

# NORTHEAST STAKEHOLDER ROUNDTABLE



**JANUARY 22, 2020**



# WELCOME

- Participant Introductions
- Updates to agenda?
- No revisions to November minutes

A large, stylized image of the British Columbia flag, featuring a red cross on a white background with blue and red stripes, set against a backdrop of mountains and a sunset.

# Roundtable Code of Conduct

- Mutual respect
- Accountability / scope management
- Transparency
- Ask questions
- Listening is as important as talking
- Sharing and openness
- Preparedness

The [Chatham House Rule](#) reads as follows:

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“When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed”.

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”

The British Columbia flag, featuring a red field with a white saltire and a gold crown, set against a background of a sunset over mountains and water.

## Roundtable Format Recommendations

- **Longer meetings less frequently (every 6 – 8 weeks)**
- **2020 Scheduled Meetings**
  - March 4<sup>th</sup>
  - May 6<sup>th</sup>
  - June 24<sup>th</sup>



<https://nestakeholderroundtable.ca/>

# Northeast Roundtable

Home



 Home

 Programs and Initiatives

 Get Involved ▼

 About Us

## Northeast Stakeholder Roundtable

Welcome to the Northeast Stakeholder Roundtable website!

The Roundtable serves as a communication and engagement vehicle to support discussions related to provincial and regional land and resource initiatives and assists the Provincial Government in identifying community and stakeholder interests.

This website is a place to share information between the Province, table members and the public regarding the Roundtables' forum and function, and to provide access to meeting materials – including presentations, meeting summaries and other supporting materials.

If you have any questions regarding the content of this site, or are interested in becoming a member please contact Jason Lawson at [Jason.Lawson@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Jason.Lawson@gov.bc.ca).

# **CARIBOU RECOVERY UPDATE**

**Joelle Scheck**

**Chris Cooper**





# **REGIONAL STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (RSEA)**

**Chris Pasztor**





# Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment

Northeast Roundtable Meeting  
January 22, 2020

**Chris Pasztor**

Executive Director, Tenure and Geoscience Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and  
Petroleum Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL  
STEWARDSHIP  
INITIATIVE

ESI

# ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE

TECHNICAL CONFERENCE NOV. 2019

## NATURAL RESOURCE Reconciliation

WELCOME...

as we GATHER,  
we ASK -

- WHERE ARE WE NOW?
- WHERE ARE WE going...?

FOR THE LAST  
5 YEARS...



is an opportunity  
for us to work  
IN PARTNERSHIP

HONOURABLE  
MINISTER  
HEYMAN

...looking back  
to HOW we've  
arrived HERE...  
to a place of fuller  
RESPECT + RIGHTS

WE NEED  
CHANGE...  
our approach  
in working  
together

implementing  
TRUE JOINT  
DECISION MAKING

ABUNDANT  
RESOURCES  
+ IMPLEMENTATION

A SHIFT is about  
2 BECOMING 1 -  
ECONOMIC + ECOLOGICAL

MORE LISTENING  
by govt...

for example  
A NEW  
EA  
ACT

respecting INDIGENOUS  
knowledge

eg GUARDIANS are INVOLVED

eg TRANSFORMING the PROCESS

ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATION

We see  
what's changing -  
we want to  
ENSURE INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLE are co-leading  
the SOLUTIONS

CLEAN  
BC

MALII

IN OUR WAYS  
"THE POLES WERE A  
DEED to the LAND"

EVERY  
MOUNTAIN  
has a name

Our strong  
traditions +  
Following these  
WAYS is  
most important

UNDRIP  
is being implemented...  
(and we also  
have title being  
IGNORED)

HOW CAN WE  
WORK WITH BOTH  
INDIGENOUS +  
WESTERN SCIENCES



We shouldn't  
be afraid of the  
CHANGE

WE CAN IMPLEMENT  
a BETTER WAY

to PROTECT the  
AIR, LAND  
+ WATER  
for our grandchildren



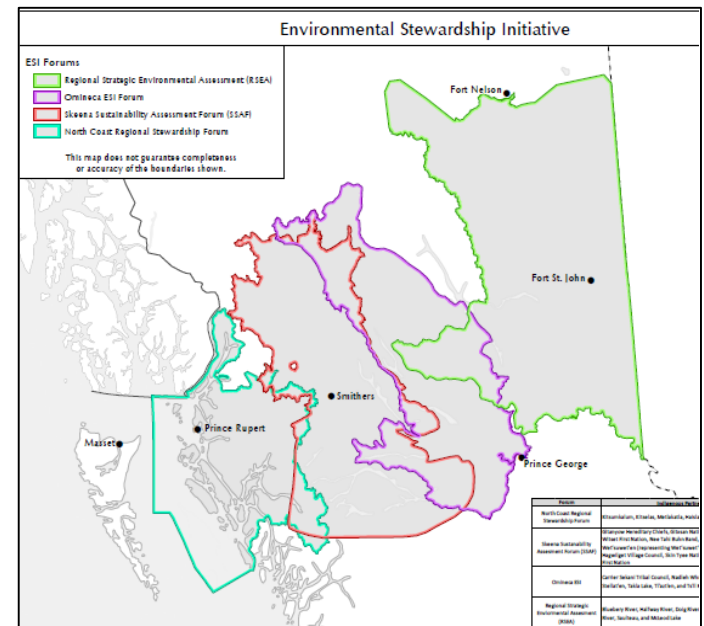
ELDER  
LARRY GRANT

for 15,000 years - we have  
been HERE + cared for the LAND -  
and for following GENERATIONS  
we're here to create what sustains  
US as our ancestors did + maintaining  
our cultural VALUES.



# Environmental Stewardship Initiative

- Initiated in 2015
- A collaborative partnership between the Province, First Nations and industry
- To produce high quality, accessible and trusted environmental information
- Currently composed of 30 First Nations across 4 project areas: North Coast, Skeena, Omineca and Northeast
- In place to 2020/21

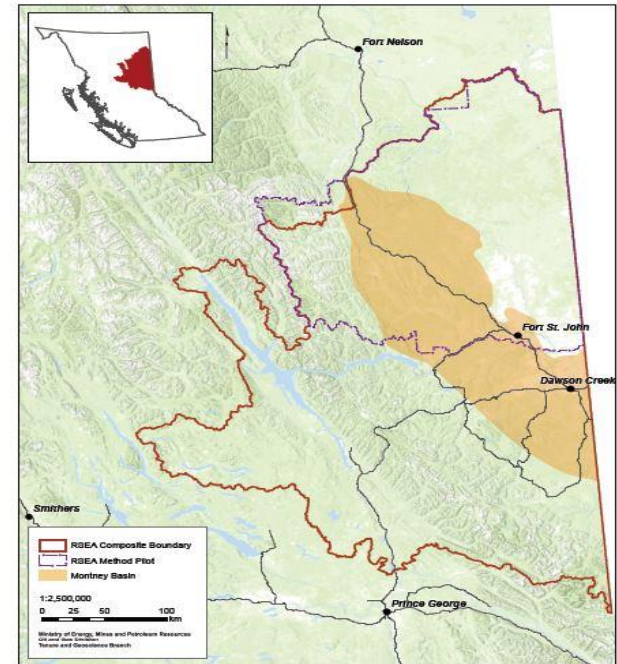




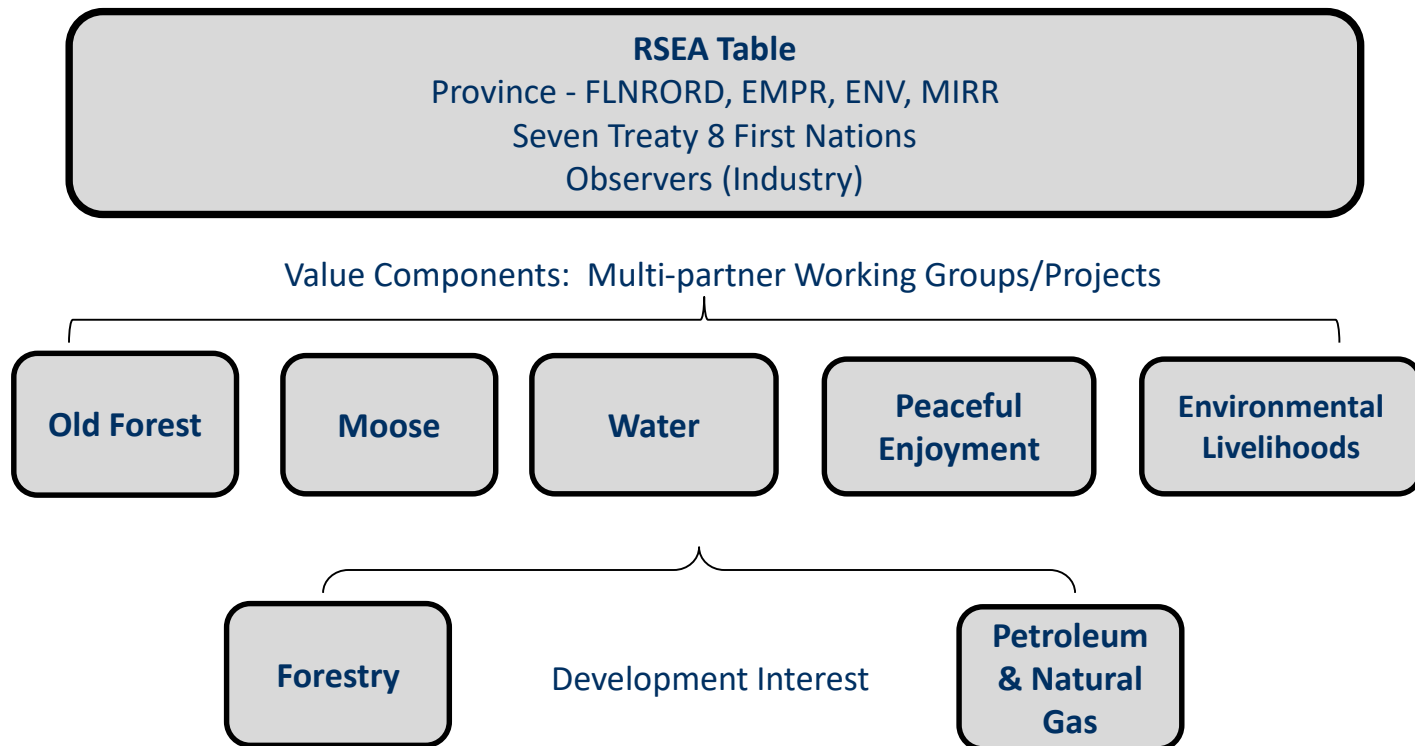
# Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment

## Objectives:

- Credibly assess the effects of natural resource development on the rights of participating Treaty 8 First Nations
- Use the results of the assessment to inform management responses to optimize the interest of the parties
- Inform the Provincial Cumulative Effects Framework

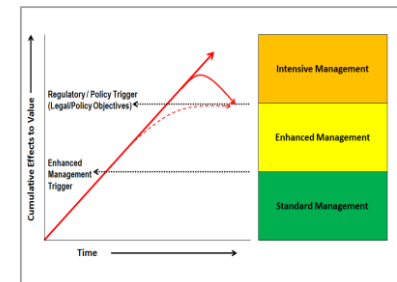
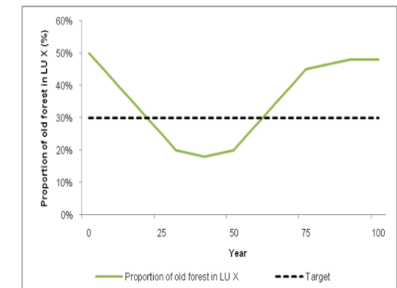
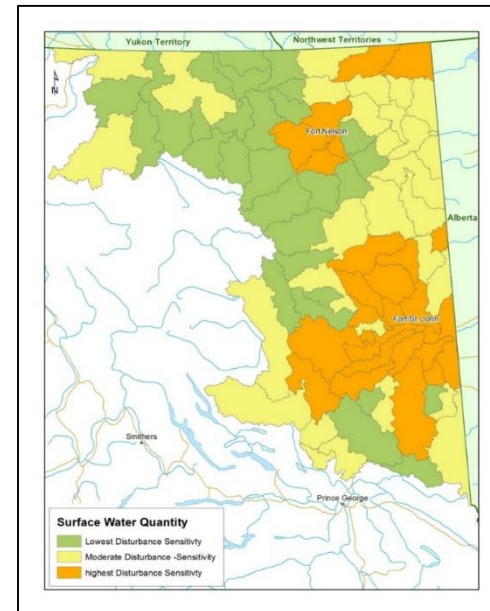


# Governance and Valued Components



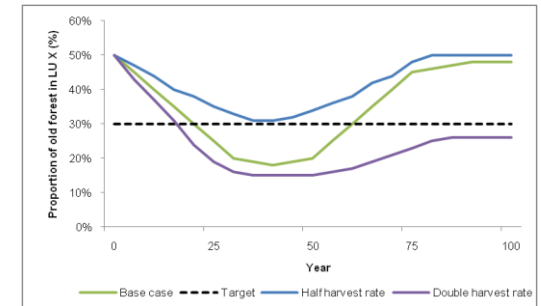
# Regional Assessment - Current State (static)

- Assess current condition of valued components and associated indicators
- Indicators are compared to baseline information
- Identifies areas (units) that may require change in management

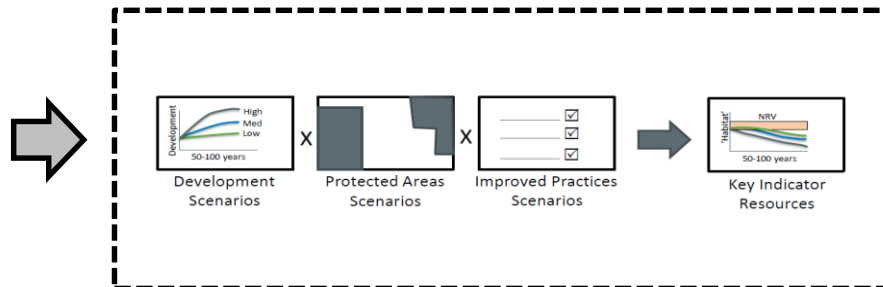


# Regional Assessment – Future State (dynamic)

- Use spatially explicit models to predict future state
- Consider alternative scenarios to the base case or the “what if’s”
- Determine indicator performance to optimize the interests of the parties



Current  
Condition



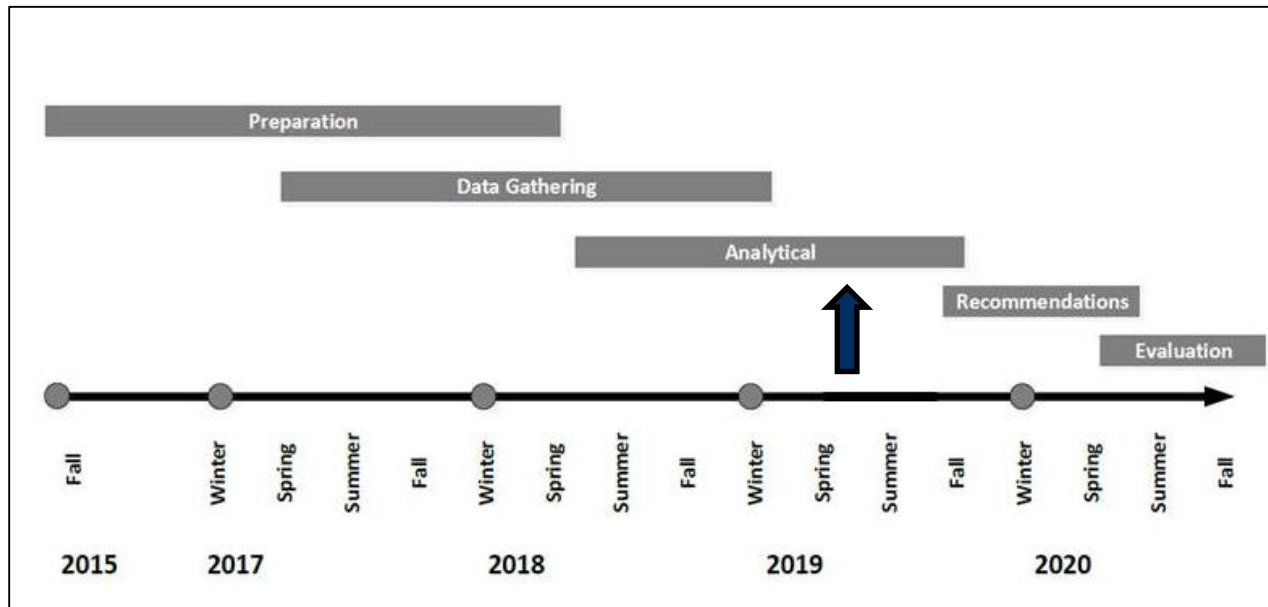
Modeling Framework - Scenario Development



Optimality - Future  
Condition



# Project Phases and Timeline



# Next Steps

- Continue to develop and test models
- Continue to engage industry and stakeholders
- Start to prepare and package products (e.g., current condition assessments) for broader distribution






Questions?

