

**APPENDIX C: Expanded Geothermal Development Decision Matrix (GDDM) Section H - Community Issues**

Resource Area	Communities Nearby	Indigenous Law and Indigenous Development Areas (stage of BC Treaty Commission negotiation process)	Land claims (ie. Treaty established, Recognized by BCTC, asserted but not recognized)	Km to Resource Area	Community action	Community action (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Surface Rights (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Visual considerations	Hot Spring Tourism (Woodsworth and Woodsworth, 2014)	General Tourism (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Traditional use area
A. Canoe Creek - Valemount	Lheidli	BCTC Stage 5: Lheidli T'enneh First Nation Final Agreement, members voted not to proceed with agreement March 2007, a 2nd vote has not been held.	Canoe Creek is within area of asserted territory by Lheidli's BCTC Final Agreement: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Lheidli_Tenneh_Band_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Lheidli_Tenneh_Band_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	280 km	Lheidli 2015 Land Use Plan (draft copy), no mention of geothermal, or interest in greenhouse/hatcheries/other developments that could make use of direct-use geothermal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valemount Integrated Community Sustainability Plan adopted in 2013 (<a href="http://www.valemount.ca/community-sustainability">http://www.valemount.ca/community-sustainability</a>) sets out 4 main sustainability objectives</li> <li>Borealis website: "Borealis would like to thank the Community of Valemount for their continued support of the project, and we recently signed a direct heat agreement that entails using the cooled wastewater (approx. 70C) coming from the power plant after power generation for purposes such as sustaining a community greenhouse for food growth and possible public hot springs facilities."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simpco cultural heritage areas for traditional use area, sacred and spiritual areas, areas of historical cultural significance, archaeological sites. (<a href="http://www.simpco.com">www.simpco.com</a>)</li> </ul>	Logging areas and roads.	Undeveloped hot spring area 32 km southeast of Valemount. In 1973, Mica Dam hydro-electric project flooded Kinbasket Lake, so the springs are only accessible when the lake is at its lowest level (below 720 m). Some years, the lake level never drops enough to expose the springs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simpco Natural Resource Dept. references "joint ventures with industry in forestry, mining, tourism and utilities." (<a href="http://www.simpco.com">www.simpco.com</a>)</li> <li>Tourism is generally focussed on outdoor and recreational activities. Potential hot springs facilities would complement these activities.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Neskonlith	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	210 km	5-year community economic plan 2010-2015: interest in forestry; gardens/markets; re-opening greenhouses; crop production; rustic resort; industrial development; Green business code						
	Secwepemc Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI. Represent 17 First Nation communities. Made up of Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (4 communities: Canim Lake, Canoe & Dog Creek, Soda & Deep Lake, Williams Lake), and Shuswap Nation (9 communities: Adams Lake, Bonaparte, Neskonlith, Shuswap, Simpcw, Skeetchestn, Splatsin, Tk'emlups, Whispering Pines).	Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI (stage 4 within BCTC treaty process) within 10 km of resource area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf</a>	Various, but >165 km; SOI asserted territory area by Northern Shuswap Tribal Council within 10 km.							
	Shuswap	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	315 km	MOU with Borealis						
	Simpco	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	170 km	MOU with Borealis						
B. Clarke Lake	Acho Dene Koe (NWT)	BCTC Stage 2 (Readiness to negotiate), SOI area exists	SOI area is <95 km north Clarke Lake resource area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Acho_Dene_Koe_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Acho_Dene_Koe_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	165 km	Acho Dene Koe has a Renewable Resource office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC Hydro completed the Site C Clean Energy Project Community Summary for Dene Tha' First Nation. Extent of area is south of proposed geothermal location, however, report includes community summary, BCH consultation summary, land use and resource use summary, aboriginal summary; community was generally apprehensive for new large scale energy development on traditional lands. (See Site C Clean Energy Project, volume 5 Appendix A04 published January 2013)</li> <li>Fort Nelson Official Community Plan completed in 2006; community goals include expanding the region's economic base, cooperation with agencies in the provision of community services, protect the environment from pollution of the land, water and air and discourage development in areas that are potentially hazardous among others (see Fort Nelson Official Community Plan).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Nation consultative areas include Doig River First Nation, West Moberly First Nation, Prophet River First Nation, Fort Nelson First Nation, Dene Tha' First Nation as per Government of BC First Nations Consultative Areas Database. Consultation also required with Acho Dene Koe as per Geoscience BC recommendation.</li> <li>Fort Nelson First Nation lands department is responsible for ensuring that the "interests of the Fort Nelson First Nation are represented with regard to all matters of Lands and Natural Resources." (<a href="http://www.fortnelsonfirstnation.org/lands--resources.html">http://www.fortnelsonfirstnation.org/lands--resources.html</a>).</li> </ul>	Oil & Gas well pads, logging areas and roads, seismic lines, BC Hydro Peace River hydro dams, BC Hydro Site C development	Prophet River hot springs are about 150 km SW of Fort Nelson, access by helicopter (landing outside of Prophet River Hotsprings Provincial Park), horseback or foot. Soaking is discouraged. Toad River hot springs, 188 km west of Fort Nelson, located in Toad River Hot Springs Provincial Park, offers limited soaking and can only be accessed by helicopter, canoe/kayak and foot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism is seasonal since winters are very harsh, cold and snowy, however, still a strong tourism industry in the area. Fort Nelson is on route to Alaska and serves as stop point for road-tripping tourists. Fort Nelson tourism website references several hotels and accommodations. (See Northern Rockies Travel Guide, Fort Nelson tourism website: <a href="http://www.tourismnorthernrockies.ca/index.php">http://www.tourismnorthernrockies.ca/index.php</a>)</li> <li>Although there is significant work underway in the natural gas industry, no reports were found to support a large influx of temporary workers in the town of Fort Nelson itself (most workers fly-in, fly-out).</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Dene Tha' (AB)	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	part of AB's Treaty 8	230 km							
	Doig River	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Clarke Lake is within Treaty area.	270 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	Fort Nelson	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Clarke Lake is within Treaty area.	<10 km	Fort Nelson worked on a project called "Keepers of the Water" about the development of a Water Management Plan. Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	Prophet River	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Clarke Lake is within Treaty area.	70 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	West Moberly	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Clarke Lake is within Treaty area.	330 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						

