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May 27, 2015

Filed electronically

National Energy Board
517 10th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2R 0A8

Attention: Sheri Young, Secretary to the National Energy Board

Dear Ms. Young:

**Re: Trans Mountain Pipeline ULC
Application for the Trans Mountain Expansion Project ("Project")
Hearing Order OH-001-2014
Written Evidence of Gunn Métis Local 55**

Please find enclosed the written evidence of the intervenor Gunn Métis Local 55.

Yours truly,
WOODWARD & COMPANY

Camille Israël

CI/bb
Enclosure: Written evidence of Gunn Métis Local 55

c.c. Tracy Friedel

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Hearing Order OH-001-2014
Trans Mountain Pipeline ULC ("Trans Mountain")
Application for the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (the "Project")

Written Evidence

Name of intervenor: Gunn Métis Local 55

1. Introduction

The Gunn Métis Local 55 ("GML") represents the historic and contemporary community of the Lac Ste. Anne Métis. Current membership is over 200 individuals who can trace their ancestral connection to the Lac Ste. Anne Métis community from the early 1800s. Its members assert and exercise Métis Aboriginal Rights and interests in an extended region along the proposed expansion route, stretching from east of Lac Ste. Anne to west of Edson (in total, over 100 km along the proposed route of the Project). Many of its members are subsistence harvesters. The loss of a traditional harvesting area due to the physical use of lands for the pipeline, or the impacts of a spill on lands, stands to impact its members.

2. Oral evidence

Representatives of GML appeared before the National Energy Board on August 27, 2014. President Murleen Crossen and Dr. Tracy Friedel presented oral traditional evidence to the NEB about the community's historical and present-day harvesting practices, as well as member's concerns about the Project's impacts on harvesting areas, water bodies and unmarked grave sites.

3. Expert Reports

GML is submitting 2 expert reports as its written evidence in this proceeding.

3.1 Report of Dr. Craig Candler

GML retained Dr. Craig Candler of the Firelight Group to prepare a report responding to questions asked by the NEB during the August 27, 2014 oral hearing. Dr. Candler is a cultural anthropologist with extensive experience working with Aboriginal communities in environmental assessments, hearings and regulatory processes.

Dr. Candler was asked to consider Panel Chairman David Hamilton's questions about ground truthing methods, and about the blending of oral traditional evidence with the scientific and technical evidence contained in the Project application.

Dr. Candler's report concludes that oral history and traditional knowledge that is recorded, and confirmed carefully, and at an appropriate level of detail for the task does not need to be 'ground truthed' or 'field verified' in order to be considered a reliable account of cultural or use values. It also advises the Panel to recognize that:

1. traditional knowledge is its own system of knowledge and analysis that should be considered carefully alongside conventional science, not as source of data to be subsumed within it;
2. traditional knowledge has several key strengths when compared to the conventional science likely to be available to a Panel;
3. traditional knowledge benefits from long histories of environmental relationship, but is also current and considers recent industrial change;
4. one of the main differences between conventional science and traditional knowledge is how they are presented and represented;
5. focus on limited site-specific values can misrepresent the wider area of value that is needed to sustain cultural use, value, and meaning; and
6. actions that can be taken to reduce barriers to the presentation of oral history and traditional knowledge in hearings.

Dr. Candler's CV can be found at Appendix A. His report can be found at Appendix B.

3.2 Report of Dr. Jonathan Clapperton

GML retained Dr. Jonathan Clapperton to prepare a report on the archival and other documented evidence of the central practices and traditions integral to the way of life of the historical Métis community in the region. Dr. Clapperton is a historian, and Assistant Professor of history at Memorial University.

Dr. Clapperton was asked to review the historical record pertaining to the central practices, customs and traditions of the historical Métis community, the establishment of physical occupation of lands by the community, and evidence of the material resources that historically supported the community.

Dr. Clapperton's report concludes that:

1. the Métis in the Region valued mobility and freedom from outside restraint above all else, as this ensured them the ability to: support themselves and their families in a variety of ways, often persevering over harsh environmental conditions; trade without restriction and assert their independence; and maintain their connections to multiple places and to the Métis and others who frequented those places;
2. the historic record provides abundant evidence that demonstrates the Métis community within the Region physically occupied lands via regular routes of transportation and travel, the construction of dwellings, cultivation and enclosure of fields, and regular use of definite tracts of land for hunting, fishing and otherwise exploiting resources, which occurred throughout (and beyond) the nineteenth century; and
3. The Métis community within the Region consistently relied upon an extensive range of varied resources. Hunting generally ranked as the most important, followed by fishing, gathering, and the Euro-Canadian settler style of agriculture (including pasturing horses and raising livestock). While over time the relative importance of certain resources the Métis relied upon may have changed, most notably relying more upon other animals to hunt after the decline of the buffalo population, Métis resource getting practices – of

hunting, gathering, and cultivating – remained consistent throughout and beyond the nineteenth century.

Dr. Clapperton's CV can be found at Appendix C. His report can be found at Appendix D.

4. List of Appendices

Appendix A - Curriculum vitae of Dr. Craig Candler

Appendix B - Report of Dr. Craig Candler

Appendix C - Curriculum vitae of Dr. Jonathan Clapperton

Appendix D - Report of Dr. Jonathan Clapperton