# **SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING**

**Michelle Schwabe**

A large, stylized image of the British Columbia flag, featuring a red saltire on a white field with blue and red horizontal stripes, set against a background of mountains and a sunset.

# **Update: Scientific Review of Hydraulic Fracturing in B.C.**

Presentation to the Northeast Roundtable  
January 22, 2020

Michelle Schwabe  
A/Executive Director  
Regulatory and Infrastructure Branch  
Oil and Gas Division

# Scientific Review of Hydraulic Fracturing

## Panel Review Background

- In March 2018, an independent scientific panel was appointed to review hydraulic fracturing within British Columbia.

## Panel Members:

- **Dr. Diana Allen**, Professor of Earth Sciences, SFU
  - Notable hydrogeologist whose research focuses broadly on water security
- **Dr. Amanda Bustin**, Research Associate, UBC
  - Research focus on induced seismicity and reservoir development
- **Dr. Erik Eberhardt**, Director, Geological Engineering, UBC
  - Professor of rock mechanics and rock engineering



# Mandate of the Scientific Review Panel

## Purpose

- To review the practice of hydraulic fracturing in B.C. within the context of ensuring the environment is protected and that natural gas is produced safely
  - Focus areas: water quantity, water quality and induced seismicity
  - Include traditional Indigenous knowledge

## Process

- Hold sessions with experts and gather scientific evidence
- Deliver a scientific report with findings and advice
- Carry out the work in light of the government's adoption and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

## Problem questions

- Does B.C.'s regulatory framework adequately manage for potential risks or impacts to safety and the environment that may result from the practice of hydraulic fracturing?
- How could B.C.'s regulatory framework be improved to better manage safety risks, risk of induced seismicity, and potential impacts to water?




A large Union Jack flag waving over a landscape with mountains and water.

## Scientific Review Panel Sessions

### Process Results Summary

- 51 one-hour panel sessions were held between May and July 2018.
- 60 experts from: academia, government, regulator, industry, ENGOs, municipalities of Dawson Creek and Fort St. John participated in the panel sessions.
- Full day session were held with Treaty 8 First Nations.
- Treaty 8 First Nation representatives also participated in a number of the one-hour sessions.

The British Columbia flag, featuring a red field with a white saltire (St. Andrew's cross) and a gold crown at the center, set against a background of a sunset over a body of water with mountains in the distance.

## Scientific Review of Hydraulic Fracturing in British Columbia Report

- The panel submitted its 236-page report with its recommendations to government in February 2019.
- Overall the panel found that B.C.'s current regulations appear to be robust. The report did not identify any significant issues or risks to public safety and/or the environment.
- The majority of the panel's recommendations focus on scientific knowledge gaps and the need for increased research, monitoring and reporting.
- To meet these research needs the panel advised creating a "By B.C. for B.C." strategic research partnership.

## Topic Areas in the Report

### Water Quantity

- Baseline Water Quantity Data
- Water Use
- Dams and Dugouts
- Wastewater Disposal

### Water Quality

- Baseline Water Quality Data
- Direct Pathways for Vertical Migration
- Handling and Storage of Produced Water
- Wastewater Disposal
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials

### Induced Seismicity

- Susceptibility Induced Seismicity
- Hazard Assessment
- Mitigation
- Monitoring

### Fugitive Emissions

- Surface Casing Vent Flow (SCVF)
- Gas Migration (GM)
- Long-Term Integrity

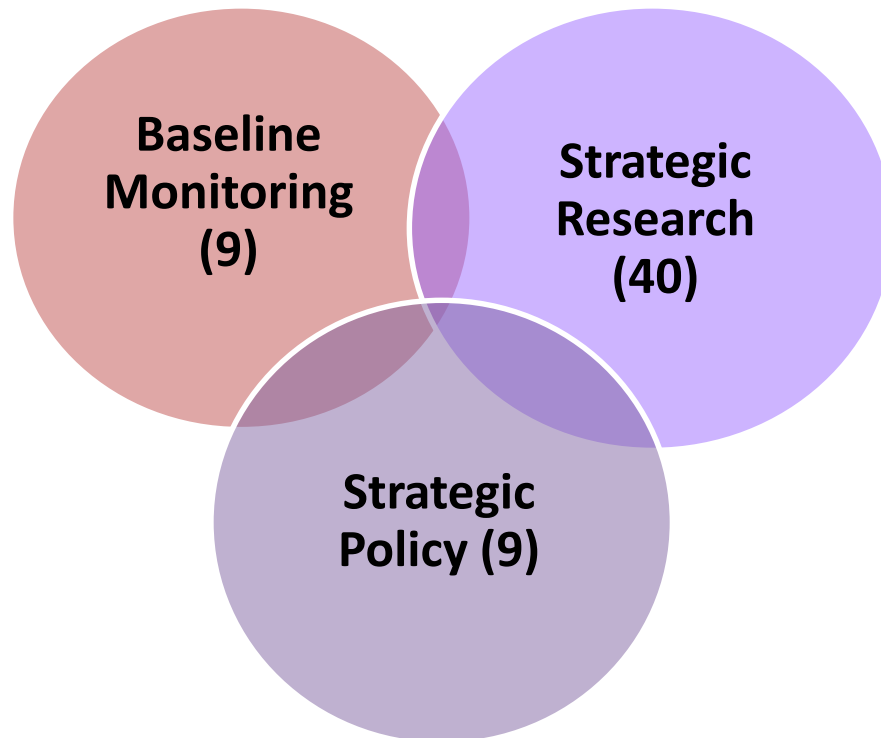
### Risk

- Human health
- Impacts to Environment
- Risk to Safety
- Orphan Wells
- Cumulative Effects

## Responding to the Panel Recommendations

- A cross-government/agency working group was created to address the report recommendations:
  - Review and clarify regulatory operational processes and procedures
  - Identify improvement areas in data management tools, integration, public accessibility and communications
  - Identify research direction and priorities in addressing knowledge gaps
  - Engage with Treaty 8 First Nations, industry and others
  - Deliver an Action Plan to Minister EMPR December 2019

## Recommendations by Theme



**Operational  
Policy  
(40)**

**Recommendations  
being actioned by  
individual agencies**

**Recommendations in these themes require coordinated actions and planning through multiple agencies/committees**

**Some recommendations are inter-related with potential for crossover actions**

A large Union Jack flag waving in the wind, set against a background of a sunset or sunrise over a body of water with mountains in the distance.

## Actions Completed

B.C. has implemented changes to both strengthen the regulatory framework for the oil and gas industry and address concerns raised by the scientific panel. Some examples include:

- A new regulation has been created for the decommissioning and reclamation of inactive wells , making B.C. the first province in western Canada to impose, in law, timelines for the restoration of oil and gas wells.
- A new liability levy has been established by legislation to fund orphan site restoration.
- Aquifer mapping of more than 55 aquifers has been implemented.
- An outreach and education initiative for land and dam owners in the North- East region has been initiated.
- Mapping of zones likely to experience greater ground motion from seismic events is underway.



## Actions - Regulatory and Policy Approaches

- Optimizing water quantity management
  - Examples include:
    - Installing additional hydrometric stations in priority watersheds to address data gaps regarding water quantity
    - Requiring the preparation of hydrogeological assessments by qualified professionals
    - Implementing processes and procedures for oil and gas related dams to have permits and licenses to ensure they are safe for use
    - Increasing aquifer mapping

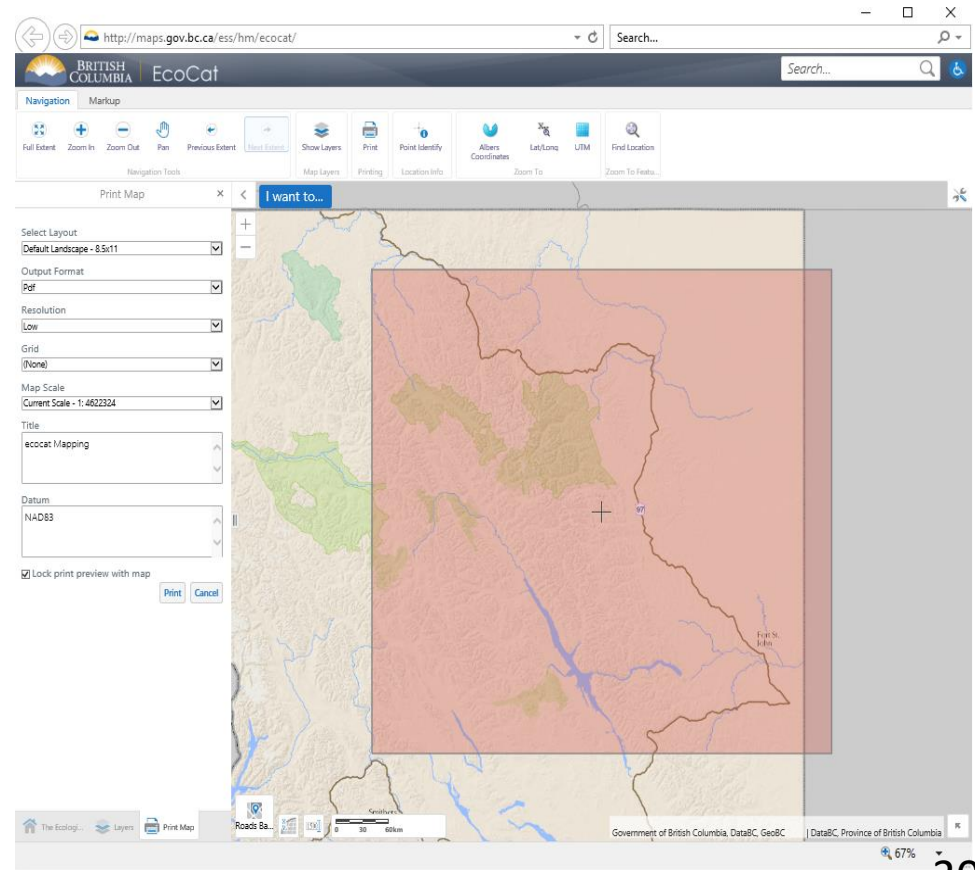


## Actions - Regulatory and Policy Approaches

- Optimizing water quality protection

- Water research and data collection initiatives
- Stream health assessment program
- Publishing well survey data to EcoCat

(<http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/acat/public/welcome.do>)



## Actions - Regulatory and Policy Approaches

- Reducing the frequency of induced seismicity
  - Increasing the number of open data stations in Northeast B.C.
- Address orphan oil and gas sites by improving management and accounting of potential liabilities Examples include:
  - Amendments to legislation (*Oil and Gas Activities Act*) that address the number of inactive and orphaned well sites, and
  - Launching a Comprehensive Liability Management Plan (CLMP) that holds industry accountable, addresses unrestored sites and protects public safety and the environment



## Actions - Indigenous Focused

- The Commission is working closely with Indigenous communities within Treaty 8 in developing culturally appropriate restoration practices -pilot project is underway.
- The Commission is working with local First Nations within Treaty 8 through the installation of additional hydrometric stations that will assist in improving the Northeast water tool – a GIS-based hydrology tool used as part of the water use decision process.
- Partnerships with First Nations are being furthered for volunteer monitoring programs.
- The Commission and Provincial Government Agencies established the **Natural Resource Sector Aboriginal Liaison Program** to support greater Aboriginal community awareness of oil and gas planning, development, safety, environmental and emergency management, restoration activities, and compliance management.

## Actions - Upstream Methane Emissions

- New methane emission regulations announced Jan. 2019 under the Drilling and Production Regulation came into effect Jan. 1, 2020.
- Regulations address the primary sources of methane emissions from B.C.'s upstream oil and gas industry, which are:
  - Pneumatic devices
  - Equipment leaks
  - Compressor seals
  - Glycol dehydrators
  - Storage tanks
  - Surface casing vents

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## Actions - Methane Emissions

- Amendments - *Oil and Gas Activities Act*
  - Provisions in sections 61.1 to 61.4 establish a right to require investigations of alleged offences under environmental legislation.
  - A resident can file an application to the Oil and Gas Commission to require an investigation related to the alleged offence and report to the applicant outlining the progress of the investigation and the action, if any, that is or will be taken.
- Equivalency agreement underway with the Federal Government



## Comparison of ECCC / BC Requirements

Requirement	ECCC	BC
Venting limit	<b>Limit to 1,250m<sup>3</sup> per month</b>	Limit to 1,250m <sup>3</sup> per month (new) Limit to 9,000m <sup>3</sup> per month (existing)
Pneumatic devices	Retrofit to low-bleed	<b>Requires non-emitting devices (new)</b> Retrofit to low-bleed (existing)
Centrifugal compressors	Limit to less than 8.4m <sup>3</sup> per hour (new) Limit to less than 20.4m <sup>3</sup> per hour (existing)	<b>Limit to less than 3.4m<sup>3</sup> per hour (new)</b> <b>Limit to less than 10.2m<sup>3</sup> per hour (existing)</b>
Reciprocating compressors	Limit to 0.06m <sup>3</sup> per hour per throw (new) Limit to 1.38m <sup>3</sup> per hour per throw (existing)	<b>Control all new compressors</b> <b>Limit to 0.83m<sup>3</sup> per hour per throw (existing)</b>
LDAR	<b>3x per year at all facilities except single well sites</b>	3x per year at gas plants, compressor stations, multiwell batteries, single well batteries 1x per year at shale and tight wells
Surface casing vent flows		<b>Limit to 100m<sup>3</sup> per day</b>
Dehydrator venting		<b>Must not exceed 68 kg per day (new)</b> <b>Must not exceed 138 kg per day (existing)</b>

## Federal Government Assessment

Emissions Source	B.C. Regulatory Reductions	Federal Regulatory Reductions
Fugitive emissions	1.23	1.21
Pneumatic devices	1.36	0.98
Compressors	0.37	0.54
Routine venting	0.04	0.05
Glycol dehydrators	0.05	N/A
Surface casing vent flow	0.04	
Total (Jan. 1, 2020, to Jan. 1, 2025)	3.10	2.77
Total (Jan. 1, 2025, to Jan. 1, 2030)	4.97	4.77

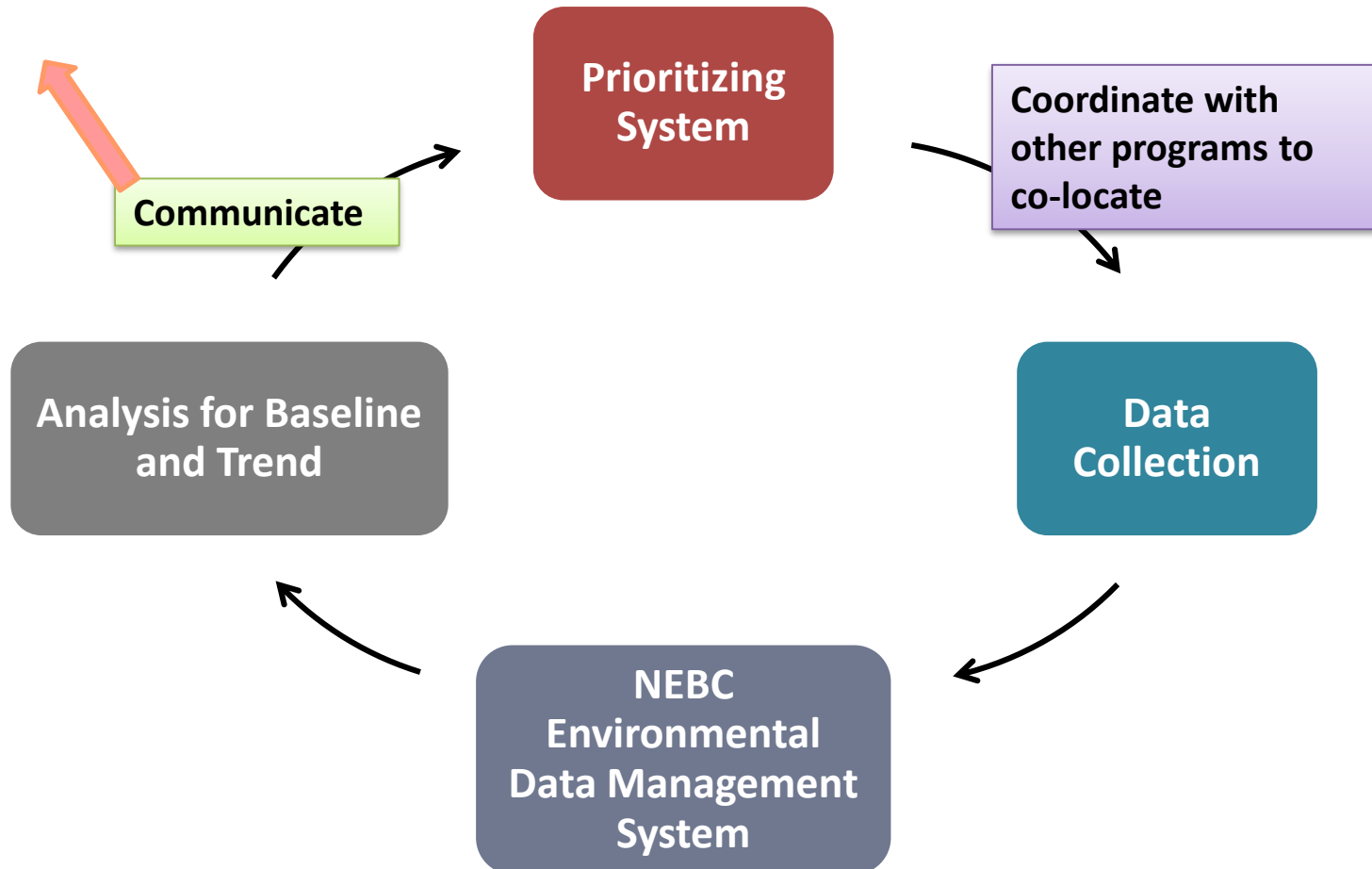
Canada Gazette, Part I, Volume 153, Number 24, REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS STATEMENT



