

Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan

Site C Clean Energy Project

Revision 3: November 19, 2018

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1.0 Background

1.1 The Site C Clean Energy Project

The Site C Clean Energy Project (the Project) will be the third dam and generating station on the Peace River in northeast B.C. The Project will provide 1,100 megawatts of capacity and about 5,100 gigawatt hours of energy each year to the province's integrated electricity system. The Project will be a source of clean, reliable and cost-effective electricity for BC Hydro's customers for more than 100 years.

The key components of the Project are:

- an earthfill dam, approximately 1,050 metres long and 60 metres high above the riverbed;
- an 83 kilometre long reservoir that will be, on average, two to three times the width of the current river;
- a generating station with six 183 MW generating units;
- two new 500 kilovolt AC transmission lines that will connect the Project facilities to the Peace Canyon Substation, along an existing right-of-way;
- realignment of six segments of Highway 29 over a total distance of approximately 30 kilometers; and
- construction of a berm at Hudson's Hope.

The Project will also include the construction of temporary access roads, a temporary bridge across the Peace River, and worker accommodation at the dam site.

1.2 Project Benefits

The Project will provide important benefits to British Columbia and Canada. It will serve the public interest by delivering long term, reliable electricity to meet growing demand; contribute to employment, economic development, ratepayer, taxpayer and community benefits; meet the need for electricity with lower GHG impact than other resource options; contribute to sustainability by optimizing the use of existing hydroelectric facilities, delivering approximately 35 per cent of the energy produced at the W.A.C. Bennett Dam, with only five per cent of the reservoir area.

1.3 Environmental Assessment Process

The environmental assessment of the Project has been carried out in accordance with the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012), the *BC Environmental Assessment Act* (BCEAA), and the *Federal-Provincial Agreement to Conduct a Cooperative Environmental Assessment, Including the Establishment of a Joint Review Panel of the Site C Clean Energy Project*. The assessment considered the environmental, economic, social,

heritage and health effects and benefits of the Project, and included the engagement of Aboriginal groups, the public, all levels of government, and other stakeholders in the assessment process.

Detailed findings of the environmental assessment are documented in the Site C Clean Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which was completed in accordance with the Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines (EIS Guidelines) issued by the Minister of Environment of Canada and the Executive Director of the Environmental Assessment Office of British Columbia. The EIS was submitted to regulatory agencies in January 2013, and amended in August 2013 following a 60 day public comment period on the assessment, including open house sessions in Fort St. John, Hudson's Hope, Dawson Creek, Chetwynd, town of Peace River (Alberta) and Prince George.

In August 2013, an independent Joint Review Panel (JRP) commenced its evaluation of the EIS, and in December 2013 and January 2014 undertook five weeks of public hearings on the Project in 11 communities in the Peace region, including six Aboriginal communities. In May 2014, the JRP provided the provincial and federal governments with a report summarizing the Panel's rationale, conclusions and recommendations relating to the environmental assessment of the Project. On completion of the JRP stage of the environmental assessment, the CEA Agency and BCEAO consulted with Aboriginal groups on the JRP report, and finalized key documents of the environmental assessment for inclusion in a Referral Package for the Provincial Ministers of Environment and Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

Construction of the Project is also subject to regulatory permits and authorizations, and other approvals. In addition, the Crown has a continuing duty to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate Aboriginal groups.

1.4 Environmental Assessment Findings

The environmental assessment of the Project focused on 22 valued components (VCs), or aspects of the biophysical and human setting that are considered important by Aboriginal groups, the public, the scientific community, and government agencies. In the EIS, valued components were categorized under five pillars: environmental, economic, social, heritage and health. For each VC, the assessment of the potential effects of the Project components and activities during construction and operations was based on a comparison of the biophysical and human environments between the predicted future conditions with the Project, and the predicted future conditions without the Project.

Potential adverse effects on each VC are described in the EIS along with technically and economically feasible mitigation measures, their potential effectiveness, as well as specific follow-up and related commitments for implementation. If a residual effect was found on a VC, the effect was evaluated for significance. Residual effects were categorized using criteria related to direction, magnitude, geographic extent, context, level of confidence and probability, in accordance with the EIS Guidelines.

The assessment found that the effects of the Project will largely be mitigated through careful, comprehensive mitigation programs and ongoing monitoring during construction and operations. The EIS indicates that the Project is unlikely to result in a significant adverse effect for most of the valued components. However, a determination of a significant effect of the Project was found on four VCs: Fish and Fish Habitat, Wildlife Resources, Vegetation and Ecological Communities, and Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes.

1.5 Environmental Assessment Conclusion

On October 14, 2014, the Provincial Ministers of Environment and of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operation decided that the Project is in the public interest and that the benefits provided by the Project outweigh the risks of significant adverse environmental, social and heritage effects (<http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2014/10/site-c-project-granted-environmental-assessment-approval.html>). The Ministers have issued an Environmental Assessment Certificate setting conditions under which the Project can proceed.

Further, on November 25, 2014, The Minister of Environment of Canada issued a Decision Statement confirming that, while the Project has the potential to result in some significant adverse effects, the Federal Cabinet has concluded that those effects are justified in the circumstances. The Decision Statement sets out the conditions under which the Project can proceed.

1.6 Development of Mitigation, Management and Monitoring Plans

Mitigation, management and monitoring plans for the Project have been developed taking into account the measures proposed in the EIS, information received during the Joint Review Panel hearing process, and the Report of the Joint Review Panel on the Project. Those plans are consistent with, and meet requirements set out in, the conditions of the Environmental Assessment Certificate and of the Decision Statement issued on October 14, 2014 and November 25, 2014 respectively.

In addition, in accordance with environmental best practices (Condition 3.1), these plans were informed by the best available information and knowledge, based on validated methods and models, undertaken by qualified individuals and apply the best available economically and technologically feasible mitigation strategies. These plans contain provisions for review and update as new information on the effects of the Project and on the efficacy of the mitigation measures become available.

2.0 Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan

2.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan (the “Plan”) is to manage the adverse Project effects on cultural resources. The Plan is intended to provide a clear process to guide the development, implementation, and monitoring of measures to address adverse effects

including effects to cultural resources already known to BC Hydro as well as newly discovered cultural resources. The objectives of the Plan are identified in condition 63 in the Table of Conditions for the Site C Clean Energy Project and include specific measures to reduce impacts on, or provide support on matters of cultural importance to local Aboriginal Groups as indicated in the following table:

Condition 63	Plan Reference
The EAC Holder must manage adverse Project effects on cultural resources by implementing mitigation measures detailed in a Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan.	
The Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan must be developed in collaboration with a Cultural and Heritage Resources Committee (Committee) established by the EAC Holder that includes Aboriginal Groups.	Section 5.1 Establish Committee
The Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan must include consideration of the following elements and/or others that may be recommended by the Committee:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and naming of key cultural sites. 	Section 5.2 Develop Cultural Resources Mitigation Initiatives in collaboration with the Committee Appendix B List of EIS Mitigation Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documenting historical use of the area, including trails, sites, and stories. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commemoration of sites lost to inundation. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural awareness and orientation of workforce. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for cultural camps through financial or in-kind support. 	
The EAC Holder must provide the draft Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan to the Committee for review a minimum 90 days prior to the commencement of construction.	Section 2.2 Consultation Action Completed.
The EAC Holder must file the final Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan with EAO and the Committee a minimum of 30 days prior to the commencement of construction	Action Completed.
The EAC Holder must develop, implement and adhere to the final Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan, and any amendments, to the satisfaction of EAO.	

