

Appendix IR2020-5-A1

Halalt First Nation Responses to Minister's Questions



HALALT FIRST NATION

A Coast Salish First Nation

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February 18th, 2021



Re: Roberts Bank Terminal 2 project information request topic #5 regarding effects to Indigenous peoples

Overview:

- Are there additional details regarding the extent of current use of Indigenous groups who traverse the shipping lanes to practice traditional activities?

Since time immemorial, Halalt First Nation members have utilized and relied heavily upon the Salish Sea and its marine resources to sustain their people, culture, and overall identities as part of the Cowichan Nation. Within the shipping lanes of such essential marine territory that overlaps with the proposed RBT2 site, Halalt members have used and continue to utilize all important marine and coastal resources for Food, Social, and Ceremonial (FSC) purposes. Fishing and harvesting remain critical cultural practices through which Halalt members educate younger generations about traditional resource management, provides opportunities to transfer sacred knowledge, and provides opportunities for community members to reconnect to the territory and practice their Rights, as well as economic opportunities. Additionally, Halalt is in the process of a Specific Claims case and are a part of the Title Claim for the historic Tl'uqtnus village site on the South Arm of the Fraser River.

There are also concerns that with increased marine shipping activity associated with the Project, there may be potential negative impacts on water quality and other sensitive components of the traditional territory from a spill, accident, or malfunction and other limiting factors for spill response. An increase in large tanker traffic within the previously busy shipping lanes within the marine territory is a cause for concern to Halalt community members as well as the increased potential to introduce foreign and invasive species within the Salish Sea.

As will be further discussed in this response, Halalt First Nation has also completed additional community engagement on Traditional Foods access, barriers to that access, and pathways from harvest to consumption. Through these survey results, we now have a more nuanced understand of traditional foods within the Halalt community, and would like to highlight that focusing only on the individuals who are traversing the shipping lanes is an inappropriate and narrow view of current usage and impacts to rights. For a variety of reasons, from physical limitations to lack of equipment, far fewer harvesters are providing traditional foods to a greater number of individuals across all Cowichan Nation communities, and FSC quotas play a far more critical role in providing Elders with a healthy traditional diet than we previously understood. As such, Halalt First Nation does not accept the Port's approach to current usage being specifically focused on which individuals are actively crossing the shipping lanes as an accurate reflection of the impacts of the project.

- For Indigenous groups that have indicated they harvest crab for the purpose of consumption, how will Project effects, including loss of abundance and loss of access, affect food security?

The wellbeing of coastal Indigenous peoples in British Columbia is inextricably linked to the land, sea, and resources, which have sustained them since time immemorial. Halalt First Nation members overall health greatly depends upon the vigour of the marine environment and surrounding coastal ecosystems. Members harvest seaweed and other coastal plants and medicines, which are dependent upon healthy and thriving marine environments and intact ecosystems. Marine harvest of all species of salmon, crabs, prawns, halibut etc., from a boat provide important resources for FSC and economic purposes. Decreased access to crab and other significant marine species within the Project area -and thus the greater marine territory- has substantial, negative implications for traditional food access and overall food security. These species are critical subsistence and cultural components of Halalt First Nation member's way of life. Further damage to such resources from marine shipping activities will have major, negative implications on both the quantity and quality of the marine harvest and, in turn, the cultural practices of Halalt First Nation. Consequently, the ongoing and historical relationships between salmon and important traditional marine and coastal resources have shaped, and continue to shape the development of complex societies, social organization, and political ways of life.

It is particularly important to note that the individual who harvests crab, or other marine resources, is not necessarily the end consumer of the traditional food. Through community surveys on traditional food access, Halalt members have specified that many of the Elders in the community are no longer physically able to harvest themselves, however they are provided with traditional foods from harvesting completed by their relatives across communities. In the past, the assessment of the proposed RBT2 has been highly focused on proving current use of specific harvesters; based on the information we have received regarding the pathways from harvest to consumption, this is an oversimplistic view and does not appropriately address cultural practices.

- Present any new information, if available, specific to each Indigenous group. The information shall, where appropriate, consider socio-economic and gender differences within individual communities."

Negative effects on threatened and endangered species, such as the SRKW and Chinook salmon also have long-term negative effects and consequences on Halalt access, Rights, and Title to FSC fishing as well as access to other traditional marine resources. If vital traditional species or resources become inaccessible for Halalt FSC purposes, the teaching associated with these resources will be lost, as well, a part of Halalt culture and identity. Restricted and continued limited access to traditional resources and subsequent species infringes upon Halalt's Right and Title to their traditional territory.

In terms of specific community differences, Halalt First Nation has a high number of Elders within the community compared to some other groups. These individuals have highlighted through the Traditional Foods Access survey that they are nearly complete dependent on relatives and FSC quota distribution for traditional foods in their diet. RBT2 and the associated shipping has direct impact on Halalt First Nation's FSC fishing areas (as specified in the 2019 Panel Submission), and since this submission we have been able to further understand just how essential these quotas are to a healthy cultural diet for the Elders within the Halalt community.

- By way of this letter, the port authority is specifically seeking any additional information Halalt First Nation has available to share that would be relevant to the four questions in information request Topic 5, as presented above.

The Project site is currently severely degraded and has been succumb to increasing industrial activities. The already apparent, and long-lasting effects are greatly impacting Halalt members ability to obtain and access traditional foods, as well as practicing traditional methods of harvesting within, near, and beyond

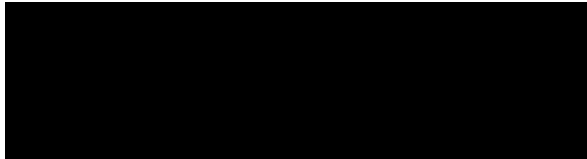
the Project site. Decreased access to traditional foods and resources negatively impacts overall physical, spiritually, and mental wellbeing of Halalt members. Management changes and increased industrial activity such as the RBT2 Project, continues to reduce access to salmon, crab, etc. amongst Halalt First Nation members, threatening the cultural transmission of stewardship knowledge and undermining food security for not only Halalt First Nation members, but other neighbouring coastal Indigenous peoples.

- For nearby residents, including members of Tsawwassen First Nation, how may the contributions of the Project's additional stress and annoyance affect individuals?

Halalt First Nation has recently identified that community members are frequently unable to obtain enough desired traditional foods or access to traditional foods to meet their personal inherent Rights and desired FSC requirements.

Halalt First Nation looks forward to continued, meaningful consultation on this project. Thank you for your understandings and considerations.

Sincerely,



Chief Thomas
Halalt First Nation

Appendix IR2020-5-A2

Lyackson First Nation Responses to Minister's Questions



Lyackson First Nation

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Vancouver Fraser Port Authority
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May 28, 2021

[REDACTED]
Re: Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Information Request Topic #5

Further to your correspondence dated December 9, 2020, I am pleased to provide the following response for Lyackson First Nation. As you are aware, COVID-19-related administrative office closures and operational burdens have impacted our ability to respond to this request and I appreciate your understanding in this regard.

Background

The Vancouver Fraser Port Authority (VFPA) was asked by the Minister, Environment and Climate Change Canada to provide additional information on effects to Indigenous Peoples related to the proposed Roberts Bank Terminal 2 (RBT2) Project.

Request

On December 9, 2020, the VFPA requested Lyackson First Nation (LFN) share information relevant to the four questions in the information request, to be included in the port authority's response to the Minister, specifically:

1. Are there additional details regarding the extent of current use of Indigenous groups who traverse the shipping lanes to practice traditional activities?
 2. How would health effects documented in Section 21 of the Panel Report affect vulnerable sub-groups of each Indigenous group?
 3. For Indigenous groups that have indicated they harvest crab for the purpose of consumption, how will project effects, including loss of abundance and loss of access, affect food security?
 4. For nearby residents, including members of the Tsawwassen First Nation, how may the contributions of the project's additional stress and annoyance affect individuals?
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Response

We respectfully request the Minister refer to and review Lyackson First Nation's several and detailed submissions and testimony which provide comprehensive answers to each of the four questions we are again being asked to revisit. While we believe the information submitted to date to be complete and fully responsive to these questions, we also respectfully call the Minister's attention to the following.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent

We remind the Minister that Lyackson First Nation has the right to determine and establish priorities and strategies for our self-development and for the use of our lands, territories, and other resources. Supported by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, we require that free, prior and informed consent be the principle of approving or rejecting any project or activity affecting our lands, territories and other resources. We recognize the proposed project area as falling within our traditional territory.

“Current Use”

The concept of “current use” as a filter for the assessment of the practice of traditional activities is extremely problematic and highly prejudicial to Lyackson First Nation, especially in light of our contemporary exclusion of LFN from the project area.

The Minister will want to consider and consult on impacts to the Aboriginal Title interests of Lyackson First Nation not merely based on “current use”, which is constrained by the Crown's infringement of our Aboriginal title. Lyackson First Nation requests the Minister take into account the various adverse impacts the project will have on our ability to full enjoyment of all interests and Aboriginal title, as outlined in our previous submissions.

Moreover, the “current use” constraint not a meaningful construct from our perspective because it ignores that while a place may not have been used for traditional purposes for generations, that place can (and does) retain a significant cultural and spiritual value. The panel's narrow focus appears to inadequately account for Lyackson First Nation's ongoing Aboriginal rights and title claim which is within the project area and downplays the significance of our historic village at *Tl'uqtinus*.

Fishing Licenses

LFN has documented intensive past, present, and planned future use of Le'eyqsun and surrounding waters and foreshore, as well as large portions of the Salish Sea, including the historic village area of Tl'uqtinus on the south arm of the Fraser, and past and ongoing practice of fishing rights (commercial and subsistence) at Roberts Bank and the mouth of the Fraser River. Lyackson First Nation holds Food, Social and Ceremonial Fisheries Licenses to harvest in these areas. This has also been previously shared with the Minister.

