



Summary of Engagement

SOUTH ANDERSON MOUNTAIN RESORT PROJECT

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13.5 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT, S.B.C. 2018, C.51

AUGUST 18, 2025



EAO

Environmental
Assessment Office

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WHAT IS THE SOUTH ANDERSON MOUNTAIN RESORT PROJECT?

Spuzzum First Nation (the Proponent) is proposing the South Anderson Mountain Resort Project (the Project), a new 7,415-hectare all-season resort located approximately 38 kilometres north of Hope, British Columbia. The Project includes new road and tunnel access from Highway 5, 11 ski lifts with capacity for 9,000 skiers per day, a resort village with 12,000 bed units, as well as hiking, biking, golfing and Indigenous events.

The Project is reviewable under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (2018) (the Act) pursuant to Part 8 of the *Reviewable Projects Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 607/19), as it is a new ski resort project that will exceed 2,000 bed units. An environmental assessment certificate will be required for the project to proceed, unless the Chief Executive Assessment Officer issues an order exempting the project from environmental assessment.

The Proponent has notified the Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) of their intent to seek an exemption from environmental assessment, citing reconciliation benefits, past logging activity in the project location and the ability to rely instead on the provincial permitting process for all-seasons resorts administered by the Mountain Resorts Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport to mitigate potential impacts on the environment, First Nation rights and other values to acceptable levels. A decision regarding whether to exempt the project is made during the next phase of the environmental assessment process referred to as the Readiness Decision phase.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this Summary of Engagement (Report) is to provide a summary of key issues raised during the Early Engagement phase from First Nations, technical advisors and the public that the Proponent must address to inform the development of the Detailed Project Description and support subsequent phases of the environmental assessment process. The EAO considers key issues to be matters of substantial importance or concern that may result in significant adverse effects and/or that would affect the outcome, scope, or timeline of an environmental assessment.

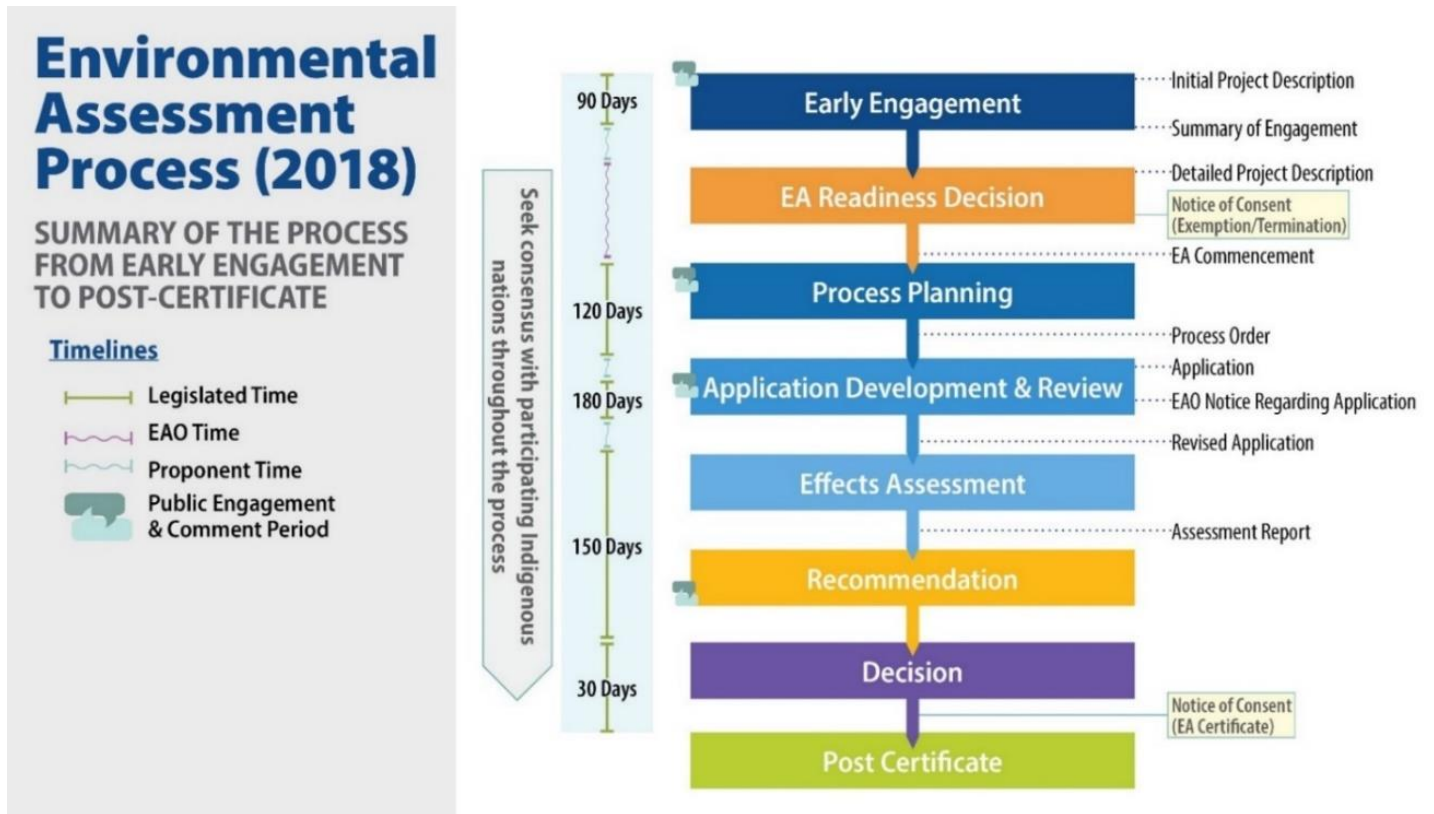
This report includes:

