to develop interpretive signage and other language revitalization projects (Kwantlen Polytechnic University n.d.).

In 2016, of Kwantlen First Nation members who were 15 years and older on the McMillan Island 6 reserve, approximately 29.4 percent held a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment (compared to 33.4 percent in the Langley District and Greater Vancouver Regional District [GVRD] overall), 11.8 percent had a trades certificate or an apprenticeship (compared to 10.2 percent in the Langley District and GVRD overall), and 11.8 percent had a university diploma at the bachelor level or above (compared to 15.5 percent in the Langley District and GVRD overall) (CIRNAC n.d.a; Statistics Canada 2017a).⁴ These education statistics are reflective of the Colonial context and systemic barriers that Indigenous Peoples in Canada continue to face. At the time of writing, there is no CWB score for Kwantlen First Nation pertaining to education.

11.6.2.11 Community Infrastructure

At the time of writing, no information regarding Kwantlen First Nation Community Infrastructure has been made available to FortisBC.

11.6.2.12 Employment and Income

The employment rate for Kwantlen First Nation members aged 15 years and over on the McMillan Island 6 reserve was 58.8 percent in 2016 (CIRNAC n.d.e). At the time, there were more female than male Kwantlen First Nation members employed (62.5 percent versus 55.6 percent) (CIRNAC n.d.e), reflecting a larger, national trend of the growing labour force participation of Indigenous women since 2011 (DePrato 2015).⁵ At the time of writing, the unemployment rate for Kwantlen First Nation members and the employment CWB score for Kwantlen First Nation are not available.

⁴ Information pertaining to Kwantlen First Nation reserves is inconsistent or lacking information, thereby limiting the ability to aggregate information or to provide statistics for Kwantlen First Nation reserves other than McMillan Island 6.

⁵ Information pertaining to Kwantlen First Nation reserves is inconsistent or lacking information, thereby limiting the ability to aggregate information or to provide statistics for Kwantlen First Nation reserves other than McMillan Island 6.

The 2016 Census indicates that the largest area of employment by industry for both male and female Kwantlen First Nation members on the McMillan Island 6 reserve was "other services," followed by health and education, manufacturing and construction, and transportation and warehousing (CIRNAC n.d.e). Sales and service was the dominant type of occupation for Kwantlen First Nation members, followed by social sciences and government, and trades and related occupations (CIRNAC n.d.e). The dominant occupation type for Kwantlen First Nation females was sales and service, whereas for males it was equally distributed between sales and service and trades and related occupations (CIRNAC n.d.e). CIRNAC data related to income are not currently available for Kwantlen First Nation.

11.6.2.13 Employment Services

Kwantlen First Nation employment services include the collaboration between the Industry Training Authority and Kwantlen Polytechnic University that provides training and apprenticeship opportunities (Industry Training Authority n.d.).

11.6.2.14 Economic Development

Kwantlen First Nation engages in business management, resources, development, land development, and construction through the Səyem Qwantlen Business Group that was created by Kwantlen First Nation in 2011. The Səyem Qwantlen Business Group has six corporate entities: (1) Seyem Qwantlen Security; (2) Pictographic Creative; (3) Seyem Qwantlen Construction; (4) Seyem Janitorial; (5) Seyem Traffic Management; and (6) Seyem Qwantlen Housing Society (Kwantlen First Nation 2014b). Səyem Qwantlen Business Group capacity has grown, resulting in expanded community and economic initiatives, such as fisheries and resource habitat enhancement projects throughout Kwantlen First Nation's traditional territory, and partnerships in various construction activities on Kwantlen First Nation's reserve lands and traditional territory (Kwantlen First Nation 2014b).

Kwantlen First Nation has also signed a Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement with the Government of B.C. related to the Trethewey Creek and Big Silver Creek hydroelectric projects that will last the lifetime of the power projects (Government of B.C. n.d.e).

11.6.2.15 Kwantlen First Nation Government and Administration

Kwantlen First Nation integrates both hereditary systems and an appointed council (Laboucan 2019; CIRNAC n.d.d). The governance structure consists of one hereditary female Chief, one female Councillor, and one male Councillor (Kwantlen First Nation 2014b). In addition to these three officials, Kwantlen First Nation Elders have an advisory role and play an active part in decision-making (Kwantlen First Nation 2014b).

11.6.2.16 Plans and Agreements

Table 11.6-4 summarizes some of the agreements with other governments to which Kwantlen First Nation is a signatory.

Table 11.6-4. Kwantlen First Nation Plans and Agreements

Plan or Agreement	Date	Parties	Title	Details
Agreement	2017	Kwantlen First Nation Government of B.C.	Kwantlen First Nation First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund Revenue Sharing Agreement	This agreement sets out a process for revenue sharing from projects within the traditional territory of Kwantlen First Nation.
Agreement	2019 and 2016	Kwantlen First Nation Government of B.C.	Kwantlen Forest 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 Kwantlen First Nation.
Agreement	2006	Kwantlen First Nation Government of B.C.	Kwantlen First Nation Interim Agreement on Forest Opportunities	This agreement sets out a process for consultation, economic benefits, and management regarding forest development within the traditional territory of Kwantlen First Nation.

Source: Government of B.C., n.d.e.

1 At the time of writing, Kwantlen First Nation is not participating in the BC Treaty Commission process.

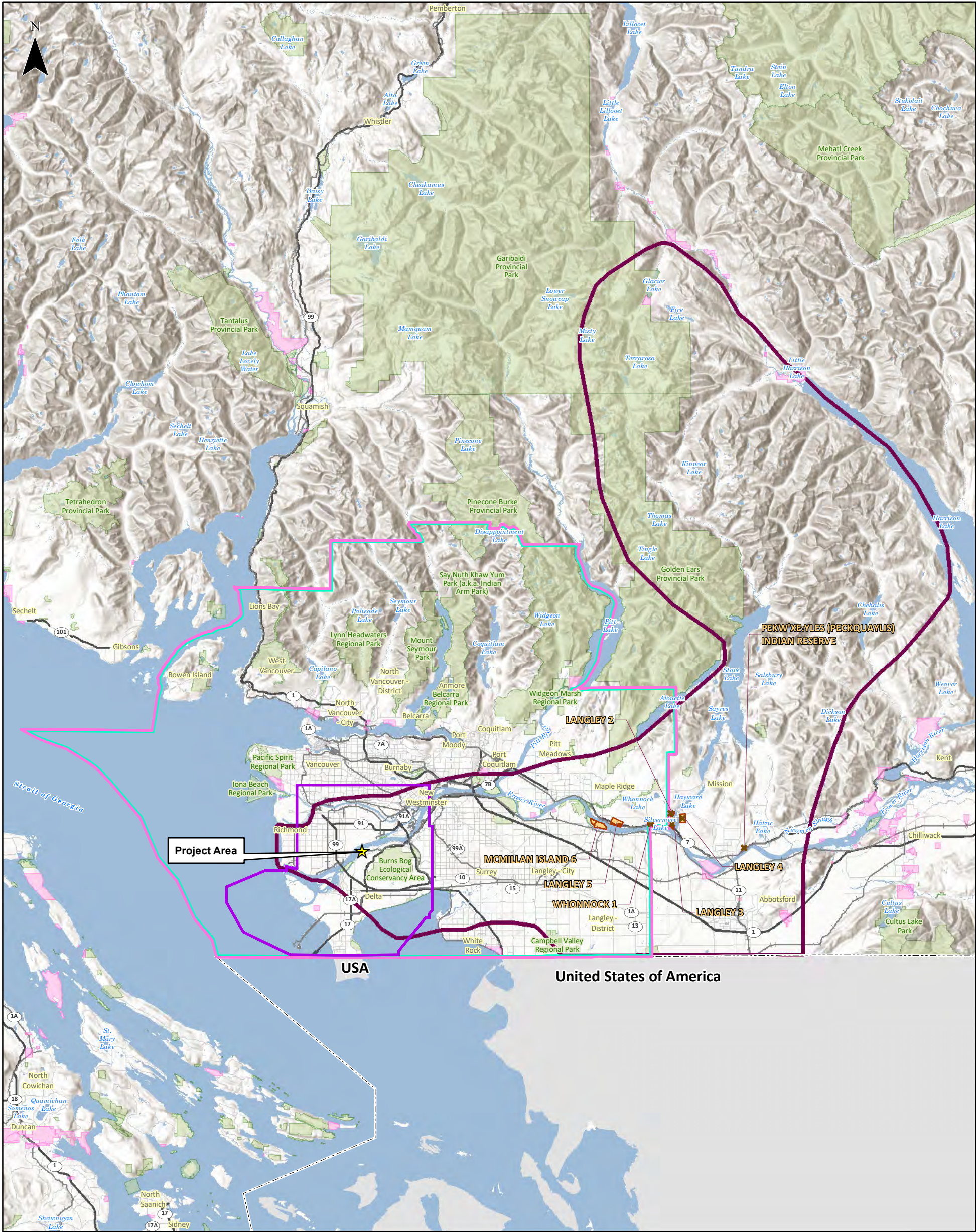
2 11.6.2.17 Land Use Plan

3 Land Use Code

4 In 2015, Kwantlen First Nation ratified its Land Code and was the 58th signatory under the Framework
5 Agreement on First Nation Land Management (Lands Advisory Board 2015). Kwantlen First Nation's Land
6 Code returns jurisdiction and decision-making power over land management to Kwantlen First Nation on
7 its reserve lands (Lands Advisory Board 2015).

8 Regional Growth Strategy for Metro Vancouver

9 The Metro Vancouver's RGS is a strategic plan that provides a planning framework for coordinating
10 activities of Municipal and Provincial governments, with the goal of guiding long-term regional growth.
11 To support a sustainable approach to community development, Metro Vancouver engages and
12 collaborates with local First Nations on matters of shared regional planning interest. With regard to the
13 RGS, this includes engaging with First Nations on RGS updates, amendments, and projections, as well as
14 engaging on key planning initiatives and strategies (Metro Vancouver 2022). All Kwantlen First Nation
15 reserves are located within Metro Vancouver except for the Pekw'xe:Yles Indian Reserve.



★ Project Area

✱ Kwantlen First Nation Reserve <100 ha

■ Kwantlen First Nation Reserve

■ Other First Nation Reserve

--- International Border

— Railway

— Highway

— Road

■ Park/Protected Area

■ Waterbody

■ Kwantlen First Nation Traditional Territory

■ Local Assessment Area:
- Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

■ Local Assessment Area:
- Indigenous Health and Well-being
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Cultural Continuation
- Indigenous Governance Systems

■ Regional Assessment Area:
- Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- Indigenous Health and Well-being
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Indigenous Governance Systems
- Cultural Continuation

Note:

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

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

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

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



FIGURE 11.6-1

KWANTLEN FIRST NATION
INDIGENOUS INTERESTS

TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG

DATE: September 2024
PROJECT NUMBER: CE778100
REVISION: 0

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

1:550,000
0 10 20 Km
ALL LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE

MAPPED BY: AM
CHECKED BY: DJN
Jacobs

BC Albers Projection, NAD83: UTM Zone 10 North.
Project Area: Jacobs (05-09-2022); Traditional Territory: Kwantlen First Nation, 2019; First Nation Reserves: Government of Canada 2018; International Boundary: ESRI 2005; Roads: NRCAN 2015;
Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCAN 2017, MetroVancouver 2020, BC
MFLNRO 2008; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs (08-24-2022); Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastystrelsen,
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.

11.6.2.18 Kwantlen First Nation Context Within the Proposed Project Area

The proposed Project Area overlaps Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory. The proposed Project is located on Tilbury Island, B.C., which has been zoned for industrial use. 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.b). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that it has a deep gratitude for, and spiritual connection to, the lands of their traditional territory (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

Kwantlen First Nation has not provided 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.

11.6.2.19 Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Interests

As stated previously, FortisBC has been engaging with Kwantlen First Nation regarding the proposed Project (subsection 11.6.3) since July 2019. To develop this subsection, Indigenous interests identified by Kwantlen First Nation through its Notice of Intent to Participate as a participating Indigenous nation, and communications with FortisBC, included the following:

- Endangered and threatened species in Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory, including the crashing salmon populations in the Fraser River
- Industrialization of Tilbury Island
- Cumulative effects to fish, fish habitat, and migratory birds
- Access to traditional use areas, in particular Tilbury and Lulu islands
- Marine traffic
- GHG emissions
- Revenue sharing agreements
- The proposed Project's potential effects to Indigenous species
- Development of a legacy project (such as interpretive signage) that includes the transmission of Kwantlen First Nation culture and knowledge
- The ability to act as stewards of the land for the benefit of future generations

FortisBC has included the preliminary list of Indigenous interests, as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 6, in addition to the Indigenous interests identified by Kwantlen First Nation in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 11 (B.C. EAO 2022) (Table 11.6-5).

Table 11.6-5. Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project

Indigenous Interest	Topics and Potential Effects to Be Included ^a
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects to Kwantlen First Nation's experience and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources, including changes to ecosystem health particularly for medicinal plants and migratory bird habitats ▪ Effects to Kwantlen First Nation's rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes ▪ Effects to accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources ▪ Cumulative effects to fish, fish habitat, and migratory birds ▪ Endangered and threatened species ▪ Indigenous species
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance ▪ Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by damage to, or loss of access to, cultural sites and areas ▪ Loss of access to, and disenfranchisement from, cultural sites ▪ Loss of access to traditional use areas, in particular Tilbury and Lulu islands
Social and Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's ability to improve social and economic conditions ▪ Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project ▪ Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Government revenue ▪ Effects 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 ▪ Revenue sharing agreements
Indigenous Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salmon and salmon habitat Effects on quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods ▪ Value and perceived quality of country foods ▪ Air quality, noise, and water (water discharge) quality ▪ Health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and cultural sites ▪ GHG emissions and potential cumulative effects due to infrastructure development

Table 11.6-5. Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project

Indigenous Interest	Topics and Potential Effects to Be Included ^a
Cultural Continuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effects on ability to revitalize, develop, and participate in intergenerational cultural transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Experiences of being on the land – Current and future availability and quality of country foods (traditional foods) ▪ Disconnection from cultural heritage, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Changes to sense of place and identity due to changes in accessibility and real and perceived disturbance of the environment – Interruption of the use of travelways, navigable waterways, and water bodies – Changes to Kwantlen First Nation's culture, food, and knowledge translation due to adverse effects to fish populations in the Fraser River ▪ Further disenfranchisement from the proposed Project Area (Tilbury and Lulu Island) ▪ Effects to Kwantlen First Nation's right to knowledge transmission ▪ Ability to develop a legacy project (such as interpretive signage) that includes the transmission of Kwantlen First Nation culture and knowledge
Indigenous Governance Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous nation's cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how they exercise their Aboriginal Rights ▪ Kwantlen First Nation's ability to act as stewards of the land for future generations to come

Source: Kwantlen First Nation, 2020.