Importance of Traditional Knowledge

We would like to note the importance of Traditional Knowledge and emphasize that local and traditional knowledge can provide complimentary perspectives to the Western scientific knowledge relied upon by

the panel. We make this distinction because the Information Request does not appear to lend sufficient credence to the substantial oral histories and Traditional Knowledge Lyackson First Nation has already shared regarding the project's impact on our historic, current and desired future use of the project area.

We would also caution that an approach that privileges western scientific knowledge over local and Traditional Knowledge borne from millennia of our shared observations and experimentation creates a barrier that results in our oral histories and Traditional Knowledge not being considered on par with the conventional scientific knowledge available. The western way to protect nature has traditionally paid little attention to Indigenous voices. We encourage the Minister to consider how these barriers actually help maintain a power imbalance between the practitioners of science European- style environmental governance and the Indigenous peoples and our Traditional Knowledge.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Lyackson First Nation has been calling out the negative impact to our lands, territories and other resources that results from industrialization and major projects for years. Despite having contributed the least to greenhouse gases, we are the ones most at risk from the consequences of climate change because of our close relationship with the natural environment and our reliance on its resources.

We have laws that have guided us since time immemorial regarding the lands and seas of our traditional unceded territories. These laws have created a valuable bond and reciprocity between our people and the environment, supported strong governance structures and maintained a balance between human use and sustainable ecosystems. We urge the Minister to consider our traditional ecological knowledge in its decision-making.

We know that noise and air emissions from equipment interact with land and marine resource use, and, in particular with Indigenous food, social and ceremonial fisheries. Further, there will be negative impacts on land and marine resource use, especially with Indigenous fisheries activities and also upon re-establishment of our use and occupancy at Tl'uqtinus village, directly within range of the proposed RBT2 project. We also know of the cumulative impacts of major projects like RBT2 on marine ecosystems, an ecosystem that is compromised by impacts to eelgrass (rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and herring spawning); the depletion of local herring stocks; degraded clam beaches; seabed disturbances and damaged reefs.

It is worth noting for the Minister that the science coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic supports what Indigenous communities have been saying for years about the negative impacts of major projects. A new study using Ocean Networks Canada's Pacific Ocean hydrophone data shows a significant reduction in underwater noise during the COVID-19 shutdown, which is good news for endangered southern resident killer whales. These social marine mammals depend on sound and a quieter ocean will make it easier for them to communicate, navigate, socialize and hunt when they make their annual voyage to inland summer feeding grounds in the Salish Sea.

Everything is connected

In terms of the negative health affects and impacts to our food security; changes and losses in biodiversity adversely affect or disrupt, among other things, our traditional hunting, fishing, and harvesting practices.

It is worth noting that our cultural and ritual practices are not only related to specific species or specific annual cycles, but also to specific places and spiritual sites; the health of our community; the revenues from tourism. Together these changes and losses negatively impact our overall health wellbeing.

We ask the Minister, when assessing the impacts of the proposed project, to also consider that our relationship to the land is based in our cultural practices; and the harvesting of traditional foods is a central, material part of this relationship. When exercising these cultural practices becomes difficult, as in the impacts of marine shipping and the construction and operation of the proposed project, problems will ensue, including issues related to health and wellbeing and a disruption of well-established ways of being.

Local food security is hugely important for Lyackson First Nation. We ask the Minister to take into account the impacts to our traditional food sources and food security from project-related activities in the shipping lanes and project area. These are historic, current, and desired future use locations which have been and are important for harvested species and supporting the food chain. We refer the Minister to the health and income disparities and connection to traditional foods discussion in *Contemporary & Desired Use of Traditional Resources in a Coast Salish Community: Implications for Food Security and Aboriginal Rights in British Columbia*.

Question 4

Question 4 recognizes the importance of additional stress and annoyance to certain First Nations but does not acknowledge Lyackson's deep historical connections to the area or the additional stress and annoyance of our members who have been historically excluded from our historical village site. Our efforts to strengthen use and occupancy of the area and establish a new village site are ongoing and should be recognized by the panel in its consideration of adverse impacts of the proposed project along with the loss of knowledge of our youth to learn traditional use and practices resulting from this exclusion.

With more time and resources, we would be able to undertake additional studies to support further response to the questions, including deeper analysis of the socio-economic and gender differences within our community.

Concluding Remarks

The continuity of our people hinges on the health of the ecosystems within our territory. Traditional Knowledge accumulated over thousands of years has guided us to protect the environment and natural resources of our ancestral lands and waters in the Salish Sea ecosystems for our future generations.

Our response to Information Request Topic #5 highlights but a few of the unresolved concerns with the panel's assessment of the project's effects on Lyackson First Nation, especially as it relates to our connection to our historical village, the impacts to cultural and heritage resources, the disturbances caused by marine shipping and the degradation of the marine habitat. The panel's questions signal an incomplete understanding of the clear, unmitigable impacts to Lyackson First Nation Rights in the project area. We strongly encourage the Minister to consider the full body of documentation of Lyackson First Nation's stated interests and concerns regarding the project as expressed over many years.

We look forward to ongoing engagement and dialogue regarding the determination of impacts and appropriate mitigation measures, should the Project proceed.

Regards,



Karyn Scott, Consultations
Lyackson First Nation

Enclosures: LFN Panel Hearing (transcript of oral testimony)
Lyackson Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Panel Submission
Barriers to Harvesting
LFN November 2016 RBT2 Outstanding Concerns

Cc: Analise Saely, Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
Brendan Mather, British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office

Appendix IR2020-5-A3

Maa-nulth First Nations (Huu-ay-aht First Nations, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h First Nations, Toquaht Nation, Uchucklesaht Tribe, and Ucluelet First Nation) Responses to Minister's Questions



THE FIRST NATIONS OF MAA-NULTH TREATY SOCIETY

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June 14, 2021



Vancouver Fraser Port Authority
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**RE: Port of Vancouver (Port)
Proposed Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Project (Project)
Draft Responses to Minister's Information Request (IR) 5**

We write regarding the following four questions posed by the Minister in IR 5, to assist the Port in responding to that IR:

1. Are there additional details regarding the extent of current use of Indigenous groups who traverse the shipping lanes to practice traditional activities?
2. How would health effects documented in Section 21 of the panel report affect vulnerable sub-groups of each Indigenous group?
3. For Indigenous groups that have indicated they harvest crab for the purpose of consumption, how will project effects, including loss of abundance and loss of access, affect food security?
4. For nearby residents, including members of Tsawwassen First Nation, how may the contributions of the Project's additional stress and annoyance affect individuals?

Our responses to those questions are as follows:

1. Maa-nulth wish to remind the Port that our harvesting rights are constitutionally protected under the Maa-nulth Treaty and not dependent on current use, and that both our treaty rights and vessel traffic from the Project extend beyond currently regulated shipping lanes. As illustrated in maps filed in the impact assessment for the Project, container ships from the Port of Vancouver follow clearly defined paths through both our Northern



ANCIENT SPIRIT, MODERN MIND



Huu-ay-aht First Nations | Ka:'yu:k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations
Toquaht Nation | Uchucklesaht Tribe | Yuułu?iŋ?ath Government

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and Southern Domestic Fishing Areas. It is difficult to identify important current use areas. There are many places within our waters that are important to us, and have been assigned Nuu-chah-nulth names reflecting their importance. Maa-nulth are also guided by our sacred principle is hišuk ma c̓awak (everything is one, everything is connected). We can confirm, however, that we continue to harvest the species indicated in our prior submissions, including species that utilize the Fraser River estuary (i.e. Fraser River Sockeye, Ocean Chinook and Ocean Coho).

2. Impacts to lands, waters and resources that Maa-nulth value have a ripple effect on Maa-nulth well-being, including vulnerable populations. A study is needed to assess those impacts and should be funded by the Port, with Maa-nulth participation in the design and implementation of the study.
3. An accident or malfunction involving a Project vessel could have a detrimental effect on our ability to harvest crab (and other species). Maa-nulth have both domestic and commercial harvesting rights for crab (the commercial rights stemming from a provision in the Maa-nulth Treaty enabling Maa-nulth to convert certain commercial licences into constitutionally protected treaty rights). Thus, in addition to food security, impacts to crab within our licence areas could have economic impacts on Maa-nulth. Crab are migratory, moving inshore and offshore, so potential effects are spatially broad throughout our territories. An accident or malfunction could also impact crab larvae which are wide spread throughout our territories.
4. Despite the narrow question posed by the Minister, Maa-nulth suggest the Port broaden its response. Residents near the proposed terminal are not the only individuals that feel stress due to the Project. Maa-nulth-aht too feel stress from this Project and the multitude of other marine shipping projects proposed or currently operating within our waters. Our sacred principles compel us to participate in this process to ensure our lands, waters and resources are protected. This takes time and focus away from our other priorities. We have also had stressful interactions with large vessels in our waters and are disturbed by the pressures those vessels place on and the risks they pose to our already suffering resources. As stated above, a study is needed to better understand the extent of the Project's impacts on our well-being.

We look forward to discussing these responses with you, as well as avoidance and mitigation measures proposed by the Port for valued components impacted by marine shipping.

Yours truly,

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of Charlie Cootes.

Charlie Cootes, President

Maa-nulth Treaty Society and on behalf of the Maa-nulth First Nations

Appendix IR2020-5-A4

Musqueam Indian Band Responses to Minister's Questions



MUSQUEAM INDIAN BAND

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Musqueam Indian Band Comments

Information Request to the Minister for Topic #5 - Effects to Indigenous Peoples

June 18, 2021

Please see below for Musqueam Indian Band's ("Musqueam") comments for Information Request to the Minister for Topic# 5 (Effects to Indigenous Peoples) for the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority's ("the Proponent") proposed Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Project ("the Project").

