



# ECOFOR

natural and cultural resource consultants

## **Society for Ecosystem Restoration in North Central BC (SERNbc) First Nations Collaboration: Final Report**

Prepared By:

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Prince George, BC V2L 3B8

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Jennifer Herkes  
March 18, 2016  
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*Jen Herkes.*

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Prepared By:

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Prince George, BC V2L 3B8

Report Prepared for:

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North Central British Columbia**  
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### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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Ecofor Consulting Ltd. prepared this report for the Society for Ecosystem Restoration in Northeastern BC (SERNbc). Jennifer Herkes, Chandra Young-Boyle, and Kevin Wilson would like to thank John DeGagne for his support throughout the duration of the project.

We would also like to thank Lake Babine Nation, Tsay Keh Dene, Sauteau First Nation, Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation, Nazko First Nation, and Nak'azdli First Nation (and Nus De Environmental), for their time and participation in this project.

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Ecofor Consulting Ltd. contacted and communicated with First Nations of the Omineca Natural Resource Region at the request of John DeGagne of SERNbc. Ecofor's role was to continue work that was initiated in 2015, acting to facilitate communication between SERNbc and First Nations within the Omineca. The intent is to develop collaborative projects and aim towards ongoing, cooperative working relationships between SERNbc and the First Nations of the Omineca. The work was conducted by telephone, email, and in-person meetings between December 2015 and March 2016. This document comprises the report for this project.

A total of 27 First Nations were contacted throughout the duration of the project resulting in the ongoing development of four project proposals and the continuation of one project that has carried over from 2015 as well as the potential for future work based on the development of new relationships. Ecofor views this work as a component of an attempt to build an ongoing, collaborative relationship between SERNbc and the First Nations of the Omineca Region by increasing awareness of SERNbc and the benefits of collaboration. Overall, the response by First Nations has been fairly positive and continued work on SERNbc's behalf will lead to additional projects as well as increased trust and information sharing.

There were many challenges to the success of the project; time, capacity, and staffing limitations had greater influence on work than the previous year as most First Nations that were contacted did not have the time available for meetings. The First Nations that we contacted are aware of SERNbc and the potential for collaboration, and there is interest in future work. However, the time and capacity requirements for First Nation land and resource staff to meet SERNbc's project proposals and requirements is a current barrier. Interest can be heightened at this point by the successful completion of collaborative projects and a flexibility and willingness on SERNbc's part to take on First Nation community led projects. For future collaboration, SERNbc could move to make project parameters more flexible to better accommodate First Nations' capacities. Alternatively, by maintaining SERNbc's project parameters, additional time and in depth support will be needed to develop projects with First Nations.

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## 1.0 Project Background

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SERNbc contracted Ecofor to facilitate communication between SERNbc and First Nations within the Omineca Region with the intention of further developing collaborative ecosystem restoration projects, building on work initiated during the previous year (2014/2015). SERNbc aims to collaborate with First Nations as a component of their mandate to facilitate the identification, treatment, and monitoring of vulnerable and degraded ecosystems throughout the Omineca. The intent of this project is for SERNbc to support ecosystems restoration projects predominantly developed and conducted by First Nations. A secondary aim of this project was to further knowledge sharing between parties with a focus on building capacity and incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge into Ecosystems Research.

The primary objectives of this project were to:

- a) Contact First Nations of the Omineca Region on behalf of SERNbc;
- b) Determine interest in collaboration and information sharing with SERNbc;
- c) Aim to facilitate community meetings to outline potential for collaboration and project development;
- d) Assist in the development of First Nation led ecosystem restoration project proposals.

The project is a continuation of a similar project initiated in 2014/2015. The initial project's intention was to introduce SERNbc and its mandates to the First Nations located within SERNbc's management area. SERNbc has been successfully supporting projects related to ecosystem restoration for three years. The Board of Directors recognized a gap in partnership with First Nations and hired Ecofor to help to resolve that concern. In the first year Ecofor sought to contact First Nations whose territories are located within the Omineca Natural Resource Region and introduce SERNbc's goal and mandate as well as propose collaboration to develop projects that would meet SERN's mandate.