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C. Clearwater	Canim Lake	BCTC Stage 4: Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI. Represent 17 First Nation communities. Made up of Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (4 communities: Canim Lake, Canoe & Dog Creek, Soda & Deep Lake, Williams Lake), and Shuswap Nation (9 communities: Adams Lake, Bonaparte, Neskonlith, Shuswap, Simpcw, Skeetchestn, Splatsin, Tk'emlups, Whispering Pines).	Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI (stage 4 within BCTC treaty process) within 10 km of resource area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf</a>	70 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearwater, BC is carbon neutral BC Climate Action Community 2012. (<a href="http://www.districtofclearwater.com/news/407-clearwater-is-a-carbon-neutral-bc-climate-action-community-2012">http://www.districtofclearwater.com/news/407-clearwater-is-a-carbon-neutral-bc-climate-action-community-2012</a>).</li> <li>Clearwater, BC official community plan is currently under public consultation. Vision includes a carbon-neutral community achieved through the use of innovative energy alternatives, power productions and new construction. (Clearwater Official Community Plan).</li> </ul>		logging, volcanic area, Provincial Park	no hot spring tourism nearby, closest is Valemount/Jasper, Banff, and the Kootenays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism is a large industry along with the major forestry industry in Clearwater. Tourism includes outdoor recreational activities, advertised as "more than just a stop over location" on Clearwater's tourism website. (<a href="http://www.districtofclearwater.com/visitors/tourism">http://www.districtofclearwater.com/visitors/tourism</a>)</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Neskonlith	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	125 km	5-year community economic plan 2010-2015: interest in forestry; gardens/markets; re-opening greenhouses; crop production; rustic resort; industrial development; Green business code						
	Simpcw	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	70 km							
D. Iskut	Iskut Band	not currently in negotiation with BCTC; government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tahltan Band Council and Iskut First Nations (its members) outside the BC treaty process through the Tahltan Central Council.	asserted territory: Tahltan territory is located in northern British Columbia, Canada and encompasses about 93,500 km <sup>2</sup> . The north/western border runs parallel to the Alaskan/Canadian border, and includes part of the Yukon Territory. The south/eastern border includes the upper Nass tributaries and western half of the Stikine plateau, including the sacred headwaters of the Stikine, Nass and Skeena rivers.	90 km	opposition against coal mining development ( <a href="http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/">http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iskut Band Council (<a href="http://iskut.org/">http://iskut.org/</a>) does not provide any specific community/environmental planning agendas</li> </ul>		Remote area. Iskut River Hot Springs Provincial Park.	Iskut Hot Springs are located within Iskut River Hot Springs Provincial Park, on the west bank of the Iskut River, a large tributary of the Stikine. The springs are about 6 km north of the bridge (private and gated) across the Iskut River near the mouth of More Creek, west of Highway 37 near Bob Quinn. The 6 km walk is a very tough hike, or you can fly in by helicopter. Several other hot springs in the area are just as tough or tougher to reach: Mess Creek, Mess Lake, Sezill (Tawah Creek), Elwyn Creek, and Choquette Springs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bob Quinn Lake Airport is near proposed project location.</li> <li>Schoquette Hot Springs is near Stikine, BC.</li> <li>Proposed project location is remote; no significant infrastructure in within extents of project, although Bob Quinn Lake is a recreational outdoors park.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Tahltan Central Council	not currently in negotiation with BCTC; government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tahltan Band Council and Iskut First Nations (its members) outside the BC treaty process through the Tahltan Central Council.	asserted territory: Tahltan territory is located in northern British Columbia, Canada and encompasses about 93,500 km <sup>2</sup> . The north/western border runs parallel to the Alaskan/Canadian border, and includes part of the Yukon Territory. The south/eastern border includes the upper Nass tributaries and western half of the Stikine plateau, including the sacred headwaters of the Stikine, Nass and Skeena rivers.	105 km	opposition against coal mining development ( <a href="http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/">http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tahltan Nation plan is in development (started 2011); broad issues that have been identified include better community infrastructure (particularly Bob Quinn and Dease Lake), managing social-culture growth. (<a href="http://www.tahltan.org/news/tahltan-nation-plan-community-vision-our-future">http://www.tahltan.org/news/tahltan-nation-plan-community-vision-our-future</a>)</li> </ul>					
	Tahltan Indian Band	not currently in negotiation with BCTC; government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tahltan Band Council and Iskut First Nations (its members) outside the BC treaty process through the Tahltan Central Council.	asserted territory: Tahltan territory is located in northern British Columbia, Canada and encompasses about 93,500 km <sup>2</sup> . The north/western border runs parallel to the Alaskan/Canadian border, and includes part of the Yukon Territory. The south/eastern border includes the upper Nass tributaries and western half of the Stikine plateau, including the sacred headwaters of the Stikine, Nass and Skeena rivers.	105 km	opposition against coal mining development ( <a href="http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/">http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/</a> ). TNDC and Tahltan Nation invest in Imperial Metals' Red Chris mine ( <a href="http://www.tndc.ca/news-releases/2015/tndc-and-the-tahltan-nation-invest-in-imperial-metals">http://www.tndc.ca/news-releases/2015/tndc-and-the-tahltan-nation-invest-in-imperial-metals</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2005 community action stopped Shell Canada test well activities</li> </ul>					
	Tahltan Nation Development Council	the business arm of Tahltan Nation.		105 km	TNDC and Tahltan Nation invest in Imperial Metals' Red Chris mine ( <a href="http://www.tndc.ca/news-releases/2015/tndc-and-the-tahltan-nation-invest-in-imperial-metals">http://www.tndc.ca/news-releases/2015/tndc-and-the-tahltan-nation-invest-in-imperial-metals</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tahltan Nation Development Council is business council owned by the people of Tahltan Iskut bands and ensures First Nation consultation, involvement in economic ventures within Tahltan territory. (<a href="http://www.tahltan.org/nation/economy/economic-development">http://www.tahltan.org/nation/economy/economic-development</a>)</li> </ul>					