Given time and resource limitations, Musqueam is unable to provide sufficient information to fully answer the Minister's information request. Throughout the assessment process, Musqueam requested additional funding and studies to address some of the information gaps discussed below. For example, in a February 2019 letter to the Panel Manager, Musqueam identified "significant and persistently outstanding gaps" related to previous information requests, including information on Musqueam's Current Use and food security. Ultimately, the Joint Review Panel recommended "the Government of Canada initiate a well-designed and appropriately funded study on food security, to be implemented in collaboration with Indigenous groups and responsible health authorities" (Panel Recommendation 59). If the recommended studies had been conducted, Musqueam would be able to more fully provide the information the Minister is seeking with these most recent information requests. Without these studies, Musqueam is only able to provide responses based on the information that is currently available.

Musqueam has been consistent in communicating that this project poses a serious risk of causing irreparable adverse affects to Musqueam's ability to exercise its Aboriginal rights. The comments below supplement a wide breadth of information that has already been provided throughout the assessment and do not comprehensively provide Musqueam's viewpoints on these issues. The Minister is asking for specific information, based on the findings of the Joint Review Panel Report and the characterization of impacts outlined in that report, to supplement the information provided throughout several years of environmental assessment processes. Consequently, we want to make clear that information that has already been provided needs to be considered alongside the comments we are making below. The information the Minister has requested is not currently available to Musqueam in a form that can be shared without additional data collection, analysis and reporting. Nonetheless, we have provided information we think will further contextualize the issues outlined below in order to provide a more accurate picture of impacts to our rights than what was reflected in the Joint Review Panel Report.

1. Are there additional details regarding the extent of current use of Indigenous groups who traverse the shipping lanes to practice traditional activities?

Musqueam relies on the ability to safely traverse the shipping lanes in the Salish Sea to conduct traditional activities and exercise our rights and, subsequently, to facilitate intergenerational knowledge transfer and cultural continuity. The shipping lanes themselves are an existing imposition on Musqueam's access and ability to harvest within the waters of our traditional territory. Importantly, the 1976 Musqueam Declaration did not include a boundary between the declaration area and the Salish Sea, reflecting the need to maintain access to these waters and their resources. Musqueam has a network of named sites and important locations throughout the Salish Sea, some of which are only accessible to Musqueam by the water. Musqueam also has a variety of site-specific values in the vicinity of the shipping lanes, as reported in the *Musqueam Knowledge and Use Study* conducted for the Project. Musqueam's *sx̣ẉəyeṃ* (ancient histories) emphasize the importance of being able to navigate between these sites and Musqueam people continue to do so using traditionally established boat routes for a variety of purposes.

Many Musqueam harvesting locations require navigating the shipping lanes. For example, Musqueam shellfish harvesting sites are located on both sides of the shipping lanes and *q̣əχmin* (*Lomatium nudicaule* or Indian consumption plant) is now primarily available to Musqueam only from sites located near the shipping lanes. Preventing further disruption of access to these sites is essential for Musqueam, as the area available for harvesting has been dramatically reduced throughout Musqueam territory. The Salish Sea is also an important part of the interconnected ecosystems throughout Musqueam territory, including sensitive micro-ecosystems that support key species. Species that are culturally significant to Musqueam, including Southern Resident Killer Whales, white and green sturgeon and all species of salmonids that transition through the Fraser River, have migration routes that are bisected by the shipping lanes. Though Musqueam does not currently harvest all of these species, they remain important to Musqueam for cultural reasons and their potential to be harvested in the future if stewardship efforts are successful and populations recover.

We emphasize that the ability to access these locations is important beyond access to the harvestable resources and has direct implications for Musqueam's cultural continuity. Other cultural activities, such as canoe journeys, also require Musqueam people, especially Musqueam youth, to be able to safely navigate the territorial waters occupied by the shipping lanes. The ability to navigate these areas is important for maintaining relationships with neighbouring nations, many of who have inter-familial relationship with Musqueam. In turn those relationships with Musqueam's neighbours are an essential part of Musqueam's traditional governance. Increases in the amount and size of vessels using the shipping lanes contributes to the existing impacts on Musqueam's ability to navigate the waters of our traditional territory and practice our culture, as we have done for thousands of years. Furthermore, the need to be conscious of the shipping lanes and to avoid large vessels at all times frustrates Musqueam's efforts to harvest in nearby locations or share knowledge during traditional activities.

The ability to access these sites and undertake traditional activities is critical for maintaining and transferring Musqueam knowledge, including about the territory, *hənq̣əmiṇəm* and traditional practices. Our knowledge and histories are tied to specific activities, such as harvesting, and specific sites, such as those that have *hənq̣əmiṇəm* names. It is through visiting these locations and actively participating in these activities that not only Musqueam knowledge, but Musqueam identity and values are maintained

and transmitted by knowledge holders, as both the knowledge itself and the processes for teaching it are inherently place-based. Musqueam is at a critical time for cultural continuity and it essential to ensure knowledge-holders are able to share their knowledge with younger generations. Therefore, access to these locations is critical for maintaining Musqueam knowledge, identity and way of life. In particular, it is essential that Musqueam knowledge-holders and youth are able to safely travel to and between these sites and participate in traditional Musqueam activities to ensure knowledge is transferred to future generations of Musqueam people. This requires the ability to regularly undertake these activities with adequate time for sharing knowledge. The impacts from short fishing openings and the need to navigate around large vessels, already limit these opportunities at key times and locations. Musqueam's ability to fulfill our responsibility as stewards of our territory also depends on the ability to continually maintain and replenish our traditional ecological knowledge through practicing place-based cultural activities. Disruption to Musqueam's ability to access important sites and undertake harvesting and other cultural activities, including from increased shipping lane traffic limiting safe navigation, critically threatens Musqueam's cultural continuity.

Throughout the EA process, Musqueam has repeatedly communicated that marine shipping effects, facility-specific effects, and cumulative effects will contribute to significant adverse effects on Musqueam's current use of lands and resources, including significant cumulative effects on cultural heritage. Musqueam territory is currently beyond its carrying capacity; existing alienation from hunting, fishing, coastal plant and shellfish resources caused by expanding industrialization has already led to severe infringements on Musqueam rights and depletion of and access to resources. Any further impacts not only severely threaten Musqueam's ability to engage in rights-based harvesting and cultural practices currently, but also threaten Musqueam's ability to replenish resources to a degree that will sustain future generations. As has been communicated through letters, formal bi-lateral meetings, working groups, written submissions and informal discussions, Musqueam members use or have used areas in the vicinity of the Project as preferred areas for rights-based activities including harvesting of salmon, crab, sturgeon, kelp, herring, clams, mussels, oysters, ducks, geese, bulrush, and other resources. Crab harvesting in particular is threatened by the Project, as Musqueam currently harvests in the Project footprint area and proposed construction and operations, combined with DFO and Transport Canada regulatory safety requirements are further restricting Musqueam's ability to engage in rights-based harvesting in the area. Furthermore, for Musqueam it is important to also consider future harvesting activities that could take place once populations, such as sturgeon and flounder, have recovered. The loss access to potential harvesting locations for these species would be detrimental to Musqueam. Impacts related to marine shipping further exacerbate impacts to current use described above.

Musqueam notes that the review panel concluded, marine shipping associated with the project would result in an adverse cumulative effect on the current use of lands and resources for Indigenous groups traversing the marine shipping lanes with impacts that would be severe for some groups, but for others, including Musqueam, the panel could not determine significance of this cumulative effect. Musqueam stresses that the impact of the cumulative effect would be significant to Musqueam both in terms of cumulative loss in the ability to transmit Indigenous traditional knowledge as well as cumulative effects to access and quality of current use practices. Musqueam has repeatedly emphasized the need for a cumulative effects assessment that looks at current use, including but not limited to, letters dated October 7, 2015; December 16, 2015; November 3, 2016; November 15, 2017; September 24, 2018; February 8, 2019; and repeatedly during in person meetings with government agencies and the Proponent.

The Musqueam Marine Shipping Effects Assessment (MMSEA) conducted for the Project in 2016 also found that project related marine shipping would exacerbate existing adverse impacts on Musqueam ability to engage in current use practices. Impacts from marine shipping need to be understood within the context of adverse effects from other sources as project impacts will add to and compound damage already inflicted on Musqueam culture and ability to engage in knowledge transmission, an area that is of critical importance for Musqueam knowledge, use and occupancy.

2. How would health effects documented in Section 21 of the Panel Report affect vulnerable sub-groups of each Indigenous group?

While the Proponent recognizes in their assessment that human health is broader than measures of mortality and morbidity, the approach to assessing health inequity was nonetheless limited by a methodology which relied heavily on biophysical health indicators. Musqueam emphasizes that assessments of health must take into consideration the intrinsic linkages between human health, culture, knowledge transmission, and broader cumulative effects on the environment, including severe impacts on health resulting from reduced ability to harvest resources and participate in cultural practices. While this information request is specifically seeking information on sub-groups within Musqueam, it needs to be stated at the outset that there is a fundamental contradiction with this approach. Specifically, it is Musqueam's view that attempting to disaggregate impacts on individuals, or sub-groups, from impacts to the community as a whole is inconsistent with Musqueam's perspective on Indigenous health: rather, impacts on the community must primarily be considered at the population level and viewed holistically as encompassing physical, spiritual, and mental health of all current and future Musqueam community members.