- An overview of the Early Engagement phase;
- A list of parties that the Proponent and/or the EAO engaged with during Early Engagement;
- A summary of First Nations interests and concerns in the Project area received by July 31, 2025;
- A list of the Participating Indigenous Nations;
- A list of key issues for the Proponent to address as they prepare the Detailed Project Description; and,
- Conclusions and next steps, including recommendations to inform the Detailed Project Description.

OVERVIEW OF THE EARLY ENGAGEMENT PHASE

The first phase of the environmental assessment process is Early Engagement, which begins when a proponent submits an Initial Project Description and an Engagement plan. Figure 1 shows where Early Engagement fits within the overall environmental assessment process.

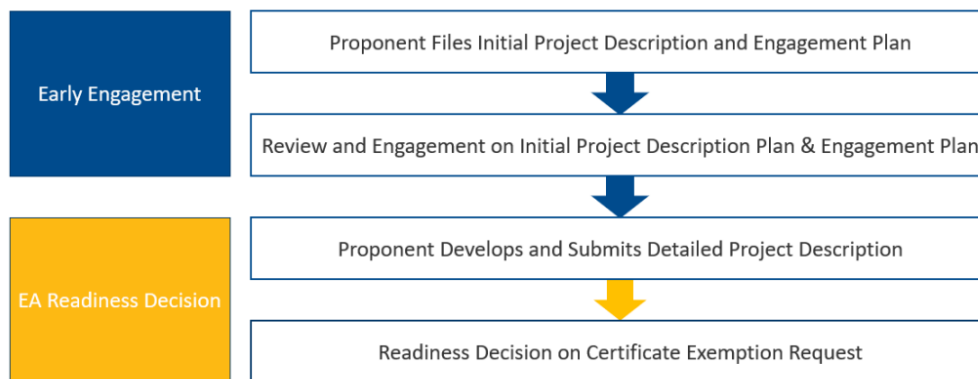
Figure 1. EAO’s Environmental Assessment Process



The Proponent submitted a draft Initial Project Description and draft Engagement Plan on February 12, 2025, for EAO informal review prior to submission of final documents to begin the Early Engagement phase. Given that the Proponent had advised of their intention to seek an exemption from environmental assessment, the EAO recommended the Proponent a) include preliminary information related to the factors set out in Section 16 of the Act that the Chief Executive Assessment Officer must consider for exemptions and b) pursue additional engagement with Indigenous Nations. Although the exemption decision is made by the Minister in the next phase of the environmental assessment process (see Figure 2), if the Chief Executive Assessment Officers makes a recommendation to the Minister to issue an exemption order, the EAO advised that identifying this information early could reduce delays in the next phase.