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E. Jedney Area	Blueberry River	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Blueberry River, Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Jedney area is within Treaty area.	95 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treaty 8 First Nations demonstrate against BC Hydro Dam in Fort St. John.</li> <li>No existing land use plan found related to the proposed plant location.</li> </ul>		Spectra Energy Jedney Gas Plant; logging areas and roads	no hot spring tourism in the nearby area (closest are near Fort Nelson and Jasper/Valemount).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to remote location of proposed plant, no significant tourism activity is noted in the area.</li> <li>Sikanni Chief Provincial Park is close to proposed plant location.</li> <li>Proposed plant location is off the Alaska Highway; potential to create new recreational access.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Dene Tha' (AB)	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	part of AB's Treaty 8	265 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	Doig River	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Blueberry River, Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Jedney area is within Treaty area.	130 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	Halfway River	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Blueberry River, Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Jedney area is within Treaty area.	90 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	Prophet River	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Blueberry River, Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Jedney area is within Treaty area.	95 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
	West Moberly	Treaty 8 completed agreement (1899) <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/treaty-8-first-nations</a>	Treaty 8 (Includes Blueberry River, Doig River, Halfway River, Prophet River, West Moberly and Fort Nelson First Nations). Jedney area is within Treaty area.	165 km	Treaty 8 First Nations have a court challenge against development of Site C.						
F. King Island	Heiltsuk Economic Development Corporation				Community businesses mostly services ( <a href="http://heiltsukdevco.com/hedc-business/companies-services-products">http://heiltsukdevco.com/hedc-business/companies-services-products</a> ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nuxalk Nation Smayusta summary of action is documented against logging, mining, fish farms from 1995 to 2003. (<a href="http://www.nuxalk.net/">http://www.nuxalk.net/</a>)</li> <li>Demonstration against Enbridge at Bella Bella in 2012 (<a href="http://www.nuxalk.net/html/enbridge_e_rejected.html">http://www.nuxalk.net/html/enbridge_e_rejected.html</a>).</li> <li>Nuxalk activists and supporters blockaded logging roads on King Island to protect the Great Bear Rainforest in 1995 (<a href="http://www.firstnations.eu/forestry/nuxalk.htm">http://www.firstnations.eu/forestry/nuxalk.htm</a>)</li> <li>Other community action related to fish farming, logging and mining documented up to 2003 (<a href="http://www.firstnations.eu/forestry/nuxalk.htm">http://www.firstnations.eu/forestry/nuxalk.htm</a>)</li> <li>Bella Coola Residents protested ferry cuts in 2014. (<a href="http://www.coastmountainnews.com/news/252922161.html">http://www.coastmountainnews.com/news/252922161.html</a>)</li> <li>Bella Coola Food Action Plan developed with Vancouver Coastal Health in 2006 with goal for community food security and access for all healthy sustainable food system (see Bella Coola Food Action Plan).</li> </ul>	Extremely remote location, would require barge access.	Talheo Hot Springs are on the southwest shore of South Bentinck Arm, southwest of Bensins Island - accessible by boat or floatplane. Used by the Nuxalk people for ceremonial purposes. If the site is occupied, ask permission before intruding, or come back at a different time. Nascall Hot Springs are near the resource area but as of 2014, the closed springs resort and surrounding land were for sale. Plans for a 70MW hydro-electric project on the nearby Nascall River have been shelved, at least temporarily. Eucott Bay hot springs also nearby, best reached by boat or floatplane, have been used by the Heiltsuk people for thousands of years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bella Coola is a vacation destination for outdoor recreation including camping, hiking, kayaking. It is advertised as the "Gateway to the Great Bear Rainforest." (<a href="http://bellacoola.ca/">http://bellacoola.ca/</a>).</li> <li>No significant tourism industry found on King Island.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE	
	Heiltsuk Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Heiltsuk Nation Framework Agreement signed April 2, 1997 ( <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/heiltsuk_framework.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/heiltsuk_framework.pdf</a> )	within Heiltsuk Nation SOI map: ( <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Heiltsuk_Nation_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Heiltsuk_Nation_SOI_Map.pdf</a> ).	70 km	Stand against Enbridge ( <a href="http://www.heiltsuknation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Heiltsuk-Enbridge-Declaration.pdf">http://www.heiltsuknation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Heiltsuk-Enbridge-Declaration.pdf</a> ). Agreement reached to protect Great Bear Rain Forest ( <a href="http://www.heiltsuknation.ca/final-agreement-reached-to-protect-b-c-s-great-bear-rain-forest/">http://www.heiltsuknation.ca/final-agreement-reached-to-protect-b-c-s-great-bear-rain-forest/</a> ).						
	Nuxalk Nation	not currently negotiating with BCTC ( <a href="http://nuxalk.net/html/treaty.htm">http://nuxalk.net/html/treaty.htm</a> )	within Nuxalk asserted territory: <a href="http://nuxalk.net/images/map-2b.jpg">http://nuxalk.net/images/map-2b.jpg</a>	40 km	Hot Spring used for healing are visited by local First Nation: <a href="http://nuxalk.net/html/hot_springs.htm">http://nuxalk.net/html/hot_springs.htm</a> . Protests against Enbridge in 2012 ( <a href="http://nuxalk.net/html/enbridge_rejected.html">http://nuxalk.net/html/enbridge_rejected.html</a> ), <a href="http://nuxalk.net/media/enbridge.pdf">http://nuxalk.net/media/enbridge.pdf</a> . Protests against fish farming in early 2000s ( <a href="http://nuxalk.net/html/fish_farms.htm">http://nuxalk.net/html/fish_farms.htm</a> ); <a href="http://nuxalk.net/media/pr-2003-fish-farms.pdf">http://nuxalk.net/media/pr-2003-fish-farms.pdf</a> ).						

**APPENDIX C: Expanded Geothermal Development Decision Matrix (GDDM) Section H - Community Issues**

Resource Area	Communities Nearby	Indigenous Law and Indigenous Development Areas (stage of BC Treaty Commission negotiation process)	Land claims (ie. Treaty established, Recognized by BCTC, asserted but not recognized)	Km to Resource Area	Community action	Community action (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Surface Rights (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Visual considerations	Hot Spring Tourism (Woodsworth and Woodsworth, 2014)	General Tourism (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Traditional use area
G. Kootenay	Adams Lake	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	235 km							
	Akisknuk	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	105 km							
	Lower Kootenay	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	80 km	LKB Economic Sector Strategy 2013-2017: <a href="http://lowerkootenay.com/download/46/">http://lowerkootenay.com/download/46/</a> ; interest in horticulture and greenhouse opportunities, natural resources consulting opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower Kootenay Band purchasing Ainsworth hot spring near Kaslo, BC.</li> <li>Lower Kootenay Band (part of Ktunaxa Nation) is responsible for the stewardship of the lands and resources within the stewardship area that includes the proposed plant location. (<a href="http://lowerkootenay.com/departments/lands-and-resources/">http://lowerkootenay.com/departments/lands-and-resources/</a>).</li> <li>The Lower Kootenay Band's vision for economic development includes a large majority of business interests currently in forestry, agriculture, energy and tourism; the band is "always open to discuss potential business partnerships or economic development on our community lands." (<a href="http://lowerkootenay.com/departments/economic-development/">http://lowerkootenay.com/departments/economic-development/</a>)</li> <li>Ainsworth Town-site Local Area Plan examines the introduction of commercial services to promote full time residents</li> </ul>					
	Lower Similkameen	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	220 km							
	Neskonlith	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	235 km	5-year community economic plan 2010-2015: interest in forestry; gardens/markets; re-opening greenhouses; crop production; rustic resort; industrial development; Green business code						
	Okanagan	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	185 km							
	Penticton	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	200 km							
	Secwepemc Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI. Represent 17 First Nation communities. Made up of Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (4 communities: Canim Lake, Canoe & Dog Creek, Soda & Deep Lake, Williams Lake), and Shuswap Nation (9 communities: Adams Lake, Bonaparte, Neskonlith, Shuswap, Simpcw, Skeetchestn, Splatsin, Tk'emlups, Whispering Pines).	Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI (stage 4 within BCTC treaty process) about 300 km from resource area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf</a> . Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC) is about 25 km north of resource area: <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	various, but >90 km							
	Shuswap	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC) is about 25 km north of resource area: <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	110 km							
	St. Mary's	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	90 km							
	Tobacco Plains	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	155 km							
Upper Nicola	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	245 km								

BC Hydro dams, logging areas and roads

Ainsworth Hot Springs is a commercial resort open all year round, 115 km southeast of Nakusp. Crawford Creek Warm Springs (30C) is a small unattractive pool accessed by a short, steep hike - the pools don't seem to get much use. Several springs also along the Columbia River valley, accessible south of Golden, BC: Fairmont and Radium commercial hot spring resorts, and Red Rock, Lussier, Ram Creek, Wild Horse, Buhl Creek and Dewar Creek hot springs.