To provide a specific example, there are individual members of Musqueam community that harvest and distribute fish to community members, acting as anchors in the community who fulfill the role of teachers and role models for Musqueam social values and responsibilities. When access to harvesting of resources is constrained by a project, the ability of key leaders in the community to build connection amongst community members via knowledge transfer and teaching through the sharing of food is limited. As a consequence, the social cohesion and social responsibilities that are normally taught during the practice of fishing and distributing to the community (and which ideally would be reinforced through repetition of these teachings across multiple fish harvests) is broken. This in turn has cascading effects not only on the mental and physical well-being of community members in the present, but also deeply threatens Musqueam's cultural continuity and the future health of the community. In other words, without the ability to transfer knowledge, sense of place and identity is destroyed, and once it is destroyed it is next to impossible to recreate and bring back. As a result, impacts to individuals in a specific window of time are not constrained to these individuals or this specific window of time. Rather, consequences are severe, compounding in nature, and directly linked to overall community health.

In light of the above, Musqueam disagrees with the Proponent's suggestion that employment training and contracting are appropriate mitigations that would reduce the potential for an increase in health inequity. Musqueam had previously communicated that without more details on employment, training and contracting opportunities proposed as mitigation, or quantification as to how they will reduce inequities, it is not reasonable to conclude these benefits will act as an appropriate and effective mitigation

on health inequity impacts. Even more so, it is unclear whether employment outside of the community has positive or negative benefits in terms of overall health in the first place. Jobs, while potentially providing economic benefits to individuals, can in some cases further contribute to loss of knowledge transfer and cultural impacts by pulling individuals out of the community and away from cultural and knowledge transfer responsibilities, thus leading to impacts on cultural well-being. In short, impacts on communal health of Musqueam, and associated mitigation measures should not be looked at through an individual economic benefit lens. Rather, the analysis and mitigation of health impacts need to be considered through the lens of *nóca?mat ct* (we are all one), which is foundational for Musqueam and underscores the importance of communal responsibilities.

To that end, Musqueam agrees with the panel report that impacts to health inequity would be greater than the Proponent concluded, and while it may be true that certain project-specific health effects may “*be felt by sub-groups, and not entire populations*” Musqueam reiterates that a holistic analysis of community-based health is necessary. Additionally, Musqueam emphasizes that the compounding effects of project impacts on health are complex and should not be understated. As such, Musqueam would also take the panels conclusion a step further and argue, that when fully considering the linkages between health, cultural continuity, food insecurity- and the interrelated ways these factors contribute to poor outcomes for physical, mental, and spiritual health - impacts to health inequity would likely be severe.

It should also be noted, as outlined in the EIS, section 27-5, the pathway of effects on health inequity include a wide spectrum of potential inputs including noise, air emissions, environmental contaminants, stress and annoyance, economic-related health effects, food security, and health care services. In previous submissions, Musqueam identified gaps in the assessment of some of these inputs (see Musqueam responses to RBT2 Panel Review IR requests packages 7-13, specifically responses to IR12-01, IR12-04, IR13-13, IR13-14, IR13-15). As part of these responses Musqueam noted that the Proponent had not appropriately addressed gaps in the baseline for the consumption of traditional foods and requested that the Proponent provide details on opportunities for Indigenous groups to complete their own studies (diet, harvest etc.) before conclusion of the EA process. This is important as food security is a key impact pathway to health inequity (see also Musqueam’s response to the Minister’s question regarding food security below).

At this time, Musqueam does not have dis-aggregated data to provide regarding impacts on sub-groups within Musqueam (e.g. impacts on elders, women, those with pre-existing health conditions), and as such stresses the need for a precautionary approach to assessing significance of impacts on health.

3. For Indigenous groups that have indicated they harvest crab for the purpose of consumption, how will project effects, including loss of abundance and loss of access, affect food security? (Relevant Panel Report section 21.4.1.1)

Musqueam disagrees with project assessments conclusion that project related impacts will have negligible impacts on food security and re-iterates that fishing and marine harvesting is critical to broader well-being of the community, including the sharing of seafood in order to build social ties among community members, overall health and nutrition, and the critical role that harvesting and consumption of traditional foods plays

in knowledge transmission. In this context, food security must be looked at holistically and must be understood as being intrinsically linked to cultural values, knowledge transmission, and cultural continuity in addition to being an important source of food, nutrition, and overall health which, as discussed in the previous section, encompasses physical, mental, and spiritual well-being.

Impacts on *any* resource in Musqueam's territory will have detrimental impacts on the overall health (physical, mental, spiritual) and food security of the community. As Musqueam has communicated throughout the EA process, impacts to fish stocks have already had severe adverse effects on the quality of and access to harvesting in Musqueam's core territory, which is necessary for supporting the health and well-being of the community. While crab has always been a critical food source for Musqueam, severe depletion of other fish resources have led to even greater reliance on this resource in recent years.

The issue of access is particularly important as it is directly linked to a loss in sense of place and identity. Sense of place and identity can only be fully developed and experienced by directly engaging with the environment and having access to important cultural and harvesting locations; moreover, it underpins *attachment* to place and the sense of social responsibility and stewardship that comes along with this. These are Musqueam values that need to be instilled and passed down through generations and losing the ability to do so represents a severe impact on community well-being.

Throughout the Environmental Assessment Musqueam has raised concerns about access restrictions which will directly result from the project, and will lead to potential impacts on Musqueam's crab harvesting for food, social, and ceremonial ("FSC") purposes. Specifically, Musqueam remains concerned that overlapping regulations governing the proposed Navigation Closure Area ("NCA") will significantly infringe on Musqueam fishing rights, and the ability to harvest crab in the area. The exclusion effect of not being able to harvest crab in the immediate project area will have a direct impact on food security for Musqueam through potential changes in diet, loss of knowledge transmission, and impacts to cultural continuity and well-being of the community as a whole. To date, there has been no resolution to the issue of the navigational closure area; Musqueam has met multiple times with the proponent and DFO to discuss this issue and is currently awaiting a response from DFO.¹

Musqueam acknowledges Review Panel Recommendation 59 which recommends a funded study which will "*examine the effects of food insecurity on the health of Indigenous groups harvesting in the Project area, such as the Tsawwassen First Nation and the Musqueam Indian Band.*" Musqueam emphasizes that if such a study is to be pursued, it can be initiated by government but would need to be led and determined by Musqueam.

4. For nearby residents, including members of the Tsawwassen First Nation, how may the contributions of the project's additional stress and annoyance affect individuals?

The section of the panel report that outlines health impacts related to "Stress and Annoyance" (Section 21.4.2) primarily characterizes these impacts in terms of effects on Tsawwassen First Nation and residents of nearby Ladner. The project area is also a high use area for Musqueam, and important location for both harvesting and cultural practices. As such, increases in air light and noise pollution have a potential to create

stress and annoyance for Musqueam members using the area. This is the case as members engage in marine based harvesting activities in areas adjacent to the project and the shipping lanes and also engage in important cultural activities that are impacted by marine shipping and the presence of the terminal itself. As an example, there are important named places in the vicinity of the project and, additionally, line of site while being in the area is crucial for the transfer of knowledge and cultural continuity (i.e. using distant markers, and the histories associated with those markers, such as mountains or rocks to orient and identify a place and navigate). In this sense, having line of sight to the terrestrial and marine environment is important. Canoe cultural revitalization has also increased in recent years and this is impacted by vessel traffic in the shipping lanes which create large waves that make it less safe to navigate. This in turn changes the actual technique for canoeing and that knowledge is no longer passed on; these losses of nuance and details remove important connections to other knowledge and lead to compounding detrimental impacts.

While the panel concluded that “shellfish contamination, as presently perceived, is unwarranted and unassociated with current Port Authority operations,” Musqueam remains concerned that ongoing pollution has reached levels where anxiety, concerns and avoidance impacts related to perceived and observed shellfish contamination and contamination of waterfowl have been negatively impacting the health of the community. It should also be noted that Musqueam fishers would seek to resume bivalve harvesting (clam) in the area should it become safe to do so.

Some Musqueam members currently live both at Musqueam IR4 (approximately 3.5 km from the project site) and in nearby communities. In the future, IR4 may be used for additional residence or other uses potentially affected by the project. The land is used currently for traditional hunting and gathering, particularly for waterfowl which play a particularly important role in Musqueam ceremonies and cultural events. In addition to direct impacts on human health, Musqueam remains concerned about the impacts of lights from the project on behaviour of waterfowl and other birds. In light of the above, project effects, such as pollution, and “stress and annoyance”, could have an adverse effect on Musqueam’s ability to exercise traditional rights and the wellbeing of nearby community members. Without further study, Musqueam is unable to provide more detailed information on the anticipated impacts of the Project on stress, annoyance and human health of nearby residents at this time.

Appendix IR2020-5-A5

Pacheedaht First Nation Responses to Minister's Questions

[REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 2:44 PM

[REDACTED]
Subject: [External] - RE: RBT2 Letter: Information request topic #5 regarding effects to Indigenous peoples & Pacheedaht's conditions letter submitted to IAAC

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Pacheedaht First Nation, I am writing to respond to the Port's letter about information request topic #5.

As you will be aware, Pacheedaht provided a significant amount of information on this topic during the initial assessment of the RBT2 project by the Review Panel. At this time Pacheedaht does not have any additional information to submit relating to their current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes and human health. As you will be aware, the Panel's findings based on the information submitted by Pacheedaht was that the Project will result in significant adverse cumulative effects on Pacheedaht's current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.

In terms of the remaining information requests, Pacheedaht is particularly interested in knowing how the Port intends to work together in relation to information request topic #3. As the Port will be aware from our recent consultation meeting, this topic, and in particular mitigation measures relating to SRKW, are of high significance to Pacheedaht.