^a These Indigenous interest topics are the topics that K'w'ikwə'xəm requested be considered by FortisBC as described by Kwantlen First Nation through engagement.

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 Southern Resident killer whale population. 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.

11.6.3 Summary of Engagement

11.6.3.1 Engagement Overview

Subsection 11.6.3, Summary of Engagement, provides an overview of FortisBC's Indigenous engagement principles and objectives for the proposed Project.

FortisBC has been engaging with Kwantlen First Nation regarding the proposed Project, proposed Project activities, and proposed Project Area since 2019. Due to COVID-19, all engagement in 2020 and 2021 was conducted virtually. FortisBC and Kwantlen First Nation have signed a Capacity Funding Agreement to support Kwantlen First Nation's participation in the proposed Project.

- 1 Tables 11.6-6 and 11.6-7 include further details on engagement activities with Kwantlen First Nation.
- 2 Table 11.6-6 describes key engagement activities that have taken place from the start of early
- 3 engagement until October 2024. Table 11.6-7 provides a summary of proposed future engagement
- 4 activities.

Table 11.6-6. Summary of Past Engagement with Kwantlen First Nation

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Description	Status
July 2019 to May 2024	Proposed Project updates	FortisBC provided regular proposed Project updates to Kwantlen First Nation. FortisBC met with Kwantlen First Nation to provide proposed Project updates and understand key issues.	Ongoing
July 2019 to February 2020	IPD	FortisBC provided the draft IPD to Indigenous nations, including Kwantlen First Nation, for review and requested meetings to discuss the IPD so FortisBC could incorporate feedback and provide updated copies of the IPD. Kwantlen First Nation did not provide comments on the draft IPD.	Complete
May to September 2021	DPD	FortisBC shared copies of the draft DPD with Kwantlen First Nation by email and requested feedback. FortisBC held a meeting with Kwantlen First Nation to review the draft DPD and ensure that Kwantlen First Nation's interests were reflected in the draft DPD. Kwantlen First Nation provided comments on the draft DPD, which FortisBC incorporated into the final DPD. Kwantlen First Nation attended the two DPD workshops held on October 27, 2020, and June 16, 2021, hosted by B.C. EAO and IAAC.	Complete
August 2020	Draft AIR	FortisBC provided the draft AIR to Kwantlen First Nation for review and requested meetings to discuss the draft AIR.	Complete
January 2021 to June 2023	Capacity Funding Agreement	FortisBC and Kwantlen First Nation have executed a Capacity Funding Agreement.	Ongoing
January 2021 to June 2024	Indigenous Knowledge and secondary sources	During one of the meetings with Kwantlen First Nation, the nation shared information regarding their 2016 Traditional Land Use Study for Tilbury Island that was conducted in response to the TMJ project. Kwantlen First Nation requested a Data Sharing Agreement before sharing further information. Data sharing provisions have been included in the draft Capacity Funding Agreement signed by Kwantlen First Nation. FortisBC provided Kwantlen First Nation with a list of secondary sources that they had prepared for use in the Application, if approved by Kwantlen First Nation. FortisBC continued to seek feedback on the sources. Kwantlen First Nation did not provide feedback on the sources.	Ongoing

Table 11.6-6. Summary of Past Engagement with Kwantlen First Nation

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Description	Status
January 2021 to June 2024 (continued)	Refer to previous page	FortisBC invited Kwantlen First Nation to two Indigenous Knowledge workshops held for participating Indigenous nations on March 29, 2022, and April 22, 2022. Kwantlen First Nation attended the April 22, 2022, Indigenous Knowledge workshop. FortisBC provided Kwantlen First Nation with Revisions A, B and D to identify how Indigenous Knowledge has been captured in subsection 11.6 and requested feedback on that Indigenous Knowledge. Kwantlen First Nation did not provide feedback on the sources used in Revisions A, B and D.	Refer to previous page
April 2021 to May 2022	Fieldwork studies	FortisBC invited Kwantlen First Nation to participate in fieldwork studies, virtually or in person. FortisBC also offered summary calls to discuss completed fieldwork studies. Kwantlen First Nation did not participate in the fieldwork studies or summary calls.	Complete
January 2022 to March 2023	B.C. EAO and IAAC Technical Advisory Committee workshops	Kwantlen First Nation was invited to participate in the following B.C. EAO and IAAC workshops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 26, 2022: Terrestrial and Aquatics February 23, 2022: Cumulative Effects Assessment March 8, 2022: Air Quality and Human Health April 6, 2022: GHG Emissions April 26, 2022: Public Safety, Accidents, and Malfunctions March 23, 2023: Proposed Project Changes Kwantlen First Nation attended all the workshops.	Complete
September 2019 to 2022	Site tours	FortisBC invited Kwantlen First Nation to participate in multiple site tours and provided registration information. FortisBC offered virtual and in-person site tour options. Kwantlen First Nation joined FortisBC on two site tours in 2019, and 2022, to discuss the proposed Project.	Ongoing
March 2022	TDR	FortisBC provided Kwantlen First Nation with the opportunity to review the TDRs before inclusion in the Application. FortisBC provided a list of TDRs and asked Kwantlen First Nation to specify which TDRs Kwantlen First Nation would like to review. Kwantlen First Nation did not request copies of the TDRs.	Complete

Table 11.6-6. Summary of Past Engagement with Kwantlen First Nation

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Description	Status
August 2022 to June 2024	Subsection 11.6	<p>FortisBC provided Kwantlen First Nation with Revisions A, B and D to accomplish the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the proposed review and development process for subsection 11.6. Request Kwantlen First Nation's initial input in the identification and understanding of Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests and Indigenous Knowledge regarding the proposed Project. Seek input on the information included in the draft and encourage collaboration on the completion of subsection 11.6. <p>FortisBC met with Kwantlen First Nation in November 2022 and discussed the chapter at a high level. Kwantlen First Nation did not provide further feedback on Revisions A, B and D.</p>	Complete
April 2023	Workforce development	FortisBC met with Kwantlen First Nation to discuss Workforce Development. Topics discussed included youth engagement, post-secondary opportunities, and future opportunities for youth in archaeological programming, environmental stewardship, and fish habitat programs.	Complete
March to April 2024	Removal of Waterborne Deliveries	FortisBC emailed and phoned Kwantlen First Nation to inform them of the proposed avoidance technique of "Removal of Waterborne Deliveries" to mitigate the potential impacts on Fish, Fish Habitat, and Indigenous interests that were raised by some Indigenous nations during engagement on the proposed Project, and to request a meeting to discuss the mitigation. FortisBC did not receive a response from Kwantlen First Nation.	Ongoing

Tables 11.6-6 and 11.6-7 describe engagement activities by FortisBC that supported Kwantlen First Nation's understanding of the proposed Project and its potential effects on Kwantlen First Nation and its Indigenous interests. This engagement included the following:

- Providing written summaries describing the proposed Project
- Offering virtual or in-person tours of the proposed Project Site
- Offering opportunities to participate in virtual meetings and workshops
- Inviting participation in fieldwork studies, virtually or in person
- Offering opportunities to review of draft Application TDRs and this Section 11 subsection

Table 11.6-7 describes planned engagement activities that have been proposed to take place after October 2024.

Table 11.6-7. Summary of Planned Engagement with Kwantlen First Nation

Subject or Topic(s) for Future Engagement	Goals and Objectives for Engagement
Proposed Project updates and proposed Project review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide regular proposed Project updates to Kwantlen First Nation.▪ Meet to resolve issues and concerns raised.

11.6.3.2 Input Received and Issues Raised

Kwantlen First Nation expressed preliminary concerns to B.C. EAO about potential effects from the proposed Project to its Indigenous interests through its Notice of Intent to Participate as a participating Indigenous nation. Kwantlen First Nation shared feedback on the DPD and identified several issues pertaining to potential proposed Project effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests and concerns pertaining to the temporal boundary and scope of assessment by FortisBC. FortisBC responded to these concerns about potential proposed Project effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests by updating the draft DPD to include Kwantlen First Nation's feedback, by sharing updated information, and by committing to ongoing engagement with Kwantlen First Nation through the assessment processes. Table 11.6-8 summarizes the key issues raised by Kwantlen First Nation at the time of writing and FortisBC's response.

Table 11.6-8. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Kwantlen First Nation

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Kwantlen First Nation's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status of Addressing Unresolved Input
Concern about the potential effects of water discharge during pipe testing. Requested clarity on the water volume that is being sent through the pressurized pipes during testing, where the water is being discharged, and if the water quality was being tested before discharging. Suggested that FortisBC consider the flow rates and turbidity before discharge.	FortisBC will work with Delta on this issue. FortisBC has rigorous water testing procedures in place and takes water quality seriously. FortisBC agrees that the flow rates will have to be managed to reduce the potential for turbidity. Discharged water will be tested before release and the water will be cleaned before use.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern about the potential effects of the GHG emissions from developing infrastructure. Concern about FortisBC's emission reduction targets not aligning with the provincial targets. Kwantlen First Nation requested FortisBC consider conducting an Upstream GHG Emissions Study.	<p>The 30 by 30 target aligns with CleanBC, including the Government of B.C.'s target of a 15 percent renewable gas supply by 2030. This single action will deliver more than three quarters of emission reductions in the building sector outlined in B.C.'s Climate Plan (Government of B.C. 2021), highlighting the importance of the gas system in driving emission reductions.</p> <p>The extent to which upstream GHG emissions are to be assessed will be determined under the Strategic Assessment of Climate Change (ECCC 2020) methodology provided in the recently released draft technical guidelines.</p> <p>FortisBC has added an upstream GHG emissions assessment to the AIR (subsection 8.6).</p>	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concerns that the plans for increased shipping for the LNG market are not being assessed within the Application.	FortisBC included the potential increased shipping in the Application.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concerns about the temporal boundaries of the proposed Project. Kwantlen First Nation looks at the proposed Project effects across multiple generations (such as 100 years from now).	In accordance with new requirements under the B.C. <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> , the Application will include an assessment of effects on current and future generations.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved

Table 11.6-8. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Kwantlen First Nation

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Kwantlen First Nation's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status of Addressing Unresolved Input
Concerns about community disenfranchisement and community access to traditional use areas, in particular Tilbury and Lulu islands and potential effects to migratory bird habitat.	Kwantlen First Nation has stated that the overall health of the ecosystem is a community concern. Potential community health effects due to the proposed Project will be further assessed in the Application. Access to traditional use areas will be assessed in subsequent drafts of subsection 11.6 of the Application. Potential effects to migratory bird habitat will be assessed in subsection 7.8.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
The offsetting of small green spaces to use for medicinal and other purposes is important, as well as developing a legacy project with interpretive signs and other Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge being transmitted.	FortisBC is considering a wide range of mitigations and legacy projects and is available to discuss options as they are developed.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concerns about potential effects to fishing, fish spawning, and subsequent potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation culture including the transfer of Indigenous Knowledge. Kwantlen First Nation has noted that previous projects and proposed projects (such as the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 project) have caused significant effects to fishing and Kwantlen First Nation culture and is interested in minimizing effects.	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 proposed Project construction, operation, or decommissioning. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs, including Fish and Fish Habitat. The subsequent potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation culture, including the transfer of knowledge, will be assessed in subsequent drafts of subsection 11.6.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved

Table 11.6-8. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Kwantlen First Nation

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Kwantlen First Nation's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status of Addressing Unresolved Input
Concerns about the potential cumulative effects of multiple projects in the region (including the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 project and the FortisBC Transmission Integrity Management Capabilities [TIMC] project) that have taken place without Kwantlen First Nation's consent. Kwantlen First Nation is concerned about potential effects from increased shipping (on the river) and potential effects from development on Tilbury Island. This proposed Project should seek to understand the original precontact environmental conditions of the proposed Project Area to get a real understanding of potential effects to the lands and waters and seek to reduce damage based on this knowledge.	Historical context has been included in the Existing Conditions subsection of each VC in the AIR.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern about the use of Indigenous Knowledge from the TMJ project's traditional land use study in the proposed Project Application. Kwantlen First Nation asserts their need to review utilized Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge prior to any documents going public.	FortisBC will continue to have discussions with Kwantlen First Nation regarding the inclusion of Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge in the Application. Kwantlen First Nation was provided Revisions A, B and D subsection 11.6 to ensure that Indigenous Knowledge has being appropriately characterized.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concerns about decommissioning and abandonment of the proposed Project.	The proposed Project will be decommissioned and removed, and not abandoned in place. Decommissioning is part of the effects assessment process and will be included in the Application.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
FortisBC's consideration of revenue sharing agreement with Indigenous nations. Kwantlen First Nation expressed the need for a long-term, ongoing financial contribution to their Guardian program to further their stewardship goals.	FortisBC has negotiated with Indigenous nations to become equity partners on other projects and is considering the same for this proposed Project.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved

Table 11.6-8. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Kwantlen First Nation

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Kwantlen First Nation's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status of Addressing Unresolved Input
Concern about the proposed Project gas supply source; Kwantlen First Nation concerned about the environmental impact.	FortisBC examined upstream GHG Emissions in subsection 7.2, Air Quality.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern regarding the compartmentalization and overlap of projects that have potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation's rights and title interests. Kwantlen First Nation sees FortisBC's Phase 2 Expansion (the proposed Project) and TMJ project as intrinsically connected. Kwantlen First Nation also stated cumulative effects from the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 project were a concern.	<p>The DPD describes as the relationship between the proposed Project and the TMJ project in the following subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subsection 1.1.2.7, Tilbury Marine Jetty ▪ Subsection 2.2, Proposed Project Need and Purpose <p>The cumulative effects assessment includes a consideration of the TMJ project.</p>	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern about FortisBC extracting LNG from within the Treaty 8 Territory.	LNG extraction is beyond the scope of the proposed Project's assessment.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern about potential effects to nesting birds observed in the proposed Project Site during the proposed Project Site visit. Kwantlen First Nation inquired how the Vegetation Management Plan interfaces with potential effects to migratory birds.	The Application will include an outline of the management plan(s) that interface with potential effects to migratory birds.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern about the proposed Project's potential effects to Indigenous Species.	In accordance with subsection 11.6.5, FortisBC does not anticipate any potential effects to Harvesting and Subsistence Activities for Kwantlen First Nation in relation to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved

Table 11.6-8. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Kwantlen First Nation

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Kwantlen First Nation's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status of Addressing Unresolved Input
Concern about potential interactions between the barge scope and fishing interests.	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 Fish and Fish Habitat.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Concern about the lack of long-term effects monitoring for projects, including the proposed Project.	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.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved
Kwantlen First Nation disagrees with FortisBC's conclusion of no negative residual effects to Indigenous interests. Kwantlen First Nation feels the assessment has failed to understand the interconnectedness of the regional area, the Nation's interest to regain access to the area, and the Nation's forcible removal from the Patullo Bridge area as a result of previous development.	FortisBC has included Kwantlen First Nation's views of the assessment in subsection 11.6.5.7.	FortisBC did not receive further comments on this issue.	Resolved

1 **11.6.3.3 Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback and Perspectives**

2 Table 11.6-9 summarizes where and how feedback and perspectives of Kwantlen First Nation were
3 integrated into, or contributed to, the assessment.