Figure 2. EAO’s Certificate Exemption Process

Certificate Exemption Review Process



A revised Initial Project Description was approved by the Chief Executive Assessment Officer on May 1, 2025, which started the Early Engagement phase—an opportunity for early dialogue with First Nations, the public, and government agencies to identify potential issues and interests related to the Project.

HOW WE ENGAGED AND WHO WE HEARD FROM

During Early Engagement, the EAO wrote to First Nations whose consultative areas overlap the Project footprint, and to technical advisors with relevant expertise or jurisdictional authority from provincial and federal government agencies, and local governments. The EAO also held a 30-day public comment period and accepted public comments through the EAO's EPIC website and by mail.

First Nations

On May 21, 2025, the EAO contacted 38 First Nations (represented individually or as part of a collective) to gather information on preferred engagement approaches, potential Project interactions with established Section 35 Aboriginal rights and Aboriginal interests and any other concerns pertinent to the Project that the Proponent may consider during development of the Detailed Project Description (see Appendix A for a full list of Nations contacted).

The following First Nations submitted comments on the Initial Project Description, which the EAO has summarized in Table 1 below. Note that all comments can be found in the Issues Tracking Table available on the [EAO's public website - EPIC](#).

1. Boston Bar First Nation
2. Coldwater Indian Band
3. Cook's Ferry Indian Band
4. Lower Nicola Indian Band
5. Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council
6. Nooaitch Indian Band
7. Peters First Nation
8. T'eqt'aqtn'mux/ Kanaka Bar Indian Band
9. S'ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance

Participating Indigenous Nations

Potentially-affected First Nations have 80 days from the start of Early Engagement to self-identify if they wish to be a Participating Indigenous Nation, as defined in the Act. Participating Indigenous Nations are afforded specific procedural rights by the Act, including access to capacity funding, consensus seeking processes, an opportunity to communicate consent or withhold consent at specific decision points, and access to facilitated dispute resolution. Confirmations are posted to the EAO's [EPIC website](#). For more information on Participating Indigenous Nations please see the [EAO's guidance materials](#).

The following First Nations formally self-identified as a Participating Indigenous Nations for the Project:

1. Boston Bar First Nation
2. Coldwater Indian Band

3. Cook’s Ferry Indian Band
4. Lower Nicola Indian Band
5. Nlaka’pamux Nation Tribal Council
6. Nooaitch Indian Band
7. Peters First Nation
8. T'eqt'aqtn'mux/ Kanaka Bar Indian Band
9. S’ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance
10. Spuzzum First Nation

Table 1: Summary of Preliminary First Nation Rights, Interests and Concerns Received During Early Engagement

First Nation	Preliminary First Nation Rights and Interests Potentially Impacted by the Project and Other Concerns
Boston Bar First Nation	<p>Rights and Interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is proposed within the First Nation’s traditional territory; Project may affect future Aboriginal title claims. • Concerns about impacts to ecologically important resources and wildlife (food integrity). • Concerns about increased tourism impacting cultural privacy, environmental practices and community well-being. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Project adds to cumulative effects from prior development.
Coldwater Indian Band	<p>Rights and Interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will result in adverse impacts to Section 35 Aboriginal rights, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traditional hunting and harvesting (berries, medicines, wildlife); ○ Access to sacred and culturally significant lands; ○ Ancestral and intergenerational land use management; and, ○ Traditional ecological knowledge for the holistic wellbeing of the community. • Loss of sacred and ecologically important areas, impacting cultural identity and practices. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Adverse cumulative effects from ongoing industrial development in their territory. • The resort’s potential water demands threaten already strained community watersheds, which are under severe pressure from drought, climate change, and overuse. • Threats to grizzly bear habitat, a culturally and ecologically important species.
Cook’s Ferry Indian Band	<p>Rights and Interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the Nlaka’pamux Nation’s 2003 Writ of Summons asserting Aboriginal title over the broader territory.