Many thanks,
Virginia

VIRGINIA MATHERS

Associate | Mandell Pinder LLP | she/her

[REDACTED]
www.mandellpinder.com

x^wməθk^wəyəm, Sḵwḵwú7mesh & səliłwətał territories

Appendix IR2020-5-A6

Popkum First Nation Responses to Minister's Questions

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Sent: Wednesday, June 30, 2021 2:22 PM

[Redacted]

Subject: [External] - Popkum - Input re: Effects to Indigenous People

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Agatha,

I am writing to provide some comments with respect to the effects of the project on Popkum First Nation. The main areas of concern for Popkum First Nation are as follows:

- impacts to fish and fish habitat;
- impacts to the Fraser River;
- impacts of increased traffic, including emissions; and
- impacts of accidents and malfunctions on health (human health, environmental health etc).

If you have any questions/concerns, or if you require any further information, please do let me know.

Thanks a lot.

Best regards,

Nisha Sikka (she/her)
Donovan & Company

[Redacted]



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Appendix IR2020-5-A7

**S'ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance
(Scowlitz First Nation, Soowahlie Band,
Kwaw'Kwaw'Apilt First Nation, Chawathil
First Nation, Cheam Indian Band, Aitchelitz
First Nation, Skawahlook First Nation,
Skowkale First Nation, Shxwha:y Village,
Squiala First Nation, Tzeachten First Nation,
Yakweakwioose Band) Responses to
Minister's Questions**

[REDACTED]

Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2020 9:03 AM

[REDACTED]

Subject: [External] - Re: RBT2 Letter: Information request topic #5 regarding effects to Indigenous peoples

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Hi Agatha,
Please see the responses to the questions below.

Are there additional details regarding the extent of current use of Indigenous groups who traverse the shipping lanes to practice traditional activities?

There are increasing numbers of events relating to the Salish sea wherein Indigenous members participate in ocean canoeing. Safety is an issue.

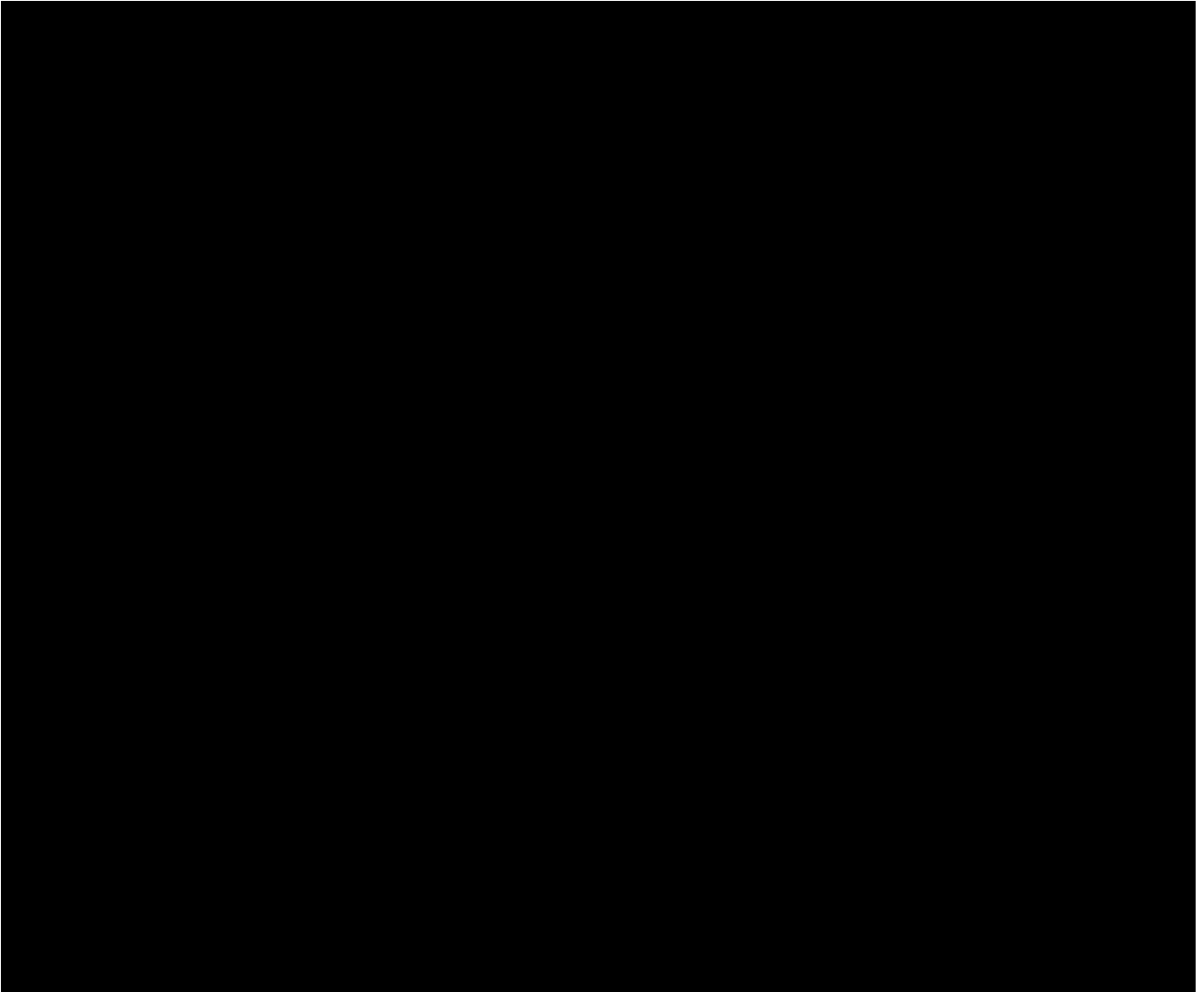
How would health effects documented in Section 21 of the Panel Report affect vulnerable sub-groups of each Indigenous group?

There was specific concern regarding increased rail traffic within the STSA wherein there are unmarked crossings and crossings that are open access that have and continue to have a safety issues leading to injury and death. Additionally, increased rail traffic has the potential to increase water contamination of creeks and streams, and vegetation, thereby contaminating traditional food sources. This was not raised under s.21, but there is a need for some information regarding this to be provided to the STSA.

Currently under section 21 the discussion of Atmospheric pollutants are of great concern to the STSA as was previously identified given pollutants are often trapped within the Fraser Valley causing poor air quality and many health issues. Additionally, pollutants get trapped within the Fraser Canyon which in turn contaminates tradition wind dried fish.

Please feel free to contact me if you require additional information.

Shana



Appendix IR2020-5-A8

**Tsleil-Waututh Nation Responses to
Minister's Questions**

[REDACTED]

Sent: March 1, 2021 3:01 PM

[REDACTED]

Subject: [External] - TWN response to IR #5-Effects to Indigenous Peoples

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Erin,

During our previous RBT2 bi-weekly meeting, TWN had suggested a couple ways the VFPA can address 'Effects to Indigenous Peoples,' topic five of the information request by the Minister Jonathan Wilkinson of Environment and Climate Change Canada.

TWN requests that a fulsome cumulative effects study be completed. The Federal Review Panel Report for the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Project (March 27, 2020) includes many reasons why the Panel and Impact Assessment Agency of Canada believes a proper cumulative effects assessment should be undertaken:

- *The Agency also reported that the Proponent did not clearly explain how historical impacts on valued components, including on traditional use, rights, title and culture were considered and how those changes may further affect the group's ability to exercise its rights, title and culture (pg. 463).*
- *Although the Panel can acknowledge that the Proponent provided additional details regarding past and existing effects for those environmental components for which residual effects were already identified in the Proponent's assessment, the Proponent did not describe past projects and activities contributing to the current state of those environmental components for which there were residual effects predicted (pg. 466).*
- *The Panel has further concluded that if the Proponent had re-evaluated all the environmental components as requested, that the Proponent would have identified further residual effects and appropriate mitigation measures could have been applied (pg. 466).*
- *The Panel is of the view that the Proponent often determined there was no residual effect despite uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of mitigation, which is neither conservative nor does it conform to its approach to assess the Project effects in a precautionary manner. For a residual effect to be reduced to zero, the mitigation measures would have to be fully effective so that no effect remains (pg. 467).*

Continued dialogue between TWN and the VFPA can identify valued components to undergo a cumulative effects assessment based on the Panel's findings above.

Based on information provided by Indigenous groups, the Agency submitted that the Proponent's approach to cumulative effects did not capture baseline information reflective of the changes experienced by Indigenous harvesters and their ability to exercise their Aboriginal rights (RBT2 Panel Review Report, March 27, 2020, pg. 463). While human health was assessed there was not an opportunity for Indigenous groups to thoroughly address rate of consumption of traditional foods. Currently, TWN membership cannot sustain a whole traditional diet as harvesting marine foods is closed due to sediment and water quality contamination. TWN continues to make efforts to ensure the health of our lands, air and waters but large scale development projects, including RBT2, continue to minimize any progress to gaining back our harvesting practices. For example, how noise and light from the marine terminal can possibly affect migration of salmon which thereby could negatively impact the harvest and consumption of marine traditional foods by TWN.

TWN looks forward to continuing these discussions and working together with the VFPA to address fulfilling the information request for RBT2.

Sincerely,

Brittany John
Senior Referrals Analyst – Environmental Assessments
Treaty, Lands & Resources Department
Tseil-Waututh Nation



Appendix IR2020-5-A9

Tsawwassen First Nation Responses to Minister's Questions

TFN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY STUDY

Interim Report

June 15, 2021

The Firelight Group, with Tsawwassen First Nation

Tsawwassen First Nation Community Health and Food Security Study

DRAFT REPORT / June 15, 2021

Prepared and authored by:

The Firelight Group and Tsawwassen First Nation

Thanks and acknowledgements go to Tsawwassen members, elders, knowledge holders, land users, staff, and leadership who contributed. This report could not have been completed without their support and expert knowledge.