Table 11.6-9. Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration into Proposed Project
Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback on the potential effects of water discharge during pipe testing. Issues raised on August 19, 2019, in response to the IPD.	FortisBC examined this issue in subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and in the HHRA. FortisBC updated the Indigenous Health and Well-being subsection of subsection 11.6.5.2, Existing Conditions, with "Kwantlen First Nation identified the quality of discharged water and... as issues related to Indigenous health and well-being relative to the Project" and concluded that the HHRA "predicts no pathways of exposure for effects to Human Health due to potential changes in water quality as a result of the proposed Project."
Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding the potential GHG emissions from developing infrastructure and upstream GHG emissions.	FortisBC examined upstream GHG Emissions in subsection 7.2, Air Quality. FortisBC updated the Indigenous Health and Well-Being subsection of subsection 11.6.5.2, Existing Conditions, with "Kwantlen First Nation has identified ... increased GHG emissions and potential cumulative effects from infrastructure development as issues related to Indigenous health and well-being relative to the proposed Project" and added an upstream GHG emissions assessment to the draft AIR (subsection 8.6).
Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding the plans for increased shipping for the LNG market, which will not be assessed within the Application. Issue raised on August 19, 2019, in response to the IPD.	Concerns regarding shipping are out of scope for the proposed Project, however, FortisBC included the potential increased shipping in the TMJ project EAC application.
Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding temporal boundaries and noted that Kwantlen First Nation also looks at multigenerations and what the potential effects of projects will be 100 years from now. Issue raised on September 30, 2021, in response to the DPD.	FortisBC updated subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, with Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance System subsections. These subsections address Kwantlen First Nation stewardship responsibilities and cultural continuation between Kwantlen First Nation generations.

Table 11.6-9. Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration into Proposed Project
<p>Concerns about community disenfranchisement and community access to traditional use areas, in particular Tilbury and Lulu islands, and potential effects to migratory bird habitat.</p> <p>Issue raised on August 19, 2019, in response to the IPD.</p>	<p>FortisBC updated the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities subsection of subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, and concluded that "No interaction was identified by FortisBC between the proposed Project and the Indigenous interest of Kwantlen First Nation to practice harvesting and subsistence activities in the Kwantlen First Nation Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA" due to the disturbed nature of the area, the lack of quality natural resources, and no specific current use identified by Kwantlen First Nation on Tilbury and Lulu islands.</p> <p>FortisBC assessed potential effects of the proposed Project on migratory birds and bird habitat in subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat. The Application will include an outline of the management plan(s) that interface with effects to migratory birds.</p> <p>FortisBC updated subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, and concluded that "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 is predicted to be negligible to low, given the minor incremental contribution of the proposed Project (disturbance of approximately 1.46 ha of potentially suitable habitat that has been altered by existing disturbance and has limited wildlife habitat value) and offsets to address permanent loss of wetland habitat."</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback stating that the offsetting of small green spaces for medicinal use and other purposes is important, as well as the development of a legacy project with interpretive signs and other Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge being transmitted.</p> <p>Issue raised on August 19, 2019, in response to the IPD.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>FortisBC has updated subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, and concluded "As assessed in subsection 7.7, Vegetation, the residual adverse effect anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures include introduction or spread of invasive plant species. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual effects to Vegetation are anticipated to be negligible to low in magnitude and restricted to the proposed Project Footprint."</p>

Table 11.6-9. Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration into Proposed Project
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback stating that the offsetting of small green spaces for medicinal use and other purposes is important, as well as the development of a legacy project with interpretive signs and other Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge being transmitted.</p> <p>Issue raised on August 19, 2019, in response to the IPD. (continued)</p>	<p>FortisBC has also updated Table 11.6-12, Mitigation Proposed by Kwantlen First Nation and FortisBC Response, noting that they will consider a wide range of mitigation measures and legacy projects, and that they are open to discussing these options with Kwantlen First Nation as they are developed.</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding potential effects to fishing and subsequent potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation culture, including the transfer of Indigenous Knowledge. Kwantlen First Nation has noted that there have already been significant effects to fishing and Kwantlen First Nation culture and is interested in minimizing effects.</p> <p>Feedback raised on August 19, 2019, in relation to the IPD, and September 30, 2021, in relation to the DPD.</p>	<p>FortisBC assessed potential effects of the proposed Project on Fish and Fish Habitat (including fish of cultural importance to Kwantlen First Nation) in subsection 7.9.</p> <p>FortisBC has updated the Fishing subsection of subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, with "DFO reports that Kwantlen First Nation members fish for salmon between the Port Mann Bridge and Mission, B.C., which are approximately 20 and 60 km east of the proposed Project Footprint, respectively (DFO n.d.; B.C. EAO 2022). In relation to another project, Kwantlen First Nation expressed a strong interest in fishing regularly in the lower Fraser River in the future (B.C. EAO 2022). FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation members fish the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (DFO 2021). Species of interest to Kwantlen First Nation include salmon, sturgeon, and eulachon (DFO 2021)." FortisBC concluded that 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) and will not interact with the known location of Kwantlen First Nation FSC fisheries.</p> <p>FortisBC has also updated the Cultural Continuation subsection of subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, noting that, as there are no anticipated effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Aboriginal Right to hunt and fish for FSC purposes. FortisBC does not have information indicating Kwantlen First Nation's current use of cultural use sites and areas potentially affected by the proposed Project, therefore there is no anticipated effect on the cultural transfer of knowledge from the Proposed Project.</p>

Table 11.6-9. Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration into Proposed Project
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding the cumulative effects of multiple projects in the region that have taken place without Kwantlen First Nation's consent. Kwantlen First Nation is concerned about potential effects from increased shipping (on the river) and potential effects from development on Tilbury Island. This proposed Project should seek to understand the original precontact environmental conditions of the proposed Project Area to get a real understanding of potential effects to the lands and waters, and to seek to reduce damage based on this knowledge.</p> <p>Feedback provided on September 30, 2021, regarding the DPD.</p>	<p>FortisBC has updated subsection 11.6.5.2, Existing Conditions, to include precontact information in the Historical Context subsection.</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding the use of Indigenous Knowledge from the TMJ project's traditional land use study in the proposed Project Application. Kwantlen First Nation asserts their need to review Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge that has been used before any documents go public.</p>	<p>FortisBC relies on Kwantlen First Nation to review Indigenous Knowledge in subsection 11.6 for appropriate characterization and confidentiality. As noted previously, Kwantlen First Nation has had the opportunity to respond to FortisBC's use of Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous Knowledge in Revisions A, B and D.</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding decommissioning and abandonment of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>The proposed Project will be decommissioned and removed, and not abandoned in place. Decommissioning is part of the effects assessment process and will be included in the Application.</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding the compartmentalization of projects that have potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation's Aboriginal Rights and Title interests. Kwantlen First Nation sees FortisBC's Phase 2 Expansion (proposed Project) and TMJ project as intrinsically connected.</p> <p>Feedback provided on September 30, 2021, regarding the DPD.</p>	<p>FortisBC examined the relationship between the proposed Project and the TMJ project in subsection 1.1.2.7, Tilbury Marine Jetty. Cumulative Effects for VCs have been discussed in subsection 11.6.5.6.</p> <p>FortisBC has updated subsection 11.6.5.6 to state that Kwantlen First Nation has been adversely affected by past and existing cumulative effects of anthropogenic disturbances within the Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory. As no negative residual effects to Kwantlen First Nation were predicted by FortisBC due to the proposed Project, a cumulative effects assessment has not been completed. FortisBC is seeking input from Kwantlen First Nation regarding Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests in relation to the proposed Project, which may in turn affect cumulative effects. If input is received within the prescribed timeline, the feedback will be incorporated into the Application."</p>

Table 11.6-9. Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration into Proposed Project
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding potential effects to nesting birds observed on the proposed Project Site during the proposed Project Site visit. Kwantlen First Nation inquired how the Vegetation Management Plan interfaces with potential effects to migratory birds.</p>	<p>FortisBC assessed potential effects of the proposed Project on vegetation in subsection 7.7, Vegetation and on birds and bird habitat in subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat.</p> <p>FortisBC updated subsection 11.6.5.3 with "While residual adverse effects on vegetation are anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual effects to vegetation are negligible to low magnitude and restricted to the proposed Project Footprint."</p> <p>FortisBC also updated subsection 11.6.5.3, Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests, with "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 is predicted to be negligible to low, given the minor incremental contribution of the proposed Project.</p> <p>Therefore, with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, FortisBC anticipates no residual effects to wildlife habitat availability (quantity) or effectiveness (quality) due to changes in vegetation in the proposed Project Footprint."</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding data limitations (subsection 11.6.1) and noted that the Indigenous Knowledge that FortisBC has is nothing compared to the Indigenous Knowledge that used to exist due to loss of Elders and loss of language; therefore, Indigenous Knowledge may not be fully represented in the subsection 11.6.</p> <p>Feedback provided on November 16, 2022, regarding Revision A of subsection 11.6.</p>	<p>FortisBC has updated subsection 11.6.1, Methodology Overview, as requested.</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding a concern about Indigenous species.</p> <p>Feedback provided on November 16, 2022, regarding Revision A of subsection 11.6.</p>	<p>In accordance with subsection 11.6.5, FortisBC does not anticipate any potential effects to Harvesting and Subsistence Activities for Kwantlen First Nation in relation to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat.</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding fish and spawning, and concerns about overlapping projects. Feedback provided at a meeting on July 26, 2023, regarding Revision B of subsection 11.6.</p>	<p>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 need for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works).</p>
<p>Kwantlen First Nation stated that it is hard to take a position for or against the proposed Project based on the sources of gas coming in, which is what they are trying to do in their holistic approach. Feedback provided at a meeting on July 26, 2023, regarding Revision B of subsection 11.6.</p>	<p>Gas sources will change every year due to the utility's obligation to find the lowest cost gas for customers.</p>

Table 11.6-9. Integration of Kwantlen First Nation Feedback into the Assessment

Feedback	Integration into Proposed Project
Kwantlen First Nation provided feedback regarding a concern about ensuring fishing rights and interests and any changes to the numbers of barges are captured in the proposed Project Application. Feedback provided at a meeting on July 26, 2023, regarding Revision B of subsection 11.6.	FortisBC assessed fishing rights and interests in subsection 11.6.5.3, potential effects to Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and potential effects to Cultural Use Sites and Areas. As previously described, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF.

11.6.3.4 Kwantlen First Nation Views on Engagement Approach

FortisBC provided opportunity for Kwantlen First Nation to provide feedback on Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.6. FortisBC did not receive feedback on Kwantlen First Nation's views on the engagement approach.

11.6.4 Information Sources

Information sources were shared with Kwantlen First Nation to review and provide feedback, as well as to present the opportunity for Kwantlen First Nation to recommend additional sources for consideration.

Sources used to inform the assessment of potential effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests included 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, such as EAC applications and B.C. EAO assessment reports for the TMJ and Pattullo Bridge Replacement projects, Federal Review Panel EIS's and panel reports for the Trans Mountain Expansion and RBT2 projects, and VFPA PER Permit Reports, such as the CN Bridge Seismic Retrofit
- Resource agreements between Indigenous nations and governments (for example, Comprehensive Fisheries Agreements)
- Indigenous communal licence information for Pacific Fisheries Management Areas
- FSC fisheries licence information for the Fraser River
- Relevant court decisions (for example, R. versus Sparrow [1990] 1 S.C.R. 1075; and R. versus Powley [2003] 2 S.C.R. 207, 2003 SCC 43)
- Federal websites and Census data (such as CIRNAC and Statistics Canada)
- Indigenous-based planning documents, such as the S'ólh Téméxw Use Plan and Policy (S'ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance 2018)
- Indigenous nation web sites

1 ▪ Aboriginal Treaty and Rights Information System

2 ▪ Academic literature and historical and ethnographic sources (such as journal articles and
3 published books)

4 Materials or information can also be provided by the Indigenous nation, including Indigenous Knowledge,
5 cultural use studies, and land use information. All sources used in the assessment of potential effects on
6 the Indigenous interests of Kwantlen First Nation is included in subsection 11.6.7, References. FortisBC
7 provided an opportunity for Kwantlen First Nation to review the information sources through email prior to
8 Revision A, in Revisions A, B and D versions. FortisBC did not receive comments regarding secondary
9 information sources and Indigenous Knowledge from Kwantlen First Nation

10 Inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in subsection 11.6 and Section 7 was based on secondary sources of
11 Indigenous Knowledge and follows the methods outlined in subsection 11.1.

12 **11.6.5 Assessing Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests**

13 This subsection provides FortisBC's assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Kwantlen
14 First Nation's Indigenous interests. The following subsections include descriptions of the following:

- 15 ▪ Assessment boundaries
- 16 ▪ Existing conditions
- 17 ▪ Interactions between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests
- 18 ▪ Potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests due to the proposed Project
- 19 ▪ Proposed mitigation measures
- 20 ▪ Characterization of any residual effects and cumulative effects, if applicable

21 Indigenous interests are not mutually exclusive, and that this subsection may not reflect the overlap of
22 interests outlined in Table 11.6-5. In addition to the interests described in Kwantlen First Nation's Notice
23 of Intent to Participate as a participating Indigenous nation, Kwantlen First Nation has raised further
24 interests through engagement with FortisBC (refer to Tables 11.6-8 and 11.6-9) that have been
25 incorporated in this subsection.