The work conducted during this project (2015/2016) sought to continue the communication between SERNbc and First Nations, with a goal to develop proposals for potential work collaborations in the future. Since the completion of the previous 2014/2015 project, SERNbc has developed draft documents to aide in the development of proposals.

## 2.0 Methods

In order to achieve the goals of the project, Ecofor completed six different elements:

1. Initial Contract Meeting: Ecofor communicated with SERNbc contract coordinator (John DeGagne) to discuss and confirm: (a) groups and/or individuals to be contacted and (b) specifics regarding goals of information sharing and collaboration, goals of communication protocols, and interview and stipend parameters.
2. Finalized Communication Plan: Ecofor worked with SERNbc contract coordinator to assess and finalize the communication plan and communication protocol. Talking points for initial communication with First Nations were developed. Created and maintained a communications log (Record of Contact [ROC]) throughout the project to record all communications (See Appendix A).
3. Communication with First Nations: A list was developed based primarily on Ecofor's existing First Nation contacts and last year's communications. This list was amended throughout the contact process as referrals were added or excluded. In addition, First Nation government websites were used as a source for correcting and supplementing contact information. To facilitate in identifying groups within the Omineca Region, a map was produced (see Appendix C) outlining traditional territories within the project area. It should be noted that the outline of traditional territories is dynamic and continually changing, and for future work the map should be updated and considered a guideline only. The following is a list of the First Nations whose territories fall within the project area:
  1. Blueberry River First Nation
  2. Carrier Sekani
  3. Cheslatta Carrier Nation
  4. Doig River
  5. Fort Nelson First Nation
  6. Halfway River First Nation
  7. Kelly Lake Cree Nation
  8. Kwadacha First Nation
  9. Lake Babine Nation
  10. Lheidli T'enneh
  11. Lhoosk'us Dene Nation
  12. McLeod Lake Indian Band
  13. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation
  14. Nak'azdli First Nation (Nusde Environmental)
  15. Nazko First Nation
  16. Prophet River First Nation
  17. Saik'uz First Nation
  18. Saulneau First Nation
  19. Skin Tyee Nation
  20. Stelat'en First Nation
  21. Takla Lake First Nation
  22. Tl'azt'en Nation
  23. Tsay Keh Dene
  24. Ulkatcho First Nation
  25. West Moberly First Nation
  26. Wet'suwet'en First Nation
  27. Yekooche First Nation

All First Nation points of contact were phoned and/or emailed to initiate contact. The main objectives of the initial contact were to a) identify the appropriate individual to contact and b) to determine interest in information sharing and collaboration. Once we were able to contact the appropriate person and establish initial interest, we worked to schedule a face to face meeting with the First Nation representatives, John DeGagne (SERNbc), and Ecofor.

Otherwise, if a meeting was not feasible, communication continued via telephone and email with the goal of developing a project proposal.

4. Community Meetings: If there was interest, a follow-up community meeting was suggested. Meetings were intended to be facilitated by Ecofor, and to include the SERNbc representative (John DeGagne) where possible. The goals of the meetings are to:
  - a. Contribute to the initial stages of relationship building by better explaining SERNbc's background and contribution
  - b. Highlight community priorities, interests, and concerns related to ecosystems restoration
  - c. Develop work plans/strategies for collaboration efforts
  - d. Establish a follow up for proposal development and tangible outcomes
5. Follow-up/Proposal Development: Following phone calls, emails, and/or meetings, further follow-up was conducted to help in developing proposals for ecosystem restoration. SERNbc's newly developed draft proposal guideline and application (Appendix C) were used to facilitate the proposal development stage.
6. Proposal Submission: Using the new draft copy of SERNbc's proposal guideline and application, Ecofor worked to facilitate the submission process and increase funding access. Based on the project ideas developed during communications, Ecofor worked with First Nations to prepare and deliver project proposals to SERNbc.
7. Report: A final report was prepared to:
  - a. Provide a summary of completed work
  - b. Outline the success and barriers of communication and project development

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### 3.0 Results

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Communication was initiated with a total of 27 First Nations (Table 1). Contact was attempted by phone as well as email where possible. Introductions emphasized proposal development and collaboration with SERNbc. Initial Connection was intended to lead to coordinating meetings between the First Nation and a SERNbc representative. Communication attempts included groups that were not successfully contacted during the 2015 project as well as reestablishing contact with previously contacted groups.