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this report is based on research conducted by Firelight Research Inc., as well as published works and archival research. It reflects the understandings of the lead authors and is not intended to be a complete depiction of the dynamic and living system of use and knowledge maintained by TFN members. It may be updated, refined, or changed as new information becomes available. All mapped information is based on interviews with TFN knowledge holders conducted within constraints of time, budget and scope. The information contained herein should not be construed as to define, limit, or otherwise constrain the Treaty or Aboriginal rights of the Tsawwassen First Nation or any other First Nations or Aboriginal peoples

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents2

1. Introduction3

 1.1 The Project3

2. Scope of work and general methodology.....4

3. Methodology5

 3.1 Survey Methodology5

 3.2 Focus Group Methodology.....6

 3.3 Key Informant Interview Methodology6

4. Progress To Date.....6

5. Summary of Initial Results7

 5.1 Survey7

 5.2 Natural Resources Committee Focus Group7

 5.3 Key Informant Interviews 11

Citations.....12

Appendix 1:.....13

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past 150 years, land and ocean privatization, resource management, and pollution of inter-tidal and marine areas have heavily impacted Tsawwassen First Nation. Stewardship of ocean and inter-tidal resources, including flounder, salmon, crabs, clams, among other species, have always been central to the Tsawwassen way of life and to the practice of Indigenous rights. In today's impacted environment, with numerous inter-tidal restrictions and closed areas, it is challenging for TFN families to meet food and cultural needs. As salmon stocks have declined, the crab harvest has become more important.

1.1 THE PROJECT

The Roberts Bank Terminal Two Project (RBT2), an expansion of the existing Roberts Bank deep sea port, is anticipated by the Federal Review Panel to have potential adverse effects on food security and human health.

Roberts Bank is an important year round crab harvesting area for TFN members. TFN crabbers have reported large declines a large decline in crab abundance around the Project area and attribute this to overfishing and insufficient enforcement (Response to Additional Information Request #31 Appendix 31-A (AIR-12.04.15-31) | Page 2). The Federal Review Panel identified increased shipping traffic potentially driving a reduction in food security by reducing access to preferred harvesting sites and reducing harvesting success around the shipping lanes (Panel Report Review Section 21.4.1p.410).

The Federal Review Panel identified potential impacts to human health following changes to diet and through increased stress and annoyance (Panel Report Review Section 21.4.2p.411).

The Panel suggested that the following knowledge gaps need to be filled to understand the impacts of the RBT2:

- 1) A study on food security targeting preferred traditional marine resources, consumption rates, and the effects of real and perceived contamination on consumption, and
- 2) A better understanding of the impacts on human health from changes in diet, as well as from stress and annoyance.

These areas are the broad lines of inquiry for this study.

The study explores the food security and food sovereignty concerns of Tsawwassen community members. Broadly, food security refers to the physical and economic access of nutritious food to meet physical needs (FAO 2013, Chan et al., 2012) . Food sovereignty refers to the rights of people to control their own food systems (Wittman 2011). For the purposes of our study we are interested in TFN members' ability to access *culturally preferred* and *nutritious food*. This approach allows the researchers to attend to both physical health

indicators such as nutritional adequacy as well as the “less tangible” dimensions of food systems and health such as cultural transmission and community cohesion.

2. SCOPE OF WORK AND GENERAL METHODOLOGY

For this study, given the number of research questions, and the desire for understanding household and individual level food consumption and security, a mixed methods approach was taken. The following table displays the research questions and paths of inquiry within the scope of this project and which methodology was used to explore each area. Most of the research questions were investigated through the survey, and supplemented as needed via focus groups and key informant interviews. Health impacts are not easily explored through the survey, therefore Firelight sought to fill data gaps from direct interviews with health practitioners. We undertook a high level review of a number of TFN documents provided by TFN and VFPA to identify potential data gaps or other information that may inform this work.

The results of the study were verified TFN community engagement prior to finalization. Preliminary results will be presented and discussed with TFN representatives to ensure all findings are properly contextualized and elaborated on.

Table 1. Project scope and data sources.

Topic	Data Source			
	Survey	Focus Groups	Key Informant Interviews	Document Review
1. Frequency of consumption of marine food, especially crab;	x			x
2. Normal serving sizes for marine food;	x			
3. Preferred and targeted marine food species	x			
4. How crab consumption relates to food security;	x	x	x	
5. Covid 19 effects on food security;	x		x	
6. Preferences regarding access to potential mitigation measures, including replacement commercial fishing licenses, harvesting agreements with other nations;		x	x	

7. Food preservation, and preferences around preserving food	x			
8. Frequency and purpose of TFN member’s use of foreshore	x	x	x	x
9. How frequently marine areas offshore of TFN are accessed	x			
10. RBT2 impacts on use of shipping lanes;		x	x	
11. Experience of stress and annoyance related to current port facilities, and anticipated stress and annoyance from RBT2 project;	x		x	
12. Whether members have factors associated with increased risk from NO2 exposure;			x	x
13. Project impacts on health inequity for specific vulnerable groups.	x		x	x

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

To understand traditional food consumption and food security at a household level Firelight, in consultation with TFN and LGL, designed the Tsawwassen Health and Food Security survey. The aim is to complete one survey per household by one member aged 18+ who is knowledgeable about the household’s food sourcing (traditional and market foods) and consumption. The minimum target was set at 125 surveys, with the understanding, based on Census 2016 data, that there were at least 110 TFN households on TFN lands.

The Community Survey Staff and researchers contacted each household and tracking participation to ensure that only one person per household participates in the survey. Individual consent was obtained and participants received a \$50 gift card.

3.2 FOCUS GROUP METHODOLOGY

Focus groups are structured or semi-structured group discussions with a limited number of individuals, often from a key stakeholder group of knowledgeable people (e.g., elders and knowledge holders, women, men or youth). Participants are led through a series of open ended questions and the group can reflect on key topics to develop a deeper understanding of community perceptions of:

- Access to marine species
- Revitalization of marine based economies
- Foreshore use
- Concerns about marine shipping

3.3 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

Individual, or one-on-one interviews are conducted in the form of discussions between an interviewer and a single individual (also called the interviewee). Compared to a focus group, individual interviews allow the interviewer and the interviewee to have more in-depth discussions. As the work continues semi structured interviews with key informants explored:

- How crab consumption relates to food security;
- RBT2 impacts on use of shipping lanes;
- Experience of stress and annoyance related to current port facilities, and anticipated stress and annoyance from RBT2 project;
- Health concerns and respiratory effects including whether members have factors associated with increased risk from NO2 exposure;
- Preferences regarding replacement commercial fishing licenses, aquaculture, harvesting agreements with other nations; and
- Frequency and purpose of TFN member's use of foreshore.

4. PROGRESS TO DATE

The study was initiated and scoped in the last week of April, 2021. In the first three weeks of May engagement with TFN staff to design and finalize the survey was completed. The survey was finalized on May 26, a community researcher was hired May 24 and trained on May 26. The survey was launched on May 27, 2021. A focus group session was conducted with TFN's Natural Resource Committee on June 9th, 2021, to explore issues of concern and perspectives around the marine economy, access, and use of the foreshore area in front of the Tsawwassen community. Also on June 9th, Firelight researchers had an initial meeting with TFN's Manager of Health and Social Services to discuss health and food security trends.

5. SUMMARY OF INITIAL RESULTS

5.1 SURVEY

In May, the Tsawwassen membership office shared a confidential list of 210 addresses (158 Canadian addresses and 52 American addresses). On TFN lands, there are currently 78 identified TFN households. Given project timeline constraints, a convenience sampling approach is being taken, with prioritization from those living in the Tsawwassen Community. Community members have been informed about the opportunity to participate through the TFN community newsletter and a direct mailout. The survey was finalized on May 26th, 2020. A community researcher was hired by TFN to facilitate the survey and guide participants through the survey questionnaire. The survey was launched on May 27th, 2021 including an online link that TFN members could access and complete.

The survey is ongoing due to delays in initiation. As of June 9th, we have 11 responses. Given the limited number of responses, we anticipate that the survey needs to be extended until the end of June.

5.2 NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE FOCUS GROUP

A focus group session with 15 members of TFN’s Natural Resource Committee (divided into two smaller groups of seven and eight) was held on June 9th, 2021. Results from this focus group session are summarised below. These results should be viewed as preliminary, as further focus group discussions and key informant interviews have yet to be conducted and analysed. A second focus group is planned for the end of June to review the overlap of harvesters with shipping lanes.