26 As stated in subsection 11.6.1, due to limited information from Kwantlen First Nation regarding its
27 Indigenous interest related to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the list of Indigenous interests,
28 as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 6 (B.C. EAO 2022), in addition to the Indigenous
29 interests identified by Kwantlen First Nation in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 8 (B.C. EAO 2022)
30 (Table 11.6-5). In accordance with subsection 11.6.2.19, potential effects of the proposed Project on
31 Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous interests are assessed as follows:

- 32 ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- 33 ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- 34 ▪ Social and Economic Conditions
- 35 ▪ Indigenous Health and Well-being
- 36 ▪ Cultural Continuation
- 37 ▪ Indigenous Governance Systems

38 The Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous interest effects assessment draws forward the results (predicted
39 residual effects) of the effects assessments for the following VCs:

- 40 ▪ Subsection 7.2, Air Quality
- 41 ▪ Subsection 7.3, Acoustic
- 42 ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water
- 43 ▪ Subsection 7.5, Groundwater

- 1 ▪ Subsection 7.6, Soil
- 2 ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation
- 3 ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat
- 4 ▪ Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat
- 5 ▪ Subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy
- 6 ▪ Subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use
- 7 ▪ Subsection 7.12, Infrastructure and Services
- 8 ▪ Subsection 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources
- 9 ▪ Subsection 7.14, Culture
- 10 ▪ Subsection 7.15, Human Health

11 A summary of existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions for linked VCs used in the
12 assessment of potential effects on Indigenous interests is presented in subsection 11.1.3, Summary of
13 Valued Components Linked to Indigenous Interests.

14 **11.6.5.1 Assessment Boundaries**

15 The boundaries of the Indigenous interests assessment have been based on the potential for the proposed
16 Project to interact with and result in an effect on the Indigenous interests of Kwantlen First Nation.

17 **Spatial Boundaries**

18 All proposed Project components within the proposed Project Footprint are within the Kwantlen First
19 Nation traditional territory (Figure 11.6-1). The spatial assessment boundaries for each Indigenous
20 interest were identified based on the overlap of the Kwantlen traditional territory with the combined LAAs
21 and the combined RAAs identified for linked VCs in accordance with Table 11.6-11 (Figure 11.6-1).
22 The LAA of each Indigenous interest consists of the combined LAAs of VCs that are linked to the
23 Indigenous interest, whereas the RAA of each Indigenous interest consists of the combined RAAs of VCs
24 that are linked to the Indigenous interest.

25 The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests applies to all
26 members of Kwantlen First Nation who live, work, or exercise Indigenous interests within the LAA of
27 Indigenous interests.

28 **Temporal Boundaries**

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

- 30 ▪ Construction phase – Estimated 3- to 6-year duration
- 31 ▪ Operation phase – Estimated 40-plus-year duration
- 32 ▪ Decommissioning phase – Estimated 2-year duration

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

35 **Administrative Boundaries**

36 No administrative boundaries are known to limit the assessment of potential effects to the Indigenous
37 interests of Kwantlen First Nation.

1 Technical Boundaries

2 Technical boundaries, including data limitations, associated with Kwantlen First Nation include the
3 following:

- 4 ▪ Discrepancies between Statistics Canada data and CIRNAC data
- 5 ▪ Secondary data and information that has limited disaggregation, including the 2016 and 2021 Census
6 categories which conflate sex with gender and presents on binary categories of male and female
- 7 ▪ Disaggregated data are also not available for sexual orientation, such as those who are two-spirited
- 8 ▪ In addition, CIRNC First Nation Profiles also have limited disaggregation by age group
- 9 ▪ Limited input from Kwantlen First Nation on the identification of interactions of the proposed Project
10 with its Indigenous interests or potential effects of the proposed Project on its Indigenous interests

11 Due to the limited availability of primary data, the Application relied on secondary sources, as outlined in
12 subsection 11.1.4. Limited input from Kwantlen First Nation at the time of writing has constrained the use
13 of Indigenous Knowledge and representation of the views of Kwantlen First Nation on the contextual
14 information, existing conditions, assessment methods, and findings.

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

21 11.6.5.2 Existing Conditions

22 This subsection describes the existing conditions in the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous
23 interest-specific LAAs and RAAs, within which potential effects of the proposed Project and/or cumulative
24 effects on Kwantlen First Nation and its interests may occur. Kwantlen First Nation did not provide FortisBC
25 with information regarding currently used specific areas or locations that are important and that have the
26 potential to be affected by the proposed Project. This subsection also describes historic and current use of
27 the proposed Project Area by Indigenous Peoples over time, and practices in the proposed Project
28 Footprint and Indigenous interest-specific LAAs and RAAs regarding Indigenous interests, including a
29 description of how existing conditions of Indigenous interests have been affected by past projects and
30 activities.

31 Historical Context

32 Kwantlen First Nation members are Stó:lō Peoples, who are part of the Coast Salish cultural tradition, and
33 have occupied the lower Fraser Valley since time immemorial (Brown n.d.). Kwantlen First Nation Peoples
34 have stated that they were located on the shores of the lower Fraser River by the Creator (X̱a:als) due to
35 the rich resources of the lower Fraser River and were formerly one of the most powerful and extensive of
36 the river Stó:lō nations (Brown n.d.).

37 Before European settlement, Kwantlen First Nation Peoples had a number of settlements along the lower
38 Fraser River from the Stave River to Whonnock to Fort Langley; from Fort Langley to New Westminster to
39 Brownsville, B.C.; and as far east as Hatzic (Mission, B.C.) and Agassiz, B.C. (Brown n.d.; Neary 2011).
40 Scholarly reports state that the Kwantlen First Nation Peoples were based in the area near what is now
41 called New Westminster, B.C., where they had summer camps and fishing grounds around qəqəyt (a

1 historic settlement and burial ground on the south bank of the Fraser River meaning “resting place”), at
2 the southern approach to the railway bridge (Neary 2011; Carlson 2010; Nelson 1927). In 1800, the main
3 village of the Kwantlen Peoples stood on the bank of the Fraser River at Skaia-metl (present-day
4 New Westminster, B.C.) (Brown n.d.).

5 Historically and continuously, the areas of Delta, B.C., and Metro Vancouver, as well as the extent of the
6 lower Fraser River, including areas from the Port Mann Bridge to Mission, B.C., its tributaries, and
7 foreshore, have provided Kwantlen First Nation with the resources to maintain its Aboriginal Rights to fish,
8 harvest for food, conduct ceremonies, socialize, and maintain its cultural connectivity (Carlson 2010;
9 Neary 2011; Brown n.d.; DFO 2021). Kwantlen First Nation states that it used the lower Fraser River as a
10 travelway and as a resource located within the heart of its territory (Carlson 2010; Neary 2011).

11 Kwantlen First Nation states that it has used the lands and waters throughout its traditional territory for a
12 variety of cultural purposes, including harvesting and subsistence activities (plants, hunting, and fishing),
13 transportation and travel, trade (furs, salmon, and plants), spiritual activities, and self-governance
14 (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation Peoples state that they had, and continue to have, a
15 profound and intimate understanding of their territory that they use intensively (Kwantlen First
16 Nation 2014a).

17 Kwantlen First Nation has stated that waterways throughout Kwantlen First Nation’s traditional territory,
18 especially the lower Fraser River, but also the Pitt and Salmon rivers, were the key resources within the
19 territory, sustaining Kwantlen First Nation Peoples with salmon, sturgeon, and other fish. Furthermore,
20 these rivers provided them with food and also allowed them to trade with other communities (Kwantlen
21 First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that the lower Fraser River and its tributaries were so
22 critical to the culture of Kwantlen First Nation that many of the villages were situated along them
23 (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation states that fishing on the Fraser River constitutes a
24 large part of the contemporary use of their traditional territory (Gabriel 2015).

25 Historically, hunting by Kwantlen First Nation within Metro Vancouver, including the proposed Project Area
26 on Tilbury Island, included deer, elk, duck, goose, grouse, beaver, and marten (Neary 2011). The proposed
27 Project Area was also part of the traditional hunting and gathering areas of Kwantlen First Nation
28 (Neary 2011; Carlson 2010). Grasslands on the banks of the lower Fraser River would have provided
29 suitable habitat for birds (Charlie 2019). Some species, such as Canada goose, northern shoveler,
30 green-winged teal, and mallard, would have been available year-round on the lower Fraser River (Charlie
31 2019; Fediuk and Thom 2003). In the fall, canvasback and lesser scaup arrived and were available for
32 harvest. Mergansers frequented these areas during the winter, as did snow geese (Charlie 2019). Ruffed
33 grouse would have also been available on Tilbury Island (Charlie 2019), given the proximity to crab apple
34 trees. Ruffed grouse were known to sleep in, and feed on, crab apples trees (Charlie 2019; Turner 2020).
35 Waterfowl, such as geese and ducks, were regularly harvested by Indigenous nations along the south arm
36 of the Fraser River before, during, and after European contact (Charlie 2019; Fediuk and Thom 2003).
37 The south arm of the Fraser River and the estuary were known as important areas for waterfowl habitat.
38 In 1857, Caleb Kennerly of the North West Boundary Survey remarked the following in his journal when
39 canoeing up the lower Fraser River: “Ducks, geese, gulls and other water birds were everywhere to be seen
40 in myriads upon the water and in the air and occasionally as they arose from the water their flight was
41 accompanied by making noise like thunder” (Kennerly 1857; Charlie 2019). As previously mentioned,
42 Kwantlen First Nation has stated that industrial development, urbanization, government laws, and policies
43 have affected wildlife and wildlife habitat and have reduced opportunities for Kwantlen First Nation to
44 participate in hunting on its traditional territory (Neary 2011).

Kwantlen First Nation states that, based on early ethnographic works, the proposed Project Area on Tilbury Island has been an area where Kwantlen First Nation has been exercising its Aboriginal Rights and Title since time immemorial (Kwantlen First Nation 2020).

Lithics and archaeological sites and areas are situated throughout Delta, B.C., and Metro Vancouver (Neary 2011). Scholarly reports attribute the following known and listed archaeological sites within Delta, B.C., and Metro Vancouver to Kwantlen First Nation (Neary 2011):

- DhRq-21, near the mouth of the Pitt River
- DhRr-75, near the mouth of the Brunette River
- DhRr-2, at qəqəyt
- DhRr-74, at qəqəyt
- DhRp-017, at Port Hammond
- DhRo-1, west of the mouth of the Fraser River
- DhRo-4, at the mouth of the Stave River
- DgRn-10, at the mouth of Draper Creek

Throughout Metro Vancouver, Kwantlen First Nation has noted the following historic and ongoing uses:

- Harvesting and subsistence activities, including hunting, fishing, plant and material gathering, medicinal plant harvesting, and food and medicine preparation
- Travel over lands and over waters
- Housing and dwellings
- Economic activities and developments, including fishing, farming, and trading
- Cultural sites, Storied Places, Place Names, and spiritual sites
- Archaeological sites and burial sites
- Self-governance
- Internation gatherings

Kwantlen First Nation has identified eight habitation sites (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a; Neary 2011). Two historical habitation sites are located within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, including the following:

- Skəyəməł comprises three historic villages at the present site of New Westminster, B.C., approximately 12 km to the east of the proposed Project Footprint and within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA.
- A historic habitation site has been identified on Lulu Island (refer to Figure 11.6-2), approximately 4.5 km northeast of the proposed Project Footprint and within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA and RAA.
- The remaining habitation sites are located outside of the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, but within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas RAA, and include the following:
 - A major village at the mouth of the Pitt River, just north of Douglas Island approximately 25 km to the east of the proposed Project Footprint; Tree Island and Kwantlen First Nation's named places Ye'lelhkwe and Skwata'xwken are also within the area of the village 21 km to the east of the proposed Project Footprint.
 - Whattlekainum's village, at the mouth of the Pitt River, on the west bank approximately 25 km to the east of the proposed Project Footprint.

- sqwanáč, at the location of the Kwantlen First Nation reserve on McMillan Island approximately 41 km east by river or 33 km from the proposed Project Footprint.
- The south bank of Parson's Channel in Surrey, B.C., across from Barnston Island approximately 30 km east by river or 24 km from the proposed Project Footprint.
- The Salmon River area for wintering residences approximately 32 km east of the proposed Project Footprint).
- Derby Reach approximately 30 km east of the proposed Project Footprint and Fort Langley approximately 34 km east of the proposed Project Footprint for permanent habitation.

In the mid- to late 18th century, Europeans began exploring the B.C. coast, including 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 (Ocean Wise 2024). 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.). Kwantlen First Nation estimates that two thirds of their people died in less than 2 months from smallpox in the late 1700s (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

The first permanent European settlement in the region was Fort Langley, B.C., which was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1827, and 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.). Settling near the fort at Langley, B.C., provided opportunities to trade furs, pelts, fish, and other resources harvested by Kwantlen First Nation Peoples (Nelson 1927; Brown n.d.). The level ground and gravel ridge near the mouth of the Salmon River provided Kwantlen First Nation members with the opportunity to farm while continuing their participation in the trade economy at the fort (Brown 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, grew with farming and fishing activities (Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust n.d.; Richmond n.d.). Simultaneously, 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 1916; Rutty and Sullivan 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 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).

Kwantlen First Nation has stated that the industrial development and urbanization of Kwantlen First Nation's traditional territory has been further exacerbated by laws and policies implemented by the Crown, as decision-maker. Kwantlen First Nation states that these laws and policies have had a negative

effect on Kwantlen First Nation's ability to govern resources and implement stewardship and cultural values and teachings in relation to the environment (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that the extent to which Kwantlen First Nation can manage and care for the resources within the territory has diminished because of federal and provincial control and management of resources, such as DFO control over fisheries management and B.C. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy control over wildlife and wildlife habitat and conservation (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a; NEB 2014).