- Existing extensive outdoor recreation tourism industry including camping, hiking, skiing, hot springs.

trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE



APPENDIX C: Expanded Geothermal Development Decision Matrix (GDDM) Section H - Community Issues

Resource Area	Communities Nearby	Indigenous Law and Indigenous Development Areas (stage of BC Treaty Commission negotiation process)	Land claims (ie. Treaty established, Recognized by BCTC, asserted but not recognized)	Km to Resource Area	Community action	Community action (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Surface Rights (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Visual considerations	Hot Spring Tourism (Woodsworth and Woodsworth, 2014)	General Tourism (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Traditional use area
H. Lakelse Lake	Kitselas	BCTC Stage 5: Kitselas Agreement in Principle was signed Aug 4, 2015 and the parties are in Final Agreement negotiations. (Kitselas is part of Tsimshian First Nations)	within Tsimshian First Nations SOI (map not available on BCTC site, but outline is in shapefile)	20 km	Consortium partner of Borealis for geothermal exploration permit. Detailed land use plan, with interest in fish processing, greenhouses <a href="http://www.kitselas.com/images/uploads/docs/Kitselas_Land_Use_Plan.pdf">http://www.kitselas.com/images/uploads/docs/Kitselas_Land_Use_Plan.pdf</a>			Accessible by paved Highway 37. Lakelse Lake wetland area and Provincial Park are nearby.	Lakelse (Mount Layton) Hot Springs is a commercial resort, now closed (dispute with health authorities about whether pools need to be chlorinated or not).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed transmission line routing follows boundary of Lakelse Lake Provincial Park. Transmission line routing is also close to existing Hai Lake - Mount Herman Provincial Park and Lakelse Lake Wetlands Provincial Park. Lakelse Lake Park offers hiking, swimming, fishing, biking, winter activities, and camping (<a href="http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/lakelse_lk/">http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/lakelse_lk/</a>)</li> <li>Terrace, BC has significant eco tourism industry that is punctuated by Lakelse Lake Provincial Park (<a href="http://www.visitterrace.com/stage.php/places/cabins-campgrounds-rvparks/lakelse-lake-prov-park">http://www.visitterrace.com/stage.php/places/cabins-campgrounds-rvparks/lakelse-lake-prov-park</a>)</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Kitsumkalum	BCTC Stage 5: Kitsumkalum Agreement in Principle was signed Aug 4, 2015 and the parties are in Final Agreement negotiations. (Kitsumkalum is part of Tsimshian First Nations)	within Tsimshian First Nations SOI (map not available on BCTC site, but outline is in shapefile)	25 km							
	Lax Kw'alaams	BCTC Stage 2: Allied Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams	within Allied Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams SOI (map not available on BCTC site, but outline is in shapefile)	125 km	Fisheries, Fish Processing, Forestry, Greenhouse Project, <a href="http://laxkwalaams.ca/band-owned-business/">http://laxkwalaams.ca/band-owned-business/</a> ; <a href="http://laxkwalaams.ca/growing-healthy-lifestyles-in-lax-kwalaams/">http://laxkwalaams.ca/growing-healthy-lifestyles-in-lax-kwalaams/</a>						
	Metlakatla	BCTC Stage 4: part of Tsimshian First Nations, but have not yet signed Agreement in Principle along with Kitselas and Kisumkalum.	within Tsimshian First Nations SOI (map not available on BCTC site, but outline is in shapefile)	125 km							
	Terrace			20 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrace Official Community Plan includes GHG reduction target of 80% below 2007 level by 2050. Economic development includes Northwest Transmission Line, Rio-Tinto Alcan smelter modernization and major mining proposals. Objective 6 of Official Community Plan to work towards community energy self-sufficiency includes evaluation of alternative heat generation resources such as geothermal and waste heat recovery. Borealis has made presentations to the Terrace City Council.</li> </ul>					

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I. Lower Arrow Lake	Adams Lake	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	165 km							
	Akisknuk	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	170 km							
	Lower Kootenay	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	135 km	LKB Economic Sector Strategy 2013-2017: <a href="http://lowerkootenay.com/download/46/">http://lowerkootenay.com/download/46/</a> ; interest in horticulture and greenhouse opportunities, natural resources consulting opportunities						
	Lower Similkameen	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	145 km							
	Neskonlith	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	165 km	Neskonlith 5-year community economic plan 2010-2015: interest in forestry; gardens/markets; re-opening greenhouses; crop production; rustic resort; industrial development; Green business code						
	Okanagan	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	110 km							
	Penticton	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	120 km							
	Secwepemc Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI. Represent 17 First Nation communities. Made up of Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (4 communities: Canim Lake, Canoe & Dog Creek, Soda & Deep Lake, Williams Lake), and Shuswap Nation (9 communities: Adams Lake, Bonaparte, Neskonlith, Shuswap, Simpcw, Skeetchestn, Splats'in, TK'emlups, Whispering Pines).	Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI (stage 4 within BCTC treaty process) about 300 km from resource area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf</a>	various, but >115 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perry Ridge Wilderness Initiative - united campaign with Perry Ridge Water Users Association to protect Perry Ridge in the Slocan Valley (<a href="http://www.perryridge.org/about-perryridge/overview/">http://www.perryridge.org/about-perryridge/overview/</a>)</li> <li>• 2010 - Injunction against Sinixt protest for Perry Ridge overturned by Vancouver court</li> <li>• 2013 Sinixt Nation receives notice of trespass at Perry Ridge</li> <li>• Challenge to Pass Creek logging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the consultative areas have community or land use plans however none are found to be near the proposed plant location.</li> <li>• Sinixt Nation (Arrow Lakes) is most relevant to plant location (<a href="http://sinixtnation.org/content/sinixt-territory">http://sinixtnation.org/content/sinixt-territory</a>). Requirement for "corporations, provincial and federal governments and their agents and employees consult with the Sinixt Nation is regards to development and business operations and land use and resource extraction with the territory."</li> </ul>	Logging areas and roads.	Octopus Creek Hot Springs is 57 km from Nakusp has very small flow, poor soaking and is a tough hike in. Taylor Warm Springs (25C) is about 40 km from Nakusp and is probably the least visited spring in the southern half of BC. It has a warm, low flow, is a bushy area and uninteresting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower Arrow Lakes-Needle Ferry, outdoor recreation area. Most activities are centralized near Fauquier, BC. (<a href="http://www.kootenayseh.com/nakusp/fauquier.html">http://www.kootenayseh.com/nakusp/fauquier.html</a>)</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Shuswap	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC) is about 25 km north of resource area: <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	170 km							
	Sinixt Nation	not currently in negotiation with BCTC; not currently recognized by BC or Canadian government as a First Nation	resource area is within Sinixt asserted territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://sinixtnation.org/content/sinixt-territory">http://sinixtnation.org/content/sinixt-territory</a>	No reserve area							
	Splats'in	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	115 km							
	St. Mary's	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	170 km							
	Tobacco Plains	BCTC Stage 4: Ktunaxa Nation Council	within Ktunaxa Nation Council (includes Akisknuk, Tobacco Plains, St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay) SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Ktunaxa_Kinbasket_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	230 km							
	Upper Nicola	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, and Nicola Tribal Association, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	165 km							
Westbank	BCTC Stage 4: Westbank Framework agreement: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/westbank_framework.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/westbank_framework.pdf</a>	within Westbank SOI area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Westbank_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Westbank_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	110 km								

