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This Appendix adds to the discussion in section 4.4 of the Management Plan. It provides more detail on the mutually beneficial relationships that have developed between First Nations whose communities are within or adjacent to TFL 44 and Weyerhaeuser.

The focus in the following sections is on describing many of the current business and other economic relationships, the forums and processes for communication and information sharing and the development of inventories of cultural heritage resources. A brief discussion of treaty settlements is also included.

1.0 Economic Relationships with First Nations

- Weyerhaeuser has supported the development of independent Aboriginal contract logging businesses through the allocation of volumes for harvesting. Agreements for prime harvesting have been made with the Ditidaht, HUU-ay-aht, Tseshaht, and Uchucklesaht First Nations. These are capacity building initiatives that encourage training and the development of forest worker and management skills that will be beneficial to First Nations in a post-treaty environment.
- The Company has formed business alliances with four First Nations in the salvage and minor forest product recovery programs. Under these salvage harvesting programs, the First Nations are contracted to:
 1. Produce cedar shake and shingle material.
 2. Recover logs left at roadside that were considered non-merchantable at the time the area was harvested.
 3. Harvest small areas of windthrown timber.

These salvage and minor forest product recovery programs support the local Aboriginal community by providing employment and support the local non-Aboriginal communities through employment and the purchase of supplies.

- Weyerhaeuser has supported the construction of a sawmill on the Ditidaht reserve. This originally included fiber supply arrangements with the Ditidaht and marketing of the processed lumber. Their business has now grown to where they purchase logs on the open market from Weyerhaeuser and other sources. The mill provides employment to the local Ditidaht community and to non-Aboriginal people in nearby communities.
- First Nations are employed in tree planting, spacing and other silviculture work. Work is provided through FRBC/FIA funded projects and through independent First Nation owned forestry services companies. A portion of the silvicultural work in the TFL is directly awarded at competitive rates to First Nations.
- Most of the archaeological assessment work required to meet the requirements of the Forest Practices Code and Heritage Conservation Act is completed by the First Nations. Trained Band members survey cutblocks for culturally modified trees and provide management recommendations to Weyerhaeuser for all archaeological resources that are discovered.
- The Company has worked with First Nations on several stream rehabilitation, watershed restoration and fisheries-related projects. These include:
 - The Uchucklesaht hatchery in Henderson Lake.
 - Working with the HUU-ay-aht on restoring fish habitat in the Sarita River.

- Working with the Ditidaht on the construction of a side channel on the Caycuse River to provide fish rearing habitat.
- The construction of a side channel on the Klanawa River to provide spawning and rearing habitat in partnership with the Ditidaht and Huu-ay-aht First Nations.

These projects have provided direct employment and fish habitat restoration training to First Nations. They also provide benefits to all the local communities by increasing the number of fish returning due to habitat improvement. Increased fish numbers provide greater opportunities for recreational fishers, commercial fishers and commercial fishing guides.

2.0 Communication and Information Sharing

Good information sharing and communication is an important component and forms the basis of the excellent working relationships between the First Nations and Weyerhaeuser. The communication forums include:

- Huu-ay-aht / Uchucklesaht Joint Forest Council (JFC) – This is a First Nation/Ministry of Forests Government to Government committee with the primary purpose of increasing the First Nations participation in the forest industry and their planning input within their ha'houlthee. It was initiated with the signing of an Interim Measures Agreement between the Huu-ay-aht and the Government in January 1998. Weyerhaeuser was invited to participate in the JFC as the major licensee. The Uchucklesaht became partners in the agreement when the Interim Measures Extension Agreement was signed in March 2001. The JFC meets monthly and Weyerhaeuser also participates in the Resource Management meeting each quarter that includes a greater cross-section of government agencies and commercial interests.
- Ditidaht / Pacheedaht Resource Planning Working Group (DPRPWG) – This is a First Nation/Ministry of Forests Government to Government committee with the primary purpose of increasing the First Nations participation in the forest industry and their planning input within their ha'houlthee. It was initiated in 1995 between the provincial Government and the Ditidaht with Weyerhaeuser invited to participate as one of the major licensees. With the signing of the Ditidaht and Pacheedaht Interim Measures Agreement in February 2001, the working group was expanded to include the Pacheedaht First Nation. This group convenes approximately monthly.
- First Nations Timber Access Committee – (FNTAC) This committee was formed in early 2000 as a result of the previous Premier's Conference in Campbell River. The primary purpose was to develop strategies where licensees and First Nations could form partnerships to provide First Nations with access to timber. The partnerships would provide participation in the forest industry and training to a First Nation in preparation for managing their own land and businesses after treaty. The committee had participation from all levels of the Provincial government, First Nations and participating licensees. Weyerhaeuser, in partnership with the Tseshah and