## Actions Going Forward - Improving Knowledge and Collaboration

- Two key aspects:
  - Continue to build both the baseline data and monitoring networks
  - Strengthen strategic research partnerships.
  - Examples of associated partnering agencies and collaborators within the induced seismicity field include:
    - BC Seismic Research Consortium
    - Canadian Induced Seismicity Collaboration
    - Microseismic Industry Consortium
    - Consortium for Research in Elastic Wave Exploration Seismology

# Baseline Monitoring Process



## Actions - Information Sharing

- Focus on transparency of information and how it is shared. This will incorporate themes of:
  - Communication
  - Data management
  - Access
- The functionality of data management systems will be revised by making these systems more user friendly and integrated. Examples include:
  - Improving interaction between well data and aquifer data
  - Enhancing large data server systems like Aquarius and the Environmental Monitoring System (EMS)

The British Columbia flag, featuring a red field with a white saltire and a gold crown, waving over a landscape of mountains and water.

## Information Sharing

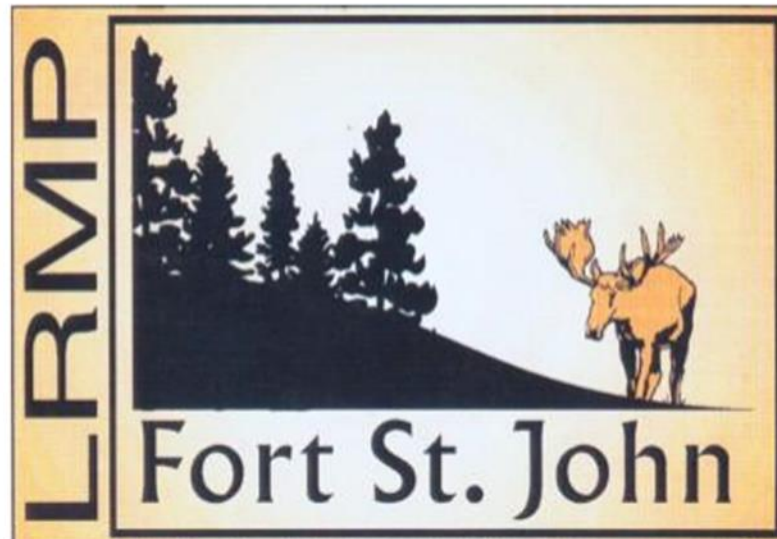
- Fostering greater public trust and transparency by increasing communication and information sharing is an important aspect of responding to the report.
- What would that look like for you?

Thank you for your time  
Questions?



# FORT ST JOHN LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (LRMP) UPDATE PROJECT

Ian Curtis





# Modernizing Land Use Planning



Ministry of  
Forests, Lands, Natural  
Resource Operations  
and Rural Development



# Modernized Land Use Planning

A process to:

- Contribute to meaningful and lasting reconciliation with indigenous peoples and to ensure aboriginal rights, including treaty rights are recognized and respected.
- Resolve challenging land issues
- Guide sustainable land management decisions, particularly in the context of climate change and cumulative effects.
- Provide certainty – economic, environmental, social, cultural values

Partnership with Indigenous governments within the intent of the Province's commitment to implement UNDRIP

Collaboration with local government

Engagement with stakeholders and public



# Key Drivers

Reconciliation with Indigenous peoples

Cumulative Effects

Increasing demand on natural resources

Changing climate

New and updated assessments of current natural resource conditions

Need to keep communities and stakeholders engaged on emerging land use issues

Improving the implementation and effectiveness of strategic land use planning



# Approach

Responsive to changing environments

Partnership with Indigenous governments

Collaboration with local government

Stakeholder and public engagement

Integrating the range of strategic land use initiatives

Alignment and integration with existing regional initiatives (e.g. Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment, Caribou Recovery)

Implementation of land use commitments under existing Government-to-Government Agreements (e.g. Doig River First Nation Site C Tripartite Land Agreement)

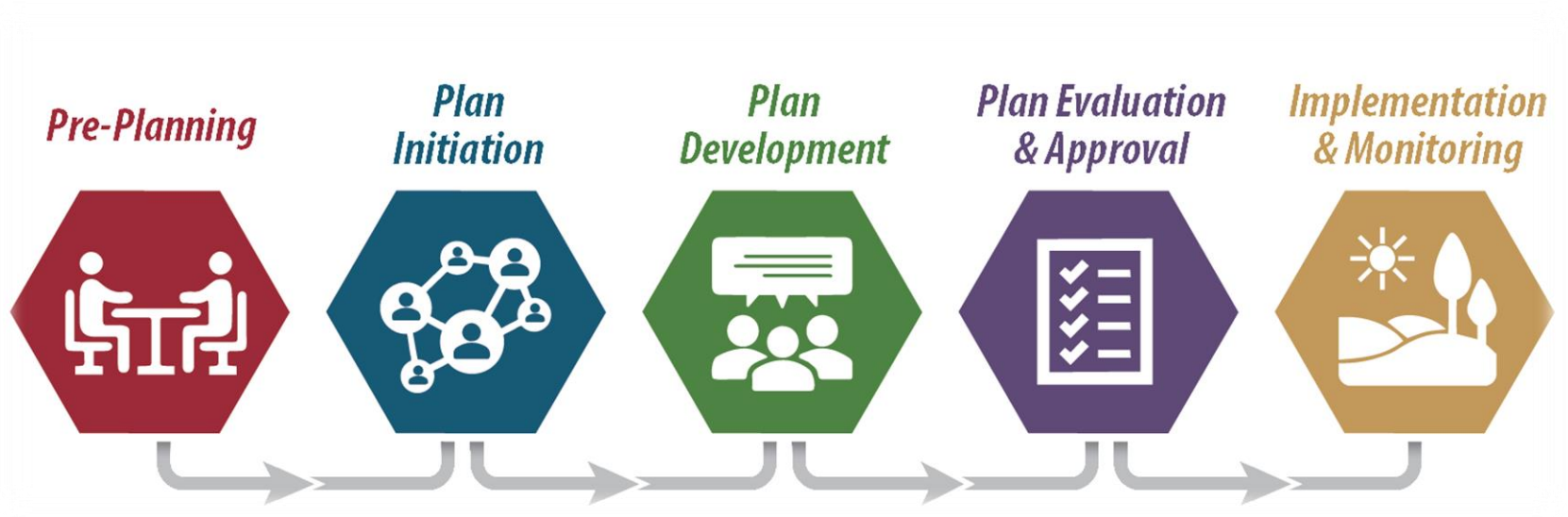




## Working Together



## Planning Process - Overview



## Current Status – Plan Initiation

- The Province is working with Community Leaders from: Halfway, Doig and Blueberry River First Nations, Local Government: Fort St. John, Taylor and the Peace River Regional District to discuss next steps in the delivery of the LRMP Update. This includes:
  - Providing advice on land use planning; and,
  - Identifying other items of importance to communities – for example: Treaty Land Entitlement
- Additional work underway:
  - Identifying linkages to other regional initiatives to provide a full and complete picture (e.g. information collected on specific values from the Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment)
  - Application of UNDRIP to land use planning
  - Developing a draft Terms of Reference and engagement strategy

# Intended Outcomes

Support reconciliation with indigenous peoples and ensure nations have meaningful opportunities to exercise their Treaty Rights.

Ensure healthy sustainable ecosystems that are resilient to climate change

Support a strong, sustainable economy

Ensure trust in resource stewardship



**Questions?**



# **NORTHERN ROCKIES PARK PLAN**

**Update from Anna McIndoe**

## **Northern Rocky Mountains Park and Protected Area Management Plan**

- Second set of Local Stakeholder and Public Advisory Group meetings were held on Oct 31<sup>st</sup> in FSJ and Nov 13 in FN.
- The public review phase and first nations consultation phase have been completed.
- BC Parks has requested a review of the final draft plan by the M-K Advisory Board working group and will present an update at the M-K Advisory Board's AGM in February.
- The target for Minister approval of the management plan is spring 2020.



## Redfern-Keily Park Management Plan

- The public review phase is complete.
- First nations consultation phase is in progress.
- Once first nations consultation is complete, BC Parks will request a review of the final draft plan by the M-K Advisory Board working group.
- The target for Minister approval of the management plan is late 2020.

## Other Business

Suggested Topics for March 4 Meeting?  
- Bill 41 DRIPA

# TLE UPDATE

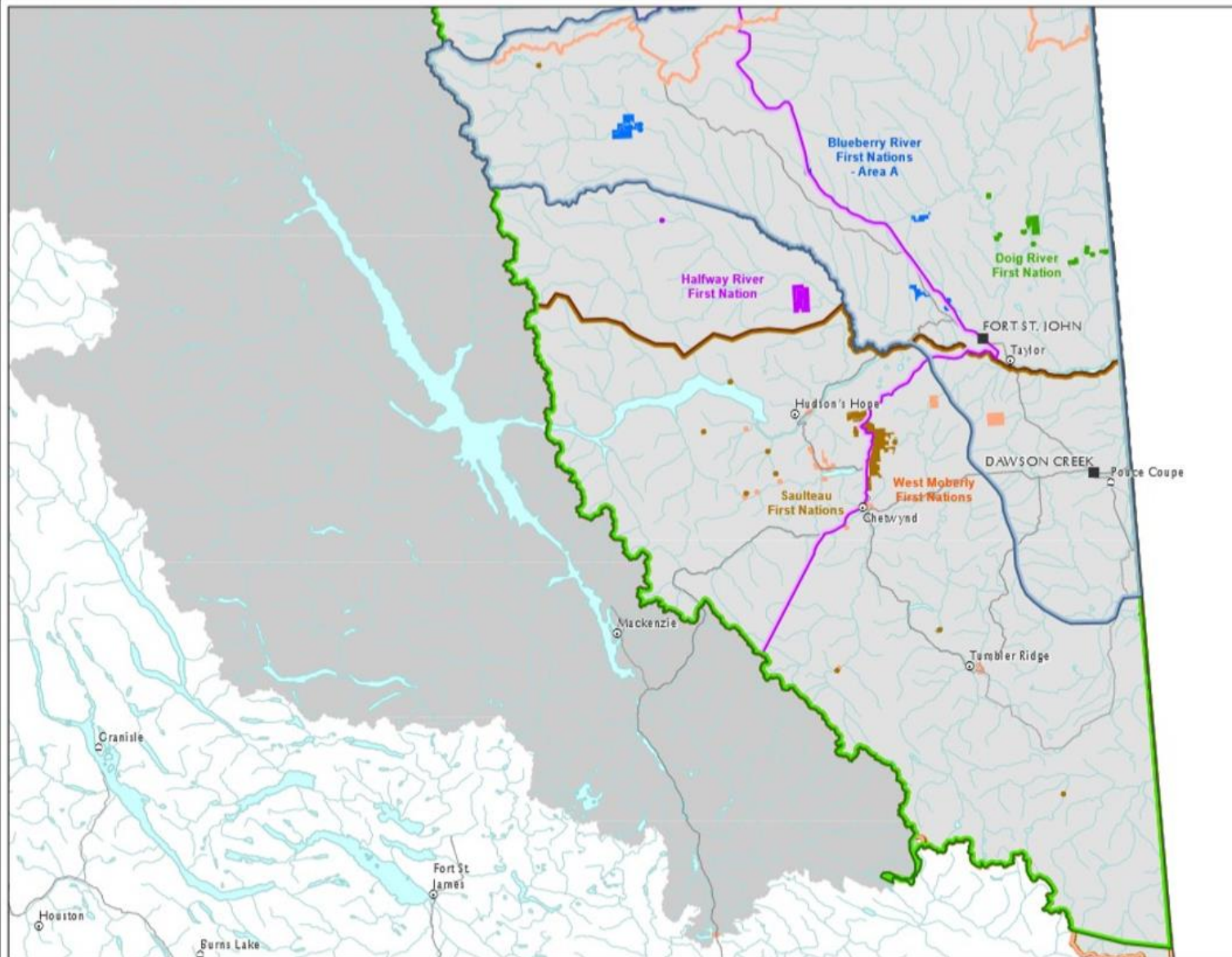
## Tara Forest

- Update on BRFN parcels and stakeholder engagement



# SAULTEAU FIRST NATION TLE PARCELS

Dale Morgan



## Treaty Land Entitlement Land Selections Overview Map

### TLE Land Selections

- Blueberry River Land Selection
- Doig River Land Selection
- Halfway River Land Selection
- Saulteau Land Selection
- West Moberly Land Selection
- Treaty 8 - Eastern Boundary
- Treaty 8 - Western Boundary (Johnston Decision September 25, 2017)

THE INFORMATION PRESENTED ON THIS MAP IS PROVIDED WITHOUT PREJUDICE FOR THE PURPOSES OF TREATY NEGOTIATIONS, IS SUBJECT TO FURTHER REVISIONS, AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A LEGAL DEDICATION.

**DRAFT**

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0 20 40  
Kilometres



Produced by: GeoBC  
Created by: Decision Support Section, m/m  
Coordinate System: BCAlbers  
Date: October 18, 2019  
Produced for:  
Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

A large Union Jack flag is shown waving in the wind, set against a background of a sunset or sunrise over a body of water with mountains in the distance.