First Nation	Preliminary First Nation Rights and Interests Potentially Impacted by the Project and Other Concerns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights and title within the Nlaka'pamux Traditional Territory including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ongoing use of the area for hunting, fishing, plant and medicine gathering, and cultural practices; and, ○ Right to benefit from and decide on land use, consistent with future generations. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Project scale has the potential for substantial and irreversible impacts to land, water, and resources in the South Anderson Valley, particularly given its proximity to the Coquihalla Summit Recreation Area and the potential for downstream effects on both the Fraser and Thompson Rivers. • Cumulative effects from past development, compounding existing infringement on rights.
Lower Nicola Indian Band	<p>Rights and Interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is proposed within the First Nation’s traditional territory. • The Coquihalla Summit and upper Anderson River area hold deep cultural, spiritual, and subsistence importance, including traditional travel routes, hunting, and gathering sites. • The Project threatens wildlife, aquatic habitat, and culturally significant landscapes through resort infrastructure like roads, clear cuts, and village development. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Cumulative effects: Project adds to existing industrial and recreational impacts.
<p>Nlaka’pamux Nation Tribal Council (NNTC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boothryod Indian Band • Lytton First Nation • Oregon Jack Creek Indian Band • Skuppah Indian Band 	<p>Rights and Interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project area, including Juliet Creek, is a site of significant traditional use, spiritual value, and documented heritage—development would cause irreparable harm.
Nooaitch Indian Band	<p>Rights and Interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is proposed within the First Nation’s traditional territory.

First Nation	Preliminary First Nation Rights and Interests Potentially Impacted by the Project and Other Concerns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse impacts to Section 35 Aboriginal rights within the Anderson River watershed, including traditional use, cultural sites, and fisheries and the First Nation’s role as land and water stewards. • The First Nation values a holistic, Indigenous worldview for stewarding the land and expects planning to reflect this approach. • The Coquihalla headwaters and Anderson River hold cultural, spiritual, and ecological importance; concerns about increased access leading to potential desecration. • Potential harm to Anderson River species (Bull trout, Rainbow trout, Coho, Chum, and Pink salmon) impacting food security. • Concerns over increased peak flows, sediment loads, and fish spawning disruption. • Calls for full implementation of <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Calls for Justice</i> 13.1–13.5, emphasizing safety of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQ+ people. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Lack of early and meaningful engagement (for example, engineering and design were advanced without First Nation input; no transparency on permitting documents or mitigation plans). • Project based on outdated hydrological data despite climate realities. • Cumulative effects: Project adds to existing industrial and recreational impacts. • Opposes isolated project assessments that ignore broader environmental, social, and climate-linked impacts.
Peters First Nation	<p>Rights and Interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is within the First Nation’s traditional territory. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the need for early, ongoing consultation due to overlapping interests and cumulative impacts on their rights.
T'eqt'aqtn'mux/ Kanaka Bar Indian Band	<p>Rights and Interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is within Nlaka’pamux territory, which includes T’eqt’aqtn’mux stewardship responsibilities. • The area holds cultural, ecological, and spiritual significance and is governed by Nlaka’pamux legal traditions of environmental management. • Ongoing development has already caused cumulative and irreversible damage to the landscape, limiting the exercise of Aboriginal rights. • Calls for a comprehensive environmental assessment aligned with <i>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i> and <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i> principles, supporting consent-based decision-making.