APPENDIX C: Expanded Geothermal Development Decision Matrix (GDDM) Section H - Community Issues

Resource Area	Communities Nearby	Indigenous Law and Indigenous Development Areas (stage of BC Treaty Commission negotiation process)	Land claims (ie. Treaty established, Recognized by BCTC, asserted but not recognized)	Km to Resource Area	Community action	Community action (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Surface Rights (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Visual considerations	Hot Spring Tourism (Woodsworth and Woodsworth, 2014)	General Tourism (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Traditional use area
J. Meager/Pebble Creek	Lillooet Tribal Council, aka or part of St'at'imc Chiefs Council ?	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	within asserted territory by St'at'imc Chiefs Council: <a href="http://www.statimc.net/">http://www.statimc.net/</a>	various but >65 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 threatened community action over suspected infrastructure trespasses.</li> <li>• 2011 St'at'imc Hydro Agreement covers all past, present and future impacts, grievances and claims of the St'at'imc related to the planning, placement, construction, and ongoing operation of existing BC Hydro facilities within territory.</li> <li>• 2006 St'at'imc action (temporary closure of Hwy 1, camp "held the line for 5 years between Lillooet and Pemberton" against plans for mega ski resort between Pemberton and Lillooet).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant protected habitat with St'at'imc Land and Resources Authority - SLRA (<a href="http://www.statimc.net">www.statimc.net</a>) but doesn't cover extent of Meager Creek in St'at'imc Territory</li> </ul>	Meager hot springs development by Mike Sato. Nearby hydro-electric development by Innergex. Logging areas and roads.	Excellent first-rate hot springs (non-commercial), located northwest of Pemberton. 2010 Capricorn Creek slide obliterated access, now requires a tough 11-km hike in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant tourism area close to the sea to sky corridor. Active hot springs in the area and lots of recreational hiking/activities. Currently there is no access to Meager Hot Springs due to road wash-out (2010). Road re-build for geothermal may increase tourism in the area. St'at'imc development plant does not specifically target tourism. Lillooet and area economic opportunity assessment names tourism as potential opportunity.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Mount Currie	part of St'at'imc Chiefs Council, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	within asserted territory by St'at'imc Chiefs Council: <a href="http://www.statimc.net/">http://www.statimc.net/</a>	65 km							
	St'at'imc Chiefs Council	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	within asserted territory by St'at'imc Chiefs Council: <a href="http://www.statimc.net/">http://www.statimc.net/</a>	various but >65 km							
K. Mt. Cayley	Whistler			25 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whistler (closest community) Community Plan boundaries include only Resort Municipality development areas; however, plan includes guidelines for water and energy efficiency to reduce GHG emissions (Whistler Official Community Plan).</li> <li>• Squamish and Lil'wat First Nation want Whistler Official Community Plan overturned because it does not provide Lil'wat any opportunity to participate in future economic growth</li> <li>• In 2001, Squamish Nation developed the sacred land use plan that identifies four types of land use zones: forest stewardship zones, sensitive areas, restoration areas and wild spirit places. (<a href="http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-land-use-plan/">http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-land-use-plan/</a>) No actual maps or PDFs of the plan are provided.</li> <li>• Squamish Community Development Plan provides priority development areas along with method of funding. (<a href="https://squamishfamilymeeting.com">https://squamishfamilymeeting.com</a>)</li> <li>• Government of BC provided funding in 2013 to assess renewable energy potential in the Traditional Territory of Squamish Nation. (<a href="http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2013/03/cleanenergy-opportunities-for-11-first-nations-communities.html">http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2013/03/cleanenergy-opportunities-for-11-first-nations-communities.html</a>).</li> </ul>	Logging areas and roads.	no hot spring tourism in the nearby area (closest are near Meager Creek and Sloquet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Squamish Nation traditional territory encompasses significant existing tourism areas. The majority of tourism opportunities are related to outdoor recreation and includes sacred sites such as the popular hiking area of Stawamus Chief. The Squamish Nation Land use plan emphasizes the "need for more training and meaningful employment opportunities for Squamish Nation Members, especially from forestry and Tourism" (<a href="http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-land-use-plan/">http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-land-use-plan/</a>)</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE	
	Squamish Nation	BCTC Stage 3: Squamish Nation	within Squamish Nation SOI ( <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Squamish_01_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Squamish_01_SOI_Map.pdf</a> ).	90 km							