Ecofor made repeated attempts to contact all First Nations (27) whose territory either falls within the Omineca Region or are identified as having an interest in the Omineca Region through the Consultative Areas Database (CAD) (Appendix B). This geographic area was used as a means of prioritizing efforts because of SERNbc's familiarity with the area and knowledge of operations in terms of completing successful projects in the area. The area is not a firm boundary and SERNbc is open to considering projects outside of that boundary, however, contact efforts were concentrated within this area.

Of the 27 groups we attempted to contact in 2015/2016, 10 groups demonstrated significant interest in collaborating with SERNbc on ecosystems restoration projects and participating in community meetings or developing proposals:

1. Tsay Keh Dene
2. Lake Babine Nation
3. Lheidli T'enneh
4. Sauleau First Nation
5. Nak'azdli First Nation
6. Nazko First Nation
7. Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation
8. Kwadacha First Nation
9. McLeod Lake Indian Band
10. Cheslatta Carrier Nation

We have had no response, or low interest, from the remaining 17 First Nations. First Nations who had meetings last year were generally not interested in follow-up meetings again this year due to time/capacity constraints, which has led to low overall interest in meetings. However, some First Nations that we were not able to schedule meetings with last year have expressed interest, and we are currently working to arrange those meetings, which may result in interest in developing a project proposal. These include: Tsay Keh Dene, Nazko Nation, Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation. The following section provides more detail relating to the communications with specific First Nations.

#### Tl'azt'en First Nation

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Tl'azt'en First Nation participated in a meeting in 2015 and continued to work with Ecofor to develop a proposal regarding restoration of berry habitat along a traditional trail. Tl'azt'en First Nation submitted a proposal to SERNbc as a result of this collaboration; however, the project was not provided with support or funding by the SERNbc board.

The challenges to developing an appropriate proposal included a lack of recorded traditional knowledge, identifying an area that would benefit all Tl'azt'en members, and development of a concise prescription. Tl'azt'en hoped that SERNbc would support the collection of traditional knowledge prior to the development of a prescription, but this does not fit within SERNbc's mandate and goals. Furthermore, it was impossible to develop a prescription without first collecting the traditional knowledge, and/or having a biologist assess the area; neither of which the Nation had the capacity to achieve.

This year, Tl'azt'en expressed no interest in moving forward with the previously proposed project or another project proposal. The Nation is focusing its resources on the development of their land use plan.

#### Lake Babine Nation

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SERNbc met with Lake Babine Nation (LBN) in 2015 and determined that there were definitely opportunities for collaboration within LBN territory. Lake Babine successfully collaborated with SERNbc, PIR, and WMB on a project to use broadcast burning as a means to restore berry and grizzly bear habitat after timber harvesting. The baseline field assessment as well as the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) research have been completed. The baseline vegetation research indicated numerous berries growing in the study area and the TEK research indicated that burning was a traditional method of restoring berry patches used by Lake Babine Nation members. The burn could not be completed in the 2015 season due to weather constraints. It is expected for this burn to occur this coming spring or fall (2016), but this is again

dependent on environmental conditions and availability of WMB. Future research is intended to monitor the success of berry growth in the study area to provide scientific support to the traditional knowledge.

There was no further interest in new projects from the Lake Babine Nation this year. They are still waiting for the completion of the previous project. It is recommended that SERNbc maintain contact with Lake Babine Nation and provide them with future opportunities for collaboration, as well to provide updated and complete proposal guidelines and application forms to maximize the potential for a maintained collaborative relationship.

### Nak'azdli First Nation

Meetings were held with members of the Nak'azdli First Nation in early 2015 which allowed for SERNbc to introduce their vision and express an interest in collaboration. Those meetings did not result in the development of any specific project at the time due to a lack of capacity. This year, Nak'azdli First Nation has continued to express interest in collaborating with SERNbc, and have been working with Ecofor (as SERNbc representatives) to develop project proposals.