First Nation	Preliminary First Nation Rights and Interests Potentially Impacted by the Project and Other Concerns
	<p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Irreversible ecological change, including from the tunnel and access road. • Cumulative effects: Adds to damage from mines, pipelines, and forestry operations and threatens biodiversity and stewardship practices. • Flawed exemption rationale, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exemption would bypass consent-based assessment aligned with the <i>Environmental Assessment Act 2018</i> and <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i>; ○ Lack of clarity on Spuzzum’s stewardship responsibilities in shared Nlaka’pamux territory; ○ Logging history does not erase cultural or ecological value; ○ No project-specific mitigations are proposed; relying only on standard measures is inadequate; and, ○ Inappropriate reliance on Mountain Resorts Branch, due to limited scope to address complex regional impacts.
<p>S’ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chawathil First Nation • Seabird Island Band • Shxw’owhamel First Nation • Yale First Nation 	<p>Rights and Interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project overlaps with Stó:lō traditional territory, including culturally and spiritually significant zones such as the Canyon Heritage Area and Xá:Xa sites. • Rights to engage in traditional harvesting, education, and spiritual practices must be preserved. • Includes areas with known and predicted archaeological sites, which hold cultural and historical significance; a Cultural Heritage Overview or Impact Assessment is required through Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre. • Canyon Heritage Area is highly intolerant of development; impacts would disrupt traditional use, erode cultural identity, and damage salmon-river relationships. • Xá:Xa Sites: These spiritually potent or taboo locations require strict avoidance. • The Project overlaps known registered sites and areas of modelled archaeological potential. • Concerns regarding degradation of terrestrial, aquatic, atmospheric, wildlife, and fish habitats and threats to resource sustainability and ecological balance in S’ólh Téméxw. <p>Other Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes exemption; support for an environmental assessment. • Potential for health hazards, spreading infectious diseases, and community safety impacts. • Cumulative Effects: The area has already suffered from major infrastructure development (highways, railways, etc.). Additional impacts are considered intolerable.

Public

The EAO held a public comment period from May 27 to June 26, 2025, and hosted two public events during which the Proponent was invited to provide project-related information:

- An in-person open house on June 16, 2025, at the Hope Recreation Centre in Hope, British Columbia, which was attended by 11 participants; and,
- A virtual information session held via Zoom on June 12, 2025, attended by 10 participants.

Both events included information on the environmental assessment process, the exemption review, and details about the South Anderson Project, with opportunities for attendees to ask questions and provide feedback.

The EAO received 30 submissions through the EAO’s [online project registry EPIC](#), one paper survey submitted during the Open House and three letters. All comments can be found online in the Issues Tracking Table.

Technical Advisors

Technical advisors are (usually) staff from government organizations who have expertise and/or jurisdictional responsibility associated with the matters that are part of an environmental assessment. Technical advisors play a vital role in advising the EAO and Participating Indigenous Nations. The EAO contacted potential technical advisors from local governments, provincial agencies, and provincial health authorities to request their input on the Initial Project Description (see Appendix B). On June 11, 2025, the EAO hosted a virtual meeting with technical advisors to provide an overview of the Project and the environmental assessment. Following the meeting, the EAO requested that technical advisors review the project's location, design, and associated activities, and identify key issues, information gaps, and potential impacts of the Project based on the information presented in the Initial Project Description.

The EAO received a total of 81 comments from 10 technical advisors. A complete list of comments received from technical advisors can be found on the EAO’s [EPIC website](#) and a list of all agencies engaged is included in Appendix 1. All comments can be found online in the [Issues Tracking Table](#).

Technical advisors will have the opportunity to participate on the Technical Advisory Committee formed during the Process Planning phase, should the South Anderson Project proceed to an environmental assessment. Please see the [Technical Advisory Committee Guidelines](#) for more information.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

The EAO reviewed all input received from Indigenous Nations, technical advisors, and the public during the Early Engagement phase for the Project. Common issues and comments were organized into themes and then evaluated as to which ones were ‘key’ issues (for example, a matter of substantial importance or concern that may result in significant adverse effects and/or that would affect the outcome, scope, or timeline of an environmental assessment). Issues that met the definition of a key issue are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2- Summary of Key Concerns Identified During Early Engagement

Comment Theme	Key Issues
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	First Nations, technical advisors, and the public expressed concern about the Project’s location in spotted owl habitat and the potential impacts on the spotted owl, a federally listed <i>Species at Risk Act</i> species, including irreparable damage to spotted owl habitat, food security and safety.