2.2 Definition of Cultural Resource

For the purpose of this Plan, a cultural resource is defined as a site, location or feature of cultural importance to an Aboriginal Group and identified as such by an Aboriginal Group. Cultural resources may include, but are not limited to:

- Prayer flags
- Trails
- Camps, including sites for cultural gatherings
- Habitation sites
- Spiritual sites, including sweat lodges
- Reported but unconfirmed burials

Appendix A, Baseline Conditions provides a list of cultural resource sites identified by Aboriginal Groups through the environmental assessment process (EIS, Table 9.1).

Cultural resources do not include heritage resources that are registered and protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. Heritage resources include palaeontological sites, archaeological sites (including confirmed burials) and historic sites, and are managed under the Heritage Resources Management Plan. Cultural resources do not include plants of traditional Aboriginal value, as these are addressed in the Aboriginal Plant Use Mitigation Plan.

For clarity, at any one time, an identified resource must either be treated as a cultural resource or as a heritage resource; it cannot be both.

Reported but Unconfirmed Burial Sites

Where the location of a potential burial site is reported to BC Hydro, but insufficient evidence exists for confirmation of *Heritage Conservation Act* protection as determined by the Archaeology Branch, there is no requirement under the *Heritage Conservation Act* to implement mitigation. However, it is understood that reported but unconfirmed burial sites are locations of cultural importance to Aboriginal Groups and will be treated as a cultural resource. As such, mitigation measures for reported but unconfirmed burial sites, including Site Specific Mitigation Plans as appropriate, may be developed in accordance with Sections 5.3 and 6.0 of this Plan.

2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a general overview of the roles and responsibilities of BC Hydro, Aboriginal Groups and Contractors in respect of the Plan. Note that roles and responsibilities are described in greater detail in subsequent sections of the Plan.

BC Hydro is responsible for:

- The overall implementation of the Plan;
- Maintaining a database of confirmed cultural resources which may be adversely impacted by construction activities;
- Consulting with Aboriginal Groups in the preparation of the cultural requirements of Environmental Protection Plans;

- Providing direction and training to Contractors regarding cultural management requirements and coordinating with Contractors in the preparation of the cultural requirements of Environmental Protection Plans; and
- Providing support (including capacity funding, as appropriate) to Aboriginal groups to participate in the identification of cultural resources, information review and feedback, and providing recommendations for mitigation measures.

Aboriginal Groups may participate in the implementation of this Plan through:

- Participation in the Cultural and Heritage Resources Committee;
- Undertaking ground-truthing activities and reporting findings to BC Hydro;
- Developing cultural mitigation recommendations and strategies; and
- Input into and development of Site Specific Mitigation Plans.

Contractors are responsible for:

- Preparing Environmental Protection Plans which describe the cultural management requirements applicable to their scope of work and work areas;
- Compliance with cultural obligations applicable to their scope of work and work areas as set out in the applicable Environmental Protection Plans, including site specific measures; and
- Compliance with Chance Find Procedures.

2.4 Consultation

Many of the EAC conditions require BC Hydro to consult or collaborate with certain government agencies and Aboriginal groups in respect of measures and plans required by the conditions.

BC Hydro began consultation on the Project in late 2007, before any decision to advance the Project to an environmental assessment. BC Hydro's consultation with the public, stakeholders, regional and local governments, regulatory agencies, and Aboriginal groups is described in EIS Section 9, Information Distribution and Consultation.

Additional information on the consultation process and a summary of issues and concerns raised during consultation are provided in:

- a) Volume 1 Appendix G, Public Information Distribution and Consulting Supporting Documentation
- b) Volume 1 Appendix H, Aboriginal Information Distribution and Consultation Supporting Documentation
- c) Volume 1 Appendix I, Government Agency Information Distribution and Consultation Supporting Documentation
- d) Volume 5, Appendix A01 to A29, Parts 2 and 2A, Aboriginal Consultation Summaries
- e) Technical Memo: Aboriginal Consultation

Draft versions of a number of the mitigation, management and monitoring plans required by the conditions were submitted to applicable government agencies and Aboriginal groups for comment on October 17, 2014.

Comments on these draft plans were received from various government agencies and Aboriginal groups during November and December 2014, and were considered in the revisions to these plans. BC Hydro's consideration of these comments is provided in the consideration tracking tables that accompany each plan.

On December 15, 2014, Treaty 8 Tribal Association (T8TA), on behalf of West Moberly, Saulneau and Prophet River First Nations, submitted to BC Hydro a letter in response to BC Hydro's request for comment on the plans sent on October 17, 2014. The letter included several appendices, including the Joint Review Panel (JRP) Report and transcripts from the JRP hearings in December 2013 and January 2014. BC Hydro responded to the three First Nations on January 21, 2015 noting that the October 17 2014 request for comments on the plans was to provide an opportunity to the First Nations to submit to BC Hydro any information they wanted to provide in relation to the Plans. BC Hydro advised that it was aware of the information referred to in T8TA's letter when the plans were prepared, and advised that it was preparing a table setting out where any mitigation measures identified by representatives of the three First Nations during the hearings are considered in the draft plans and would provide that to the First Nations once complete. Accordingly BC Hydro's responses to those mitigation measures identified by the representatives of the three First Nations during the JRP hearings were provided to the EAO in a separate table by letter dated May 19, 2015. Aside from the December 15, 2014 letter, BC Hydro has not received further comments from these First Nations. A letter of understanding dated April 30, 2015 respecting provision of capacity funding to support review of the plans was entered into by BC Hydro and Sauleau First Nations (on behalf of Sauleau, West Moberly and Prophet River First Nations).

New draft plans (i.e., Housing Plan and Housing Monitoring and Follow-Up Program, and the quarry/pit development plans) were provided to the entities identified in the EAC conditions on April 7, 2015. The Vegetation and Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was revised based on comments received on the October 17, 2014 version and based on discussions with Environment Canada and the BC Ministry of Environment, and was re-submitted to applicable entities on April 7, 2015.

Comments on the revised plans were requested by May 11, 2015 to allow for review, consideration of comments and finalization of the plans 30 days prior to the commencement of construction.

Comments were received by this requested date from:

- Fort Nelson First Nation;
- Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO); and,
- Métis Nation British Columbia.

The Peace River Regional District submitted their comments on the plans on May 14, 2015. FLNRO submitted additional comments on May 15, 2015, including comments from the BC Ministry of Environment.