There have been challenges to developing appropriate proposals as project ideas suggested by Nusde Environmental (representing Nak'azdli FN), based on stream clean-up, do not fit within SERNbc's mandates and SERNbc has expressed concern about being able to support these projects. Nak'azdli has expressed concern about lack of clarity about SERNbc's mandates and restrictions. Despite these barriers, Nak'azdli intends to continue to develop proposals with Ecofor's help.

### Saulteau First Nation

Ecofor was unable to coordinate a meeting with Saulteau First Nation in 2014/2015, but was able to introduce SERNbc and its mandates to their lands coordinators this year. As a result, Saulteau First Nation has expressed interest in working on an ecosystems restoration project with SERNbc. Saulteau First Nation has already begun to develop projects within their nation to help with ecosystem restoration such as an ethnobotany project, First Nations Cumulative Effects Planning, and a Klinseza (caribou) maternal penning project. There is certainly an interest in developing a collaborative relationship with SERNbc to further these projects and perhaps develop new ones.

Ecofor conducted a phone meeting with Saulteau First Nation to introduce the potential of collaboration. Saulteau requested the forms for project proposal to be filled out and will contact Ecofor or SERNbc if more information is required. It is expected that the Nation will put forth two proposals.

There has been a challenge to coordinate a meeting time when all stakeholders can meet at the same time. Saulteau representatives did not feel that they needed a face-to-face meeting. Saulteau First Nation expressed concerns about communication as they attempted to communicate directly with SERNbc through the email that is given on the website as well as the proposal guideline document.

### Tsay Keh Dene

Tsay Keh Dene did not participate in any formal community meetings in 2015; however, they did develop a project that was approved by SERNbc related to orphaned culverts within their traditional territory. Ecofor has also maintained contact with Tsay Keh Dene as a component of this year's project, and has been working towards a community meeting to begin the process of developing a community driven project proposal.

TKD was concerned about the lack of clarity concerning SERNbc's intentions for collaboration and requested a meeting agenda prior to agreeing to a meeting. To date, the Director of Lands, Resources, and Treaty Operations (Luke Gleeson) has reviewed the proposed agenda for a community meeting and we are working to schedule a meeting in Tsay Keh in April, facilitated by Ecofor and including John DeGagne of SERNbc.

**Table 1: Contact and Progress**

First Nation	Contact Status	Progress
Blueberry River First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Cheslatta Carrier Nation	Contact attempts	No responses to contact.
Doig River First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Fort Nelson First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Halfway River First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts

<b>First Nation</b>	<b>Contact Status</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Kelly Lake Cree Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Kwadacha First Nation	Contacted	Some initial interest, unable to contact for follow-up
Lake Babine Nation	Contacted	Project In Progress
Lheidli T'enneh First Nation	Contacted	Some interest; waiting on availability
Lhoosk'us Dene First Nation	Contacted	Initial interest; Proposal/Meeting pending
McLeod Lake Indian Band	Contacted	Initial interest; unable to contact for follow-up
Nadleh Whut'en First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Nak'azdli First Nation	Contacted	Proposals in progress
Nazko Nation	Contacted	Initial interest; Meeting pending
Prophet River First Nation	Contacted	Low interest
Saik'uz First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Saulteau First Nations	Contacted	Initial interest; Phone meeting completed; proposals pending
Skin Tyee Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Stellat'en First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Takla Lake First Nation	Contacted	Low interest/availability
Tl'azt'en First Nation	Contacted	Submitted proposal in 2015; not currently interested
Tsay Keh Dene	Contacted	Initial interest; Community meeting pending
Ulkatcho First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
West Moberly First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts
Yekooche First Nation	Contact attempts	No availability during contact attempts

## 4.0 Discussion and Recommendations

The overall response from the First Nations we were able to contact has been positive and there continues to be significant interest in working with SERNbc on ecosystems restoration projects within traditional territories when time and personnel are available. Further and ongoing work towards developing relationships and ensuring initial projects get underway will significantly improve these relationships. There are some challenges to identifying interest, scheduling meetings, and completing project proposals. This project continued to be successful in increasing awareness of SERNbc's interest in collaborative ecosystems restoration work with First Nations; however, there is still room for improvement in incorporating and sharing traditional knowledge.