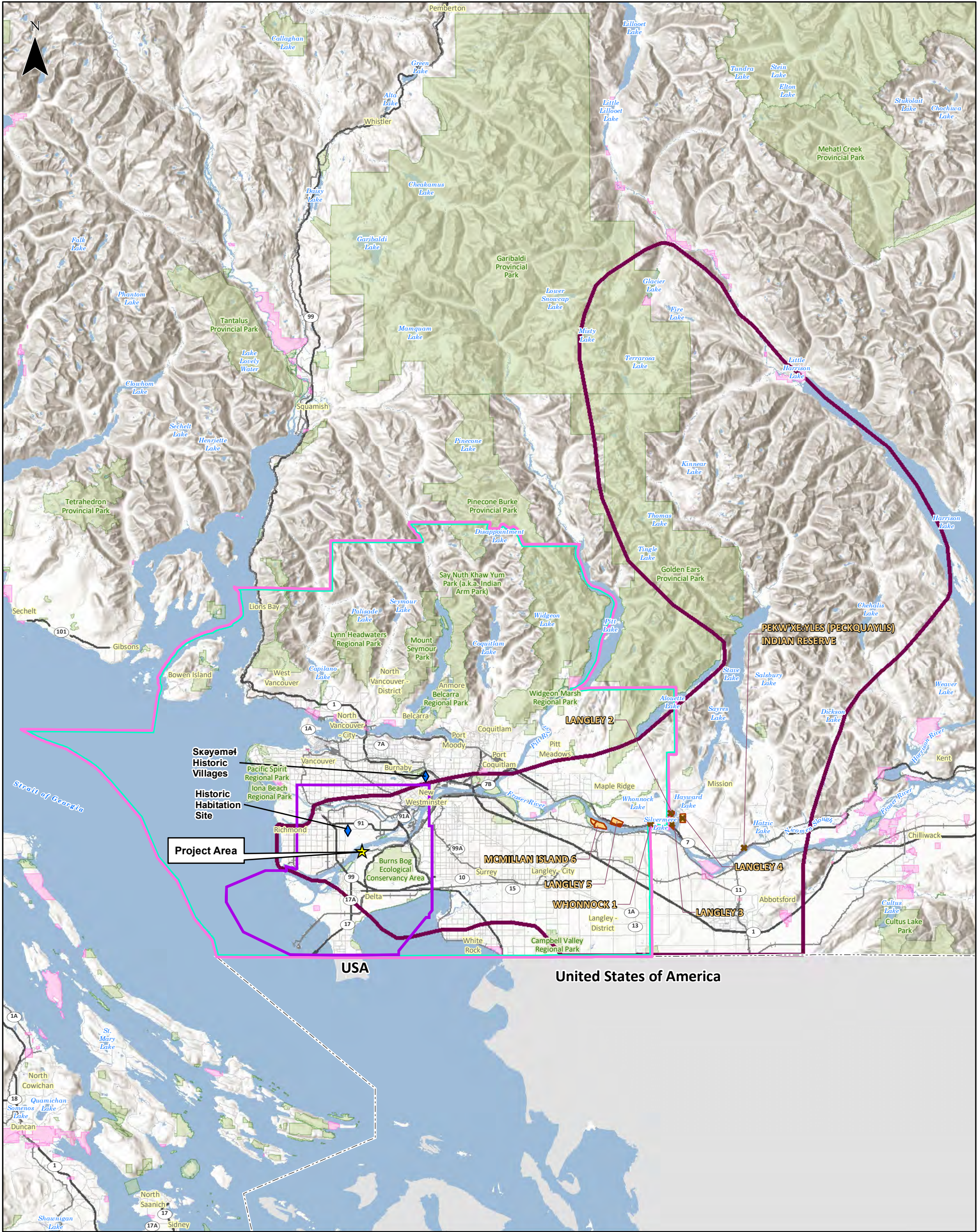
Kwantlen First Nation has stated that, in the early 1900s, the salmon stocks in the Fraser River were reduced due to commercial overfishing and effects from building the Canadian National Railway and the resulting land slide at Hell's Gate on the Fraser River, north of Hope (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). As stated by Kwantlen First Nation, in recent years, access to fishing has been restricted for Kwantlen First Nation members due to intensive development of terrestrial and marine habitats throughout the region; an increase in commercial and non-Indigenous fisheries; fishing closures and bans; and management and conservation activities (NEB 2014). Declines in coho, Chinook, and sockeye salmon and steelhead trout within the Harvesting and Subsistence RAA have occurred in recent years in part due to the cumulative effects associated with extensive industrial development of the RAA (B.C. EAO 2016).

Kwantlen First Nation has stated that specific areas, such as Lulu Island, a historical Indigenous village site, the south arm of the Fraser River, and other critical areas identified by Kwantlen First Nation within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, have been disenfranchised from use as a result of continued development in the area (Neary 2011). Given the cultural and spiritual importance of the lower Fraser River watershed and the history of Kwantlen First Nation in the Delta, B.C., and Metro Vancouver area, Kwantlen First Nation have stated that they maintain a desire to re-establish residence at an historic Indigenous village site (the Steveston area of Richmond, B.C.), and enhance cultural use areas to "make a better world for our future generations" (Brown n.d.; WesPac 2019).

Kwantlen First Nation has stated that ongoing development and resulting cumulative effects throughout Delta, B.C., and Metro Vancouver, and along the lower Fraser River, have greatly affected Kwantlen First Nation's ability to exercise its Aboriginal Rights and Title to the extent that was historically feasible (B.C. EAO 2022; Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

Past and present project activities that have affected existing conditions of Kwantlen First Nation's ability to exercise Indigenous interests include the following (B.C. EAO 2022):

- Settlement and urban development that have reduced lands available for harvesting and gathering
- 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
- Industrial accidents that have resulted 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 that have adversely affected marine and aquatic life and habitat, and wildlife and wildlife habitat through riparian areas
- Pollution and contamination of air, water, and land because of industrial, commercial, and residential development and increased population
- Depletion of resources by industry, including forestry, commercial fisheries, mining, and other resource extraction



★ Project Area

✖ Kwantlen First Nation Reserve <100 ha

◆ First Nations Place Name

■ Kwantlen First Nation Reserve

■ Other First Nation Reserve

■ Kwantlen First Nation Traditional Territory

--- International Border

— Railway

— Highway

— Road

■ Park/Protected Area

■ Waterbody

■ Local Assessment Area:
- Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

■ Local Assessment Area:
- Indigenous Health and Well-being
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Cultural Continuation
- Indigenous Governance Systems

■ Regional Assessment Area:
- Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- Indigenous Health and Well-being
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Indigenous Governance Systems
- Cultural Continuation

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 regional assessment areas: culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, and land and resource use.

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

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

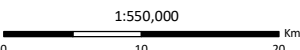


FIGURE 11.6-2
KWANTLEN FIRST NATION
INDIGENOUS INTERESTS AND
HISTORIC SITES

TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG
EXPANSION PROJECT

DATE	PROJECT NUMBER	REVISION
September 2024	CE778100	0

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



ALL LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE

MAPPED BY: AM	CHECKED BY: DJN	Jacobs
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BC Albers Projection, NAD83: UTM Zone 10 North.
Project Area: Jacobs (05-09-2022); Traditional Territory: Kwantlen First Nation, 2019; First Nation Reserves: Government of Canada 2018; International Boundary: ESRI 2005; Roads: NRCAN 2015;
Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2011; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCAN 2017, MetroVancouver 2020, BC
MFLNRO 2008; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs (08-24-2022); Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastatysreln,
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.

Kwantlen First Nation Use of Proposed Project Area

This subsection summarizes present use of the proposed Project Area⁶ by Kwantlen First Nation and practices related to the proposed Project.

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. (Figure 11.6-1). Adjacent areas along the southern 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 2011). 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 with very little to no habitat value for wildlife. The vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to ditch lines and spoil piles and is dominated by nonnative 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 on Provincial Crown land at the location of an existing (legacy) dock 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 Southern Resident killer whale population; a MOF will not be needed for the proposed Project during any phase.

Kwantlen First Nation has not identified cultural sites or areas that its members have used or are currently using in or adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint. Based on information available to FortisBC at the time of writing, FortisBC understands that Kwantlen First Nation does 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 (DFO 2021; Kwantlen First Nation 2020).

The following subsections describe the existing conditions for Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests. These existing conditions have been informed by the existing conditions for linked VCs summarized in subsection 11.1.13, Indigenous Interests Assessment Methods.

Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

The LFFA, of which Kwantlen First Nation is a member, has stated that Peoples of the lower Fraser River have a profound relationship with the Fraser River. This relationship nourishes Kwantlen First Nation and all LFFA member nations holistically (that is, physically, mentally, spiritually, and emotionally). Kwantlen First Nation holds an inherent responsibility to take care of fish and fish habitat, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and vegetation resources (LFFA 2021). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that it has an interest in Indigenous species.

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

Kwantlen First Nation states that it is working to enhance and re-establish traditional harvesting within the Fraser River (WesPac 2018). Moreover, Kwantlen First Nation states that it is working to increase resource harvesting activities, including plant harvesting, waterfowl harvesting, and FSC fishing throughout its traditional territory (WesPac 2018).

Fishing

Kwantlen First Nation has fished for salmon, sturgeon, and eulachon within the lower Fraser River watershed since time immemorial (Brown n.d.; Neary 2011; Carlson 2010). Fishing provided seasonal international gathering opportunities, and the practice is strongly connected to the values of reciprocity and sharing (Brown n.d.). Kwantlen First Nation states that fishing is an activity carried out in the Fraser River that has been a part of their way of life for countless generations (NEB 2014). 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; however, DFO reports that Kwantlen First Nation members fish for salmon between the Port Mann Bridge and Mission, B.C., which are approximately 20 and 60 km east of the proposed Project Footprint (DFO n.d.; B.C. EAO 2022). In relation to the adjacent TMJ project undergoing and environmental assessment, Kwantlen First Nation has expressed a strong interest in regularly fishing the lower Fraser River in the future (B.C. EAO 2022).

Cultural keystone fish species for Kwantlen First Nation include salmon, eulachon, and sturgeon. Kwantlen First Nation continues to maintain interest in the lower Fraser River DFO approved FSC salmon fishery from the Port Mann Bridge to Mission, B.C., and from Mission, B.C., to Sawmill Creek (DFO 2021). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that salmon was, and still is, a primary resource and sacred gift to the Kwantlen First Nation Peoples, and access to the shores of the lower Fraser River provided Kwantlen First Nation Peoples with all the resources they required. Kwantlen First Nation states that an important aspect of social health and well-being is the sharing of harvested resources and reciprocity among Kwantlen First Nation members and their families (Carlson 2010).

Member nations of the LFFA state that “the peoples of the Lower Fraser hold an inherent” reciprocal responsibility to “take care of everything that belongs to them,” creating a responsibility to care for culturally important fish species, which includes ensuring that the life cycles of fish species are maintained through spiritual and physical practices, and restoring the habitat of fish to maintain or recreate abundance and to provide space and opportunities to learn from the fish (LFFA 2021). According to the LFFA’s RELAW project with West Coast Environmental Law (of which Kwantlen First Nation is a part of, as previously described previously), fish have the right to their cycle of life, the right to be respected; the right to clean and flowing water; the right to have navigable waters available for their travels; and the right to be left alone or supported when needed (LFFA 2021). Declines in coho, Chinook, and sockeye salmon and steelhead trout populations have occurred in part, because of the existing cumulative effects associated with past extensive urban and industrial development (B.C. EAO 2016).

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 predominately located on a brownfield site on private property owned by FortisBC for 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, with very little to no habitat value for wildlife. North of the existing FortisBC facility, there is an existing dock that extends out into the Fraser River. The piles and dock will be removed before commencement of the T1B project expansion; however, the earthworks will remain. 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.

Kwantlen First Nation members fish near the eastern edge of the LAA in the DFO approved fishing area between Port Mann Bridge and Mission, B.C. Kwantlen First Nation has not indicated to FortisBC that nation members fish near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (DFO 2021).

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

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

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

Plant Gathering

Kwantlen First Nation has stated that its members have harvested a variety of plants, such as wapato, berries, and medicines, along the lower Fraser River and its shoreline, and throughout Kwantlen First Nation's traditional territory, which is within the boundaries of Delta, B.C., Metro Vancouver, and the RAA (Brown n.d.; Neary 2011; Carlson 2010). Refer to subsection 11.1.13, Indigenous Interests Assessment Methods, and subsection 7.7, Vegetation, for information on culturally important plants in the proposed Project Vegetation LAA and RAA. Kwantlen First Nation has stated, through engagement, that the proposed Project may create changes to ecosystem health particularly for medicinal plants (Table 11.6-5). Due to development in its traditional territory, Kwantlen First Nation has stated that its members must travel a greater distance to gather traditional medicines, as these practices require pristine (isolated and uncontaminated) lands and environment (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

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 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 nonnative 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. As stated previously, this vegetation will be removed at the existing facility site by existing projects and will not be present prior to proposed Project construction.

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 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 from the studies can be found in subsection 11.1.13, and the full TDR.

Potential effects to plant gathering due to the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of key concern by Kwantlen First Nation (Table 11.6-8). Kwantlen First Nation has stated (in relation to the adjacent TMJ project EAC application) its desire to regain or increase plant gathering activities in and along the Fraser River and nearby locations (B.C. EAO 2022). Based on this, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation currently 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.

Hunting

Kwantlen First Nation has stated that due to ongoing development and non-Indigenous land uses, as well as laws and regulations, hunting opportunities have been greatly reduced (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a; Neary 2011). Kwantlen First Nation has reported hunting deer, elk, mountain goats, and other small game (for example, ducks, geese, and grouse), and has hunted and trapped beaver and marten within its traditional territory. Kwantlen First Nation has previously indicated their intention to continue to hunt along the Fraser River (WesPac 2018). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that the proposed Project may affect ecosystem health particularly for migratory bird habitat (Table 11.6-5).

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.

The majority of wildlife habitat within the proposed Project Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA has been altered by development, as it is situated within the Tilbury Industrial Park, an industrialized portion of the Fraser River. Upland habitat is predominately covered by hard, anthropogenic surfaces (that is, paved and gravel areas currently used for industrial purposes). Because of 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 which 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 2022). 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).

Potential effects to hunting due to the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of key concern by Kwantlen First Nation (Table 11.6-8). Kwantlen First Nation has stated (in relation to the TMJ project EAC application) its desire to regain or increase hunting and trapping activities in and along the Fraser River and nearby locations (B.C. EAO 2022). It is FortisBC's understanding that firearms cannot be discharged in or adjacent to the proposed Project Area in Delta, B.C.

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 proposed Project Footprint, and the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA and RAA.

As previously stated, Kwantlen First Nation continues to use areas within Delta, B.C., and Metro Vancouver for cultural purposes, and has done so since time immemorial (Brown n.d.; Carlson 2010; Neary 2011; WesPac 2019). Cultural sites and uses within the region include habitation sites, trade, named places, archaeological sites, and spiritual use areas, including transformation and origin story areas, and burial areas (Neary 2011; Carlson 2010).