BC Hydro considered the comments provided and prepared final plans. On May 19, 2015, BC Hydro submitted the following mitigation, management and monitoring plans to the BC Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) for review:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Construction Safety Management Plan
- Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan
- Vegetation and Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
- Vegetation Clearing and Debris Management Plan
- Aboriginal Plant Use Mitigation Plan
- Aboriginal Training and Inclusion Plan
- Business Participation Plan
- Emergency Services Plan
- Healthcare Services Plan
- Labour and Training Plan
- Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan
- Heritage Resources Management Plan
- Housing Plan and Housing Monitoring and Follow-Up Program
- Wuthrich Quarry Development Plan
- West Pine Quarry Development Plan; and
- Del Rio Pit Development Plan.

The CEA Agency and Environment Canada submitted comments on the revised plan on May 22, 2015. These comments were considered and the final plans were revised accordingly and submitted on June 5, 2015 to the entities identified in the EAC conditions.

In response to input from the EAO in July 2017, this plan was initially amended (Revision 2) to include a more detailed process for identifying and developing mitigation measures for cultural resources in consultation with individual Aboriginal groups directly, and incorporating site specific mitigation measures in Environmental Protection Plans (EPPs) as appropriate. The amended plan was sent to Aboriginal groups and presented to the Cultural and Heritage Resource Committee for input.

On August 30, 2017, the BC EAO wrote to BC Hydro advising that revisions to the Heritage Resources Management Plan and Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan were required in order to improve clarity and measurability and directed BC Hydro to undertake those revisions. This updated plan (Revision 3) incorporates these revisions.

2.5 Review and Revision

During construction of the Project, at least once every 24 months, and more often as may be required to meet the objectives of the Plan, BC Hydro will review this Plan. This updated plan (Revision 3) satisfies the review and revision process for the first 24 months of this Plan.

If BC Hydro proposes to make a material revision of this Plan, to the extent practical in the circumstances, BC Hydro will provide draft text of the proposed material revision for review and comment to the BCEAO, the CEA Agency, the Archaeology Branch, and Aboriginal Groups who would potentially be affected by the proposed revision.

A material revision of this Plan includes:

- a) Revisions that are relevant to the question of whether an adverse effect on cultural resources is more likely to occur, or become more adverse, and be significant; and,
- b) Revisions that are made in response to input or directions from the BC EAO or the CEA Agency.

The period of time provided for review and comment on a proposed material revision will depend on the nature or urgency of the revision and the relative interests or jurisdiction of government agencies, and of the rights and relative interests of potentially affected Aboriginal Groups, and any legal requirement to consult.

3.0 Baseline Conditions

The baseline conditions with respect to cultural resources are described in the EIS Volume 3, Section 19. Information relevant to this Plan has been extracted from the EIS and presented in Appendix A of this Plan. BC Hydro will maintain a current database of reported cultural resources confirmed through the process described in Sections 5.2 and 5.3 below. Locations of cultural resources reported by Aboriginal Groups will be included in the database subject to the terms of agreements and the input of the reporting Aboriginal group.

4.0 Potential Effects of the Project

Aboriginal groups have encouraged BC Hydro to look beyond the Project's interactions with individual land uses in isolation from one another in order to examine the Project's effects on highly valued, multi-use, culturally and historically important places or areas.

As noted in Subsection 19.3, Aboriginal communities have indicated that they place a high value on certain places or landscapes within the LAA. These observations are quantified in Table 19.11, which describes the places identified by Aboriginal groups, and the multiplicity of uses and users that they host. While there are individual sites and small concentrations of sites strung along the length of the Peace River within the LAA, the cultural use areas demonstrating the most density of use and purpose, as evidenced in TLUS studies and consultation, are patterned along the Peace River with a higher concentration at stream confluences on the north shore. Many of these places have an Aboriginal place name, indicative of a high historical and

cultural association. Based on this information and on the reported high value Aboriginal groups attach to them, the following places suggest that they have the highest special importance:

- a. Attachie
- b. Bear Flats
- c. Farrell Creek

The following places are also reported to have a high cultural value, and multiple current uses are indicated for each:

- a. Bull Flats
- b. Coffee Pot
- c. Hudson's Hope (near Maurice Creek)
- d. Lynx Creek
- e. Dry Creek
- f. Between Farrell Creek and the Site of Farrell
- g. Moberly River to Fort St. John Historical site
- h. Fort St. John Historical Site
- i. Site C Transmission Line on the south bank of the Peace River

The above noted places are along the Peace River and would be inundated by the reservoir or otherwise impacted by the Project. These areas are generally a mixture of fee simple land, parcels owned by BC Hydro and Crown land.

5.0 EAC Condition 63: Mitigation Measures

This section has been developed in accordance with Condition 63 of the Decision Statement:

The Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan must be developed in collaboration with a Cultural and Heritage Resources Committee (Committee) established by the EAC Holder that includes Aboriginal Groups.¹

Specifically this section presents actions related to the establishment of the Committee and its ongoing work to identify and recommend Cultural Resources mitigation initiatives.

5.1 Establish the Cultural and Heritage Resources Committee

In accordance with Environmental Assessment Certificate condition 63, BC Hydro is engaging Aboriginal groups on the development and implementation of mitigation measures respecting the potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal culture and heritage through a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee.

On September 24, 2014, BC Hydro invited all Aboriginal groups named in the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) and federal Decision Statement² to participate in the Cultural

¹ Note that mitigation measures for heritage resources are addressed in the Heritage Resources Management Plan.

Heritage Resources Committee. The Committee considers mitigation measures which could include, identification, naming and commemoration of key cultural sites; documenting historical use of the area, including trails, sites and stories; cultural awareness and orientation of the workforce; and, support for cultural camps through financial in-kind support. BC Hydro offered to provide an honorarium and to cover costs associated with travel to attend Committee meetings, and indicated it would like to schedule the first Committee meeting in early November 2014. BC Hydro received no response to its request for names of nominees to participate in the Committee. On May 20, 2015, BC Hydro sent a further letter to Aboriginal groups inviting them to identify two individuals to participate in the Committee, and noting that a meeting was planned to take place in early July 2015. The Committee held its first meeting on July 30, 2015 and to date, there have been 15 Committee meetings held quarterly and have included participation of 10 Aboriginal groups.

5.1.1 Terms of Reference

Through engagement with the Aboriginal Groups contributing to the Committee, and in collaboration with its members, a Terms of Reference has been developed. The Terms of Reference helps to define the purpose, mandate, objectives, structure, responsibilities, and management of information (e.g., data sharing, confidentiality) related to the Cultural and Heritage Resources Committee. The Terms of Reference includes:

Purpose and Mandate: The purpose of the Committee will be to advise BC Hydro on the management of adverse Project effects on cultural resources, and to provide input into a Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan (CRMP). The objectives of the Committee is to work collaboratively with BC Hydro to continue to update the CRMP, as needed, and to develop the details of cultural resources mitigation initiatives as described in Section 5.2.

Membership: The Committee consists of two members from each of the 13 Aboriginal Groups named in the EAC and federal Decision Statement, who are invited to participate in Committee meetings. Committee members may invite guests as relevant to meeting agendas. Three to four representatives of BC Hydro also sit on the Committee, and have taken on the role of Secretary to support the administration of the Committee.

Committee meetings are chaired by an independent third-party facilitator.