The challenges to the project included making meaningful initial contact, generating interest to follow through on meetings, developing acceptable proposals, and incorporating traditional knowledge into projects. One of the primary obstacles across all stages of this project have been overworked and understaffed First Nation offices and lack of capacity.

Establishing contact with the First Nations is a challenge. High turn-over rates of staff in the lands and resources offices results in a lack of continuity for communication. In some cases the position was vacant and no appropriate substitute could be recommended. Resulting from the initial work in developing and maintaining a contact list last year (2014/2015), there were fewer issues related to the attempt at establishing the appropriate point of contact this year (2015/2016); overall initial contact and interest were higher this year but the challenge remained. For some groups, we had appropriate contact information, however, we were still unable to establish contact despite multiple attempts; this may be a result of prioritization as the people who work in these positions are already handling heavy workloads and there is no time to devote to a new project or partnership.

To overcome these challenges, it is recommended to continuously maintain and update the contact information for First Nations within the Omineca; this could include quarterly follow-up phone calls or emails to touch base and ensure that the contact information is correct. Attempts to contact First Nations who we were unable to contact should continue. It is also recommended that SERNbc develop some media around the First Nation Collaboration Project; a short and concise blurb that can be sent in an email, or a small pamphlet that can be mailed to the Nations, that describes the intent of the project and possible next steps if there is interest (face to face meetings, proposal submission, etc). This will provide busy staff with the basic information that can be followed up on at a later, less busy, time. Furthermore, it is recommended that communication and outreach with First Nations be continuous and ongoing, rather than being completed on a short term contract. It is important to have regular and continuous communication in order to establish meaningful partnerships.

It is also recommended that SERNbc actively work to engage First Nations in other projects (not initiated by First Nations) that are currently being conducted or planned in their traditional territories. By having more examples of successful collaboration and cooperation, SERNbc may be more successful in developing new collaborative relationships. These examples will also illustrate what roles the First Nations can perform on the projects.

In cases where we established contact, and there was interest, it was still a challenge to coordinate community meetings. In general, First Nation offices are inundated with meeting requests, and as a result there was often resistance to move forward or commit to a meeting. Groups that had previously participated in meetings (2014/2015) felt there was no benefit in meeting again. Other interested groups felt there was no need for a meeting, and chose to move forward with developing a proposal without meeting.

Going forward, we recommend that meetings be encouraged for later in the process or as requested by the First Nations. The groups who have already had meetings don't need to meet again. Based on previous recommendations, if there is clear information about the goals of collaboration, then initial introductory meetings may not be necessary. Meetings may be more effective once groups have identified potential projects so that they can be discussed with an intention of developing proposals. SERNbc could provide guidance regarding the projects so that groups have a more clear understanding of what will be supported and how to proceed. If this approach is chosen, it should be clarified in early communications.

The development of appropriate proposals has been a challenge. Groups were having a hard time understanding how the collaboration would work, and felt there was a lack of clarity as to the types of projects and work that would be supported by SERNbc. The development of SERNbc's newly drafted proposal guidelines and application was helpful in decreasing this challenge. These documents are informative and the future finalization of these documents will be valuable in developing collaborative projects. There are still some difficulties in developing proposals. Currently, SERNbc would like to accept applications for proposals for ecosystem restoration where the degradation or vulnerability is identified, and a prescription is being proposed. This process can be limiting to First Nations because they do not have the capacity to

develop full prescriptions. First Nations can easily identify degraded and vulnerable ecosystems within their territory; and in some cases they may have prescriptions based on traditional ecological knowledge to propose; however, in many cases the TEK is not recorded and may need further investigation to flesh out an appropriate prescription. Many First Nations do not have the capacity to gather and record their traditional knowledge without the aid of additional funding. Furthermore, if SERNbc wants the prescriptions to be supported by scientific methods and approaches, many groups do not have the capacity to develop scientific based prescriptions and would need to collaborate with environmental consulting firms to achieve that.