Table 2. Selected results from Natural Resources Committee Focus Group

<i>Category</i>	<i>Sub-Category (where applicable)</i>	<i>Focus Group Comments</i>
Preferred and Targeted Species		<p>The Natural Resources Committee focus group discussed wanting access to, or regret for the loss of access to, the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmon, in particular, chinook, sockeye, and pink; • Eulachon; • Prawns;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halibut; • Clams; • Mussels; • Herring roe; • Oysters; • Seaweed; and • Sea asparagus.
Food Security		<p>The focus group participants made the following comments directly related to food security and limits to marine species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some TFN members barter crab and salmon with other nations for deer and other hunted animals; - In the 1940s to 1980s, there was abundant salmon, oysters, clams, crabs and mussels, which were gathered and preserved. Family members have historically preserved these foods for the winter; - Fatty fish were identified as vital to health, and concerns related about the health effects of decreasing the amount of fatty fish in their diet.
<p>Barriers to the consumption of marine foods</p> <p>TFN members experience multiple barriers to the gathering and consumption of marine foods.</p>	Impeded access to foreshore	<p>The buildup of “sludge” in the TFN foreshore, which focus group participants attribute to the effects of the B.C. Ferries and port causeways prevent access to the beach for harvesting. In the past, TFN members were able to walk and swim in the intertidal and marsh areas, and harvest crab, oysters, and other shellfish on foot. This is no longer possible. The clay and silt is anoxic and appears heavily polluted. One focus group participant reported being embarrassed when guests arriving by canoe had to walk through the mud to access TFN lands.</p>
	Pollution and contamination	<p>Pollution and contamination sources mentioned by focus group participants included dust from port, sewage from ships and ferries, red tides, and reduced tidal flow due to the port and ferry causeways. The presence, or perceived presence, of pollution and contamination has the following effects:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus group participants reported that the foreshore (the area in front of TFN and between the causeways) is closed to oyster and clam harvesting due to contamination and pollution; - Herring roe, seaweed, sea asparagus, and other plants and shellfish are avoided by some TFN members due to concerns around contamination; and - Crab is avoided by some TFN members because the crabs have black colorations.
	Decline of salmon and eulachon populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 1980s and 1990s, TFN members fished for salmon throughout the year. Fishing for chinook salmon is now limited to August, and sockeye has been unavailable for three years; and - A focus group participant also stated that eulachon harvesting is limited.
	Fines for use of marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A focus group participant reported being fined for cooking oysters on the beach, starting in the 1980s.
<p>Issues with Marine Shipping</p> <p>Focus group participants discussed issues, such as stress and annoyance, related to marine shipping; and interactions with TFN fishers and marine traffic</p>	Noise	<p>Noise from ship engines, trains, and road traffic were all mentioned as issues, with one focus group participant noting that they had previously played baseball where the highway is now.</p>
	Dust	<p>Focus group participants mentioned concerns about dust, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TFN members have noticed an increase in dust over the last decades; - Concerned that dust is causing health problems; - Dust is an issue for those with lung problems, like allergies and asthma; - Groups of premature births noted and attributed to environmental factors; - Houses are covered in black dust; - Laundry cannot be hung out to dry due to dust;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More difficult to grow things; and - Potential loss of soil nutrients. <p>One focus group participant stated that the dust had been tested, and that it was from trucks going in and out of Delta Port.</p>
	<p>Interactions between ships, no-float zone, and TFN fishing activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic and no-float zones influence where TFN crab harvesters set their traps; - The expanded no-float zone from RBT2 will take away access to a large area of prime crab habitat; - Before salmon declined, TFN fishers used the areas that are now shipping lanes for salmon fishing during the night. They are no longer using these areas because of the decline in salmon populations; and - Fishing in Fraser River is impeded by shipping traffic.
	<p>Interactions between ships and whales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus group participants were also concerned about whales, including killer whales and grey whales. - Concerns regarding whales included: strikes from ships; effects of noise from ship traffic; the proximity of porpoises to the port.
<p>Other Issues</p>	<p>Intergenerational effects of changes to diet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children will grow up without tasting some foods, like steelhead, eulachon, and shellfish; - A focus group member predicted that children would not like traditional marine foods if they were available, due to the combination of lack of experience and the abundance of fast food options; - Youth do not experience fishing and gathering clams, crabs, etc, along TFN foreshore; - Youth do not know how to harvest clams and mussels; - One focus group participant stated that a seafood based diet is traditional and preferred, but not accessible to TFN members due to contamination and lack of access to foreshore.

	RBT2 impacts on marine birds	- Focus group participants were concerned that loss of biofilm would affect sandpipers and other birds.
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5.3 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

As of June 9th, 2021, researchers have only interviewed TFN’s Manager of Health and Social Services.

Key results from this interview were:

- There are currently 30 to 35 TFN households, out of a total of 78 TFN households (38-45%), that are frequent users of TFN’s Health and Social Services food bank. The food bank collects and re-distributes food from TFN vendors, as well as the Fisheries Department and Farm School.
- TFN also distributes food through TFN’s Food Fish Program, which distributes crab, salmon and canned fish.
- TFN is currently working in the beginning stages of a TFN homelessness prevention project called “Reaching Home” which will identify individuals and families that are homeless or precariously housed. Currently, there are 50 people on a waiting list for a 36 unit housing complex.

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APPENDIX 1:

Table A1. Documents currently under review that will inform the final report.

Doc ID	Type	Title	Author, Year
0	Letter	Information Request	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (2020)
1	Report	Federal Review Panel Report for the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Project	Review Panel for the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Project (2020)
2	Report	Tsawwassen First Nation Service Plan	Tsawwassen First Nation (2019-2020)
3	Historical Cultural	Tsawwassen Legends Pamphlet	Geraldine Applety (1961)
4	Historical	Tsawwassen Ethnography and Ethnohistory	Randy Bouchard, Dorothy Kenedy (1991)
5	Study	Slimy Mudflat Biofilms Feed Migratory Bird - and It Could Be Threatened	Paige Embry (2020)
6	Study	Dungeness Crab Abundance and Movement Study in the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Project Area (Impact Study)	LGL Limited (2017)
7	Study	TFN Response to Undertaking 17	Tsawwassen First Nation (2019)
8	Study	Potential impacts of climate-related decline of seafood harvest on nutritional status of coastal First Nations in British Columbia, Canada	Marushka L, Kenny T-A, Batal M, Cheung WWL, Fediuk K, Golden CD, et al (2019)
9	Study	Projected Scenarios for Coastal First Nations' Fisheries Catch Potential under Climate Change: Management Challenges and Opportunities	Weatherdon LV, Ota Y, Jones MC, Close DA, Cheung WWL (2016)
10	Study	TFN Census Profile	Statistics Canada (2016)

11	Archive	Tsawwassen - Air Monitoring Station	BC Air Data Archive
12	Report	Tsawwassen Community Health Service Area Health Profile	PHSA CSC
13	Report	British Columbia Guidance for Prospective Human Health Risk Assessment	BC Ministry of Health
14	Study	Reconstructing Culture: A Traditional Use Study of the Tsawwassen First Nation	Tsawwassen First Nation (1998)
15	Memo	Direct and indirect Health Indicators - Respiratory	Internal (KF)
16	Article	Predictors of household food insecurity and relationship with obesity in First Nations communities in British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario	Ashleigh Domingo, Jerry Spiegel, Martin Guhn, Hannah Wittman, Amy Ing, Tonio Sadik, Karen Fediuk, Constantine Tikhonov, Harold Schwartz, Laurie Chan, and Malek Batal (2019)
17	Report	Tsawwassen First Nation Post-Season Fisheries Report 2017	A.C. Blakley, K.K. English, and L. Cassidy of LGL Limited
	Report	Tsawwassen First Nation Post-Season Fisheries Report 2018	A.C. Blakley, K.K. English, and L. Cassidy of LGL Limited
18	Table	PGL TFN IR Tracking Table HHRA	PGL
	Table	PGL TFN IR Tracking Table	PGL
19	Presentatio n	Tsawwassen First Nation Community Meeting - Health and Air Quality	Port Metro Vancouver (2013)
20	Workplan	RBT2 TFN Community Assessment Workplan	Port Metro Vancouver (2013)
21	Presentatio n	Tsawwassen First Nation Community Meeting - RBT2 Health Assessment Update	Port Metro Vancouver (2014)

22	Presentation	Tsawwassen First Nation Community Meeting - RBT2 Health Assessment Update 2	Port Metro Vancouver (2014)
23	Presentation	Tsawwassen First Nation Community Meeting - RBT2 Human Health Effects Assessment - Summary of Revised Assessment	Port Metro Vancouver (2016)
24	Report	RBT2 - Existing Socio-Economic Conditions of Tsawwassen First Nation Community	Golder Associates Ltd (2014)
25	Report	Environmental Impact Statement Executive Summary	Port Metro Vancouver (2015)
26	Book	Bennett, M. (1971). Indian Fishing and its Cultural Importance in the Fraser River System. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs and Fisheries Service, Pacific Region, Dept. of the Environment	Bennett, Marilyn (1971)
27	Book	To Fish In Common: The Ethnohistory of Lummi Indian Salmon Fishing	Daniel L. Boxberger (1989)
28	Report	Food Security and Sovereignty	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN (2013)
29	Study	Food Sovereignty: A New Rights Framework for Food and Nature?	Hannah Wittman (2011)
30	Letter	Additional Information Request #31 - Country Foods; Appendix AIR31-A Summary of Reliance on Country Foods by Aboriginal Group	Port Metro Vancouver (2015)
31	Letter	Additional Information Required from the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority in Relation to the Marine Shipping Addendum to RBT2 Project	Port Metro Vancouver (2016)
32	Letter	Information Request from the Review Panel for the RBT2 Project EA: Responses (Packages 5,7,10,11,12,13)	Port Metro Vancouver (2018)

33	Letter	Information Request from the Review Panel for the RBT2 Project EA: Responses (Packages 8,10)	Port Metro Vancouver (2018)
34	Letter	Information Request from the Review Panel for the RBT2 Project EA: Responses (Packages 11-13)	Port Metro Vancouver (2018)
35	Letter	IR12-02 (May 31, 2018) Human Health – Indigenous Health, Consumption Rates	Port Metro Vancouver (2018)
36	Letter	Information Requests from the Review Panel for the RBT2 Project EA: Responses (Select Response to Packages 12 - 13)	Port Metro Vancouver (2018)

Appendix IR2020-5-A10

Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation Responses to Minister's Questions

Excerpt from:

Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation Comments: Ministers Information Requests

June 25, 21

Ministers Information Request 2020-5: Effects to Indigenous Peoples

Provide any additional information from ongoing consultation led by the VFPA with Indigenous groups, or consultation that has occurred since the Panel hearings concluded, on the effects to current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes and human health identified in the Review Panel Report. Specifically:

- **Are there additional details regarding the extent of current use of Indigenous groups who traverse the shipping lanes to practice traditional activities?**
- **How would health effects documented in Section 21 of the Panel Report affect vulnerable sub-groups of each Indigenous group?**
- **For Indigenous groups that have indicated they harvest crab for the purpose of consumption, how will Project effects, including loss of abundance and loss of access, affect food security?**
- **For nearby residents, including members of Tsawwassen First Nation, how may the contributions of the Project's additional stress and annoyance affect individuals?**
- **Present any new information, if available, specific to each Indigenous group. The information shall, where appropriate, consider socio-economic and gender differences within individual communities.**

We have no Proponent specific comments that are not spoken to in our comments IR by IR, in our Lower Mainland Advocacy Policies, or as relayed previously.