Frequency, Duration and Location of Committee Meetings:

- For the first two years of Project construction, BC Hydro held Committee meetings on a quarterly basis. Starting the third year of Project construction (July 27, 2018), it was proposed that meetings of the regional sub-groups (as noted below) would be held on a

² Saulteau First Nations, West Moberly First Nations, Prophet River First Nation, Blueberry River First Nations, Doig River First Nation, McLeod Lake Indian Band, Halfway River First Nation, Fort Nelson First Nation, Horse Lake First Nation, Métis Nation British Columbia, Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society, Duncan's First Nation, and Dene Tha' First Nation

quarterly basis and that the frequency thereafter would be determined by Committee members. The broader Committee meetings will also continue on a quarterly basis;

- The meeting agenda, identifying topics for discussion, help determine the length of meetings; and,
- Meetings have been held in central locations such as Fort St. John, as well as in various communities of the Committee members. The meetings may rotate to other locations and communities as determined by Committee members.

Term of the Committee: The Committee will be effective for the duration of the Project construction. In addition, Committee members have made a recommendation to extend the duration to a period post-Project construction, and that recommendation is currently under review by BC Hydro.

Committee Recommendations:

- The Committee provides advice to BC Hydro regarding recommended mitigation measures to address adverse effects of the Project.
- BC Hydro will work with the Committee to ensure that the interests and concerns put forward are clearly understood and considered.
- For all recommendations put forward by the Committee, BC Hydro will report back on how the recommendation will be incorporated into mitigation planning (i.e., if the recommendation is accepted in whole, or in part, and the specific steps taken by BC Hydro based on that recommendation). If a decision by BC Hydro is trending towards non-support of a Committee recommendation, good faith efforts will be made to reach a compromise, before BC Hydro renders its final decision. BC Hydro will also provide an opportunity to review or present the results of the Committee's recommendations.

5.1.2 Committee Structure

Following feedback and input from a number of Aboriginal groups within the Committee, the Committee structure was adapted in an effort to meet the needs and interest of the members.

BC Hydro heard from the Committee that some Aboriginal Groups consider site specific, traditional use and/or cultural information confidential and proprietary to their communities, and that these discussions should be discussed on an individual community basis. To address this interest around reported cultural resources, see Section 5.3 below.

Additionally, to more effectively move forward on cultural initiatives, BC Hydro sent a letter dated April 17, 2018, inviting Committee members to consider reorganizing the structure of the Committee. The suggested changes included establishing smaller work units to allow for more opportunities for working on regional cultural initiatives as well as more focused collaboration and fulfillment of the conditions of the EAC.

The following substructure model, based on regional relationships was proposed:

- Central/North sub-group consisting of Blueberry River First Nations, Doig River First Nation, Fort Nelson First Nation and Halfway River First Nation;
- West/North sub-group consisting of McLeod Lake Indian Band, Prophet River First Nation, Sauteau First Nations and West Moberly First Nations; and
- East sub-group consisting of Dene Tha' First Nation, Duncan's First Nation, Horse Lake First Nations, Apetokosan Nation (Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Society), and Métis Nation BC.

This new structure was piloted at the thirteenth gathering of the Committee on April 23, 2018, and the feedback to the changes was positive. The meeting concluded with consensus to proceed with the new structure and to approve in principle the draft Terms of Reference for the Committee.

5.1.3 Progression of the Committee

As the work of the Committee continues, it is anticipated that the regional sub-groups will meet quarterly, with quarterly updates provided to the larger Committee. The Committee will also meet quarterly to discuss broader initiatives and consider the progress and effectiveness of all of the measures and initiatives underway. For efficiency, both sub group meetings and the broad Committee meeting will be held on the same day, split between morning and afternoon sessions.

While working under the Committee's Terms of Reference, the sub-groups will jointly draft their own individual work plans. Beyond these work plans, the Committee as a whole will still have opportunities to pursue broader projects collectively and regional subgroups can have the option to work jointly with one or more other subgroups.

5.2 Development of Cultural Resources Mitigation Initiatives in Collaboration with the Committee

The objectives of the Committee are to work collaboratively with BC Hydro to develop the details of cultural resource mitigation initiatives (other than site specific mitigation measures done with individual Nations, as noted below):

- Identification and naming of key cultural sites.
- Documenting historical use of the area, including trails, sites, and stories.
- Commemoration of sites lost to inundation.
- Cultural awareness and orientation of workforce.
- Support for cultural camps through financial or in-kind support.

5.3 Development of Mitigation Measures for Cultural Resources in Collaboration with Individual Aboriginal Groups

While BC Hydro is committed to developing cultural resource mitigation initiatives in collaboration with the Committee, the Committee members also noted that site specific,

traditional use and/or cultural information is often confidential and proprietary to their communities. Given the sensitivities associated with some of this information, including potential burial sites, it is often not shared or discussed within group forums such as the Committee. In addition, not all communities have elected to participate in the Cultural and Heritage Resources Committee.

Therefore, this plan includes an additional process for discussing, identifying and developing mitigation measures for cultural resources outside of the Committee and incorporating mitigation measures for cultural resources into construction planning. To respect confidentiality and specific community interests, BC Hydro will work with Aboriginal groups directly to develop appropriate mitigations for reported cultural sites. This process will include:

a) Identifying and mapping the locations of cultural resources within planned construction areas

- BC Hydro will seek to identify the locations of cultural resources within planned construction areas, taking the following steps as appropriate:
 - BC Hydro will invite Aboriginal groups to identify the locations of previously unidentified cultural resources and heritage resources, including burial sites. To facilitate this, BC Hydro has established a ground-truthing program which is further described in Subsection 5.3.1.
 - In addition, BC Hydro will review existing information submitted by Aboriginal Groups which describes cultural resources which may be adversely affected by Project construction, including traditional land use studies, community baselines profiles, and existing ground-truthing reports or investigative study reports. Depending on the nature of the existing information, BC Hydro may invite Aboriginal group(s) to identify the location of the cultural resource(s) with greater specificity or provide further details in respect of the cultural resource(s).
- To allow for the mapping of specific cultural resources in relation to planned construction activities, and consideration of feasible avoidance and mitigation measures, the locations of cultural resources must be identified to BC Hydro in a timely manner and with sufficient specificity to locate the site on the ground (e.g., by providing appropriate spatial data or GIS coordinates).
- If information regarding certain cultural resources is considered to be culturally sensitive or proprietary, BC Hydro will work with the affected Aboriginal group(s) to receive the information in a manner that retains confidentiality, as appropriate, and will work with Aboriginal group(s) to ensure that it is mapped appropriately to ensure confidentiality of culturally sensitive information (e.g., some locations maybe described generically as “special management zones”).

b) Identification of feasible avoidance or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified to BC Hydro

- BC Hydro will seek input from affected Aboriginal groups and with applicable contractors as appropriate, to identify feasible avoidance or mitigation measures, including

monitoring where appropriate, for cultural resources identified to BC Hydro that will be adversely affected by Project activities.