# **Saulteau First Nations Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) and Site C (TLA) Land Selections**

Presentation to: Northeast Roundtable Members  
*By: Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation*  
January 22, 2020

# Setting the Stage

- Objectives:
  - Review types of land transfers
  - Review stakeholder engagement process
  - Present: Saulneau First Nations parcels
  - Next steps



# Land Transfers

## Treaty Land Entitlement

- Specific Claim to settle a 100-yr old obligation – right a historic wrong
- Crown is legally obligated to resolve TLE:
  - BC: responsible to provide the land
  - Fed: settlement for lost opportunity
- Shortfall: historic obligation for reserve
- Additional: First Nations may purchase (*some Additional lands may be considered for Federal Reserve - ATR*)
- Settlement & Lands Agreements

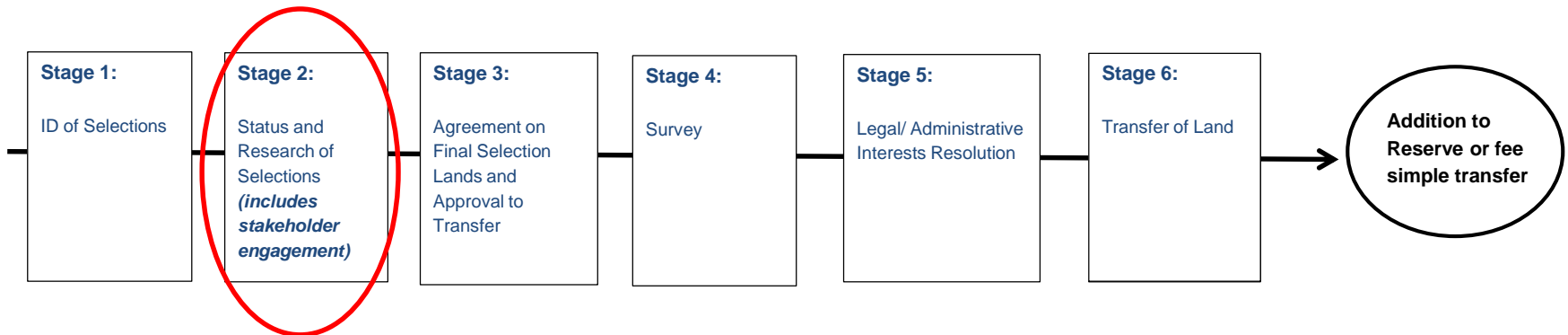
\*ATR = Addition to Reserve (Federal process to add land as Indian Reserve)

## Site C Land Agreements

- Accommodate for adverse impacts of the Site C Project on Treaty 8 rights (Joint Panel Review determined that Site C will have adverse impacts).
- Commitments include:
  - Transfer of BC Crown land as Fee Simple
  - Potential for Addition to Reserve (ATR) as per identified criteria
  - Land Measures/Tools
- Signatories are BC Hydro and Province of British Columbia and First Nation



# Land Transfer Process





# Stakeholder Engagement Scope of Public Engagement

The Province of B.C. will:

1. Provide opportunities to share information about land transfers, and for you share interests and concerns about the proposed parcels.
2. Record your comments/concerns (interests).
3. Consider your interests, together with other information, such as any potential impacts, legal obligations, provincial objectives, and habitat and wildlife information.
4. Report out about any decision and how concerns are addressed and/or considered in the decision.



# **Saulteau First Nations Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) and Site-C Agreement (TLA)**



# Saulteau First Nations TLE and Site-C Agreements

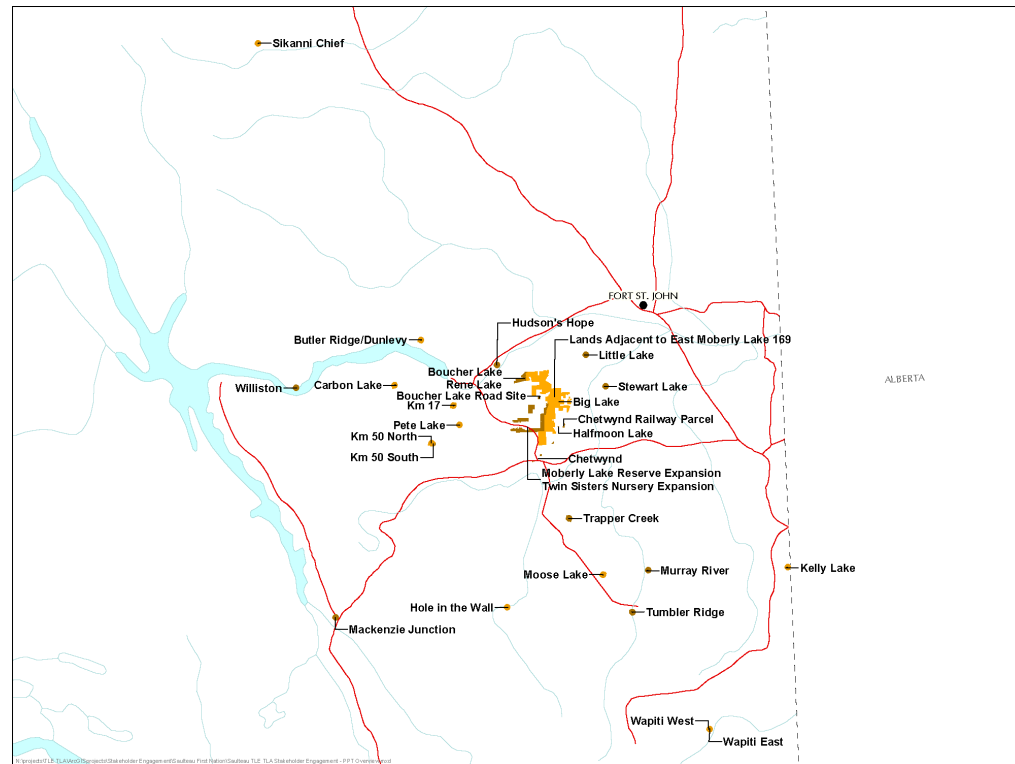
Saulteau has selected 45  
land parcels for TLE (16)  
and Site-C Agreement (30)

TLA total = 6063.59 ha

TLE total = 17687.52 ha

TLE Shortfall = 1414.99 ha

TLE Add. = 16272.53 ha





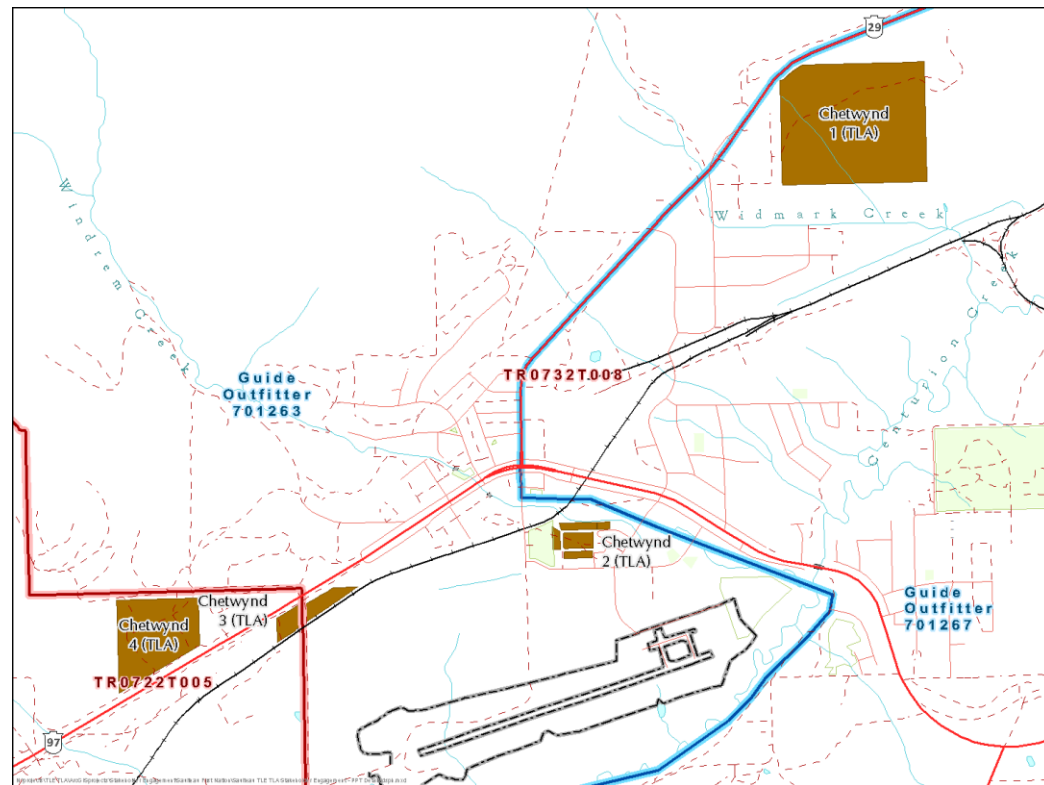
*Where: Within the District of Chetwynd*

*Size:*

Chetwynd #1	= 40.9 ha TLA
Chetwynd #2	= 2.7 ha TLA
Chetwynd #3	= 3.2 ha TLA
Chetwynd #4	= 13.7 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

These parcels were selected for economic development purposes. Specifically, for their potential to accommodate residential, commercial and light industrial land development. Many SFN members live in Chetwynd. This land is also required to accommodate the long term and sustainable growth of the Saulteau community based on the traditional First Nation planning cycle of seven generations. SFN will work in consultation with the Municipality of Chetwynd concerning development of these parcels.





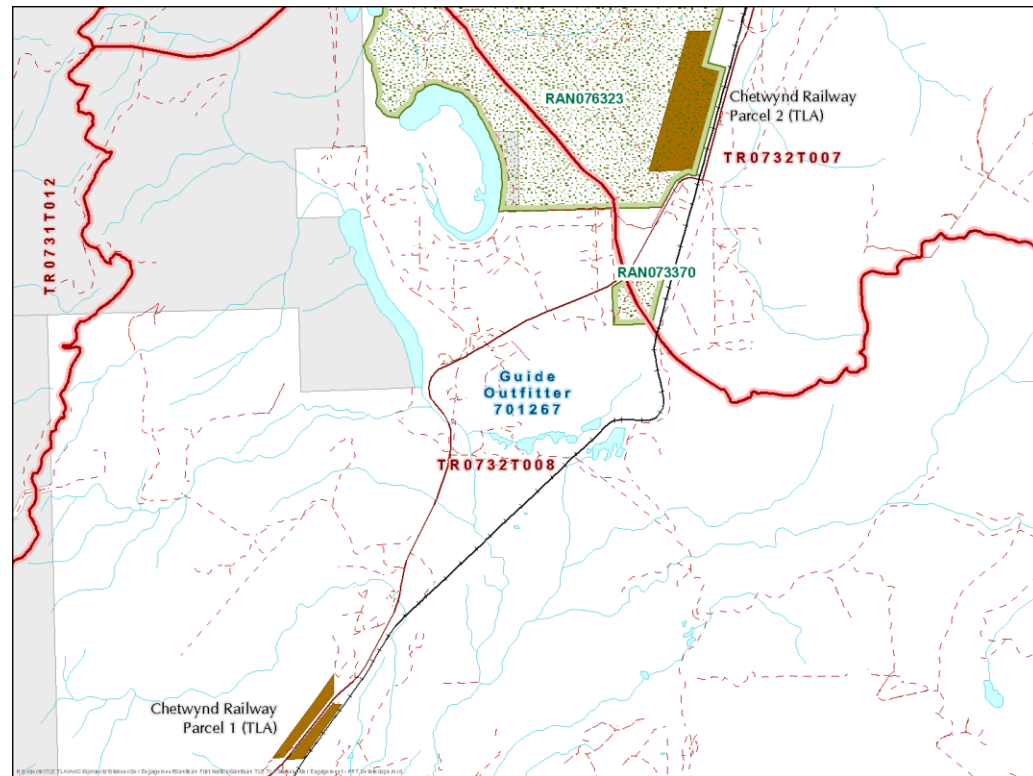
# Chetwynd Railway 1,2

*Where:* Northeast of Chetwynd along Jackfish Lake Road

*Size:* Chetwynd Railway #1 = 22.1 ha TLA  
Chetwynd Railway #2 = 81.6 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

These parcels were selected for economic development purposes, specifically for their ability to accommodate light industrial land use in an area with rail frontage. However, the specific use for this parcel has not yet been decided. SFN will work in consultation with the Municipality of Chetwynd concerning development of these parcels.





# Carbon Lake

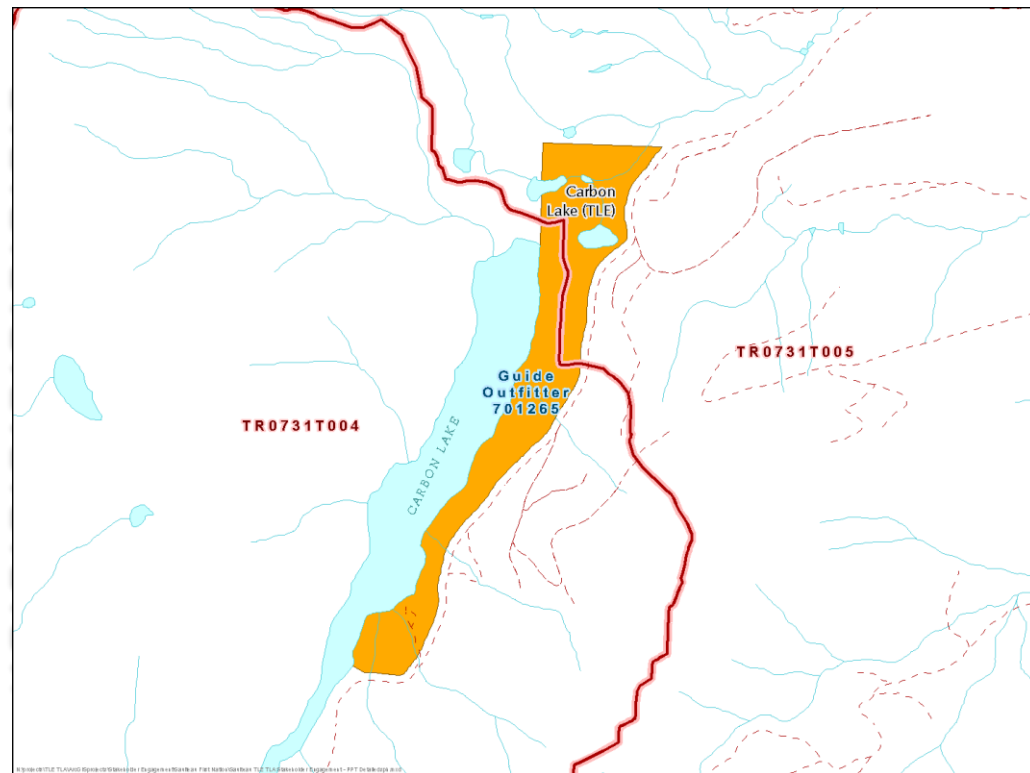


**Where:** *South of Williston Reservoir, adjacent to Carbon Lake*

**Size:** 70.4 ha TLE Shortfall

**Reasons for Selecting:**

Carbon Lake is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. SFN has a 30-year lease (recently renewed) within the selection and maintains cabins within the selection. Culture Camps are regularly held at Carbon Lake, and it is a place where members re-connect with the land, their history, and their spiritual values



# Hole-in-the-Wall

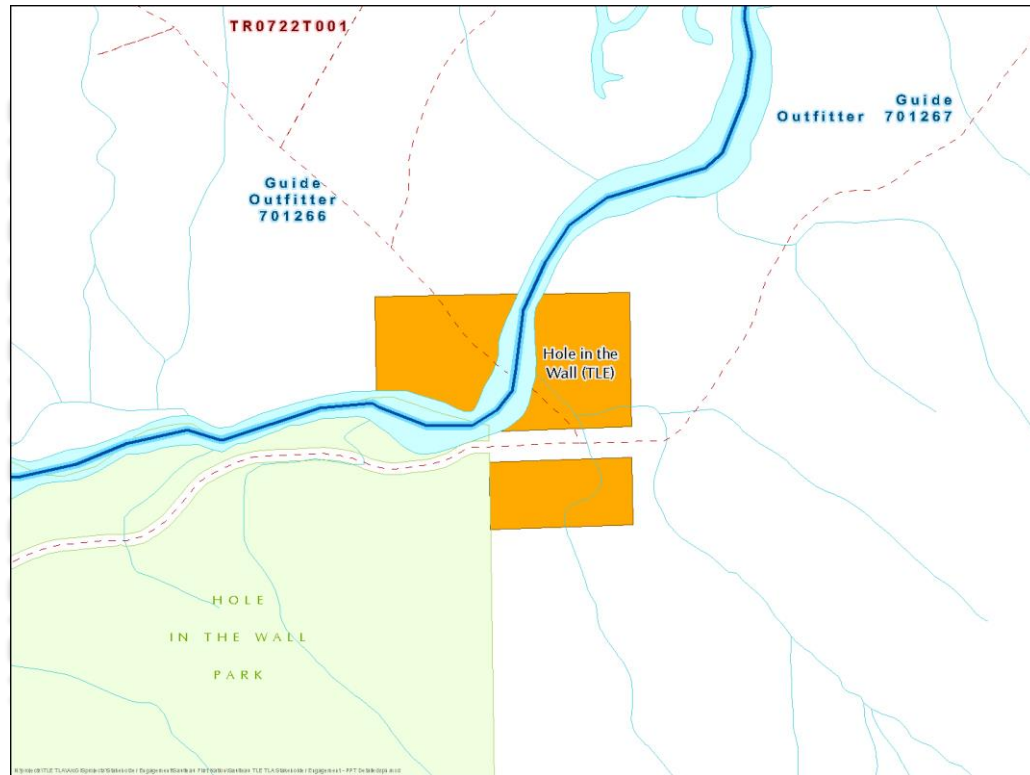


*Where:* Adjacent to Hole in the Wall Provincial Park

*Size:* 21.7 ha TLE Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Hole-in-the-Wall is an important historical and spiritual site, and a place where SFN members obtain clean water and spiritual sustenance. SFN members continue to use this location as a sacred site, a campsite, and an access point for water