Specifically, for Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation, this was the only area that we were able to acquire salmon, seals, crabs and other seafood harvests. This area is very crowded during crab openings and that makes it difficult to harvest crab here now. We anticipate that will become more congested, unless other measures are made to increase indigenous crab harvesting. However, we note that is a Crown-First Nations matter of consideration and the proponent is not the authority on such matters and therefore not responsible to address this issue.

Appendix IR2020-5-A11

Summary of Consultation Efforts Related to IR2020-5

Appendix IR2020-5-A11 Summary of Consultation Efforts Related to IR2020-5

All 46 Indigenous groups identified by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) were invited by the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority to provide feedback on the information presented in the responses to the minister's request. The 46 Indigenous groups are listed below, followed by a summary of consultation efforts related to IR2020-5. Capacity funding continues to be offered to the 46 Indigenous groups to support their participation in project consultation activities and the environmental assessment process through regular meetings, site visits, and workshops and have been supported virtually during the pandemic with fieldwork videos, virtual engagement, and development of the online RBT2 consultation portal.

Indigenous groups identified by IAAC:

- Cowichan Tribes
- Ditidaht First Nation
- Esquimalt Nation
- Halalt First Nation
- Kwantlen First Nation
- Leq'á:mel First Nation
- Lyackson First Nation
- Maa-nulth First Nations (Huu-ay-aht First Nations, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h First Nations, Toquaht Nation, Uchucklesaht Tribe, and Ucluelet First Nation)
- Malahat Nation
- Matsqui First Nation
- Métis Nation British Columbia
- Musqueam Indian Band
- Pacheedaht First Nation
- Pauquachin First Nation
- Penelakut Tribe
- People of the River Referrals Office / S'ólh Téméxw Stewardship Alliance (Scowlitz First Nation, Soowahlie Band, Kwaw'Kwaw'Apilt First Nation, Chawathil First Nation, Cheam Indian Band, Aitchelitz First Nation, Skawahlook First Nation, Skowkale First Nation, Shxwha:y Village, Squiala First Nation, Tzeachten First Nation, Yakwekwioose Band)
- Popkum First Nation
- Scia'new First Nation (Beecher Bay First Nation)
- Seabird Island Band
- Semiahmoo First Nation

- Shxw'ow'hamel Nation¹
- Songhees Nation
- Stz'uminus First Nation
- Sumas First Nation
- T'Sou-ke Nation
- Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation
- Tsartlip First Nation
- Tsawout First Nation
- Tsawwassen First Nation
- Tseycum First Nation
- Tseil-Waututh Nation

¹ Shxw'ow'hamel Nation was previously represented for consultation purposes by the People of the River Referrals Office (the PRRO). It has recently come to the port authority's attention that Shxw'ow'hamel Nation withdrew from the PRRO. The port authority has contacted Shxw'ow'hamel Nation and will consult with them directly with respect to the minister's request, and note that IAAC has contacted Shxw'ow'hamel Nation and consulted directly with them.

Indigenous group	Date	Method	Communication
All 46 Indigenous groups	September 22, 2020	Email	The port authority shared with Indigenous groups an overview of the Indigenous consultation approach to the information request, and committed to providing a package of information to support consultation and response to IR2020-5 during October 7-8.
All 46 Indigenous groups	November 18, 2020	Email	The port authority provided an overview of the scoping and technical analysis phase of the information request topics (including IR2020-5).
All 46 Indigenous groups	December 9, 2021	Letter	The port authority sent a letter regarding IR2020-5, and requested input from Indigenous groups by February 12, 2021.
All 46 Indigenous groups	January 7, 2021	Email	The port authority sent a letter and package of information regarding information request response scoping and technical analysis. The letter provided a timeline for responses, noting April 2021 for IR2020-5.
All 46 Indigenous groups	February 19, 2021	Email	The port authority shared with Indigenous groups a memo outlining the information request review process, which included a request for additional information for IR2020-5.
All 46 Indigenous groups	March 4, 2021	Email	The port authority provided a reminder to provide any new available information for IR2020-5 as part of a consultation update.
All 46 Indigenous groups	March 31, 2021	Email	The port authority provided a reminder to provide any new available information for IR2020-5, and offered to meet to discuss as part of a consultation update.
All 46 Indigenous groups	June 28, 2021	Email	The port authority provided a final reminder to provide input on IR2020-5.

Indigenous group	Date	Method
Cowichan Tribes	February 5, 2021	Email
Ditidaht First Nation	January 29, 2021	Email
Esquimalt Nation	January 20, 2021	Email
Halalt First Nation	February 18, 2021	Email
Halalt First Nation	April 20, 2021	Email

Indigenous group	Date	Method
Halalt First Nation	May 11, 2021	Phone call
Kwantlen First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Leq'á:mel First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Leq'á:mel First Nation	May 21, 2021	Email
Lyackson First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Lyackson First Nation	May 21, 2021	Phone call
Lyackson First Nation	May 28, 2021	Email
Maa-nulth First Nations	January 29, 2021	Email
Maa-nulth First Nations	March 18, 2021	Meeting
Maa-nulth First Nations	April 23, 2021	Meeting
Maa-nulth First Nations	June 1, 2021	Phone call
Maa-nulth First Nations	June 14, 2021	Email
Malahat Nation	November 30, 2020	Meeting
Malahat Nation	January 21, 2021	Email
Malahat Nation	January 27, 2021	Meeting
Matsqui First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Métis Nation British Columbia	January 21, 2021	Email
Musqueam Indian Band	August 25, 2020	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	September 22, 2020	Email
Musqueam Indian Band	November 17, 2020	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	November 18, 2020	Email
Musqueam Indian Band	November 24, 2020	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	December 9, 2021	Letter
Musqueam Indian Band	January 7, 2021	Email

Indigenous group	Date	Method
Musqueam Indian Band	January 8, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	February 1, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	February 5, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	February 9, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	February 19, 2021	Email
Musqueam Indian Band	February 24, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	February 26, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	March 2, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	March 9, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	March 16, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	March 30, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	April 6, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	April 13, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	April 20, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	April 27, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	May 11, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	May 18, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	June 1, 2021	Meeting
Musqueam Indian Band	June 18, 2021	Email
Pacheedaht First Nation	January 21, 2021	Meeting
Pacheedaht First Nation	February 16, 2021	Email
Pauquachin First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Pauquachin First Nation	March 15, 2021	Meeting
Penelakut Tribe	February 5, 2021	Email

Indigenous group	Date	Method
People of the River Referrals Office (PRRO)	December 10, 2020	Email
Popkum First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Scia'new First Nation (Beecher Bay First Nation)	January 20, 2021	Email
Seabird Island Band	February 5, 2021	Email
Semiahmoo First Nation	March 3, 2021	Meeting
Semiahmoo First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Semiahmoo First Nation	March 11, 2021	Meeting
Songhees Nation	January 29, 2021	Email
Stz'uminus First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Sumas First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
T'Sou-ke Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation	May 20, 2021	Phone call
Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nation	May 21, 2021	Phone call
Tsartlip First Nation	February 4, 2021	Phone call
Tsartlip First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Tsawout First Nation	February 4, 2021	Phone call
Tsawout First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	September 21, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	September 22, 2020	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	October 5, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	October 13, 2020	Meeting (port authority, TFN, IAAC, BCEAO)
Tsawwassen First Nation	October 19, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	November 9, 2020	Meeting

Indigenous group	Date	Method
Tsawwassen First Nation	November 17, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	November 18, 2020	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	November 14, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	November 30, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	December 2, 2020	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	December 9, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	December 14, 2020	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	January 7, 2021	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	January 11, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	January 15, 2021	Letter
Tsawwassen First Nation	January 18, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	January 25, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	January 28, 2021	Letter
Tsawwassen First Nation	February 1, 2021	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	February 8, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	February 17, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	February 19, 2021	Email
Tsawwassen First Nation	March 1, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	March 8, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	March 29, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	April 12, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	April 19, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	April 23, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	April 26, 2021	Meeting

Indigenous group	Date	Method
Tsawwassen First Nation	May 3, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	May 10, 2021	Meeting
Tsawwassen First Nation	May 17, 2021	Email
Tseycum First Nation	February 5, 2021	Email
Tseil-Waututh Nation	September 22, 2020	Email
Tseil-Waututh Nation	October 7, 2020	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	November 4, 2020	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	November 18, 2020	Email
Tseil-Waututh Nation	December 2, 2020	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	December 9, 2020	Letter
Tseil-Waututh Nation	December 9, 2020	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	January 7, 2021	Email
Tseil-Waututh Nation	January 13, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	January 27, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	February 18, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	February 19, 2021	Email
Tseil-Waututh Nation	February 23, 2021	Meeting (Port authority, TWN, and IAAC)
Tseil-Waututh Nation	February 24, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	March 1, 2021	Email
Tseil-Waututh Nation	March 24, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	April 7, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	April 20, 2021	Letter
Tseil-Waututh Nation	April 21, 2021	Meeting
Tseil-Waututh Nation	May 5, 2021	Meeting

Indigenous group	Date	Method
Multi (terminal)	September 2, 2020	Workshop
Multi (terminal)	October 6, 2020	Workshop
Multi (terminal)	November 25, 2020	Workshop
Multi (terminal)	January 27, 2021	Workshop
Multi (terminal)	February 10, 2021	Workshop
Multi (terminal)	February 24, 2021	Workshop