To overcome these difficulties, it is recommended that SERNbc continue to support the gathering and recording of traditional knowledge in the development of restoration prescriptions. This year (2015/2016) SERNbc supported the acquisition of traditional information regarding burning in the Lake Babine Nation territory. This research helped to inform and support the prescription of broadcast burning to restore berry and grizzly habitat after timber harvesting. Without the support from SERNbc, LBN would not have had the capacity to conduct the research and provide that information. The project would likely have continued, however, it would have lacked the depth that was provided by the traditional knowledge.

Consistent with last year's findings, the development of project ideas and proposals requires more time and support. As mentioned above, the need to discuss potential projects with community members is a key component of the collaborative nature of this work and we recommend conducted meetings related to project development. Many Nations will require more time, and some will need a higher level of involvement in preparing project proposals. Some groups have great ideas but do not have the capacity to turn those ideas into a proposal. SERNbc should continue to invest in supporting First Nations with the development of proposals through meetings and proposal writing.

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) sharing was identified by SERNbc as an intention of this project and it proved to be a challenge to incorporate. SERNbc worked collaboratively with the Lake Babine Nation to incorporate TEK into a prescription for berry and grizzly habitat restoration. Despite this success, there are barriers to incorporating TEK into SERNbc's projects, including a lack of recorded knowledge among First Nations and apprehension of sharing traditional knowledge with the public. SERNbc is not prepared to help fund the recording of TEK as the collection of information does not meet the mandate of restoring ecosystems in a tangible and measureable way. Furthermore, SERNbc cannot fund TEK projects if the information will not be shared publicly and many groups do not feel comfortable sharing TEK publicly.

To help increase the incorporation of TEK in proposals, it is recommended that SERNbc work to clarify the role of TEK within the society and reconsider the ways in which TEK is included as a component of proposed projects. It is recommended that collecting traditional knowledge be considered as a component in SERNbc projects and that TEK be included as part of developing prescriptions for restoration. In many cases, the TEK to be included would not be specific or sensitive in nature, but it would provide more broad explanations of traditional methods of restoration and preservation.

## 5.0 Conclusion

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The project was successful in many ways. It continued to provide an introduction to First Nations we were not successful at contacting last year, demonstrating SERNbc's interests in ecosystems restoration, and the potential for collaborative projects. The project also served to move forward SERNbc's interest in collaborating with First Nations who have not developed project proposals yet. Through this work, barriers to collaboration were also identified, which can help improve future collaborative attempts.

SERNbc should continue to maintain communication and contact with the First Nations in the Omineca Region where they are working. It is recommended that there is follow-up contact made with those groups who have expressed interest but have been unable to submit a proposal. It is important to maintain relationships in order to establish trust and allow for meaningful collaboration. SERNbc should also work to continue to make efforts to contact those First Nations who Ecofor was unable to contact, or who expressed some interest but did not have the time at the moment. It is important to maintain contact with these groups so that when there is personnel, time, or inclination to collaborate it can be done easily.