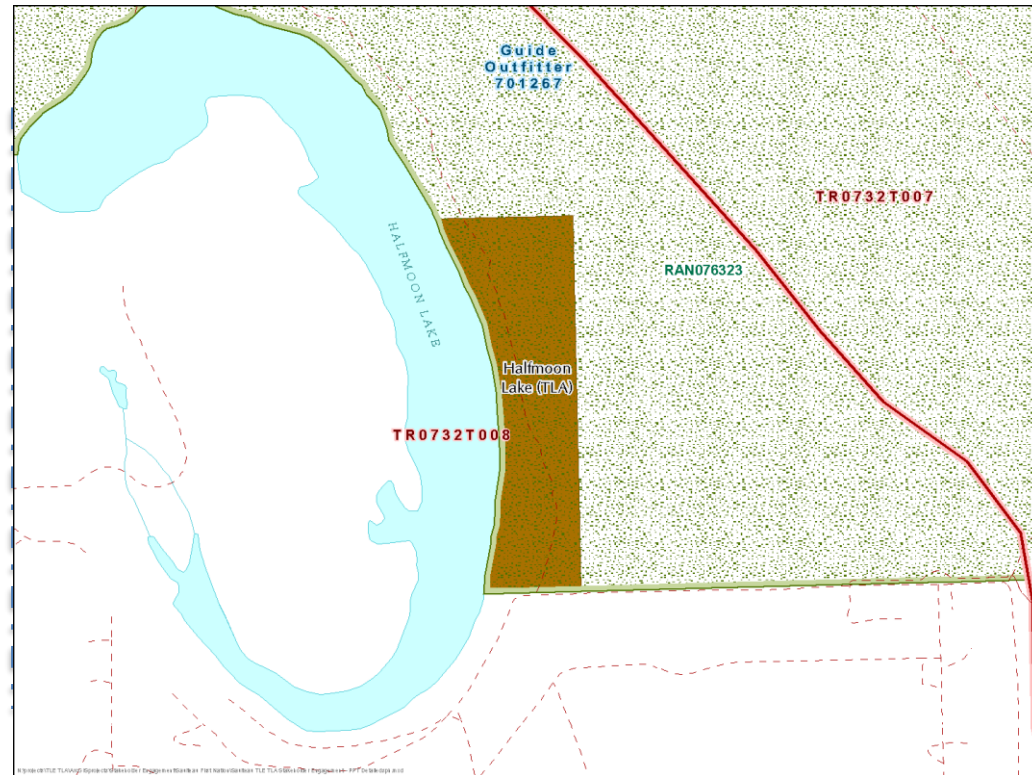
# Halfmoon Lake

*Where:* East of Moberly Lake IR 169

*Size:* 21.5 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Halfmoon Lake is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. This parcel was selected to preserve and protect the area for cultural purposes. The area is still used heavily by members today when on the land practicing their Treaty Rights. SFN may build cabins within the parcel, however development beyond that would be limited.





# Hudson's Hope

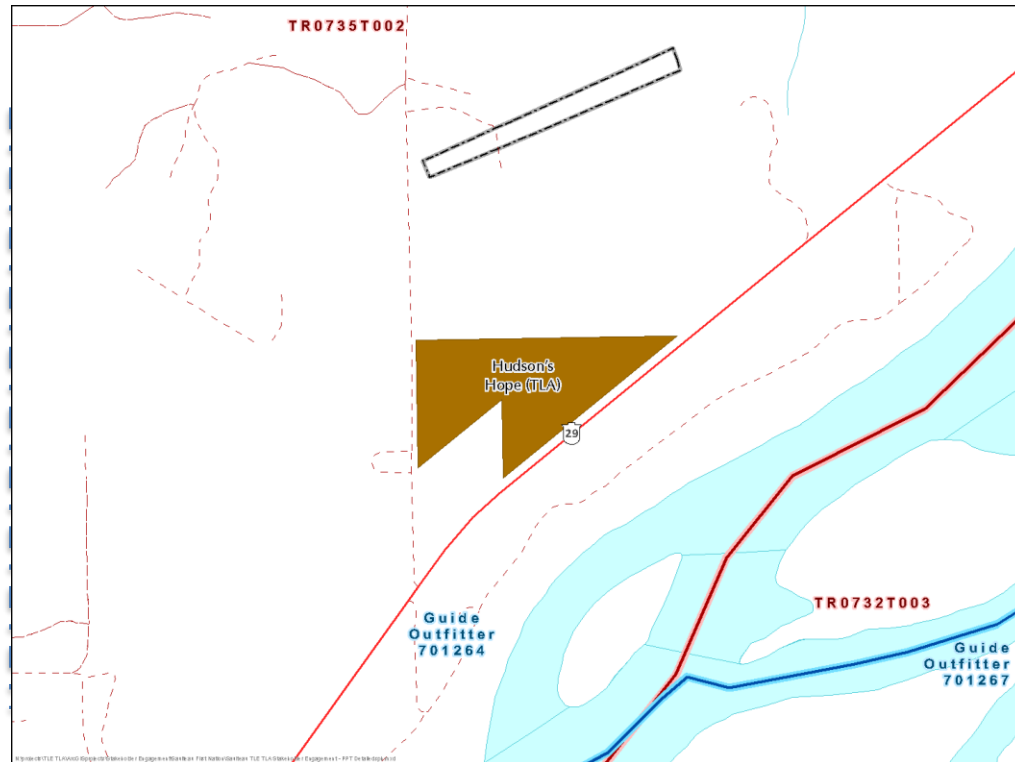


*Where:* District of Hudson's Hope, east of Hudson's Hope, adjacent to highway 29

*Size:* 12.7 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

This parcel was selected for economic development purposes as it is located next to the light industrial park currently under development by the District of Hudson's Hope. SFN and Hudson's Hope have been working together to identify opportunities and potentially collaborate on the development of the site for future light industrial purposes. However, the specific use for this parcel has not yet been decided.





# Kelly Lake

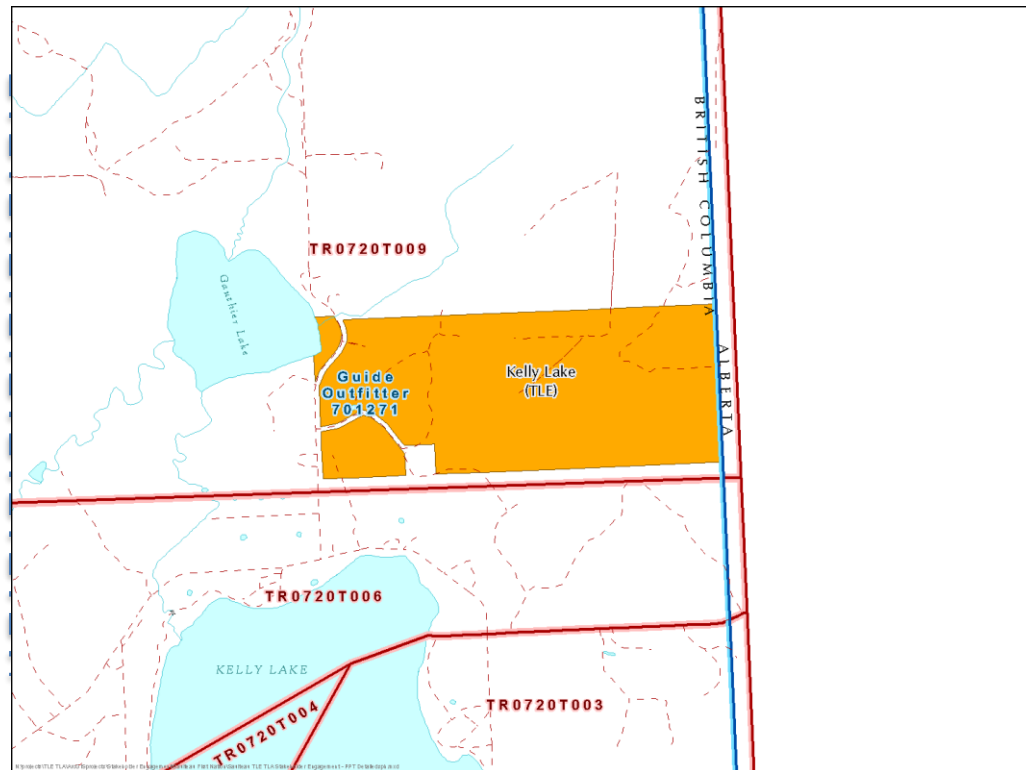


*Where:* Within the Kelly Lake Community,  
adjacent to the Alberta boarder

*Size:* 151.5 ha TLE Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Many SFN members live at Kelly Lake. Establishing a reserve at Kelly Lake for these members was identified as a community priority during SFN's land selection process



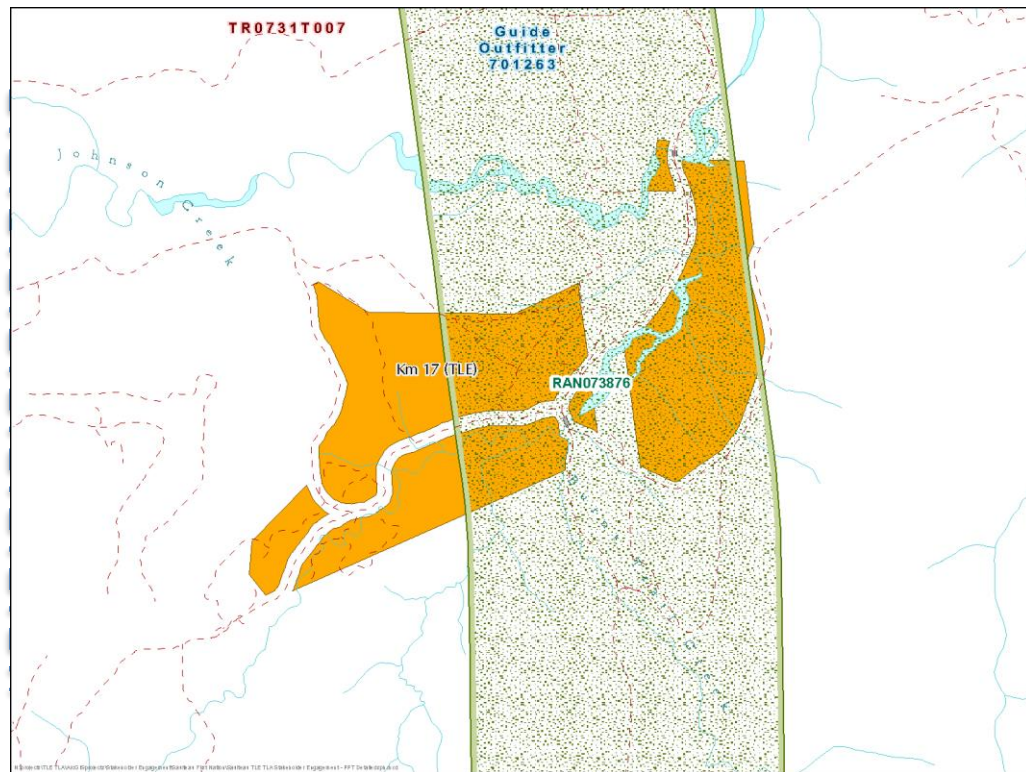


*Where:* Southwest of Hudson's Hope, Km 17 of the Johnson Creek Forest Service Rod.

*Size:* 197.1 ha TLE Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

KM 17 is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. This is a Sun Dance site, and therefore is important to SFN as a spiritual site and place of worship. It is also the location where protests took place that lead to the protection of the Twin Sisters Mountain (Beattie Peaks in the Klin-se-za Class A Provincial Park). SFN members continue to use this area as a campsite when on the land practicing their Treaty Rights.





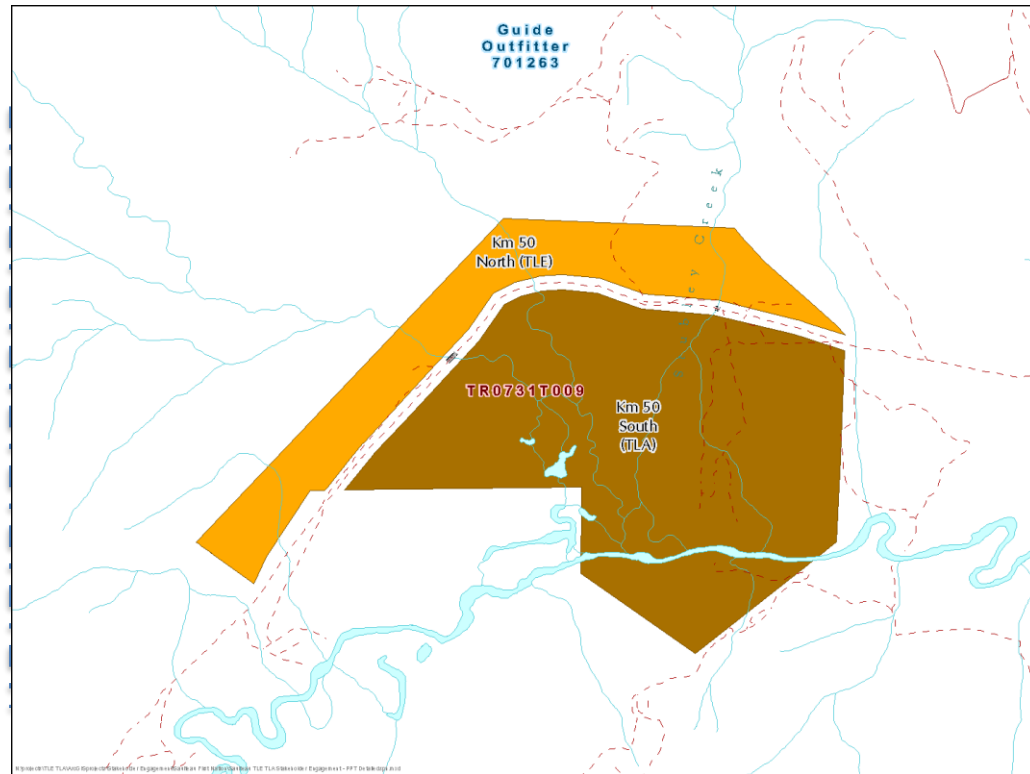
*Where: Km 50 on the Moberly Lake Road S*

*Size:* KM 50 TLE = 99.6 ha Shortfall

KM 50 TLA= 248.5 ha

*Reasons for Selecting:*

KM 50 is one of the areas that SFN members use to access the sacred Twin Sisters Mountain area (Klin-se-za Class A Provincial Park) – one of Dunne Za and Saulteau peoples' most important spiritual sites. Culture camps are regularly held at KM 50.



# Moose Lake

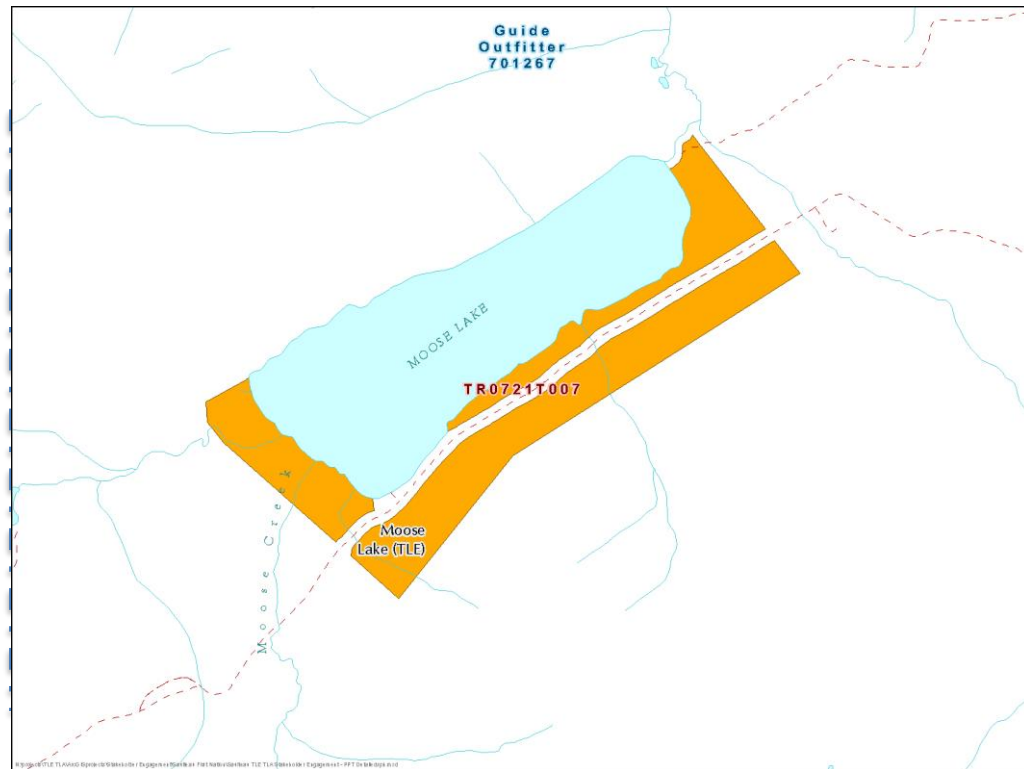


*Where:* Northwest of Tumbler Ridge, adjacent to Moose Lake

*Size:* 110.9 ha TLE Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Moose Lake is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. Saulteau's intensive use of the Moose Lake site predates the creation the Provincial Recreation Site. SFN members continue to camp, fish and exercise their Treaty rights there.