	First Nations, public commenters, and technical advisors also raised concerns that the Project would destroy or fragment habitat for multiple species—including deer, bears, wolverines, mountain goats, and trout—while increased human activity, noise, and waste would further disrupt wildlife corridors and long-standing Indigenous hunting and gathering areas.
Vegetation and Old Growth Forest	Technical advisors raised concerns about the Project’s overlap with Old Growth Management Areas and requested the Proponent conduct rare plant and vegetation surveys during application development. First Nations expressed concerns about impacts to the right to harvest traditional plants, including berries and medicinal plants.
Community Health and Well-being	First Nations reported that increased public access to the Project area could lead to unsafe and disruptive interactions with visitors. Public commenters cited increased traffic, noise, and loss of peaceful enjoyment as primary concerns, and Technical Advisors recommended including health and community well-being as valued components.
Infrastructure and Services	Technical advisors identified potential impacts of Project traffic and the proposed access road and tunnel connection to major highways (1 and 5) and stressed the need for feasibility studies on Highway 5 and Highway 1 access routes.
Water Quality and Quantity	First Nations expressed concern about downstream effects on culturally important waterways and fish populations. Public commenters raised concerns about watershed contamination and sedimentation, and technical advisors called for water quality to be assessed as a standalone valued component and for best practices to manage runoff and erosion. First Nations and public commenters expressed concern over access to water to sustain the resort population and the potential long-term impact to water quality and quantity in the region.

Exemption Request Comments

Although the CEAO’s recommendation and the Minister’s decision whether to issue an exemption order does not occur until after the Detailed Project Description has been submitted – which initiates the Readiness Decision phase – the EAO sought feedback from First Nations, technical advisors, and the public on the Proponent’s stated intent to apply for exemption. Of the nine First Nations that provided comments, seven opposed the exemption. Over half (18) of the public submissions also submitted concerns regarding exemption. Concerns included:

- Exemption would undermine Indigenous rights and governance, including the requirement for meaningful consultation, consent, and recognition of jurisdiction under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.
- The All-Seasons Resort Policy process administered by the Mountain Resort Branch required for new resorts in B.C. and other permitting processes are insufficient to assess the Project effects and contributions to cumulative effects.
- An exemption would limit the ability to properly evaluate impacts on Section 35 rights, climate resilience, and long-term sustainability in a holistic and transparent manner.
- An exemption would result in a lack of early and meaningful engagement with First Nations.

- Exempting the Project is seen as privileging the economic interests of one First Nation, while sidelining joint Indigenous stewardship responsibilities of the proposed Project location, environmental concerns, and past land use infringements.

Direction to the Proponent

The 90-day Early Engagement phase is complete as of the date of this report. To proceed to the Readiness Decision phase, the Proponent is directed to:

1. Continue to Engage with First Nations

- Continue working with First Nations that may be impacted by the Project to develop the Detailed Project Description to understand potential effects of the Project on rights and interests and consider mitigation by design.
- Document engagement efforts, clearly showing how First Nations' input has been, or will be, considered—whether through permitting or future assessment phases.

2. Develop and Submit a Detailed Project Description

- Submit the Detailed Project Description within one year of the date of this report.
- Clearly demonstrate how feedback received was incorporated into the Detailed Project Description.
- feedback received during Early Engagement, including First Nations, technical advisors, and public comments, as described in this Report and in the Issues Tracking Table.

3. Prepare the Following Materials for Submission with the Detailed Project Description:

- Table of Concordance: Clearly outline where and how feedback from First Nations, technical advisors, and the public is incorporated (or explain why it wasn't).
- Consultation Log: Summarize all engagement activities and outcomes.
- Advance Notice: Provide a minimum of four weeks' notice to the EAO before submitting the Detailed Project Description.

The purpose of the Detailed Project Description is to enable a readiness decision by providing a description of the project that is sufficient to identify interactions of the project with Indigenous interests and socio-economic and biophysical values to adequately either a) scope the environmental assessment during the process planning phase, or b) inform the CEAO's recommendation regarding the Proponent's request that the Project be exempted from environmental assessment.