- A list of management options that may be considered is provided in Section 6.0.

c) Preparation of Site Specific Mitigation Plans

- Taking into account input from affected Aboriginal groups provided in step (b) above, BC Hydro will prepare Site Specific Mitigation Plans for cultural resources identifying proposed avoidance or mitigation measures for cultural resources that will be adversely affected by Project activities. These plans will include:
 - a description of proposed avoidance or mitigation measures for the cultural resource(s);
 - where appropriate, a description of avoidance or mitigation measures for the cultural resource(s) based on specific construction activities (please see the table in Subsection 5.3.1 for examples of construction activities);
 - a description of any monitoring activities or adaptive management approaches which are proposed in relation to the cultural resource(s); and,
 - a map identifying the locations of the cultural resource(s) in relation to planned construction areas, as well as the location of any applicable site-protection measures.
- For each cultural resource which may be adversely affected by the Project, a Site Specific Mitigation Plan will be developed in consultation with Aboriginal Groups in advance of construction. Where a number of cultural resources are located in the same vicinity, a single document may be prepared outlining the management approach for the area, with specific details as required for each site.
- BC Hydro will provide the Site Specific Mitigation Plan to affected Aboriginal Group(s) prior to commencing construction activities and provide an opportunity for review and comment. Note that comments may be requested on short timelines given the time-sensitive nature of construction scheduling.
- Where appropriate and subject to protecting the confidentiality of information provided by Aboriginal groups, copies of the Site Specific Mitigation Plans will be appended to the annual reports provided to the EAO, the Committee and Aboriginal Groups under Section 8.0.

5.3.1 Ground-truthing Program

In accordance with conditions #25 and #28 of the EAC and conditions 14.1 and 14.2 of the Federal Decision Statement, BC Hydro established a ground-truthing program. The purpose of the ground-truthing program is to engage with Aboriginal land users to verify and accurately site Aboriginal land use information, including cultural resources.

Starting in 2014, BC Hydro has invited Aboriginal groups to participate in ground-truthing in order to verify Aboriginal land use information before the commencement of construction activities.

In order to identify and map the locations of cultural resources within planned construction areas per Section 5.2(a) of this Plan, BC Hydro will send invitations to Aboriginal groups to participate in ground-truthing at the beginning of each field season. These invitations will include:

- a schedule of upcoming Project activities;
- a request to undertake ground-truthing to identify the locations of cultural resources and heritage resources which may be adversely affected by upcoming construction activities; and,
- a timeline for Aboriginal groups to provide information or identify cultural resources to allow for feasible avoidance or mitigation measures to be developed in advance of construction activities.

In addition to annual invitations at the start of the field season, BC Hydro may send further invitations to participate in ground-truthing of specific areas during the field season.

6.0 Management Options

6.1 Avoidance

Partial or complete avoidance through changes to the design or placement of project components, or to the locations of construction activities, will be considered for cultural resources such as sweat lodges, gathering sites and spiritual sites, and reported but unconfirmed burial sites, where feasible under existing project constraints.

Factors to consider in determining whether avoidance is feasible under existing project constraints include:

- Technical and engineering risks and challenges;
- Requirements of Project approvals and permits;
- Construction scheduling and overall project schedule; and
- Cost.

The Project components that may offer some opportunity for some level of avoidance of cultural resources include:

- the final alignment or placement of temporary work areas within Highway 29 realignments;
- placement of temporary work areas within Highway 29 realignments,
- the final alignment of temporary or permanent access roads; and
- quarries and construction material areas outside the dam site area.

For other Project components, while it is unlikely that avoidance will be feasible under existing project constraints, opportunities for avoidance will be explored as appropriate.

6.2 Mitigation Measures

The following potential mitigation measures may be implemented to mitigate or reduce adverse effects on cultural resources and may be included in Site Specific Mitigation Plans:

- Site protection measures, including;
 - Identifying areas as “No Work Zones” so they are protected from disturbance by construction activities
 - Installation of fencing
 - Appropriate marking of boundaries
 - Creation of buffers (protective spaces)
- Cultural monitoring of construction activities by members of affected Aboriginal Groups to ensure culturally appropriate management and protection of cultural resources;
- Altered work practices such as clearing during frozen winter conditions, placement of rig matting, hand falling within cultural sites or leaving high stumps to discourage vehicle access;
- Relocation of cultural resources (such as prayer flags) where this is feasible and culturally appropriate;
- Implementation of chance find procedures in the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are identified during construction activities; and,
- Other measures which may be proposed by affected Aboriginal Groups.

6.3 Construction Work Planning and Compliance Verification

Contractors are responsible for complying with cultural obligations applicable to their scope of work and work areas, and must prepare Environmental Protection Plans which describe the cultural management requirements applicable to their scope of work and work areas.

The Environmental Protection Plan will include, at a minimum, the following cultural requirements for each cultural resource located within the work areas.

- Maps of locations of known cultural resources to support implementation of site specific management requirements (some locations may be described generically as “special management zones” to ensure confidentiality of culturally sensitive information);
- Descriptions of site specific mitigation requirements, based on the measures described in Site Specific Mitigation Plans;
- Contractor training and awareness requirements; and
- Procedures for involvement of cultural monitors.

Contractors will be required to cooperate with BC Hydro and Aboriginal Groups to develop the cultural requirements of an Environmental Protection Plan, and to provide BC Hydro with information in a timely manner about the scheduling of planned work.

To assist the Contractor in developing the content of Environmental Protection Plans and meeting cultural obligations, BC Hydro will provide information and training to the Contractor regarding cultural resources after receiving comment and input from Aboriginal Groups on final mitigation measures. This support includes:

- Information regarding cultural resources; and,
- Provision of maps and digital data including:
 - non-Confidential mapping of locations of cultural importance;
 - required avoidance and mitigation measures for locations of cultural importance, potentially labelled as “Special Management Zones”.
 - descriptions of site specific mitigation requirements necessary for certain management zones.
- Chance find procedures setting out the process to be followed if previously unrecorded cultural resources, heritage resources, or burials are discovered;
- Training on incident definition and reporting.

Note: BC Hydro will take steps to ensure that information that is considered confidential or proprietary by Aboriginal group(s) is appropriately protected in the process of construction work planning.

6.4 Compliance Verification

BC Hydro uses a number of methods to verify contractor compliance with the cultural resource management requirements listed in their Environmental Protection Plans. The methods can include:

- Contractors must cooperate with BC Hydro to develop cultural requirements of an Environmental Protection Plan, and provide BC Hydro with information in a timely manner about the scheduling of planned work;
- A requirement for a contractor to include in their tailboard meetings their daily review of cultural management requirements for the special management zones located within their work area for that day;
- Investigations into incidents to determine causes and corrective actions to avoid further cultural incidents;
- Employee and contractor recognition for ‘stop work’ procedures in chance find situations;
- Feedback from cultural monitors on behalf of Aboriginal Groups on contractor compliance; and
- Committee review and input to monitoring processes and results in line with the frequency of Committee meetings.

7.0 Cultural Resource Monitoring and Adaptive Management

The need for monitoring of impacts to cultural resources will depend on the type of resource and the input of affected Aboriginal Groups. Accordingly, BC Hydro will seek input from Aboriginal Groups with respect to the potential need for cultural monitoring activities to ensure the effectiveness of mitigation measures, in accordance with the process in Section 5.2.