# Pete Lake

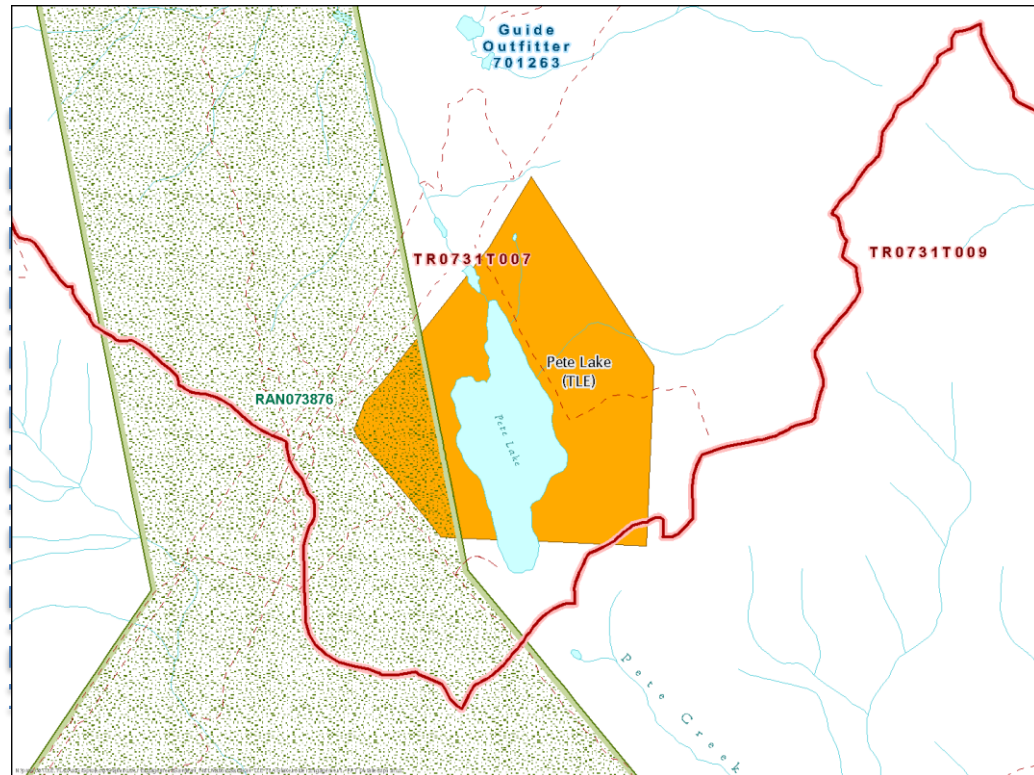


*Where: West of Moberly Lake*

*Size: 133.3 ha TLE Shortfall*

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Pete Lake is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. SFN members continue to camp, fish and exercise their Treaty rights there. A very important spiritual site is located within the selection. This site is very sensitive and needs to be protected - the exact location of the spiritual site is confidential.





# Rene-Boucher Lake

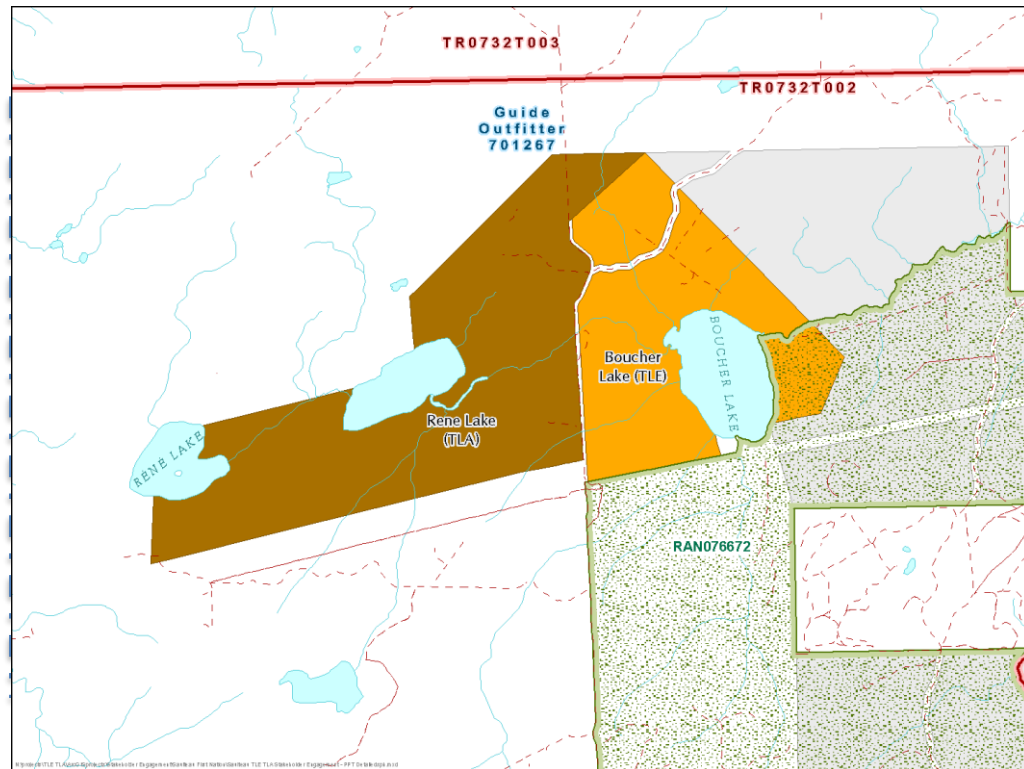
*Where: East of Hudson's Hope*

*Size:* Rene Lake (TLA) = 872.8 ha

Boucher Lake (TLE) = 546.8 Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Rene, Boucher Lake is in the heart of the Peace Moberly Tract (PMT). This is an important area that members have been working to protect for decades. Many SFN members camp and have built cabins that are used when on the land practicing Treaty Rights.



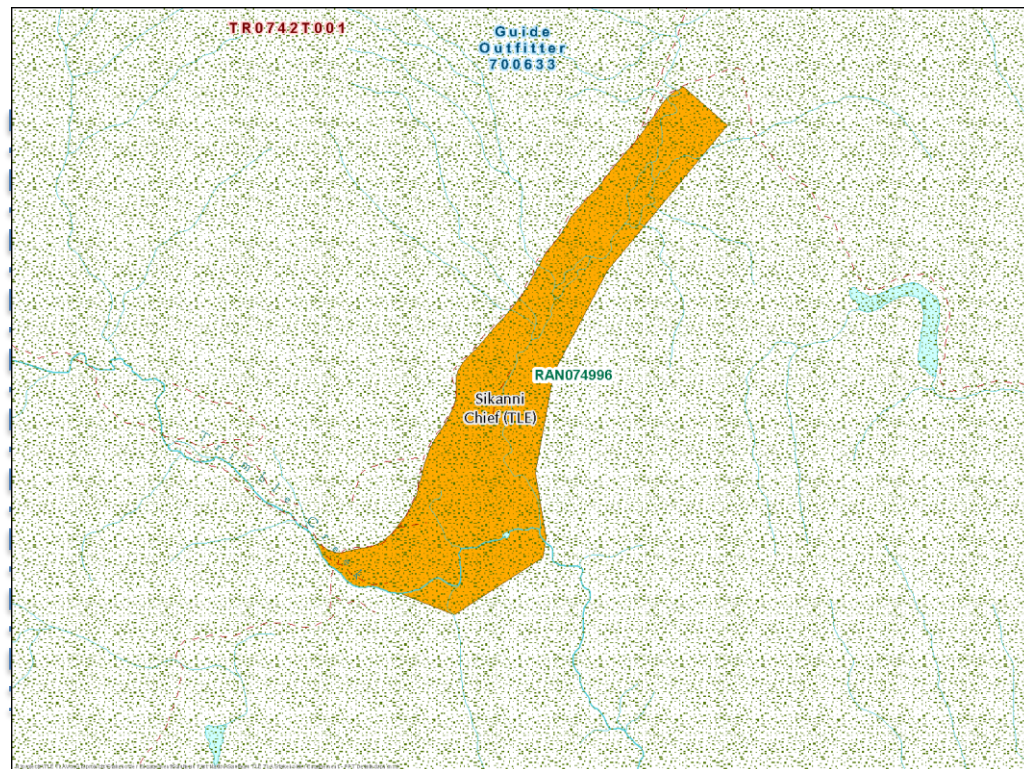


*Where:*        *Approximately midway between Fort St John and Fort Nelson, and west of Highway 97*

*Size:* 70.6 ha TLE Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

The Sikanni Chief selection is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. SFN members continue to use this area as a hunting camp. A very important spiritual site is located within the selection. This site is very sensitive and needs to be protected – the exact location of the spiritual site is confidential.







# Lands Adjacent to East Moberly Lake 169



*Where: Lands around SFN's current IR 169*

Size: Lands Adjacent #1 = 1771.6 ha  
Additional

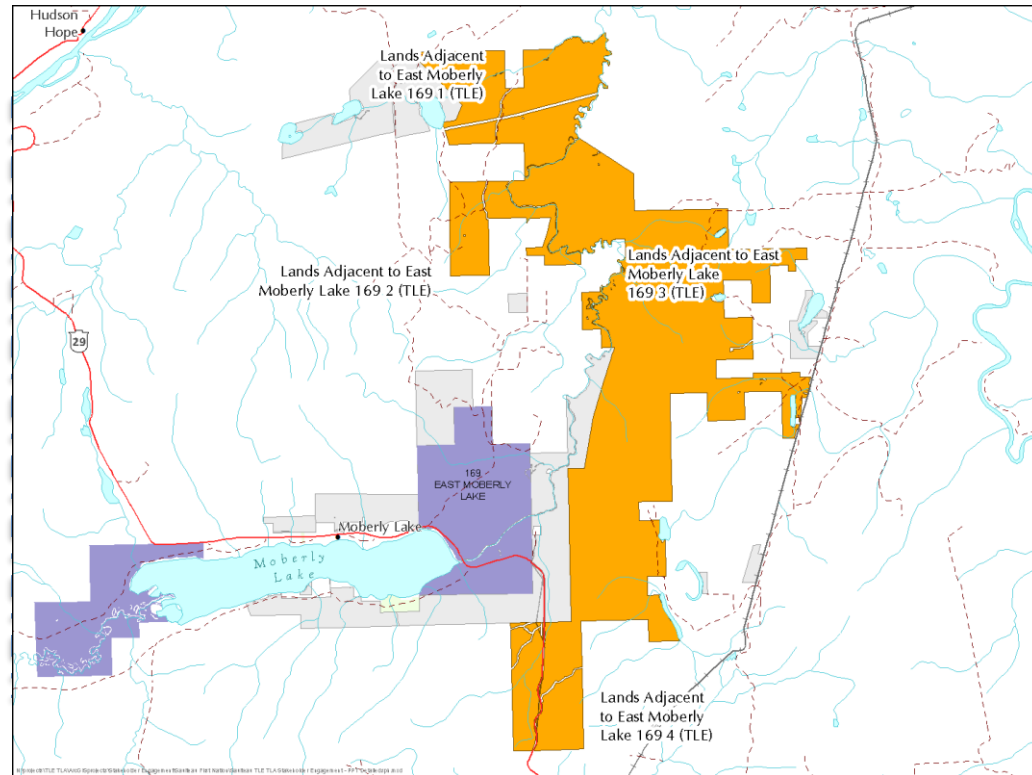
Lands Adjacent #2 = 642.6 ha  
Additional

Lands Adjacent #3 = 11821.8 ha  
Additional

Lands Adjacent #4 = 1579.9 ha  
Additional

## *Reasons for Selecting:*

The lands near SFN's current reserve at Moberly Lake are very important to SFN. Gravesites, medicines, spiritual sites, and hunting areas are located throughout the selection. This land is also required here to accommodate the long term and sustainable growth of the Saulteau community based on the traditional First Nation planning cycle of seven generations.



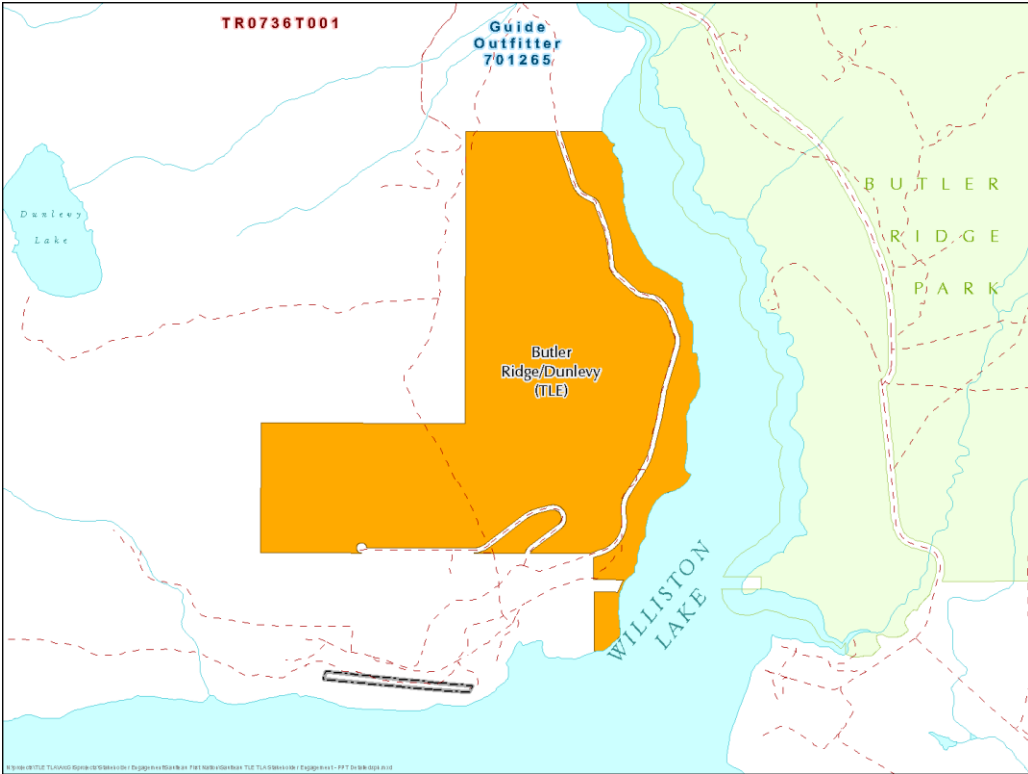
# Butler-Ridge Dunlevy

*Where: North side of Williston Reservoir*

*Size: 263.4 ha TLE Additional*

*Reasons for Selecting:*

The Butler Ridge-Dunlevy area is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. SFN members continue to hunt here, and there are also important spiritual sites in this area. It is considered to be a place of healing that Saulteau wishes to protect and maintain.