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L. Mt. Garibaldi	Whistler			25 km							
	Squamish Nation	BCTC Stage 3: Squamish Nation	within Squamish Nation SOI ( <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Squamish_01_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Squamish_01_SOI_Map.pdf</a> ).	90 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2001, Squamish Nation developed the sacred land use plan that identifies four types of land use zones: forest stewardship zones, sensitive areas, restoration areas and wild spirit places. (<a href="http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-use-plan/">http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-use-plan/</a>) No actual maps or PDFs of the plan are provided.</li> <li>Squamish Community Development Plan provides priority development areas along with method of funding. (<a href="https://www.squamishfamilymeeting.com">https://www.squamishfamilymeeting.com</a>)</li> <li>Government of BC provided funding in 2013 to assess renewable energy potential in the Traditional Territory of Squamish Nation. (<a href="http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2013/03/clean-energy-opportunities-for-11-first-nations-communities.html">http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2013/03/clean-energy-opportunities-for-11-first-nations-communities.html</a>).</li> </ul>		Logging areas and roads. Garibaldi, Alice Lake Provincial Park recreational activities nearby.	no hot spring tourism in the nearby area (closest are near Meager Creek and Sloquet areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Squamish Nation traditional territory encompasses significant existing tourism areas. The majority of tourism opportunities are related to outdoor recreation and includes sacred sites such as the popular hiking area of Stawamus Chief. The Squamish Nation Land use plan emphasizes the "need for more training and meaningful employment opportunities for Squamish Nation Members, especially from forestry and Tourism" (<a href="http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-land-use-plan/">http://www.squamish.net/about-us/our-land/xay-temixw-sacred-land-land-use-plan/</a>)</li> <li>Proposed plant location is within 2 km of popular outdoor recreation area of Cat Lake and Alice Lake Provincial Park.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
M. Mount Silverthorne - Knight Inlet	Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala First Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Da'naxda'xw Framework Agreement signed Sep 25, 2000 ( <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/tanakteuk.php">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/tanakteuk.php</a> )	within Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala's SOI map ( <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Danaxda'xw_Nation_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Danaxda'xw_Nation_SOI_Map.pdf</a> ).	105 km							
	Nanwakolas First Nation	not currently negotiating with BCTC although some bands are involved in the process independently or as part of a treaty group. Made up of the: Mamalilikulla Qwe'Qwa'Sot'Em, Tlowitsis, Da'naxda'xw Awaetlatla, We Wai Kum, Kwiakah and K'omoks First Nations).	within asserted territory ( <a href="http://www.nanwakolas.com/sites/default/files/Map%20Traditional%20Territories%20of%20NC%20MEM%20FN%20X11%20Feb%202014.jpg">http://www.nanwakolas.com/sites/default/files/Map%20Traditional%20Territories%20of%20NC%20MEM%20FN%20X11%20Feb%202014.jpg</a> )	various but >90 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Da'naxda'xw First Nation is challenging BC Ministry of Mines and Natural Gas in relation to a hydro-electric power project within traditional territory (2015)</li> <li>Campbell River Official Community Plan includes community energy and emissions plan reference to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, more sustainably manage energy and explore renewable energy opportunities in Campbell River; includes renewable energy under economic development (Campbell River Official Community Plan)(<a href="http://www.blg.com/en/newsandpublications/publication_3667">http://www.blg.com/en/newsandpublications/publication_3667</a>)</li> <li>Powerline routing will impact We Wai Kai and We Wai Kum First Nation as well.</li> </ul>					
	Tl'etinqox-T'in Government Office (Anaham Band)	member of Tsilhqot'in National government	within asserted territory ( <a href="http://www.nanwakolas.com/sites/default/files/Map%20Traditional%20Territories%20of%20NC%20MEM%20FN%20X11%20Feb%202014.jpg">http://www.nanwakolas.com/sites/default/files/Map%20Traditional%20Territories%20of%20NC%20MEM%20FN%20X11%20Feb%202014.jpg</a> )					Remote location, logging roads not in immediate area of resource and will likely require upgrading.	Canyon Lake (Sixth Lake) Hot springs are located on the Klinaklini, best reached by floatplane. Hoodoo Creek Hot Springs are spectacular and hot, difficult to reach and provides no soaking opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knight Inlet Special Management Zone provides grizzly bear viewing potential; grizzly tours are available from a number of tour companies (<a href="http://grizzlycanada.com/knightinlet/">http://grizzlycanada.com/knightinlet/</a>)</li> <li>Ecotourism area includes hiking, kayaking, wildlife tours.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Tsilhqot'in National Government	Government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG) member bands outside of the BCTC 6-stage treaty process. Members include Tl'etinqox, ?Esdilagh, Yunesiti'in, Tl'esqox, Tsi Del Del, Xeni Gwet'in. <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/tsilhqot-in-national-government">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/tsilhqot-in-national-government</a>	extent of Tsilhqot'in asserted territory is about 40 km away ((Schedule A in <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/other-docs/nenqay_deni_accord.pdf">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/other-docs/nenqay_deni_accord.pdf</a> )								
Ulkatcho First Nations	not currently negotiating with BCTC. Member of Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council - government representatives are working to build relationships with the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council's 4 member bands outside of the BC treaty process.	asserted territory not known		135 km							



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N. Nazko Cone	Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council	not currently negotiating with BCTC; members include Lhoosk'uz Dene, Lhtako Dene, Toosey, Ulkatcho. Member of Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council - government representatives are working to build relationships with the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council's 4 member bands outside of the BC treaty process.	asserted territory not known			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quesnel Climate Change Group was developed in 2007 to mitigate the effects of climate change in their environment (<a href="http://www.bakercreek.org/Climate-Change-Group.html">http://www.bakercreek.org/Climate-Change-Group.html</a>).</li> <li>City of Quesnel CHP community energy system feasibility study (<a href="http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/success-story/city-quesnel-conducts-final-feasibility-study-innovative-community-energy-system-north-cariboo">http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/success-story/city-quesnel-conducts-final-feasibility-study-innovative-community-energy-system-north-cariboo</a>)</li> </ul>		Logging areas and roads. Puntchesakut Lake and Pinnacles Provincial park <5 km from potential resource location. These parks are small.	no hot spring tourism nearby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several Provincial Parks surround Quesnel and the proposed project location. Significant ecotourism industry including fly-fishing, canoeing, cross-country skiing, kayaking (<a href="http://www.tourismquesnel.com/home/">http://www.tourismquesnel.com/home/</a>)</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation	not currently negotiating with BCTC. Member of Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council - government representatives are working to build relationships with the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council's 4 member bands outside of the BC treaty process.	asserted territory not known	55 km							
	Lhtako Dene Nation	not currently negotiating with BCTC. Member of Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council - government representatives are working to build relationships with the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council's 4 member bands outside of the BC treaty process.	asserted territory not known	85 km							
	Nazko First Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Nazko Framework Agreement signed June 15, 1999 ( <a href="http://bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/nazko_frmwrk.pdf">http://bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/nazko_frmwrk.pdf</a> ), in Agreement-In-Principle stage.	within Nazko First Nation SOI ( <a href="http://bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Nazko_Indian_Band_SOI_Map.pdf">http://bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Nazko_Indian_Band_SOI_Map.pdf</a> )	10 km	Was very involved in the Project's community research-capacity building process and gave detailed interviews. They were also part of Kunkel's PhD study about the relationship between local, renewable energy and development of Aboriginal communities.						
	Tsilhqot'in National Government	Government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG) member bands outside of the BCTC 6-stage treaty process. Members include Tl'etinqox, ?Esdilagh, Yunesiti'in, Tl'esqox, Tsi Del Del, Xeni Gwet'in. <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/tsilhqot-in-national-government">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/tsilhqot-in-national-government</a>	within Tsilhqot'in asserted territory (Schedule A in <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/other-docs/nenqay_deni_accord.pdf">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/other-docs/nenqay_deni_accord.pdf</a> )								