8.0 Reporting

BC Hydro will prepare an annual report which will summarize the key activities carried out under the Plan. The annual report will be provided to the EAO, the Committee and Aboriginal Groups.

9.0 References

BC Hydro. 2013. Site C Clean Energy Project: Environmental Impact Statement.

Appendix A: Baseline Conditions

EIS - Table 8.1 Resource Use by Aboriginal Group – Cultural Sites

Resource Use by Aboriginal Group – Cultural Sites						
Resource: Cultural Sites	SFN	T8TA	BRFN	DTFN	DFN	HLFN
Burials	✓	✓	✓			
Buffered Site ^a		✓				
Cabins	✓					
Camps	✓		✓			
Ceremonial Flags	✓ ^b					
Cultural Sites					✓	
Day Camps	✓					
Gathering Places		✓				
Overnight Sites					✓	✓
Permanent Habitations		✓				
Place Names	✓	✓				
Teaching Areas						
Temporary Habitations		✓				
Trails	✓					
Transportation Lines		✓				
Water Routes		✓				

Note:

Respecting Métis Nation BC, please see the Integrated EIS, Volume 5, Appendix A17, Traditional Land Use Baseline and Assessment Amendment Report, Section 19.2.4 (Appendix D of this Plan).

Regarding Horse Lake First Nation, cultural sites also includes birth sites, old settlements, cache sites, sacred sites, burial places and “other”. Please see the Integrated EIS, Volume 5, Appendix A11, Part 3: Aboriginal Land and Resource Use Summary (Appendix E of this Plan).

EIS - Table 8.1 Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes

Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes					
Place Name	Landscape Feature	Current Uses	First Nations	Reported Cultural Values	Interaction
Bull Flats	Bull Run Creek, north and south of dam	Fishing, hunting, feather gathering, temporary habitation	Blueberry River First Nations Dene Tha' First Nation Duncan's First Nation Horse Lake First Nation Saulteau First Nations Treaty 8 Tribal Association (Note: at the time information was provided, included West Moberly, Doig, Halfway River and Prophet River First Nations)	Cultural areas Place name Feather gathering	Inundation
		Fishing	Blueberry River First Nation		
		Harvesting	Saulteau First Nation		
Coffee Pot	Peace River, The Coffee Pot, large island	Fishing, plant gathering, teaching area,	Treaty 8 Tribal Association	Teaching areas	Inundation

Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes					
Place Name	Landscape Feature	Current Uses	First Nations	Reported Cultural Values	Interaction
		cabin			
Hudson's Hope	Peace River, Maurice Creek	Temporary habitation, cabin, gathering place, water route, fresh water, Fishing	Treaty 8 Tribal Association		
		Trapping, trails	Saulteau First Nations	Trapline, trails	
		Hunting, fishing	Duncan's First Nation	Moose, walleye	
		Hunting, fishing	Horse Lake First Nation	Moose, deer, walleye, jackfish	
Lynx Creek	Creek confluence with Peace River,	Plant gathering place, fishing, hunting, Place name, temporary habitation, gathering place	Treaty 8 Tribal Association	Place name	
Dry Creek area	Dry creek confluence with Peace, and islands	Teaching area, cultural area, fishing, hunting, earth material, temporary habitations, cabin	Treaty 8 Tribal Association		Inundation, Highway 29 realignment
Farrell Creek	Creek confluence with Peace	Teaching area, cultural area, temporary habitations, fishing	Treaty 8 Tribal Association		Inundation, Highway 29 realignment
		Hunting area, camp site	Blueberry River	Moose, Elk, camp site	
		Gathering	Saulteau	Wild onion	

Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes					
Place Name	Landscape Feature	Current Uses	First Nations	Reported Cultural Values	Interaction
		Fishing	Duncan's First Nation	Bull trout	
Between Farrell Creek and the site of Farrell Creek	Island	Fishing, firewood, cabins, temporary habitation	Treaty 8 Tribal Association		Inundation
	Between Farrell Creek and Halfway River	Hunting, fishing, camp sites	Blueberry	Black bear, camp sites	
Attachie	Halfway River confluence with Peace River, islands	Teaching area, place names, cultural area, plant gathering, feather gathering, fishing, temporary habitation, gathering place	Treaty 8 Tribal Association	Traditional burial site	Inundation
		Hunting, fishing, gathering, camp site, spiritual site	Blueberry River	Moose, elk, berries, camp site, spiritual sites	
		Trapping, harvesting, camps, day camps	Saulteau	Trapline, tree harvest, herbs, camps	
		Gathering	Duncan's First Nation	Plants and earth gathering sites	

Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes					
Place Name	Landscape Feature	Current Uses	First Nations	Reported Cultural Values	Interaction
Bear Flats	Cache Creek confluence with Peace River, Bear Flats	Temporary habitation, cabin, gathering place, hunting, teaching areas, place names, plant gathering, fresh water, firewood, earth material	Treaty 8 Tribal Association	Traditional burial site	Inundation; Highway 29 realignment
		Hunting, fishing, gathering, camp site	Blueberry River	Moose, elk, deer, berries, camp	
Moberly River to Fort St. John Historical Site	Confluence with Peace River, islands, north and south banks	Gathering place, temporary habitation, cabins, plant gathering, fresh water, fishing, hunting, heritage resource	Treaty 8 Tribal Association	Heritage resource	Inundation
		Wilder Creek	Hunting, camp site	Blueberry River	
		Hunting, camps	Saulteau	Moose, elk, deer, brown bear, waterfowl	
		Fishing	Duncan's First Nation	jackfish	
Fort St. John Historical Site	Islands, Peace River,	Gathering place, cultural area	Treaty 8 Tribal Association		No interaction
		Overnight sites	Horse Lake First Nation	Overnight sites	
Boucher Lake	Lake	Hunting, Fishing, Plant gathering, Place name,	Treaty 8 Tribal Association		Clearing for Transmission line Right of

Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes					
Place Name	Landscape Feature	Current Uses	First Nations	Reported Cultural Values	Interaction
		cabins, temporary habitations			Way
Boudreau Lake	Lake	Hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, cabins, day camps	Treaty 8 Tribal Association Saulteau	Trapline, moose, elk, deer, black bear, water fowl, birds, rabbit, beaver, martin, wolf, lynx, muskrat, weasel, coyote, fisher, mink, wolverine, fox, jackfish, berries, trees, herbs, roots, hay, cabins, day camps, trails	Clearing for Transmission line Right of Way
		Hunting, trapping, cabins	Saulteau	Deer, black bear, birds, wolf, weasel, coyote, mink, fox, trapline, cabins	
Monias Lake	Lake	Trapping, hunting, gathering, harvesting, camps, day camps	Saulteau	Traplines, moose, elk, deer, black bear, brown bear, waterfowl, Ptarmigan, Grouse, eagles, rabbit, weasel, coyote, fox, herbs, lumber, camps, day camps, trails	Clearing for Transmission line Right of Way
Taylor and the Lower	Confluence of at the Peace River	Hunting, fishing, gathering,	Duncan's First Nation	Moose, jackfish, plants	

Culturally Important Places and Valued Landscapes					
Place Name	Landscape Feature	Current Uses	First Nations	Reported Cultural Values	Interaction
Pine	near Taylor	overnight sites		and earth gathering sites, overnight sites,	
		Hunting	Saulteau	Deer	
		Hunting, fishing, overnight sites	Horse Lake First Nation	Moose, elk, jackfish, overnight sites, gathering sites	

Addendum for CRMP: Respecting Métis Nation BC, please see the Integrated EIS, Volume 5, Appendix A17, Traditional Land Use Baseline and Assessment Amendment Report, Sections 12, 13, 14, 19, 32 (Appendix D of this Plan).