The lower Fraser River continues to be a travelway for Kwantlen First Nation through its tributaries and its main arm, from Mud Bay in Tsawwassen, B.C., to Stave Lake, Mission, and New Westminster, B.C. (Neary 2011). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that specific areas, such as Lulu Island (4.5 km east of the proposed Project Footprint), a historical Indigenous village site, the south arm of the Fraser River, and other important areas identified by Kwantlen First Nation within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, have been disenfranchised from use as a result of existing development in the area (Neary 2011).

Kwantlen First Nation members continue to practice cultural and spiritual ceremonies, and continue to gather traditional medicines from the land (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation has stated that, because of development in their traditional territory, Kwantlen First Nation Peoples must travel a greater distance to practice some of the spiritual ceremonies and to gather traditional medicines, as these practices require pristine (isolated and uncontaminated) lands and environment (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

As previously noted, the proposed Project Footprint is predominately located within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, in the Tilbury Industrial Park adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. FortisBC does not have information to indicate the presence of specific cultural use sites and areas in the proposed Project Footprint; however, Skəyəməł and qəqəyt (where two archaeological sites are located: DhRr 2 and DhRr 74) are located approximately 12 km east of the proposed Project Footprint on the boundary of the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA (B.C. EAO 2022; Kwantlen First Nation 2020; Neary 2011). Potential effects to cultural use sites and areas because of the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of key concern by Kwantlen First Nation (Table 11.6-8). FortisBC has not been provided with any information stating that there are specific Kwantlen First Nation cultural use sites and areas currently in use within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA and RAA.

Social and Economic Conditions

Kwantlen First Nation, as mandated through its limited partnership of Səyéṛn Qwantlen Business Group, continues to manage and develop land and resource-based business activities and economic development opportunities (Səyéṛn Qwantlen Business Group n.d.). Kwantlen First Nation is working to cultivate a variety of innovative economic opportunities, partnerships, and capacity-building to create long-term beneficial opportunities for Kwantlen First Nation that honour Kwantlen First Nation's heritage (Səyéṛn Qwantlen Business Group n.d.).

Potential effects to Kwantlen First Nation's social and economic conditions because of the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of key concern by Kwantlen First Nation (Table 11.6-8).

1 **Indigenous Health and Well-being**

2 Subsection 11.1.13 provides summaries of the existing conditions for VCs linked to the Indigenous Health
3 and Well-being Indigenous interest, as listed in Table 11.6-11. Kwantlen First Nation has identified the
4 quality of discharged water and increased GHG emissions and potential cumulative effects from
5 infrastructure development as issues related to Indigenous health and well-being relative to the proposed
6 Project (Table 11.6-8 and Table 11.6-9).

7 **Cultural Continuation**

8 Through ongoing engagement of and submissions to other project EAs in the south arm of the Fraser
9 River, Kwantlen First Nation has identified Cultural Continuation as an interest (Kwantlen First
10 Nation 2014a). Potential disruptions to the ability to transfer intergenerational knowledge through access
11 to Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory has been identified as a concern. Access to important
12 resources for ceremonies or cultural activities is also an interest linked to cultural continuation.
13 Specifically, Kwantlen First Nation stated a concern that changes to Kwantlen First Nation knowledge
14 translation may result from adverse effects to fish populations in the Fraser River.

15 Cultural continuation is a key goal of Kwantlen First Nation and although it is distinct from fishing,
16 harvesting, and the biophysical environment, these elements are inherently connected to, and dependent
17 on, each other (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). For example, by participating in a cultural activity, such as
18 fishing on the river, many Kwantlen First Nation Peoples feel an intense sense of belonging; of being right;
19 of connectedness, of rootedness; and of self-identity, as they are rooted in the respectful use of the lands
20 and waters that their ancestors used before them (Kwantlen First Nation n.d.).

21 Kwantlen First Nation states that it continues to practice respectful use of the lands and waters within the
22 Harvesting and Subsistence RAA from generation to generation (Kwantlen First Nation n.d.). The use of the
23 territory reaffirms to one another who the Kwantlen First Nation are as a People, and they seek to pass on
24 the way of life and ethical care to younger generations: "Kwantlen First Nation seeks to keep the ethic of
25 care for the land alive in its younger generations, and many of its parents and Elders make very strong
26 efforts to do so" (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

27 In recent years, Kwantlen First Nation has aimed to strengthen the knowledge of their territories and to
28 re-establish and revitalize the connection between the lands and territories and Kwantlen First Nation
29 Peoples (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Many Kwantlen First Nation Peoples are involved in, or are
30 returning to, the longhouse, and they travel into the mountains to fast and to participate in other spiritual
31 practices (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Some members continue to gather traditional medicines from
32 the land, or hunt, even though they now must travel a great distance to do so (Kwantlen First
33 Nation 2014a). Cumulative effects of residential, agricultural, industrial, and transportation development
34 and the ongoing degradation of the environment in their territory continue to challenge and constrain
35 Kwantlen First Nation's ability to use and take care of the lands, waters, and resources provided by their
36 territory (Kwantlen First Nation n.d.).

37 **Indigenous Governance Systems**

38 As stated in subsection 11.6.2.15, Kwantlen First Nation's government integrates both hereditary systems
39 (represented by one hereditary female Chief) and an appointed council (represented by one female
40 Councillor and one male Councillor), with Kwantlen First Nation Elders acting in an advisory role.

41 Kwantlen First Nation's governance over its traditional territory is primarily exercised through its stated
42 duty to care for its traditional territory and everything therein (WesPac 2019). Kwantlen First Nation has
43 stated that the caretaking responsibility for its traditional lands is fundamental to the spirit of Kwantlen

First Nation and its society (Səyem̓ Qwantlen Business Group n.d.). The management of the territory is conducted through Kwantlen First Nation cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation knowledge of stewardship and conservation is passed down through these cultural traditions and laws, as well as through the seven teachings (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

Kwantlen First Nation states that it continues to provide stewardship, economic development, business development, and overall management of the lands within its traditional territory (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a; WesPac 2019). Moreover, Kwantlen First Nation states that Federal, Provincial, and Municipal jurisdictions have removed governance, conservation, and stewardship authority from Kwantlen First Nation, which has affected Kwantlen First Nation's self-determination and self-governance, particularly in matters that affect their members and culture (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a). Kwantlen First Nation continues to assert its Aboriginal Rights and Title to all areas within its traditional territory (Kwantlen First Nation 2014a).

In 2016, the RELAW Program was initiated. Lawyers from West Coast Environmental Law worked collaboratively with Indigenous nations in the lower Fraser River via the LFFA, which includes Kwantlen First Nation, to develop written expressions of law. These expressions of law have been captured in seven volumes and include the law that "the peoples of the Lower Fraser hold profound relationships with the waters that connect them, based on countless generations of interaction, with a responsibility to pass ancestor's traditions and sustainable territories on to future generations" (LFFA 2021). Through engagement on the proposed Project, Kwantlen First Nation stated the following about Kwantlen law: "Kwantlen law states that we are stewards of the land for the benefit of unborn generations to come. Given the dire warning from the United Nations on impacts from the current climate crisis and destabilization of global temperatures, we do not think this project is in the best interests of future generations and is in contravention of Kwantlen law." (Kwantlen First Nation 2021).

11.6.5.3 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 Kwantlen First Nation.

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 of the MOF. As described in subsection 1.5.5, as a result of concerns received during the Application Development phase engagement activities, which 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 needed 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 potential effects
- Potential pathways by which the proposed Project activities could affect Indigenous interests
- Effects determined to be consequential or requiring mitigation

Anticipated interactions between proposed Project activities and Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests during construction, operation, and decommissioning are shown in Table 11.6-10. Based on information shared by Kwantlen First Nation related to current use of the proposed Project Area (refer to

discussions in subsection 11.6.5.2), 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 11.6-11. 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 11.6-11 are repeated for multiple effect pathways.

Table 11.6-10. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Interests

Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
Construction – Water Based		
Construction of 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 proposed Project construction, operation, or decommissioning. 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.

Table 11.6-10. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Interests

Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
Operation – Land Based		
Natural gas processing and liquefaction	Negligible interaction	<p>Negligible effects on air quality from increases in NO₂, CO, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and VOCs and low-magnitude effects on air quality from SO₂ are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Malfunctions and Accidents during operation	Potential interaction	Refer to Section 9 (Malfunctions and Accidents)
Decommissioning – Land Based		
Removal of Onshore Facilities	Negligible interaction	<p>Negligible effects on dust (as identified in subsection 7.6) air quality (as identified in subsection 7.2), and atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) during site decommissioning and truck transportation, and low-magnitude residual effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from decommissioning-related features, equipment, and activities are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.</p> <p>Negligible to low-magnitude effects on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (as identified in subsection 7.8) and Vegetation (as identified in subsection 7.7) are anticipated to result in no effects on availability and presence of resources for harvesting compared to existing conditions.</p>

Table 11.6-11. Table for Kwantlen First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for a Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	Changes to the experience and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Changes to ecosystem health particularly for medicinal plants, migratory bird habitats▪ Loss or alteration of habitat supporting harvested wildlife, fish, bird, or plant species, including species of cultural and medicinal importance▪ Change in surface water quality or quantity (turbidity and hydraulic changes)▪ Sensory disturbances (such as noise, odour, dust, and visual landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Quality and quantity of habitat for harvested species▪ Availability, distribution, and abundance of harvested species▪ Quality of harvested species▪ Surface water quality and quantity▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interests, associated with changes to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Noise and vibration– Odour– Air Quality– Visual resources– Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Air Quality▪ Acoustic▪ Surface Water▪ Groundwater▪ 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; and 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Changes to harvesting methods and, practices (such as timing and seasonality)▪ Changes to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes▪ Alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Change in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes)▪ Change in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest, 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		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; and 7.11, Land and Resource Use	No interaction	N/A
	Effects to the accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Changes in the ability to travel to or through current use areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Areas with access restrictions▪ Accessible travelways▪ Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation		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; and 7.11, Land and Resource Use	No interaction	N/A

Table 11.6-11. Table for Kwantlen First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

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

Table 11.6-11. Table for Kwantlen First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for a Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Cultural Use Sites and Areas (continued)	Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes to, or loss of access to, cultural sites and areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Noise and vibration– Odour– Air Quality– Visual resources– Dust▪ Participation in communal activities▪ Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, cultural and spiritual practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Land and Resource Use▪ Archaeological and Heritage Resources▪ Culture▪ Air Quality▪ Acoustics	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustics, 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources; and 7.14, Culture	No interaction	N/A
Social and Economic Conditions	Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Kwantlen First Nation’s Government revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Access to proposed Project-related economic opportunities and economic equity▪ Employment income▪ Unemployment rate and labour force participation rate▪ Job market and skills▪ Type or level of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Culture▪ Employment and Economy▪ Infrastructure and Services▪ Land and Resource Use▪ Fish and Fish Habitat	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 Indigenous nations’ future aspirations for sites or area surrounding the proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on Indigenous nations’ ability to improve social and economic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation		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

Table 11.6-11. Table for Kwantlen First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for a Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Change in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes)▪ Change in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Access to and quality and availability of:▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices and cultural and spiritual practices▪ Participation in communal activities▪ Cultural practices, customs, beliefs and values associated with cultural sites▪ Well-being indices▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Noise and vibration– Odour– Air Quality– Visual resources– Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas▪ Human Health▪ Air Quality▪ Acoustic▪ Surface Water▪ Groundwater▪ Fish and Fish Habitat	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, 7.7, 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 11.6-11. Table for Kwantlen First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for a Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Indigenous Health and Well-being (continued)	Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water discharge qualityGHG emissions and cumulative effects due to infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air qualityDrinking water qualityRecreational Water QualityNoise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Harvesting and Subsistence ActivitiesCultural Use Sites and AreasHuman Health	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, 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, cultural and spiritual practicesParticipation in communal activitiesCultural practices, customs, beliefs and values associated with cultural sites Well-being indicesQualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Noise and vibrationOdourAir QualityVisual resourcesDustAccessible travelwaysUse of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigationAreas with access restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air QualityAcousticSurface WaterGroundwaterFish and Fish Habitat	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, 7.7, 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
Cultural Continuation	Effects on the ability to revitalize, develop, and participate in intergenerational cultural transmission due to experiences of being on the land (such as changes in air quality, noise exposure, and effects of vibrations from blasting or other activities), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Changes to Kwantlen culture, food, and knowledge translation due to adverse effects to fish populations in the Fraser River Concern for further disenfranchisement from the site (Tilbury and Lulu Island)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Noise and vibrationOdourAir QualityVisual resourcesDust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Harvesting and Subsistence ActivitiesCultural Use Sites and AreasIndigenous Health and Well-beingSocial and Economic Conditions	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2, Air Quality; 7.3, Acoustic; 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; and 7.11, Land and Resource Use	No interaction	N/A
	Effects on the ability to revitalize, develop, and participate in intergenerational cultural transmission due to current and future availability and quality of country foods (traditional foods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practicesQuality, quantity, and availability of country foodsAccessible travelwaysUse of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigationAreas with access restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Harvesting and Subsistence ActivitiesCultural Use Sites and AreasIndigenous Health and Well-beingSocial and Economic Conditions	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health	No interaction	N/A

Table 11.6-11. Table for Kwantlen First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for a Full List)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, or Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Cultural Continuation (continued)	Disconnection from cultural heritage due to changes to sense of place and identity as a result of changes in accessibility and real and perceived disturbance of the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Participation in communal activities▪ Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites▪ Well-being indices	Refer to previous page	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsection 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
	Disconnection from cultural heritage due to interruption of the use of travelways, navigable waterways, and water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practices▪ Accessible travelways▪ Use of the Fraser River and marine environment for navigation▪ Areas with access restrictions		Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.7, Vegetation; 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; 7.14, Culture; and 7.15, Human Health	No interaction	N/A
Indigenous Governance Systems	<p>Change to an Indigenous nation’s cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how they exercise their Aboriginal Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Effects on the ability to use, develop, and control traditional land, territories, and resources.▪ Effects on the ability to implement Indigenous laws, customs, and protocols.▪ Changes to participation in decision-making in matters which affect Aboriginal Rights in the proposed Project Site.▪ Changes to ongoing conservation efforts to restore important fish species and habitat.▪ Changes in the ability to engage in stewardship of lands and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation laws, customs, protocols, and conservation and stewardship activities▪ Proposed Project effects align or conflict with Indigenous nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas▪ Indigenous Health and Well-being▪ Social and Economic Conditions▪ Cultural Continuation	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

The following subsections provide a rationale when an interaction was not identified between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous interests. When an interaction was not identified, a rationale is provided, including information regarding known use of the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous interest-specific LAA by Kwantlen First Nation 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 11.6-11 and provided in Appendix A of the Application.