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O. Okanagan	Coldwater	part of Nicola Tribal Association, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nicola Tribal Association asserted territory not known	75 km					Angel (KLO) Warm Springs (23-32C) is about 20 km southeast of Kelowna. Extensive tufa deposits, pleasant hike but springs are too cool and unattractive for soaking.		trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Cook's Ferry	part of Nicola Tribal Association, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nicola Tribal Association asserted territory not known	130 km							
	Lower Nicola	affiliated with Nicola Tribal Association (but not part of), not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Lower Nicola First Nation asserted territory not known	85 km							
	Lower Similkameen	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	70 km							
	Lytton	part of Nlaka'pamux nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nlaka'pamux Nation asserted territory is <25 km from resource area: <a href="http://www.nntc.ca/docs/nntc_territory_map.pdf">http://www.nntc.ca/docs/nntc_territory_map.pdf</a>	135 km							
	Nicola Tribal Association	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nicola Tribal Association asserted territory not known								
	Nlaka'pamux Nation	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nlaka'pamux Nation asserted territory is <25 km from resource area: <a href="http://www.nntc.ca/docs/nntc_territory_map.pdf">http://www.nntc.ca/docs/nntc_territory_map.pdf</a>	135-145 km							
	Nooaitch	part of Nicola Tribal Association, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nicola Tribal Association asserted territory not known	100 km							
	Okanagan Nation Alliance	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	various, but >70 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Okanagan Nation Alliance is developing processes to ensure "communities are not mere stakeholders to a resource...[but] are stewards of our lands and waters." (<a href="http://www.syilx.org/operations/natural-resources/land-use/">http://www.syilx.org/operations/natural-resources/land-use/</a>).</li> </ul>					
	Okanagan	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	90 km							
	Oregon Jack Creek	part of Nlaka'pamux nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nlaka'pamux Nation asserted territory is <25 km from resource area: <a href="http://www.nntc.ca/docs/nntc_territory_map.pdf">http://www.nntc.ca/docs/nntc_territory_map.pdf</a>	145 km							
	Penticton	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	30 km							
	Siska	part of Nicola Tribal Association, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Nicola Tribal Association asserted territory not known	130 km							
Summerland				20 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summerland Official Community Plan provides growth areas (See Summerland Official Community Plan and maps)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summerland created Climate Action Plan in 2011 and signed onto the BC Climate Action Charter (<a href="http://www.summerland.ca/planning-building/climate-action">http://www.summerland.ca/planning-building/climate-action</a>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summerland has a significant ecotourism industry; four Provincial Park protected areas are within 6 km of the location of the proposed plant and transmission line.</li> </ul>			
Westbank	BCTC Stage 4: Westbank Framework agreement: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/westbank_framework.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/westbank_framework.pdf</a>	within Westbank SOI area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Westbank_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/Westbank_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	30 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Westbank First Nation provides Land Use Plan for communities including Summerland</li> <li>Westbank First Nation Community Plan supports the protection and enhancement of sensitive natural environmental areas</li> </ul>						

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P. Sloquet Hot Springs	Douglas	BCTC Stage 5: In-SHUCK-ch Nation Agreement in Principle was signed Aug 2007, and the parties are in Final Agreement negotiations.	within In-SHUCK-ch SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	10 km							
	In-SHUCK-ch Nation	BCTC Stage 5: In-SHUCK-ch Nation Agreement in Principle was signed Aug 2007, and the parties are in Final Agreement negotiations. Includes Douglas, Skatin and Samahquan First Nations.	within In-SHUCK-ch SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	10 - 65 km	geothermal mentioned in <a href="http://inshuckch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LandStewardshipPlan.pdf">http://inshuckch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LandStewardshipPlan.pdf</a>						
	Kwantlen	BCTC Stage 4: Sto:Lo Treaty Association (represents both Sto:lo Nation and Sto:lo Tribal Council? Kwantlen is part of Sto:lo Tribal Council) Framework agreement signed Jan30, 1998: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/stolo_framework.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/stolo_framework.pdf</a>	within Sto:Lo Nation SOI (map not available on BCTC website, but outline is in shapefile)	65 km							
	Lillooet Tribal Council, aka or part of St'at'imc Chiefs Council ?	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	within asserted territory by St'at'imc Chiefs Council: <a href="http://www.statimc.net/">http://www.statimc.net/</a>	various		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sloquet Hot Springs is run as a joint venture between the Government of BC and First Nations. In 2010 improvement benefits to the Harrison West Forest Service Road were investigated.</li> </ul>					
	Samahquan	BCTC Stage 5: In-SHUCK-ch Nation Agreement in Principle was signed Aug 2007, and the parties are in Final Agreement negotiations.	within In-SHUCK-ch SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	30 km	geothermal mentioned in <a href="http://inshuckch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LandStewardshipPlan.pdf">http://inshuckch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LandStewardshipPlan.pdf</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St'at'imc community upgrades to the hot springs are ongoing (<a href="http://www.indigenousworkforce.org/projects/weekend-warrior-projects/">http://www.indigenousworkforce.org/projects/weekend-warrior-projects/</a>)</li> <li>Mission Official Community Plan completed in 2008 includes goal to achieve sustainable growth; balancing economic, environmental and social principals (Mission Official Community Plan).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant protected habitat with St'at'imc Land and Resources Authority - SLRA (<a href="http://www.statimc.net">www.statimc.net</a>)</li> </ul>		One of the best in Lillooet River valley, but can be crowded. It is located about 90 km south of Pemberton.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sloquet Hot Springs is an existing tourist destination with campground and hiking trails. (<a href="http://whistlerhiatus.com/driving/sloquet-hot-springs-126k.html">http://whistlerhiatus.com/driving/sloquet-hot-springs-126k.html</a>)</li> <li>Proposed location is accessed via remote forest service roads, however, is relatively close to densely populated greater Vancouver; potential for more use pending reliable access roads.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Seabird Island	BCTC Stage 4: Sto:Lo Treaty Association (represents both Sto:lo Nation and Sto:lo Tribal Council? Seabird Island is part of Sto:lo Tribal Council) Framework agreement signed Jan30, 1998: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/stolo_framework.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/stolo_framework.pdf</a>	within Sto:Lo Nation SOI (map not available on BCTC website, but outline is in shapefile)	65 km							
	Skatin	BCTC Stage 5: In-SHUCK-ch Nation Agreement in Principle was signed Aug 2007, and the parties are in Final Agreement negotiations.	within In-SHUCK-ch SOI: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/soi_maps/In-shuck-ch_SOI_Map.pdf</a>	25 km	geothermal mentioned in <a href="http://inshuckch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LandStewardshipPlan.pdf">http://inshuckch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LandStewardshipPlan.pdf</a>						
	St'at'imc Chiefs Council	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	within asserted territory by St'at'imc Chiefs Council: <a href="http://www.statimc.net/">http://www.statimc.net/</a>	various, but >10 km							
	Sto:lo Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Sto:Lo Treaty Association (represents both Sto:lo Nation and Sto:lo Tribal Council?) Framework agreement signed Jan30, 1998: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/stolo_framework.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/agreements/stolo_framework.pdf</a>	within Sto:Lo Nation SOI (map not available on BCTC website, but outline is in shapefile)	40 - 65 km							
	Sts'ailes	not currently in negotiation with BCTC	within asserted territory by Sts'ailes: <a href="http://www.stsailes.com/downloads/traditional-territory-map.jpg">http://www.stsailes.com/downloads/traditional-territory-map.jpg</a>	55 km							