Trails, Places, and Other Cultural Features

Blueberry River First Nations

BRFN have reported six camp sites within the LAA. Five are reported on the north side of the Peace River: one at Bear Flats, one on the lower Halfway River, two between Halfway River and Farrell Creek, and one on lower Farrell Creek. The sixth camp site is reported on the south side of the Peace River, east of the confluence with the Moberly River. Five camps are depicted as located outside the wildlife resources LAA: one is located northeast of Moberly Lake, two are located on the east side of Dunlevy Creek, two are located south of the Halfway Reserve, and one is located south of the BRFN Reserve. BRFN members are reported to use the camps while hunting, fishing, and recreational camping. An elder/youth culture camp is held at Bear Flats (see Volume 5 Appendix A03 Part 5, Blueberry River First Nations Harvesting Maps).

Information on current spiritual sites is limited in the BRFN TLUS Report. There is a discussion of graves in the Aboriginal Dane-zaa section, in which some current information is included. The area around Attachie is identified as particularly important (Kennedy 2011). One BRFN member talked of the potential for burials throughout the Peace River valley because “that’s where the old-timer Beaver Indians used to be” (Kennedy 2011).

Through consultation with BC Hydro, BRFN representatives indicated that Dancing Grounds is a sacred site, and expressed interest in protecting the land from future development. BRFN also indicated that Red Creek was a common place for members who lived in the city to meet, and emphasized the importance of protecting the lands around Pink Mountain and Muskwa Kechika, both of which are outside the wildlife resources LAA (see Volume 5 Appendix A03, Part 2). Pink Mountain is noted as an important recreational and subsistence hunting area for BRFN. It is

considered a prime hunting ground and a favorite area for moose and buffalo (Kennedy 2011: 88). BRFN are reported to fish in the headwaters of the Halfway River (Kennedy 2011: 115). BRFN Pink Mountain is also used for berry picking, unity gatherings, and culture camps (Kennedy 2011: 117;119; see Volume 5 Appendix A03, Part 2).

Saulteau First Nations

The SFN Culture and Traditions Study (CTS) interviews also obtained information about various “location types” that might be adversely impacted by the project within the LAA in the CTS Project Area outside the LAA. The location types include several that relate to traditional SFN activities, including those listed below (Nesoo Watchie Resource Management Ltd. 2011):

Cabins: There are 11 references to cabins located in the LAA to the south and east of Boucher Lake. Elsewhere in the CTS Project Area outside the LAA, references to cabins are located in the area around or at Big Lake and Graveyard Creek, and on or near the Moberly River south of Boudreau Lake.

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

Day Camps: There are six references to day camps in the LAA, located south of Boucher Lake, near Monias Lake, along both sides of the Peace River between Dinosaur Lake and Attachie, and at the east end of Williston Reservoir. In the CTS Project Area outside the LAA, there are references to other day camps located in the area around a bridge over the Moberly River, in the area around Boucher Lake, on the north shore of Moberly Lake, on the Moberly River northeast of Moberly Lake, and around Big Lake.

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

Burial Grounds: There is one reference to the location of a burial ground area, spread over a large area located in the LAA in the general vicinity of Hudson’s Hope. Other references to

burial grounds are portrayed in the CTS Project Area outside the wildlife resources LAA in the area around Moberly Lake, in the vicinity of Graveyard Creek, along a route from Moberly Lake to Big Lake, and around a lake to the northwest of Monias Lake.

In general, the CTS describes that every summer SFN members establish hunting, trapping, and gathering camps where community members stay. It is also reported that while engaging in traditional activities, SFN youth learn about SFN language, culture, and how to process meat, berries, and medicines; these camps maintain cultural links to the past (Nesoo Watchie Resource Management Ltd. 2011).

Treaty 8 Tribal Association

There are 136 habitation use values depicted on the Habitation Use Study Results and Comprehensive Study Results maps that are within the wildlife resources LAA: 59 gathering places, 53 temporary habitations, and 24 permanent habitations. There are concentrations of habitation use values shown along the north shore of the Peace River at Farrell Creek, Lynx Creek, Halfway River, Bear Flats and Cache Creek, and on both sides of the river at Hudson's Hope. There are smaller concentrations shown on the north shore of the Peace River opposite Moberly River, at Fort St. John Historic Park, and at Taylor.

Outside the wildlife resources LAA, but within the TLUS LSA, there are an additional 57 habitation use values depicted on the Habitation Use Study Results and Comprehensive Study Results maps: 26 temporary, 26 permanent, four gathering places, and one habitation area. There are small concentrations of habitation symbols at the west end of the Moberly Lake, on Highway 29 north of West Moberly Reserve 168A, on the Beaton River west of the Doig River Reserve 206, and west of the Halfway River Reserve 168.

In the TLUS Report, the author stated that 30 transportation values were within the Project footprint and flood zone, including: portions of trails, horse crossings, raft or boat crossings, and water routes by canoe and motorboat (Candler et al. 2012b). Two transportation use values, transportation lines and water routes, are depicted on the Transportation Study Results maps (see Volume 5 Appendix A06 Part 5, Maps W6, E6). Outside the wildlife resources LAA, but within the TLUS LSA, there are at least four water routes extending along the Peace River from Hudson's Hope eastwards to the confluence with the Beaton River. There are four transportation lines along the Halfway River, of which the lower sections are within the wildlife resources LAA; three roughly follow the river from the mouth to Halfway River Reserve 168, and one extends from the mouth of the river along the height of land on the west side to Halfway River Reserve 168. There are five shorter transportation lines depicted in the area of the Peace River including: two on the south side of the Peace River near the mouth of the Moberly River; one on the lower Pine River; one east of Bear Flats; and one along the west side of lower Farrell Creek.

Outside the wildlife resources LAA, but within the TLUS LSA, there are four additional transportation lines: two in the area south and west of Bull Flats, one west of mid-Maurice Creek; and one that extends down Dunlevy Creek across Williston Reservoir and south to West Moberly Lake (see Volume 5 Appendix A06 Part 5, Maps W6, 9).

T8TA describe the Peace River valley as a cultural landscape with many place names and associated histories reflecting Dunne-za (Beaver) ties to the land. Within the wildlife resources LAA, there are 76 cultural use values depicted on the Cultural Use Study Results map and the Comprehensive Results map: buffered data areas (44), place names (12), teaching areas (9), cultural areas (3), heritage resources (3), feathers (2), cultural lines (2), and cultural plants (1) (see Volume 5 Appendix A06 Part 5, Maps W2, E2, 9).