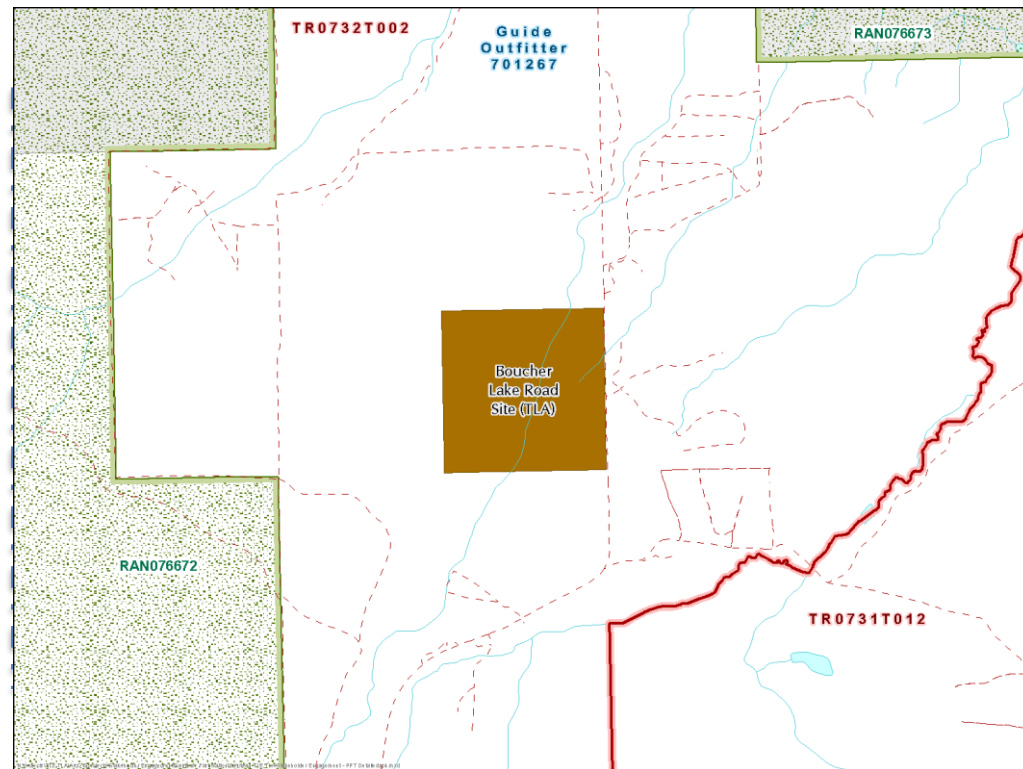
# Boucher Lake Road Site

*Where:* West of Boucher Lake Road, north of Moberly Lake

*Size:* 64.9 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

The lands near the reserve at Moberly Lake include high value traditional use areas and are very important to SFN members. Acquiring land in this area was identified as a community priority during land selection with SFN members.





# Little Lake

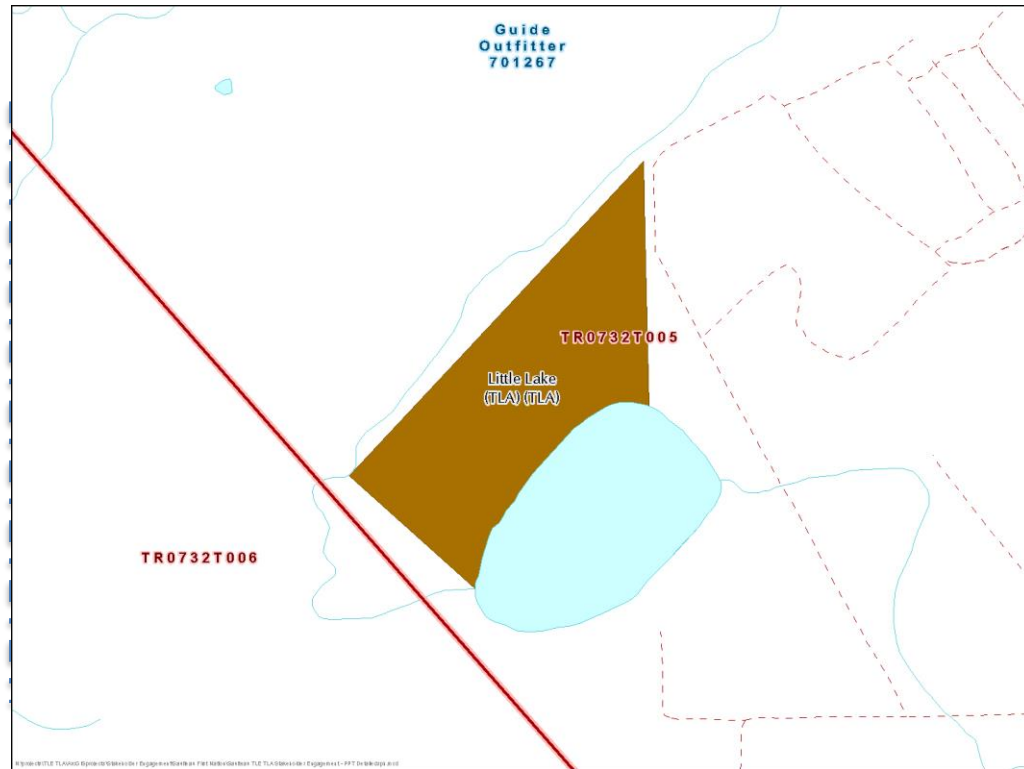


*Where:* East of Hudson's Hope

*Size:* 31.5 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

A very important historical and spiritual site is located within this land selection. This site is very sensitive and needs to be protected – the exact location of the spiritual site is confidential.



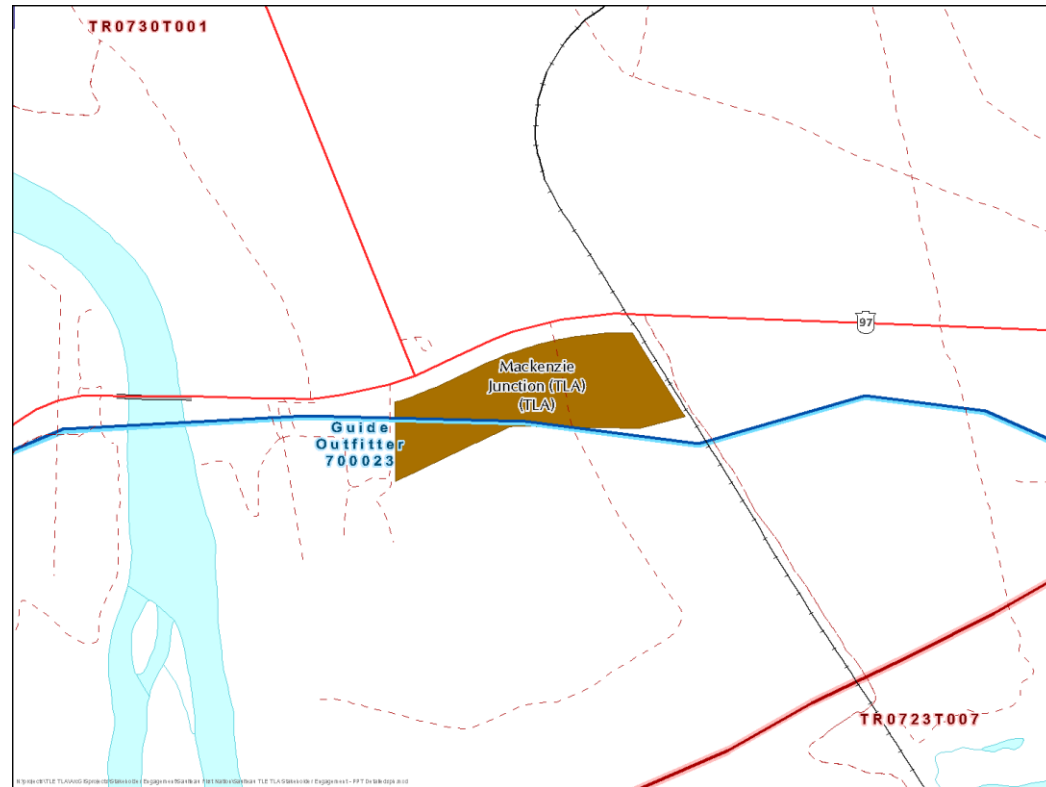
# Mackenzie Junction

*Where: Intersection of highway 29 and highway 39*

*Size: 13 ha TLA*

*Reasons for Selecting:*

This parcel was selected for economic development purposes as its location could potentially accommodate a range of commercial and light industrial uses. However, the specific use for this parcel has not yet been decided. SFN will work in consultation with the District of Mackenzie concerning development of these parcels.



# Moberly Lake Reserve Expansion & Twin Sisters Expansion

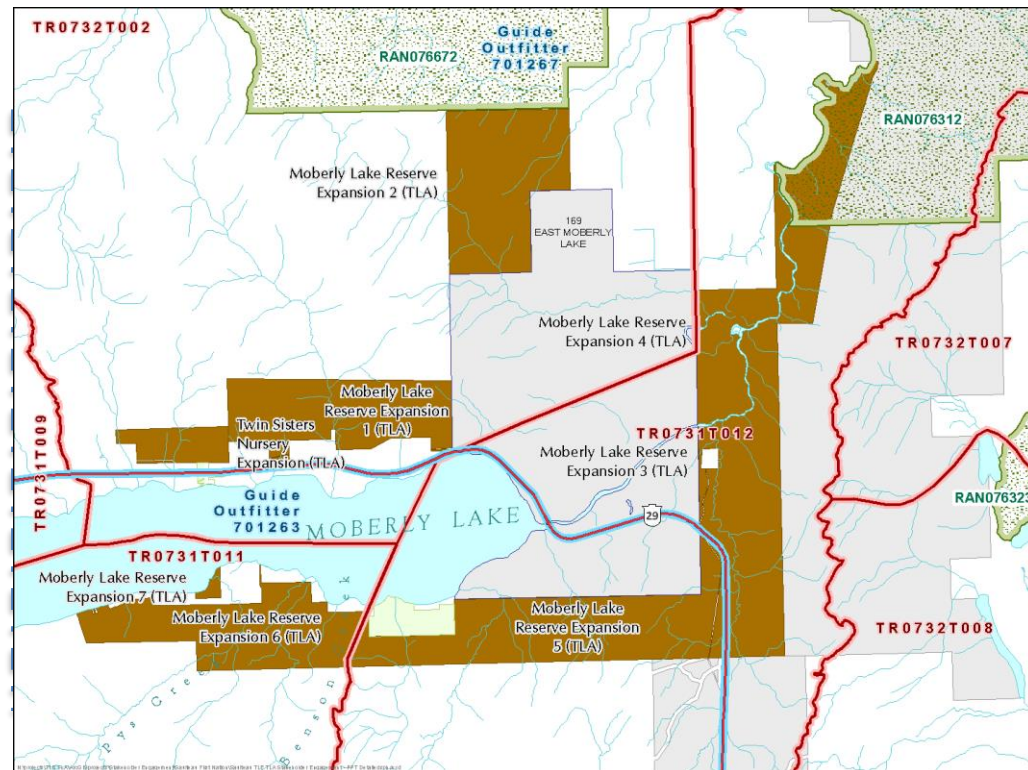
*Where: Lands adjacent to Moberly Lake IR 169*

**Size:**

- Reserve Expansion #1 = 570 ha TLA
- Reserve Expansion #2 = 658 ha TLA
- Reserve Expansion #3 = 1148.9 ha TLA
- Reserve Expansion #4 = 336.6 ha TLA
- Reserve Expansion #5 = 782.2 ha TLA
- Reserve Expansion #6 = 684.5 ha TLA
- Reserve Expansion #7 = 15.7 ha TLA
- Twin Sisters Expansion = 133.4 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

The lands near the reserve at Moberly Lake are very important high value traditional use lands for SFN members. Gravesites, medicines, spiritual sites, and hunting areas are located throughout this selection. Land is also required here to accommodate the long term and sustainable growth of the Saulteau community based on the traditional First Nation planning cycle of seven generations.





# Murray River

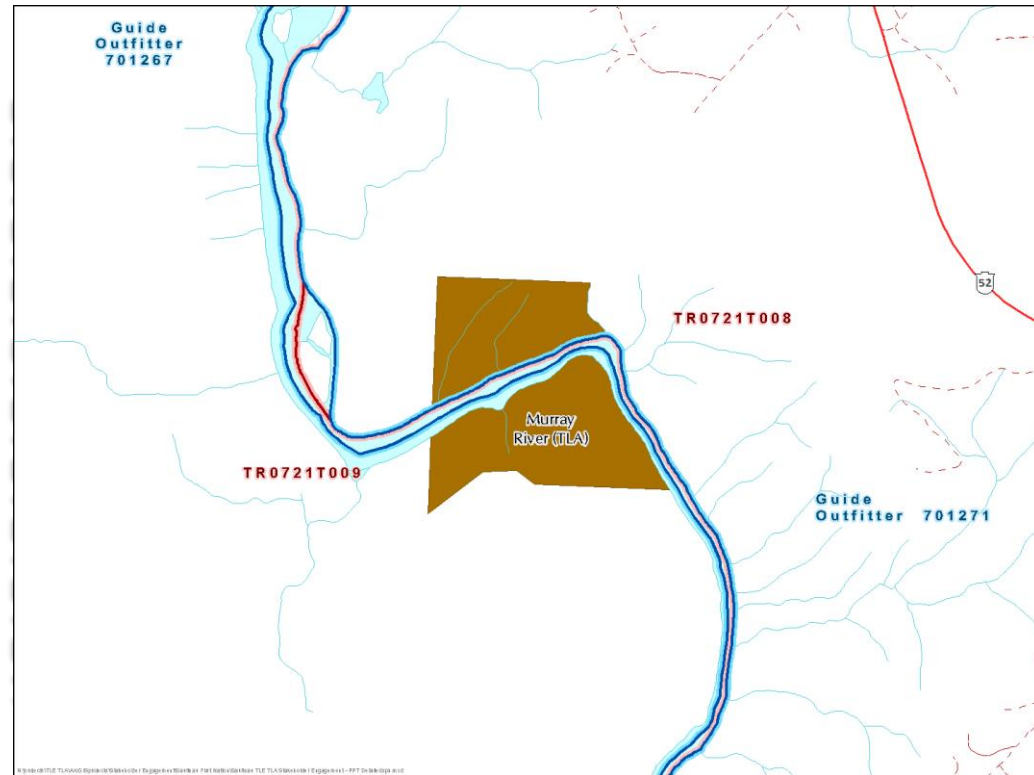


*Where:* South of Fort St John

*Size:* 82.7 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Important historic, archeological and cultural sites are located here. SFN's intent is to protect and maintain this important area.







# Stewart Lake

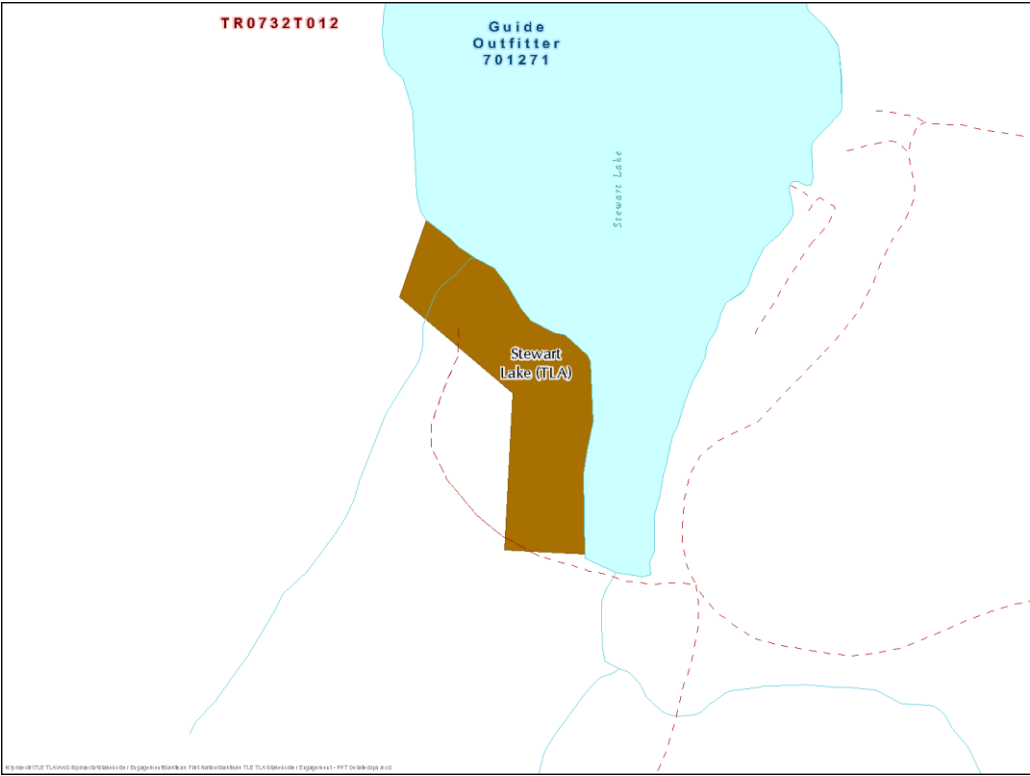


*Where: Southwest of Fort St John*

*Size:* 4.2 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Stewart Lake is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. SFN members continue to camp, fish and exercise their Treaty rights here. SFN's intention is to build a cabin within the selection for community use.