Effects to Harvesting and Subsistence Activities

The following subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Kwantlen First Nation harvesting and subsistence activities, including reference to available information specific to Kwantlen First Nation 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).⁷

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.

Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Harvesting and Subsistence activities related to the following:

- Experience and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources
- Aboriginal Rights to fish, gather, 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

The proposed Project Footprint is primarily on private property and FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation 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 (DFO n.d.). 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; however, DFO reports that Kwantlen First Nation members fish for salmon between the Port Mann Bridge and Mission, B.C., which are approximately 20 and 60 km east of the proposed Project Footprint (DFO n.d.; B.C. EAO 2022). Kwantlen First Nation, through engagement, has also stated a concern regarding potential changes to ecosystem health particularly for medicinal plants and migratory bird habitats.

⁷ 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.

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 need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

Furthermore, changes in the quality, quantity, and availability of resources (that is, plants, and wildlife) due to the proposed Project are not anticipated to change the experience and preferences for Kwantlen First Nation members around the practice of harvesting rights in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA. As stated in the previous subsection, predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be specific to the proposed Project Footprint and negligible to low 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). Residual effects to these VCs from the proposed Project are not anticipated by FortisBC to affect the practice of harvesting compared to existing conditions.

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 emissions, noise, and visual changes. As described in subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use, with the 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 stated previously, proposed Project activities are not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation's experience and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights, including fishing, gathering, or hunting. FortisBC does not have information indicating that Kwantlen First Nation members fish, gather, or hunt near or within the proposed Project Footprint or Harvesting and Subsistence LAA.

Effects on the Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Resources

Fishing

The proposed Project Footprint is primarily located on private property, and fishing near the proposed Project Footprint has not been identified to FortisBC by Kwantlen First Nation.

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.

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 oxides of sulphur (SO_x) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions during operation have been assessed (subsection 7.2).

After the implementation of mitigation measures, effects to 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:⁸

- 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 is not predicted to result in acid exceedances in the RAA. In addition, eutrophication in the lower Fraser River is not nutrient-limited and other physical constraints limit the growth of algae; therefore, the trophic status of the river is not anticipated to change as a result of the nitrogen deposition from proposed Project emissions during operation.
- In addition, FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO₂ or SO₂ air quality criteria established by Municipal, Provincial, and Federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation (under steady state operation). With the installation of air emissions control technologies as part of the proposed Project design, residual air quality effects during steady state operation are anticipated to be negligible for NO₂ (maximum concentrations due to the proposed Project are expected to be less than 5 percent of the air quality standards/objectives) and low magnitude for SO₂ (maximum concentrations to be less than 10 percent of their respective ambient air quality standards/objectives). The specific technology will be determined during detailed design following certification of the proposed Project by the B.C. EAO. Detailed modelling will be conducted post-approval for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control mitigation options are selected. Changes to air quality associated with proposed Project operation are therefore expected to present a negligible incremental change to the experience of Indigenous Peoples engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices. This effect is not carried forward for further analysis. 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 need 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 need for a MOF (that is, no in-river works). This avoidance measure has been included in the determination of residual effects to the Fish and Fish Habitat VC.

Plant Gathering

As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure

⁸ Refer to subsection 11.1.13.8, Fish and Fish Habitat, for a summary of the Fish and Fish Habitat existing conditions and the results of the Fish and Fish Habitat residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Fish and Fish Habitat assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

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 due to 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:⁹

- Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.7, Vegetation, has 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, has 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

⁹ Refer to subsection 11.1.13.6, Vegetation, for a summary of the Vegetation existing conditions and the results of the Vegetation residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Vegetation assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

emissions generated by the proposed Project, and this effect pathway has not been carried through to a residual effect 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 effect (introduction or spread of invasive plant species) remains. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual effects to Vegetation are anticipated to be negligible to low in magnitude and restricted to the proposed Project Footprint.

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.

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 the following:

- 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 the proposed Project 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 SO_x and NO_x emissions has also been assessed (subsection 7.2).

FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO₂ or SO₂ air quality criteria established by Municipal, Provincial, and Federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation. 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 NO₂ (maximum concentrations due to the proposed Project are expected to be less than 5 percent of the air quality standards/objectives) and low magnitude for SO₂ (maximum concentrations to be less than 10 percent of their respective ambient air quality standards/objectives). The specific technology will be determined during detailed design following certification of the proposed Project by the B.C. EAO. Detailed modelling will be conducted post-approval for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control mitigation options are selected. Changes to air quality associated with proposed Project operation

are therefore expected to present a negligible incremental change to the experience of Indigenous Peoples engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices.

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 that is not anticipated to result in measurable effects to wildlife populations, including species at risk. Wildlife that remain in the proposed Project Area 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:¹⁰

- 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.
- 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 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 effect 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.

¹⁰ Refer to subsection 11.1.13.7, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, for a summary of the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat existing conditions and the results of the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are therefore not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation's hunting and gathering activities. 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 change the quality, quantity, and availability of wildlife or vegetation resources, resulting in an interaction with Kwantlen First Nation's preferences regarding the practice of hunting and gathering rights in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

Effects to Aboriginal Rights of Kwantlen First Nation to Fish, Harvest, and Hunt for Food, Social, and Ceremonial Purposes

As stated previously, it is FortisBC's understanding that Kwantlen First Nation fishing for FSC purposes does not occur near the proposed Project Footprint. FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation fish the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (DFO n.d.). FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation members hunt, trap, or gather plants within the proposed Project Footprint or the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA (B.C. EAO 2022;).

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 need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

Proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation 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 specific to the proposed Project Footprint and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation's 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 need for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). No changes to Kwantlen First Nation 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 need 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 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 is not accessible on foot. 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 previously noted, Kwantlen First Nation has indicated a concern that there could be adverse effects from the proposed Project to community access to culturally important traditional use areas on and around Tilbury and Lulu islands. Through engagement on the proposed Project, Kwantlen First Nation identified concerns about existing disenfranchisement from Tilbury and Lulu islands and the important migratory bird habitat found there. Kwantlen First Nation has further stated, during engagement, that the Kwantlen First Nation community has a desire to reconnect with the area (Tilbury and Lulu islands). Proposed Project activities are not anticipated to alter access or availability of traditional lands and resources from current conditions.

Kwantlen First Nation stated a concern, through engagement, regarding vegetation management with respect to effects to migratory birds. While residual adverse effects on vegetation are anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual effects to vegetation are negligible to low magnitude and restricted to the proposed Project Footprint. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, FortisBC anticipates no residual effects to wildlife habitat availability (quantity) or effectiveness (quality) due to changes in vegetation in the proposed Project Footprint.

Kwantlen First Nation has identified a concern regarding potential proposed Project effects to fish and fish habitat (Table 11.6-5). Potential indirect effects from changes in Surface Water (subsection 7.4) to Fish and Fish Habitat during proposed Project operation were 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 operation was also assessed (subsection 7.2).

After the implementation of mitigation measures, residual effects to fish and fish habitat availability and quality at the proposed Project Footprint are avoided. 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 need for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works).

As previously stated, the Kwantlen First Nation FSC fishery is located east of the Port Mann Bridge (DFO 2021). Based on information available to FortisBC at the time of writing, no interaction with the accessibility and availability of Kwantlen First Nation 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 Kwantlen First Nation cultural use sites and areas, including reference to available information specific to Kwantlen First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs.¹¹

Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation cultural use sites and areas 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 to, or loss of access to, cultural sites and areas

¹¹ 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 need 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 (Figure 11.6-1). 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; and vehicle use and subsidence during construction and decommissioning) to Storied Places, habitation sites, Place Names, archaeological sites, and 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 the AIAs that were conducted within the proposed Project Footprint in 2013 and 2020 (subsection 7.13). However, as stated previously, two known archaeological sites attributed to Kwantlen First Nation (DhRr-2 and DhRr-74) are located on the boundary of the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, approximately 12 km east of the proposed Project Footprint, and one valued cultural site on Lulu Island is located approximately 4.5 km from the proposed Project Footprint within the Cultural Use Site and Areas LAA. As previously noted, Kwantlen First Nation has also identified Tilbury Island as an area of cultural importance, although no information has been provided to FortisBC by Kwantlen First Nation stating that these areas are currently in use. Kwantlen First Nation has not identified known cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance within the proposed Project Footprint. If archaeological, heritage, and paleontological resources are encountered in the proposed Project Footprint during construction, the 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 are not anticipated as a result of 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 or Cultural Use Sites and Areas 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 need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs, including Fish and Fish Habitat.

As previously stated, 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 changes in noise, odour, dust, air quality and the visual landscape. As described in subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use, with the exception of a contribution to potential perceived effects 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 of cultural sites due to construction and operation of the

proposed Project. As described in subsection 7.6, Soils, the incremental contribution of dust from the proposed Project is expected to not be discernable from that occurring during existing conditions and is therefore not expected to affect the quality of experience for people engaged in harvesting activities.

Proposed Project activities are not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation's experience and preferences regarding the practice of harvesting rights, including fishing, gathering, or hunting as FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation members fish, gather, or hunt near the proposed Project Footprint. Furthermore, Kwantlen First Nation has not identified known cultural sites within the proposed Project Footprint. FortisBC does not have any information stating that the cultural use sites and areas outside of the proposed Project Footprint in the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA are currently in use by Kwantlen First Nation, although FortisBC recognizes the importance of archaeological sites as they have potential to broaden knowledge of and preserve history. Proposed Project activities are not anticipated to physically alter any of the cultural use sites within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA.

As noted previously, Kwantlen First Nation has stated that travelways, including the lower Fraser River have a critical role in linking cultural sites together. No interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's cultural sites is anticipated by FortisBC. Navigation in the Fraser River and access to cultural sites along the lower Fraser River are not anticipated by FortisBC to be affected by the proposed Project as there are no in-river activities (refer to subsection 7.11).

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 need 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 Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA is not anticipated to be materially 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 Kwantlen First Nation and the proposed Project Footprint, as FortisBC is not aware of Kwantlen First Nation's cultural sites and areas within the proposed Project Footprint. The only cultural sites that have been noted by Kwantlen First Nation are outside of the proposed Project Footprint within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, but they have not been indicated to be in current use by Kwantlen First Nation members and no potential effects to cultural sites and areas are expected in the LAA. Predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be specific to the proposed Project Footprint and negligible to low 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 need for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works).

As previously stated, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen First Nation members use the south arm of the lower Fraser River near or within the proposed Project Footprint or Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA to fish, gather plants, or hunt. Cultural sites identified by Kwantlen First Nation within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA are not anticipated to be affected by the proposed Project.

Effects on Social and Economic Conditions

The following subsections provide rationale for a lack of interaction or an identified interaction/potential effect between the proposed Project activities and Kwantlen First Nation social and economic conditions, including reference to available information specific to Kwantlen First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs.¹²

Subsequent subsections will provide rationale for the interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's social and economic conditions related to the following:

- Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Kwantlen First Nation's government revenue
- Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project
- Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's ability to improve social and economic conditions
- Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices
- Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's intercommunity relations and trade
- Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's infrastructure and services

Changes to Employment Opportunities, Indigenous Businesses, Procurement Opportunities, and Kwantlen First Nation 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. Kwantlen First Nation members with a trades certificate and experience in the construction sector would be the most likely to benefit from direct employment with the proposed Project. Approximately 11.8 percent of Kwantlen First Nation members held an apprenticeship, trades certificate, or diploma in 2016 (CIRNAC n.d.d). Indigenous workers (not specific to Kwantlen First Nation) are approximately twice as likely to be employed in construction-related occupations than non-Indigenous workers in Metro Vancouver, Delta, and Richmond, B.C. (Statistics Canada 2017b, 2017c), which may be reflected by the proposed Project's workforce. The proposed Project may therefore have a positive effect on Kwantlen First Nation's employment and procurement opportunities, largely depending on whether Kwantlen First Nation members are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether Kwantlen First Nation businesses, such as those run through the Səyem̓ Qwantlen Business Group, 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 and RAA, including businesses associated with Kwantlen First Nation, such as the Səyem̓ Qwantlen Business Group, could benefit from contracting and procurement opportunities 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 financially compete with wages and benefits of large projects (Neustaeter 2021). Smaller companies, including companies associated with Kwantlen

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 need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 First Nation, such as the Səyem̓ Qwantlen Business Group, could also experience barriers to participation in
2 the proposed Project associated with inadequate capacity to deliver services for large projects
3 (subsection 7.10).

4 An interaction between employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities,
5 and Kwantlen First Nation government revenue is anticipated with the proposed Project. This potential
6 positive effect was assessed in the Proposed Project Residual Effect subsection. Through review of
7 Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.6, FortisBC sought input from Kwantlen First Nation regarding
8 Kwantlen First Nation's employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities,
9 and government revenue in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

10 ***Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Future Aspirations for Sites or Areas Surrounding the Proposed***
11 ***Project***

12 The proposed Project is not anticipated to affect identified plans or agreements about economic
13 development on public lands within the Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory, or to have any other
14 identified effects on Kwantlen First Nation economic development planning (Table 11.6-4).

15 FortisBC does not anticipate an interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's
16 future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed Project as FortisBC is not aware of Kwantlen
17 First Nation's use of sites or areas in the proposed Project Footprint.

18 ***Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Ability to Improve Social and Economic Conditions***

19 As previously noted, the proposed Project may have a positive effect on Kwantlen First Nation's ability to
20 improve social and economic conditions, largely depending on whether Kwantlen First Nation members
21 are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether Kwantlen First Nation businesses
22 can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the proposed Project (subsection 7.10).

23 FortisBC identifies a positive effect from the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's ability to
24 improve social and economic conditions.

25 ***Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Commercial and Noncommercial Fishing, Hunting, and Gathering***
26 ***and Cultural or Ceremonial Activities and Practices***

27 As stated under the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities subsection, predicted residual effects to
28 Vegetation, and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be specific to
29 the proposed Project Footprint and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not anticipated to interact with
30 Kwantlen First Nation's Aboriginal Right to gather in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.
31 As previously identified, predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the
32 implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the need
33 for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). Furthermore, FortisBC does not have information to indicate
34 that Kwantlen First Nation members fish, gather plants, or hunt near or within the proposed Project
35 Footprint or Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and Hunting LAA (DFO 2021).