Uchucklesaht, developed a successful FNTAC program. These two First Nations have formed a contract logging company (Humiis) that logs for Weyerhaeuser and have produced approximately 80,000 m³. FNTAC has been discontinued by government, but the training it has provided will have long-term benefits to the participating First Nations.

- Hupacasath Joint Forest Council – This inter-governmental committee is relatively new and consists of the Hupacasath, Ministry of Forests, Weyerhaeuser and other licensees. The group provides a forum for all participants to share information and discuss forest management issues that have a potential impact on Hupacasath traditional territory. This group met regularly for a period of time, but has not met recently.
- Business Meetings – Weyerhaeuser and those First Nations that have business partnerships meet regularly to discuss the status of the various initiatives. These meetings provide the forum to determine which business initiatives are suitable to continue and to promote new enterprises. The meetings are also an efficient forum to discuss current economic situations and how our businesses are influenced by the global business climate.
- West Island Regional Advisory Committee – (WIRAC) – Weyerhaeuser participated in WIRAC for many years as a forestry industry representative to provide advice to treaty negotiators and to receive updated information on treaty negotiations. This committee has since been discontinued by the Provincial government. Weyerhaeuser will participate in future similar initiatives.
- Operational Meetings – Weyerhaeuser operational planners have regular meetings with the CMT survey crews to discuss cutblock survey priorities and cultural heritage resource management strategies.
- Forest Development Plan Reviews – The FDP is the primary planning tool that identifies proposed activities within a First Nation's traditional territory. Each First Nation reviews the portion of the FDP that covers their traditional territory for potential impacts on their traditional uses of the forest or cultural heritage resources, and identifies potential areas of concern. The FDP review determines the extent of surveys for cultural heritage resources. First Nations participation continues throughout the operational planning stage, to ensure that identified cultural heritage resources are managed appropriately.
- West Island Woodlands Public Advisory Group – West Island Timberlands has recently been certified to ISO 14001 and CSA Z809. The CSA certification requires an independent advisory group be established to provide recommendations on forest resource stewardship. First Nation's representatives form a portion of this advisory committee.

3.0 Inventories of Cultural Heritage Resources

Various surveys and studies of cultural heritage resources have been completed. This information contributes towards the design of field surveys for identifying

cultural heritage resources during operational planning. Definitions of the various types of cultural heritage resource surveys are described in Section 3.1. The surveys and studies include:

- Pacheedaht – A Traditional Use Study (TUS) has been completed on a portion of their traditional territory. We are currently applying for FIA funding through the DPRPWG to complete an Archaeological Inventory Study (AIS) on their entire territory.
- Ditidaht – A (TUS) has been completed on a portion of their traditional territory. An Archaeological Inventory Study (AIS) and an Archaeological Overview Assessment was completed on their traditional territory in 2001. This information is used as a predictive model during the FDP review to assess proposed cutblocks of the potential for archaeological resources to be present.
- Huu-ay-aht – A TUS has been completed on their entire traditional territory. In addition, a highly focused TUS was completed on a relatively small but culturally sensitive area.
- Tseshaht – An AIS for portions of their traditional territory was completed in March 2002. This information has been added to the database and will be used during FDP reviews.
- Hupacasath – Several TUS have been completed on portions of their traditional territory. An AIS was completed in 2001.
- Uchucklesaht – Three phases of a government funded Traditional Use Study have been completed. An AIS is scheduled to commence in September 2002, and to be completed by January 2003.
- Clayoquot Sound – An AIS has been completed in Clayoquot Sound.
- In addition to the above overview inventories, approximately 8,000 ha have been intensively surveyed at the stand level for culturally modified trees (CMT) throughout TFL 44. This information is compiled in Weyerhaeuser's GIS database and is used in conjunction with the above overview inventories to determine the potential for archaeological resources to be present in proposed cutblocks. This information is used at the FDP stage to determine appropriate CMT survey methodology to identify and manage cultural heritage resources.