# Trapper Creek

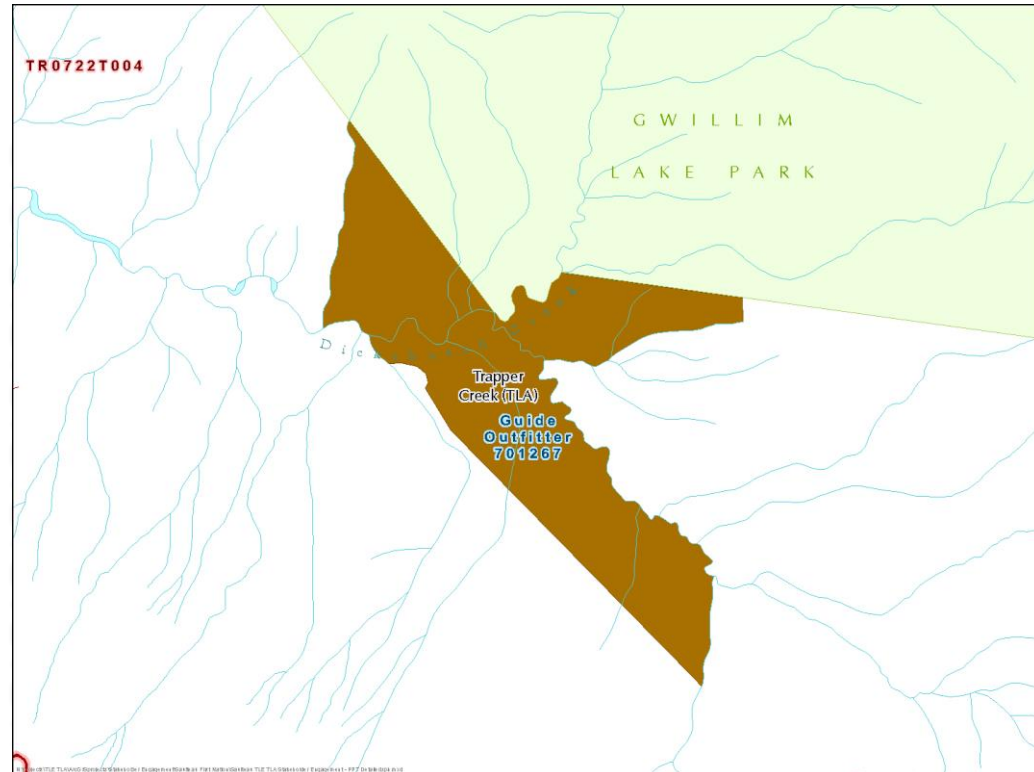


*Where:* South of Chetwynd

*Size:* 169.6 ha TLA

*Reasons for Selecting:*

Trapper Creek is an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. Saulteau ancestors camped at Gwillam Lake before settling at Moberly Lake. The Trapper Creek Valley was an important corridor between these two areas. The area was used for hunting, trapping and gathering medicine. Many SFN ancestors are buried throughout this Valley. Today members continue to hunt, trap and exercise their Treaty rights here. There are plans to build cabins and re-establish the historic trail system.



# Tumbler Ridge

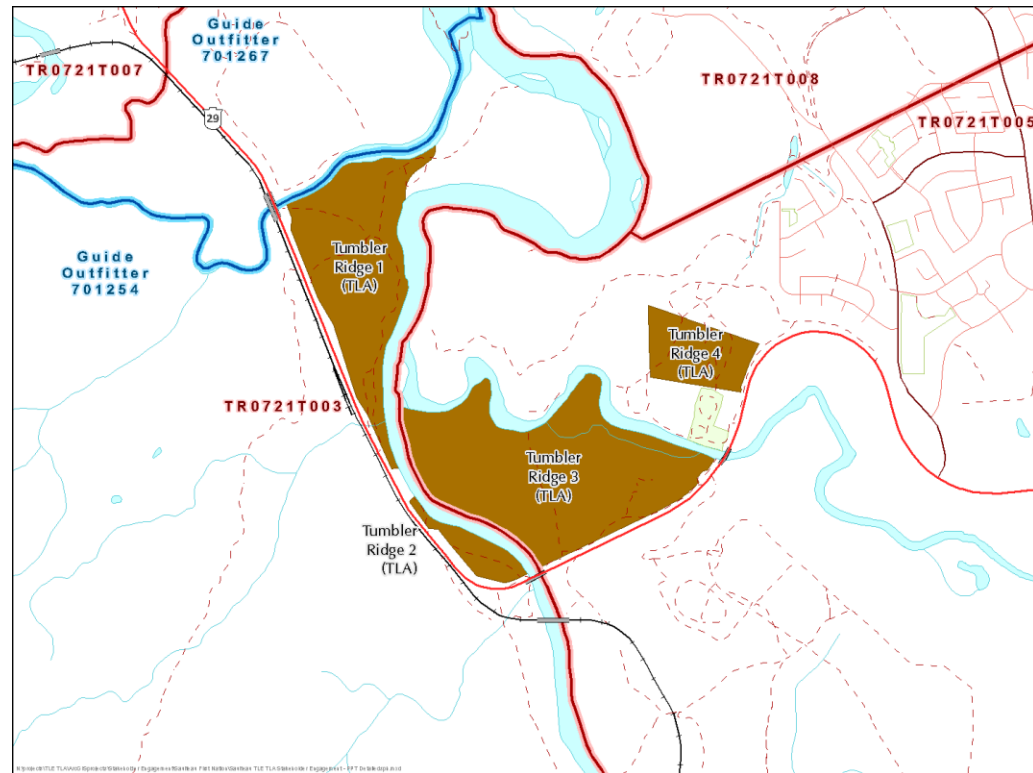


*Where: District of Tumbler Ridge*

**Size:**

- Tumbler Ridge #1= 47.9 ha TLA
- Tumbler Ridge #2= 6.8 ha TLA
- Tumbler Ridge #3= 77.7 ha TLA
- Tumbler Ridge #4= 15.3 ha TLA

**Reasons for Selecting:** These parcels were selected for a combination of cultural and potential economic development opportunities. SFN has a long history of occupation and use in the area and many members still camp there today. SFN, in consultation with the District of Tumbler Ridge, is also looking into the potential to develop a commercial campground with cultural interpretive elements. The boat launch currently within the selection was added following discussions with Tumbler Ridge Mayor & Council. Though the specific use of the parcels has not yet been decided, SFN will continue to work in consultation with the Tumbler Ridge Mayor & Council concerning developments on the parcels.



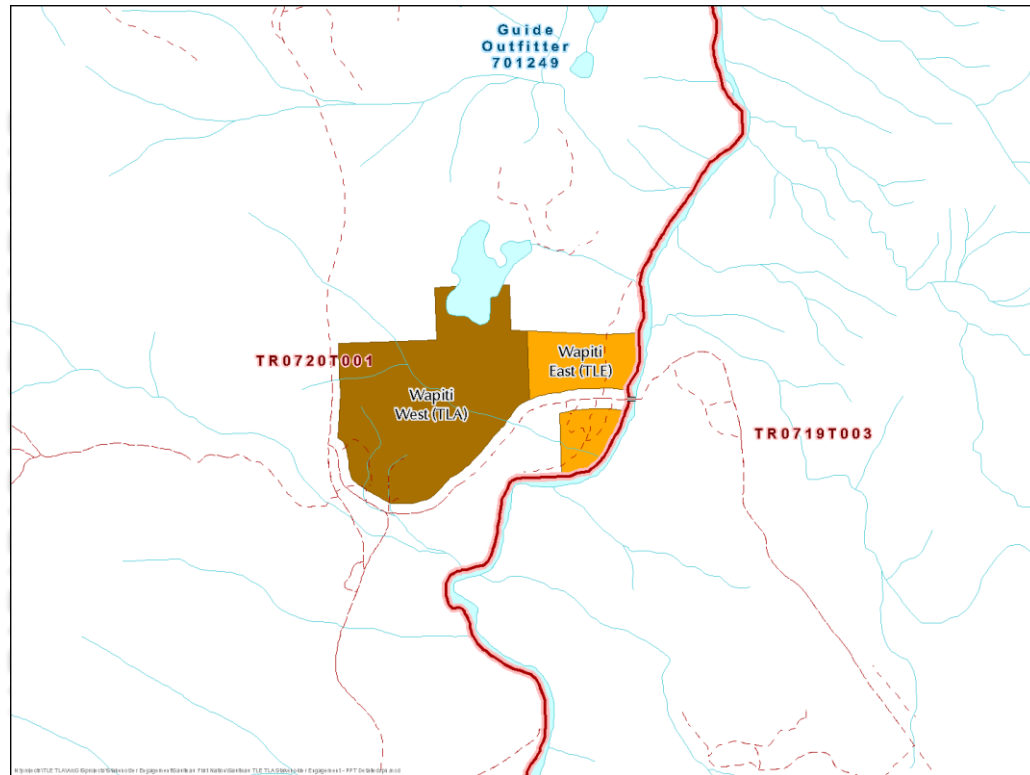


*Where: Southeast of Tumbler Ridge, adjacent to the Wapiti River*

*Size:* Wapiti West (TLA) = 37.1 ha  
Wapiti East (TLE) = 13 ha Shortfall

*Reasons for Selecting:*

The Wapiti lands are an important place for SFN with a long history of occupation and use. Saulteau's intensive use of this location predates the creation the Provincial Recreation Site. SFN members (in particular those living at Kelly Lake) continue to camp at Wapiti and practice Treaty Rights there. A very important spiritual site is located within the selection. This site is very sensitive and needs to be protected - the exact location of the spiritual site is confidential.



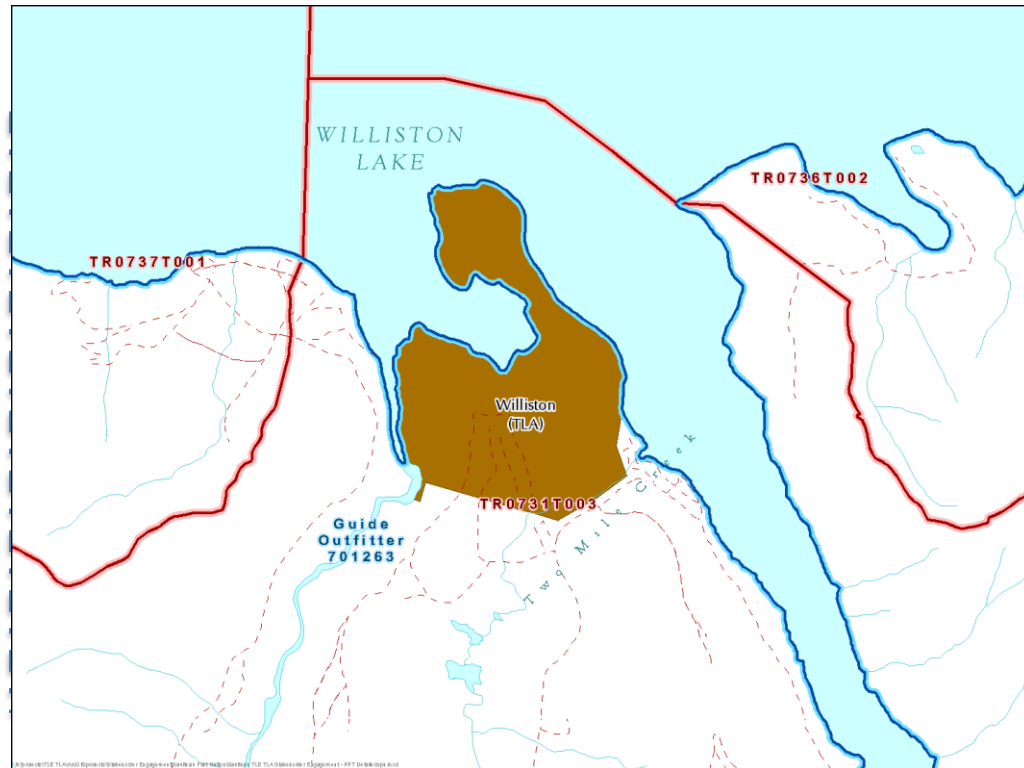


*Where: South side of Williston Reservoir*

*Size: 114.5 ha TLA*

*Reasons for Selecting:*

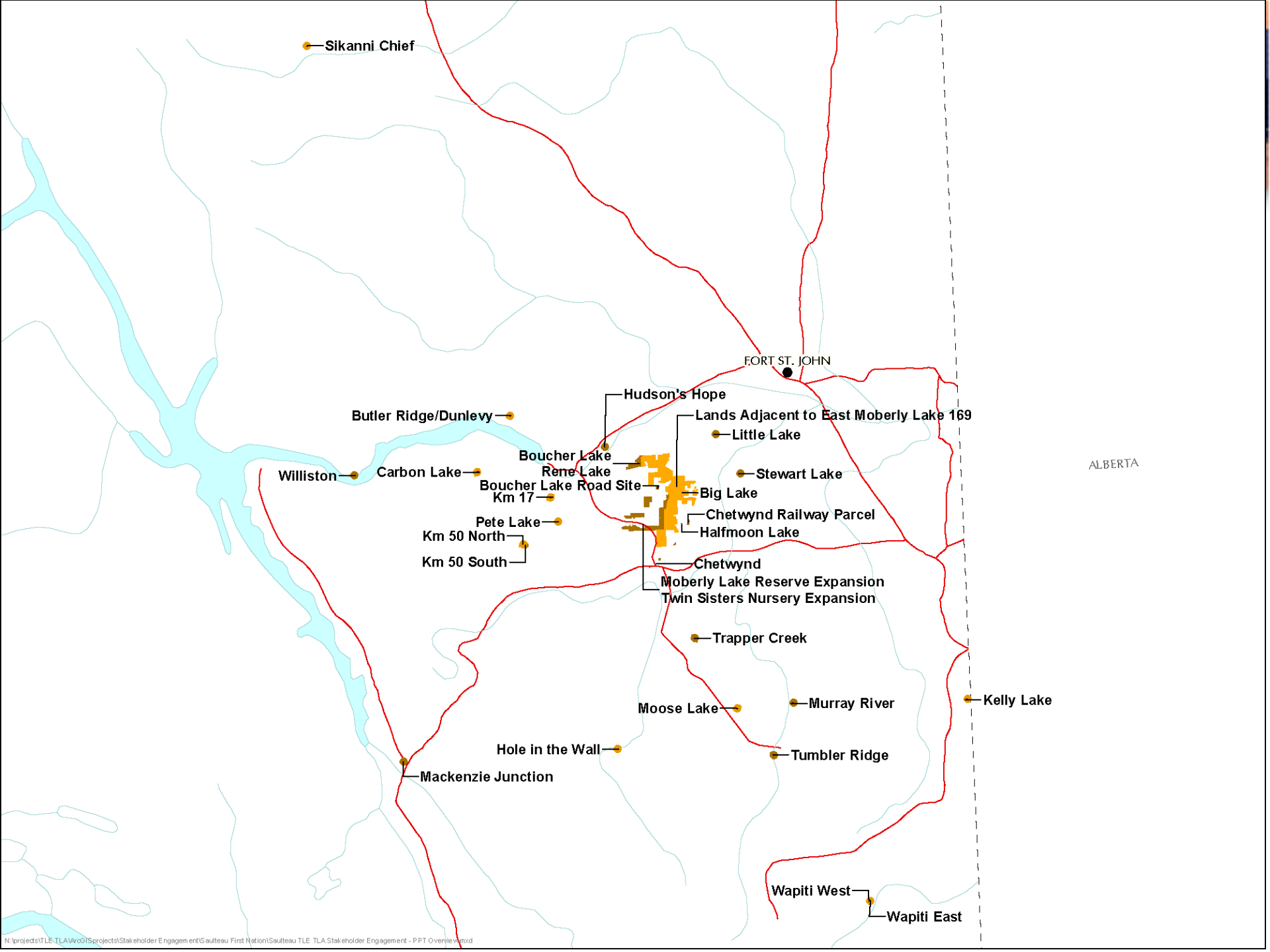
This selection is at the foot of a valley that was traditionally used and occupied by SFN before the Bennett Dam and that now serves as an access point to Williston Lake. SFN members continue to use this area when going onto the land to practice their Treaty Rights. The selection also contains a spiritually significant site.





## Questions or Comments

- Do you have any general questions or comments on TLE or Site-C Agreements?
- Do you have any site specific comments on the land selection?
- How do you suggest to avoid, mitigate or accommodate this impact?





Thank You