APPENDIX C: Expanded Geothermal Development Decision Matrix (GDDM) Section H - Community Issues

Resource Area	Communities Nearby	Indigenous Law and Indigenous Development Areas (stage of BC Treaty Commission negotiation process)	Land claims (ie. Treaty established, Recognized by BCTC, asserted but not recognized)	Km to Resource Area	Community action	Community action (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Surface Rights (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Visual considerations	Hot Spring Tourism (Woodsworth and Woodsworth, 2014)	General Tourism (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Traditional use area
Q. Sphaler Creek	Iskut Band	not currently in negotiation with BCTC; government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tahltan Band Council and Iskut First Nations (its members) outside the BC treaty process through the Tahltan Central Council.	asserted territory: Tahltan territory is located in northern British Columbia, Canada and encompasses about 93,500 km <sup>2</sup> . The north/western border runs parallel to the Alaskan/Canadian border, and includes part of the Yukon Territory. The south/eastern border includes the upper Nass tributaries and western half of the Stikine plateau, including the sacred headwaters of the Stikine, Nass and Skeena rivers.	115 km	opposition against coal mining development ( <a href="http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/">http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iskut Band Council (<a href="http://iskut.org/">http://iskut.org/</a>) does not provide any specific community/environmental planning agendas</li> </ul>			Sphaler Hot Springs are located near the head of Sphaler Creek, a large tributary of Stikine River. Best access is by helicopter from Dease Lake or Stewart. Area to the north has seen renewed interest in gold exploration and development. A proposed mine in the Galore Creek area would require a road from Bob Quinn Lake on Highway 37 to the mine site, and the road would run along parts of Sphaler Creek, possibly close to the springs. Several other hot springs in the area are just as tough or tougher to reach: Mess Creek, Mess Lake, Sezill (Taweh Creek), Elwyn Creek, and Choquette Springs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bob Quinn Lake Airport is near proposed project location. Schoquette Hot Springs is near Stikine, BC. Proposed project location is remote; no significant infrastructure in within extent of project, although Bob Quinn Lake is a recreational outdoors park.</li> </ul>	trapping, hunting, food and medicinal plants, fishing activities; Community sacred site, gathering place or event site; archeology sites and other areas of significance; CONSULT THE LISTED COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL USES OF THE SITE
	Tahltan Indian Band	not currently in negotiation with BCTC; government representatives are working to build relationships with the Tahltan Band Council and Iskut First Nations (its members) outside the BC treaty process through the Tahltan Central Council.	asserted territory: Tahltan territory is located in northern British Columbia, Canada and encompasses about 93,500 km <sup>2</sup> . The north/western border runs parallel to the Alaskan/Canadian border, and includes part of the Yukon Territory. The south/eastern border includes the upper Nass tributaries and western half of the Stikine plateau, including the sacred headwaters of the Stikine, Nass and Skeena rivers.	95 km	opposition against coal mining development ( <a href="http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/">http://iskut.org/press-coverage/tahltan-nation-welcomes-halt-klappan-coal-permitting/</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tahltan heritage resources Environmental Assessment Team (THREAT) established in 2005 to support protection of the environmental, social, cultural, heritage and economic interests. (<a href="http://www.tahltan.org/administration/threat">http://www.tahltan.org/administration/threat</a>)</li> <li>2005 community action stopped Shell Canada test well activities. • Tahltan Nation plan is in development (started 2011); broad issues that have been identified include better community infrastructure (particularly Bob Quinn and Dease Lake), managing social-culture growth.</li> </ul>		No existing road access nearby (>30 km away).			

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Resource Area	Communities Nearby	Indigenous Law and Indigenous Development Areas (stage of BC Treaty Commission negotiation process)	Land claims (ie. Treaty established, Recognized by BCTC, asserted but not recognized)	Km to Resource Area	Community action	Community action (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Surface Rights (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Visual considerations	Hot Spring Tourism (Woodsworth and Woodsworth, 2014)	General Tourism (KWL & GeothermEx 2015 data)	Traditional use area
R. Upper Arrow Lake	Secwepemc Nation	BCTC Stage 4: Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI. Represent 17 First Nation communities. Made up of Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (4 communities: Canim Lake, Canoe & Dog Creek, Soda & Deep Lake, Williams Lake), and Shuswap Nation (9 communities: Adams Lake, Bonaparte, Neskonlith, Shuswap, Simpcw, Skeetchestn, Splatsin, Tk'emlups, Whispering Pines).	Northern Shuswap Tribal Council has BCTC SOI (stage 4 within BCTC treaty process) within 100 km of resource area: <a href="http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf">http://www.bctreaty.net/nations/documents/SOI_Map-AmendedMay2014.pdf</a>	various but >95 km							
	Okanagan	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	105 km							
	Splats'in	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	95 km							
	Neskonlith	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	140 km	5-year community economic plan 2010-2015: interest in forestry; gardens/markets; re-opening greenhouses; crop production; rustic resort; industrial development; Green business code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perry Ridge Wilderness Initiative - united campaign with Perry Ridge Water Users Association to protect Perry Ridge in the Slocan Valley (<a href="http://www.perryridge.org/about-perry-ridge/overview/">http://www.perryridge.org/about-perry-ridge/overview/</a>)</li> <li>• 2010 - Injunction against Sinixt protest for Perry Ridge overturned by Vancouver court</li> <li>• 2013 Sinixt Nation receives notice of trespass at Perry Ridge</li> <li>• Challenge to Pass Creek logging</li> <li>• Nakusp Community Plan: "The Hot Springs resource is enhanced, protected and economically sustainable (Nakusp Community Plan) ALSO within Sinixt, Ktunaxa asserted territories (not BCTC process)</li> </ul>					
	Lower Similkameen	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	205 km							
	Upper Nicola	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, and Nicola Tribal Association, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	175 km							
	Penticton	part of Okanagan Nation Alliance, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Not currently in negotiation with BCTC, but asserts claim to: <a href="http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf">http://www.syilx.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/ONA/images/ON_Territory.pdf</a>	170 km							
	Little Shuswap	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	135 km							
	Adams Lake	part of Secwepemc Nation, not currently in negotiation with BCTC	Secwepemc traditional territory (not part of BCTC): <a href="http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm">http://landoftheshuswap.com/map/mapcompressed2ab.htm</a>	140 km							