Exemption Request Considerations

The Chief Executive Assessment Officer may refer a project to the Minister with a recommendation that the Minister issue an exemption order if the Chief Executive Assessment Officer, taking into account practical means of preventing or reducing to an acceptable level any potential adverse effects of the project, considers that the project:

- Will not have a significant adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or health effect; or
- Will not have serious effects on an Indigenous nation or its rights.

If the Proponent requests an exemption, the Detailed Project Description must include information regarding how mitigation measures will prevent significant adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural, or health effects, or serious impacts on an Indigenous nation or their Section 35 rights. The EAO will consider input from participants and the exemption request to develop a recommendation.

If the Proponent requests an exemption recommendation at the Readiness Decision, the proponent is directed to:

1. Provide information regarding the factors that the Chief Executive Assessment Officer must consider as required by the Environmental Assessment Act for an exemption recommendation including:

- A description of the likelihood of significant adverse effects (Section 16(2)(b)(i)), this will require the development of significance thresholds for valued components and Aboriginal rights and interests.
- An assessment of potential effects on Section 35 rights and Indigenous interests (Section 16(2)(b)(ii)).
- Consistency of the Project with land-use plans (Section 16(4)(a)(iv)).
- Whether other regulatory processes or assessments can adequately address potential impacts (Sections 16(4)(a)(v) & (vi)).
- Whether any Participating Indigenous Nations have withheld or granted consent, and their stated reasons (Section 16(4)(b)).
- Any arrangements made with Indigenous nations to manage potential impacts (Section 16(4)(c))

A draft of the Detailed Project Description can be shared with the EAO for informal advice, depending on staff capacity. The Proponent is encouraged to provide a draft to the EAO prior to formal submission.

CONCLUSIONS, NEXT STEPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the next phase, the EAO will review the Proponent's Detailed Project Description in collaboration with technical advisors and Participating Indigenous Nations, to support the Chief Executive Assessment Officer's decision to either:

- Proceed to an environmental assessment;
- Require a revised Detailed Project Description;
- Recommend the Project be exempted from an environmental assessment; or,
- Recommend the Project be terminated from the environmental assessment process.

The EAO will seek consensus with Participating Indigenous Nations prior to making recommendations to inform the Readiness Decision. If the CEO intends to recommend that the Project be exempted or terminated, Participating Indigenous Nations may provide notice of their consent or lack of consent to exemption or termination.

APPENDIX A – LIST OF CONTACTED FIRST NATIONS

The EAO notified the following First Nations:

- Ashcroft Indian Band
- Boston Bar First Nation
- Coldwater Indian Band
- Cook's Ferry Indian Band
- Kanaka Bar Indian Band
- Lower Nicola Indian Band
- Lower Similkameen Indian Band
- Nicomen Indian Band
- Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council
 - Boothryod Indian Band
 - Lytton First Nation
 - Oregon Jack Creek Indian Band
 - Skuppah Indian Band
- Nooaitch Indian Band
- Okanagan Indian Band
- Penticton Indian Band
- Peters First Nation
- Popkum First Nation
- Shackan Indian Band
- Siska First Nation
- Spuzzum First Nation
- Upper Similkameen Indian Band
- S'ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance (via People of the River Referrals Office)
 - Aitchelitz First Nation
 - Chawathil First Nation
 - Cheam First Nation
 - Kwaw'Kwaw'Apilt First Nation
 - Scowlitz First Nation
 - Seabird Island Band
 - Shxw'ōwhámél First Nation
 - Skawahlook First Nation
 - Skowkale First Nation
 - Skwah First Nation
 - Skway First Nation
 - Soowahlie First Nation
 - Squiala First Nation
 - Sumas First Nation
 - Tzeachten First Nation
 - Yale First Nation
 - Yakweawkwoose First Nation

APPENDIX B – LIST OF TECHNICAL ADVISORS

- **Local Governments:**
 - Fraser Valley Regional District
- **Health Authority:**
 - Fraser Health
- **Provincial Agencies:**
 - Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs
 - Ministry of Environment and Parks
 - Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport
 - Ministry of Forests
 - Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship
 - Ministry of Transportation and Transit
- **Federal Agencies:**
 - Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service