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## APPENDIX A: Contact Log

Organization	Contact	Title	Phone	Date	Referral	Email	Date
Cheslatta Carrier Nation			250-694-3334	Jan-19			
	James Rakochy	Lands and Resource Manager	250-694-3334	Jan-23			
	James Rakochy		250-692-9954	Feb-02		Yes	Feb-02
Fort Nelson First Nation	Marilyn Norby (Linda Lowe replacement)	Assistant	250-774-6313	Jan-09	Email requested	Yes	Jan-09
Halfway River First Nation	Kelsey McCleod	Director of Lands	250-772-5058	Jan-08		Yes	Jan-09
	Kesley McCleod	Director of Lands	250-772-5058	Jan-09	Away from office (indefinite), email	Yes	Jan-09
Kwadacha First Nation	Shawna Case		250-471-2044	Jan-09	None	Yes	Jan-09
Lake Babine Nation	Gary Page	Forestry and Natural Resources	250-961-1140 (personal cell)	Jan-09	Yes	Yes	Jan-09
	Gary Page			Jan-15		Yes	
	Gary Page			Jan-16			
	Gary Page					Yes	Feb-24
Lheidi T'enneh	Barry Seymour	Lands Manager	250-963-5632 ext.25	Jan-08			
	Chus Sam	NR manager	250-562-0847 ext.100	Jan-09			
	Chus Sam		250-562-0847 ext.100	Jan-15			
	Chus Sam		250-562-0847 ext.100	Jan-19			
	Chus Sam			Jan-27		Yes	Jan-27
Lhoosk'us Dene Nation			250-992-3290	Jan-13			
	Dennis		250-992-3290	Jan-19			
	Dennis		250-992-3290	Feb-02			
McLeod Lake Indian Band			250-788-2227	Jan-09			
			250-788-2227	Jan-15			
			250-788-2227	Jan-19			
			250-788-2227	Jan-23			
	Justin Keutzer		250-788-2227	Feb-02			
	Justin Keutzer					Yes	Feb. Multiple
	Justin Keutzer		Note: meeting pending; multiple follow up calls, emails.				
Nadleh Whut'en First Nation			250-690-7211	Jan-13			
	Beverly Kelto	Lands Manager	250-690-7211	Jan-19		Yes	Jan-19
Nak'azdli First Nation			250-996-7171	Jan-13			
			250-996-7171	Jan-15			
	Colleen	NR Manager	250-996-0088	Jan-16		Yes	Jan-19
	Colleen	NR Manager	250-996-0088	Feb-03		Yes	Feb-03
Nak'azdli First Nation (Nus De)	Chad Lantz	Nusde Environmental Manager	250-996-0088			Yes	Jan-23; Jan-27
Nazko First Nation			250-992-9085	Jan-09			
	Stuart Alec		250-992-9085	Jan-15		Yes	Jan-15
	Stuart Alec		250-992-9085	Jan-21			

Organization	Contact	Title	Phone	Date	Referral	Email	Date
Nazko First Nation (cont'd)	Stuart Alec		250-992-9085	Jan-23			
	Stuart Alec		250-992-9085	Feb-03		Yes	Feb-03
	Stuart Alec		Note: meeting				
Prophet River First Nation			250-773-6555	Jan-13			
			250-773-6555	Jan-19			
			250-773-6555	Feb-02			
Saik'uz First Nation			250-567-9293	Jan-13			
			250-567-9293	Jan-15			
			250-567-9293	Jan-19			
			250-567-9293	Feb-02			
Skin Tyee Nation			250-694-3517 ext.4 (GM)	Jan-13			
			250-694-3517 ext.4 (GM)	Jan-15			
			250-694-3517 ext.4 (GM)	Jan-19			
			250-694-3517 ext.4 (GM)	Feb-02			
Stellat'en First Nation			250-699-8747	Jan-13			
			250-699-8747	Jan-15			
			250-699-8747	Feb-03			
Takla Lake First Nation			250-564-9321 ext.22	Jan-13			
			250-564-9321 ext.22	Jan-15	John Allen and Elke Lepka (NR department)	Yes	Jan-16
	Elke Lepka			Jan-19	Elke Lepka		
	Elke Lepka					Yes	Feb-24
Tl'azt'en Nation			250-648-3212	Jan-13			
			250-648-3212	Jan-15			
			250-648-3212	Jan-23			
	Bev John		250-648-3212	Feb-03		Yes	Feb-03
	Bev John		Note: follow up emails, phone in Feb 2015 and proposal				
Tsay Keh Dene	Luke Gleeson		250-562-8882	Note: multiple contact with Luke			
Ulkatcho First Nation	Shawnee Palmatier	NR Manager	250-267-5437	Jan-13		Yes	Jan-13
			250-267-5437	Jan-15			
			250-267-5437	Feb-03		Yes	
West Moberly First Nation	George Desjerai	Forestry Coordinator	250-788-3676	Jan-13		Yes	Jan-13
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	Nick Erickson	NR Manager	250-698-7770	Jan-08	Email requested	Yes	Jan-09
			250-698-7770	Jan-22		Yes	
Yekooche			250-640-1111	Jan-13		yes	
			250-640-1111	Jan-23			
	Rod Diaz	Special Projects	250-888-9009	Feb-03			
	Scott Hawker (Ecora)	Biologist				Yes	Feb-12;Feb-16; Mar 26

## **APPENDIX B: First Nation Traditional Territories**

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DRAFT