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

Subsistence Activities LAA, or the Cultural Sites and Areas LAA. Through review of Revisions A, B and D, FortisBC sought input from Kwantlen First Nation regarding Kwantlen First Nation's 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 Kwantlen First Nation's Intercommunity Relations and Trade

Through review of Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.6, FortisBC sought input from Kwantlen First Nation regarding Kwantlen First Nation's intercommunity relations and trade in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Infrastructure and Services

Through review of Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.6, FortisBC sought input from Kwantlen First Nation regarding Kwantlen First Nation's infrastructure and services in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

Effects on Indigenous Health and Well-being

The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous health and well-being including reference to available information specific to Kwantlen First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs.¹³

Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation health and well-being related to the following:

- 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 cultural sites

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

Interactions between the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods (that is, plants, and wildlife) and the proposed Project are not anticipated because predicted residual effects to the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation VCs as a result of the proposed Project are anticipated to be specific to the proposed Project Footprint and negligible to low in magnitude after the implementation of mitigation measures. 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 need for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). Kwantlen First Nation is not known by FortisBC to fish, gather, hunt, near or within the proposed Project Footprint or Human Health LAA, with the exception of Kwantlen First Nation members who fish for FSC purposes near the eastern edge of the LAA north of the Port Mann Bridge (DFO 2021).

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 Kwantlen First Nation fish harvesting, as no effects to fish habitat are anticipated within

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 need 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 or Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA. As stated previously, FortisBC predicts that there are no potential effects of the proposed Project on the quality of country foods due to contamination.

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 need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

Community perceptions with respect to the quality of country foods have the potential to interact with Kwantlen First Nation 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 wildlife for harvesting and subsistence purposes, the industrialized nature of the area, likely existing perceived effects regarding the quality of country foods, and the elimination of waterborne deliveries, no interaction between the proposed Project and perceived effects on the quality of country foods from existing conditions is predicted.

Effects on Air Quality, Noise and Water Quality

As described previously, 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 is 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 (NO₂, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, VOCs) to low-magnitude (SO₂) residual effect on air quality compared to existing conditions. FortisBC anticipates a decrease in CAC levels, particularly existing ambient NO₂ 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 NO₂ and PM_{2.5} are nonthreshold contaminants, interactions with Kwantlen First Nation 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 Cultural Sites

FortisBC does not anticipate interactions with 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 Kwantlen First Nation 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). Kwantlen First Nation 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 Cultural Continuation

The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Kwantlen First Nation cultural continuation, including reference to available information specific to Kwantlen First Nation and to potential effects on linked Indigenous interests, including Harvesting and Subsistence Activities, Cultural Use Sites and Areas, Indigenous Health and Well-being, and Social and Economic Conditions.¹⁴

Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation Cultural Continuation related to the following:

- Effects on the ability to Revitalize, Develop, and Participate in Intergenerational Cultural Transmission Due to Experiences of Being on the Land (such as From Changes in Air Quality, Noise Exposure, Effects of Vibrations During Construction, or Other Activities)
- Effects on the ability to Revitalize, Develop, and Participate in Intergenerational Cultural Transmission Due to Current and Future Availability and Quality of Country Foods

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.

- 1 ▪ Disconnection from Cultural Heritage Due to Changes to Sense of Place and Identity as a Result of
- 2 Changes in Accessibility and Real and Perceived Disturbance of the Environment
- 3 ▪ Disconnection From Cultural Heritage Due to Interruption of the Use of Travelways, Navigable
- 4 Waterways, and Water Bodies

5 ***Effects on the Ability to Revitalize, Develop, and Participate in Intergenerational Cultural Transmission***
6 ***Due to Experiences of Being on the Land (Such as From Changes in Air Quality, Noise Exposure, Effects***
7 ***of Vibrations During Construction, or Other Activities)***

8 As discussed previously for the potential effects to Cultural Use Sites and Areas and Indigenous Health and
9 Well-being, activities associated with revitalizing, developing, and participating in intergenerational
10 cultural transmission while being on the land are connected to biophysical conditions, such as air quality,
11 noise, vibrations, and visual changes in the landscape. Proposed Project activities are not anticipated to
12 change biophysical conditions during construction, operation, and decommissioning through increased
13 noise levels, emissions, and alterations to the visual landscape that would result in a change in the
14 experience by Kwantlen First Nation community members or affect Kwantlen First Nation community
15 members' ability to engage in activities associated with revitalizing, developing, and participating in
16 intergenerational cultural transmission while being on the land.

17 ***Effects on the Ability to Revitalize, Develop, and Participate in Intergenerational Cultural Transmission***
18 ***Due to Current and Future Availability and Quality of Country Foods***

19 FortisBC predicts no interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's ability to
20 revitalize, develop, and participate in intergenerational cultural transmission due to changes in country
21 foods. As stated previously under Indigenous Health and Well-being, FortisBC anticipates no changes to
22 the quality, quantity, availability of harvested country foods due to the proposed Project. Kwantlen
23 First Nation is not known by FortisBC to fish, gather, hunt, or use cultural sites near or within the proposed
24 Project Footprint, Human Health and Well-being LAA, or Cultural Continuation LAA (B.C. EAO 2022), with
25 the exception of Kwantlen First Nation members who fish for FSC purposes near the eastern edge of the
26 LAA north of the Port Mann Bridge (DFO 2021).

27 ***Disconnection from Cultural Heritage Due to Changes to Sense of Place and Identity as a Result of***
28 ***Changes in Accessibility and Real and Perceived Disturbance of the Environment***

29 As previously discussed previously in relation to potential effects to Cultural Use Sites and Areas, proposed
30 Project activities are not anticipated to disrupt Kwantlen First Nation members' ability to access cultural
31 use sites and areas. No interaction is anticipated between Kwantlen First Nation and the proposed Project
32 Footprint because FortisBC is not aware of currently used Kwantlen First Nation cultural sites and areas
33 within the proposed Project Footprint or Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA. The proposed Project Footprint
34 is predominately located on private property owned by FortisBC within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on
35 Tilbury Island. As previously stated, FortisBC does not have information to indicate that Kwantlen
36 First Nation members use the south arm of the lower Fraser River near the proposed Project Footprint or
37 within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA to fish, gather plants, or hunt. Access to Tilbury and Lulu
38 islands is currently highly restricted under existing conditions and further disenfranchisement from these
39 cultural areas is not anticipated due to the highly industrialized nature of the area and that the proposed
40 Project as it is located on private property.

Disconnection From Cultural Heritage Due to Interruption of the Use of Travelways, Navigable Waterways, and Water Bodies

As discussed in subsection 11.6.5.3, the lower Fraser River continues to be a travelway for Kwantlen First Nation through its tributaries and its main arm, from Mud Bay in Tsawwassen, B.C. to Stave Lake, Mission, and New Westminster, B.C. (Səyem̓ Qwantlen Business Group n.d.; Neary 2011). Kwantlen First Nation has raised concerns about further disenfranchisement from cultural areas within the Cultural Use Sites and Areas LAA, specifically restricted access to Tilbury and Lulu islands.

As previously discussed in relation to potential effects to Cultural Use Sites and Areas, proposed Project activities are not anticipated to affect Kwantlen First Nation members' ability to physically access cultural use sites and areas or their experience using Fraser River as a travelway.

Effects on Indigenous Governance Systems

The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project activities and Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Governance Systems, including reference to available information specific to Kwantlen First Nation and to potential effects on linked Indigenous interests, including Harvesting and Subsistence Activities, Cultural Use Sites and Areas, Indigenous Health and Well-being, Social and Economic Conditions, and Cultural Continuation.¹⁵

Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a lack of interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Governance Systems related to the following:

- Effects on Indigenous nation's cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how they exercise their Aboriginal Rights
- Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's ability to act as stewards of the land for future generations to come

Effects on Indigenous Nation's Cultural Traditions, Laws, and Governance Systems That Inform How They Exercise Their Aboriginal Rights

As noted in Table 11.6-5, Kwantlen First Nation has identified potential effects to their governance systems through effects to stewardship responsibilities to the land and future generations. As previously described, the LFFA (of which Kwantlen First Nation is a member) published the *Volume 1: Foundational Principles of the Legal Traditions of the Peoples of the Lower Fraser*, which lays the groundwork for understanding Indigenous governance systems (subsection 11.6.5.3). The underlying principle is, in effect, that the Peoples of the lower Fraser River hold profound relationships with the lands and waters that connect them, based on countless generations of interaction, with a responsibility to pass ancestor's traditions and sustainable territories to future generations (LFFA 2021). As previously stated, Kwantlen First Nation has identified the proposed Project as one that contravenes Kwantlen First Nation law based on their stewardship responsibilities to the land and its use for future generations.

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 need 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 located on private property with restricted public access in an industrialized area. These current conditions, along with other existing conditions (described in

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

subsection 11.1.13, Summary of Valued Components Linked to Indigenous Interests) account for existing restrictions and barriers to Kwantlen First Nation's participation in decision-making and ability to implement laws, customs, and protocols within the proposed Project Footprint. The proposed Project is not anticipated to change Kwantlen First Nation's cultural traditions, laws or governance systems or existing restrictions or barriers, from existing conditions. FortisBC expects no interaction between Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous interests and the proposed Project, and FortisBC is not aware of any current use sites identified by Kwantlen First Nation that will be affected by the proposed Project.

Effects on Kwantlen First Nation's Ability to Act as Stewards of the Land for Future Generations to Come

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 need the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

The proposed Project Governance LAA and RAA are within Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory over which Kwantlen First Nation claims Aboriginal Rights and Title and to which its stewardship responsibilities apply. As previously discussed, there is no interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation's conservation and stewardship efforts through the lack of or negligible changes in Fish and Fish Habitat, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation. The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for harvesting and will remain restricted for the life of the proposed Project, which will have a potential neutral effect on current ability for Kwantlen First Nation to engage in stewardship within the proposed Project Footprint.

Effects on Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes

In accordance with B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 25 (B.C. EAO 2022), this subsection addresses effects within Federal Jurisdiction under Section 2 of the *Impact Assessment Act*. In particular, 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 Kwantlen First Nation in the Application.

As outlined in subsection 11.6.5.2, Kwantlen First Nation does 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. Kwantlen First Nation does 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 discussed in detail in subsection 11.6.5.3, the proposed Project activities during construction, operation, and decommissioning will have no interaction with Kwantlen First Nation fishing. Subsection 11.6.5.3 describes how the 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 need for a MOF. FortisBC anticipates a no interaction between the proposed Project and Fish and Fish Habitat.

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 are reduced to negligible levels; therefore, proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation 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. 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. Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation FSC plant gathering.

As discussed in detail in subsection 11.6.5.3, proposed Project activities during construction, operation, and decommissioning will have a no interaction with Kwantlen First Nation cultural use sites. While some change may be detectable to some Kwantlen First Nation members due to changes in visual landscape or the experience of fishing, these changes would not noticeably adversely affect Kwantlen First Nation access to cultural sites when compared to existing conditions. The proposed Project is not anticipated to interact with Kwantlen First Nation's 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 Kwantlen First Nation harvesting methods and practices, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, or alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods are expected.

11.6.5.4 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 Kwantlen First Nation. Proposed measures from linked VCs are detailed in Appendix A of the Application.

Kwantlen First Nation-specific Mitigation Measures

Table 11.6-12 provides a list of mitigation measures proposed by Kwantlen First Nation, and FortisBC's response.

Table 11.6-12. Mitigation Proposed by Kwantlen First Nation and FortisBC Response

Indigenous Interest	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation	Response
Plant Gathering	Potential adverse effects to vegetation during all phases of the proposed Project.	Offsetting of small green spaces to use for medicinal and other purposes is important.	FortisBC is considering a wide range of mitigation measures and legacy projects, and is available to discuss options as they are developed.
Cultural Continuation	Disenfranchisement Disruption of knowledge	Development of a legacy project with interpretive signs can support the transmission of other Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous Knowledge. Kwantlen asserts Aboriginal Rights and Title to all areas of the Kwantlen First Nation traditional territory. Consultation that incorporates a collaborative process that considers the perspectives of Kwantlen First Nation and their future generations is what is hoped for through the Application process.	FortisBC is considering a wide range of mitigation measures and legacy projects, and is available to discuss options as they are developed.

11.6.5.5 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 as follows:

- Social and Economic Conditions – Increased employment and economic opportunity

Refer to Table 11.6-13 for a summary of residual effects.

Positive residual effects are predicted for Kwantlen First Nation 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 Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous interests, a residual effects assessment was not conducted.

Table 11.6-13. 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	<p>Potential positive effects on Social and Economic Conditions for Kwantlen First Nation, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased employment opportunities, Indigenous business opportunities, procurement opportunities, and Indigenous Revenue ▪ Increased ability of Kwantlen First Nation 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.	Appendix A of the Application, Mitigation Measures, presents information on available tier, timeline, and effectiveness of enhancement measures identified in VCs linked to Indigenous interests.	Potential positive residual effect – Increased employment and economic opportunity

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.

11.6.5.6 Cumulative Effects

As no negative residual effects to Kwantlen First Nation were predicted by FortisBC due to the proposed Project, a cumulative effects assessment is not required and has not been completed. Through review of Revisions A, B and D, FortisBC sought input from Kwantlen First Nation regarding Kwantlen First Nation's Indigenous interests in relation to the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous interests LAAs, which may in turn affect cumulative effects. Kwantlen shared concerns with FortisBC regarding the potential cumulative effects of multiple projects in the region (including the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 project and the FortisBC TIMC project) that have taken place without Kwantlen First Nation's consent.

11.6.5.7 Views of Kwantlen First Nation

Section 11.6.3 provides a summary of input received and issues raised. Kwantlen First Nation disagrees with FortisBC's conclusion of no negative residual effects to Indigenous interests. Kwantlen First Nation shared with FortisBC that they feel the assessment has failed to understand the interconnectedness of the regional area, the Nation's interest to regain access to the area, and the Nation's forcible removal from the Patullo Bridge area as a result of previous development.

11.6.6 Summary

Given the scope of the proposed Project, FortisBC does not anticipate any adverse interaction between the proposed Project and Kwantlen First Nation Indigenous interests. Positive residual effects are predicted for Kwantlen First Nation through an increase in 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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