3.1 Cultural Heritage Studies

The following studies address various Cultural Heritage Resources. None of these studies incorporate all Cultural Heritage Resources and the results of these studies are intended for a variety of purposes.

3.1.1 Archaeological Overview Assessment

Cultural Heritage Resources included:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prehistoric Archaeological Sites ▪ Culturally Modified Trees ▪ Trails & Routes ▪ Graves and Burial Sites

An Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) determines the archaeology resource potential of an area proposed for land altering activities. Like mineral resources, the locations of archaeological sites are often unknown due to their subsurface nature and the length of time since abandonment. The overview is designed to predict archaeological site locations and guide subsequent impact assessment and management studies. These assessments are broad in nature and rely primarily on existing archaeological inventory information on the distribution of known archaeological sites. The Archaeology and Forest Tenures Branch has developed standards and procedures for conducting AOAs.

Predictive Modelling for archaeological potential is based on the identification of various macro- and micro-features indicative of archaeological potential. Macro-features such as slope, aquatic features, major landforms, climate, elevation, broad vegetation zones and generalized wildlife habitats are easily mapped, while micro-features such as specific aquatic characteristics, minor topographic features, ground terrain, specific vegetation and specific wildlife habitats occur at a level of resolution which is usually not recorded.

Potential for archaeological sites varies with the number and degree of biophysical constraints which inhibit past human use of a landscape. Thus, a high level of constraints results in a low archaeological potential rating, while a low level of constraints results in a high archaeological potential rating. An example of a high-level constraint is an extremely steep slope, which results in a lower probability of archaeological sites than a gentle slope.

Archaeological predictive models developed for an AOA identify and weigh macro- and micro-features which constrain potential in an area. The result segregates the landscape into high, medium or low classes of archaeological potential.

Note: These studies do not incorporate historical archaeological sites or TUS data.

3.1.2 Forest Development Plan Review

Cultural Heritage Resources included:

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|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Archaeological Sites▪ Culturally Modified Trees▪ Trails & Routes▪ Graves and Burial Sites |
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An archaeological review of Forest Development Plans (FDP) is undertaken in the absence of an AOA to identify proposed operational areas requiring further archaeological investigation as outlined in Section 3.4 of the *British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines*. Recommendations for the scope and methodology of subsequent CMT inventory studies and/or impact assessment studies are expected from these reviews. The final product provides a database that is linked with the FDP and a report detailing the background, methods and results of investigation.

Criteria to predict archaeological site potential is formulated and explicitly stated for the Forest Development Plan study area. Each proposed operation area (e.g., road, cutblock, log dump) is examined for:

- The potential to directly or indirectly impact recorded archaeological sites (i.e., sites recorded in the British Columbia Archaeological Sites Inventory) protected under Section 13 of the *Heritage Conservation Act*,
- The potential to directly or indirectly impact provincially designated archaeological sites; and
- The potential to directly or indirectly impact unrecorded archaeological sites protected under Section 13 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* as predicted by the application of the archaeological site potential criteria.

Usually, three levels of investigation are recommended:

- No further work;
- CMT inventory studies or preliminary field reconnaissance; or
- Archaeological impact assessment.

The FDP review is a focused, development-oriented study that will provide a greater level of detail. Individual blocks are assessed for archaeological resource potential. An archaeological review of an FDP could indicate areas where there is a low potential for archaeological resources other than CMTs, but high potential to contain CMTs. This would allow the district to identify particular cutblocks that will require AIAs and those that require CMT inventories/preliminary field reconnaissance surveys.

Note: These studies **usually** do not incorporate TUS data.