The cultural use areas are shown concentrated along the banks of the Peace River, with a higher concentration at stream confluences on the north shore. Bear Flats and Attachie at the mouth of the Halfway River are depicted as having the greatest concentration of cultural use values (Candler et al. 2012a; WMFN Traditional land Use and Occupancy Study Team 2000). One feathers location corresponds to the location of eagle nests depicted on Environmental Study Results map W-3 (Candler et al. 2012b).

Burials associated with the 1919 flu epidemic are reported to be in the Peace River valley at Attachie. The grave of Chief Attachie is reported to be on the south-facing slope at Attachie. The valley bottom downstream of Bear Flats is another area reported to be a burial location. Multiple burials are also reported to be at Halfway River (Candler et al. 2012b; WMFN Traditional land Use and Occupancy Study Team 2000).

Outside the wildlife resources LAA, but within the TLUS LSA, there are an additional 27 cultural use values depicted on the Cultural Use Study Results and Comprehensive Study Results maps: buffered data areas (9), place names (6), cultural lines (5), teaching areas (4), heritage resources (1), feathers (1), and cultural plants (1). The locations of the cultural use values are widely dispersed, including at Carbon Lake, East and West Moberly Lake, Rene Lake, Stewart Lake, Butler Ridge, upper Farrell Creek, and mid- and lower Kobes Creek (see Volume 5 Appendix A06 Part 5, Map 9).

McLeod Lake Indian Band

MLIB report that members have cabins and camping areas, located throughout their traditional territory, that are used when undertaking traditional activities, particularly trapping and hunting.

No specific information was identified that described or documented current use by MLIB members of lands and resources within the LAA for other traditional activities.

Duncan's First Nation

The DFN TLUS map depicts 16 overnight sites that are likely connected with resource harvesting activities (see Volume 5 Appendix A07 Part 5, Duncan's First Nation Overnight Sites Thematic Map). Five of these sites are located in the wildlife resources LAA as follows:

- One on the south shore of the Peace River opposite Farrell Creek
- Two in the area of Taylor
- Two opposite the mouth of Beaton River
- Overnight sites are also depicted on the DFN TLUS map outside the wildlife resources LAA, including five east of Fort St. John and six on the south side of the Peace River.

- Three cultural sites are depicted on the TLUS map. Two of these sites are located in the wildlife resources LAA: one near the mouth of Farrell Creek, and one on the Peace River south of Fort St. John. The third site is located outside the wildlife resources LAA and northeast of Fort St. John. The nature of the sites was not identified in the TLUS (see Volume 5 Appendix A07 Part 5, Duncan's First Nation Cultural Sites Thematic Map).

Horse Lake First Nation

Two HLFN cultural sites are depicted within the wildlife resources RAA, southeast of Dawson Creek near the Alberta border. No further information is provided on the two sites (General 2012e).

The Overnight Sites Thematic Map shows three sites located in the wildlife resources LAA in the area of Taylor/Fort St. John. Other overnight sites are depicted outside the wildlife resources LAA, some of these include

- Two at the south end of Charlie Lake and 15 south of the Peace River
- Two north of Pine Le Moray Provincial Park
- One in the area of Carbon Lake, one south of the Peace River Canyon
- Eight in the area of Moberly Lake
- One in the area of the mid-Kiskatinaw River/Highway 97 crossing
- Two southeast of Dawson Creek (see Volume 5 Appendix A07 Part 5, Overnight Sites Thematic Map)

Thirty-three plant and earth gathering sites are depicted on the Plant & Earth Gathering Sites Thematic Map including:

- Five in the wildlife resources LAA, three around Taylor/ Fort St. John, and two along the Peace River near the Alberta border
- Other plant and earth gathering sites are shown outside of the wildlife resources LAA, including: four north of Pine Le Moray Provincial Park, two along the highway between Pine Le Moray Provincial Park and Chetwynd, one on Carbon Creek, three on the southeast side of Williston Reservoir, one at the east end of Williston Reservoir, two south of the Peace River canyon, two on the Moberly River east of Moberly Lake, five around Moberly Lake, two in the area of Boucher Lake, two west of Chetwynd, one in the area of the mid-Kiskatinaw River/Highway 97 crossing, and three southeast of Dawson Creek. (see Volume 5 Appendix A07 Part 5, Horse Lake First Nation Plan and Earth Gathering Sites Thematic Map)

No information was provided in the TLUS as to species or materials gathered at the above locations (General 2012e).

Dene Tha' First Nation

The DTFN TLUS maps depict hunting camps around Boundary Lake in Alberta, outside of the wildlife resources LAA (see Volume 5 Appendix A04 Part 5, Map 7).

Addendum for CRMP: Respecting Métis Nation BC, please see the Integrated EIS, Volume 5, Appendix A17, Traditional Land Use Baseline and Assessment Amendment Report, Section 19.2.4 (Appendix D of this Plan).

Appendix B: List of EIS Mitigation Measures

Project Phase	Potential Effect	Mitigation Measures
Construction and operations	Changes in cultural and traditional uses of the land	<p>Work with Aboriginal groups to ground truth traditional land use information for specific areas within the Project activity zone prior to commencing construction, e.g. when determining the exact location of an access road.</p> <p>Continue to consult with Aboriginal groups regarding clearing plans and protocols.</p> <p>Consult with Aboriginal groups respecting the development of habitat compensation projects that align with BC Hydro compensation programs.</p> <p>Work with Aboriginal groups to identify permanent habitation structures used in the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes that may be lost to inundation. Effects on cabins associated with tenured trap lines will be addressed as set out in Volume 3, Section 24.4.9.1, Harvest of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Where untenured cabins may be impacted by the Project, BC Hydro will work with Aboriginal individuals to determine appropriate measures that could be implemented.</p> <p>Establish a Culture and Heritage Resources Committee to provide advice and guidance on the mitigation of specific effects of the Project on culture and heritage resources. The Committee would consist of BC Hydro officials and Aboriginal members whose communities are in the immediate vicinity of the Project.</p> <p>Consider implementing, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and British Columbia where appropriate, the following potential initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the identification and naming of key cultural sites and the potential to integrate Aboriginal names into Project operations and sites; ▪ recording of stories and history associated with key cultural sites that may be affected by the Project;

Project Phase	Potential Effect	Mitigation Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the protection and documentation, including mapping of important Aboriginal trails and sites; ▪ contribute funding to support a youth culture camp that includes transfer of knowledge around medicinal and food plants; ▪ engage with Aboriginal groups to commemorate the lost and submerged places; ▪ engage with Aboriginal groups around potential plans to undertake ceremonies prior to the commencement of construction on key elements of the Project; and ▪ develop and implement an education program respecting Aboriginal culture, history and use of lands and resources in the Project Area offered to all workers on the Project. <p>Implement all mitigation measures set out in Volume 4 Section 32 Heritage Resources.</p>

Appendix C: Cultural Resources Mitigation Management Chart