3.1.3 Preliminary Field Reconnaissance

Cultural Heritage Resources included:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological Sites ▪ Culturally Modified Trees ▪ Trails & Routes ▪ Graves and Burial Sites ▪ Traditional Use Sites

An AOA or FDP Review may require a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR) or "walkthrough" as it is sometimes called, which may involve a simple overflight of a study area or, if greater intensity is demanded, a field survey using systematic or judgmental sampling techniques. A Reconnaissance survey should be undertaken in the event that historical, archaeological, ethnological, or other documentary sources necessary for assessing the archaeological resource potential of a study area are insufficient or unavailable. A PFR is also warranted in the case where many alternatives are under consideration for the location of forestry activities.

Note: These studies may in some instances incorporate TUS data.

3.1.4 Archaeological Impact Assessment

Cultural Heritage Resources included:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological Sites ▪ Culturally Modified Trees ▪ Trails & Routes ▪ Graves and Burial Sites ▪ Traditional Use Sites

An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) is required where potential impacts to archaeological resources are identified in the AOA or the FDP archaeology review. AIAs are designed to provide the fullest possible understanding of archaeological resources that would be affected by land-altering activities.

The purpose of the AIA is to provide recommendations concerning the most appropriate manner in which the archaeological resource may be managed in light of the identified impacts. Management options may include alteration of proposed development plans to avoid resource impact, mitigative studies directed at retrieving resource values prior to impact, or compensation for the unavoidable loss of resource values.

Ministry of Forests District Managers currently have the authority to determine where Archaeological Impact Assessment studies are required.

Note: These studies do not incorporate TUS data.

3.1.5 Archaeological Inventory Studies

Cultural Heritage Resources included:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological Sites ▪ Culturally Modified Trees ▪ Trails & Routes ▪ Graves and Burial Sites

Archaeological Inventory Studies involve a program of in-field identification and recording of archaeological resources within a proposed development area. The nature and scope of the AIS is defined primarily by the results of an Archaeological Overview Assessment or a Forest Development Plan (FDP). In these cases the AIS is designed specifically to address gaps in the AOA or FDP Review and to collect inventory information to support the AOA or FDP Review. In other cases it may be appropriate to conduct the AIS prior to an AOA. In these cases there is not enough baseline inventory information to produce a satisfactory AOA and the AIS is designed to collect new inventory information.

Archaeological site surveying is the process by which archaeological sites are located and identified on the ground. Archaeological site surveys often involve both surface inspection and subsurface testing, consequently these studies must be conducted under a permit issued to the consulting archaeologist. The purpose of subsurface testing is to:

- Assist in the location of archaeological sites which are buried or obscured from the surveyor's view; and
- Help determine the horizontal and vertical dimensions and internal structure of the site.

Note: These studies do not incorporate TUS data.

4.0 Donation of Logs for Cultural Purposes and Ceremonial Buildings

Logs have been provided for the construction of cultural and ceremonial buildings. Recent examples include:

- Spruce, cedar and fir logs for the construction of a large cultural center on the Huu-ay-aht reserve (Anacla) near Bamfield.
- Fir and cedar logs for the construction of a large long house on the Tseshaht reserve near Port Alberni.
- Cedar and fir logs for the construction of a community hall and a community health centre for the Ditidaht at Nitinaht Lake.
- Cedar lumber to the Hupacasath for the construction of a shop for selling cultural products.

In these cases, the donation included the logs as well as the harvesting, transportation and labor costs associated with them. Weyerhaeuser has also provided numerous cedar logs to First Nations for cultural purposes such as carving canoes, totem poles and smaller items.

5.0 Treaty Settlements

Weyerhaeuser strongly supports the treaty process and believes that the resolution of these issues should ultimately bring more community and investment stability in the province. As the treaty process develops, Weyerhaeuser will discuss with Government how any negotiated agreement will affect TFL 44 in terms of employment, fibre supply and access, and how to mitigate the impacts.

In October 1999, the Governments of British Columbia and Canada presented the Ditidaht and Pacheedaht First Nations with a proposed treaty settlement offer. The proposed settlement offer consisted of core components of land and cash that would be included in an agreement in principle. The offer was not accepted by the First Nations and there has been no further offer by the governments.

The Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council (NTC) represents 12 First Nations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, several of which have territory within TFL 44. The NTC and the provincial and federal governments exchanged treaty settlement offers on December 11, 2000. This initial treaty settlement offer was not accepted by the NTC and no further settlements have been proposed.