

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
Event and Meeting Schedules
 May – September 2013

| DATE | EVENT/MEETING | LOCATION | AUDIENCE | MORE INFO, IF ANY |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| MAY 2013 | | | | |
| May 28 – 29 Public Hearing | Truth & Reconciliation Commission Community Hearing | Kamloops: Moccasin Square Gardens | Media First Nations | http://fnbc.info/sites/default/files/TteS%20Truth%20and%20Reconciliation%20Hearings.pdf |
| May 29 Public Event | UBCIC Chiefs Council | Nanaimo | First Nations | http://www.ubcic.bc.ca/Current_Events/#axzz2IBYJCfyn |
| JUNE 2013 | | | | |
| June 5 – 7 Public Event | First Nations Summit Meeting: 2 nd of 4 Quarterly Meetings | North Vancouver: Squamish Nation Chief Joe Mathias Centre | First Nations Stakeholders Media | http://www.fns.bc.ca/ |
| June 19 11am – 4pm Ministry event | MARR National Aboriginal Day Celebration | Victoria Esquimalt Longhouse | First Nations MARR and Govt employees | |
| June 21 Public Events | National Aboriginal Day | Various events across Canada | First Nations Governments Stakeholders Media | |
| June 26 – 27 (TBC) Public Event | BCAFN Special Chiefs Assembly & Annual General Meeting | TBA | First Nations Stakeholders | http://www.bcafn.ca/files/other-events.php |
| JULY 2013 | | | | |

CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT

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| July 3 Public Meeting 1 – 4 p.m. | Metro Vancouver (GVRD) Aboriginal Affairs Committee Full Meeting | Burnaby: GVRD | Government | http://www.metrovancouver.org/boards/Pages/BoardsCommittees.aspx |
| July 8 - 11 Public Event | 35 th Annual BC Elders Gathering 2013 | Prince George: Civic Centre | Media First Nations Stakeholders | http://www.bcafn.ca/files/documents/LheidliTennehMediaReleaseAugust152012.pdf |
| July 16 – 18 Public Event | AFN Annual General Assembly | Whitehorse | Media First Nations | http://www.afn.ca/index.php/en |
| AUGUST 2013 | | | | |
| August 8 - 9 | FNS Chief Negotiators' Meeting | North Vancouver: Tsleil-Waututh Nation Recreation Centre | First Nations | http://www.fns.bc.ca/index.htm |
| SEPTEMBER 2013 | | | | |
| September 11 – 13 Public Event | UBCIC 45th Annual General Assembly | Vancouver: TBA | First Nations Stakeholders Media | http://www.ubcic.bc.ca/News_Releases/UBCICEvent09111301.htm#axzz2ljzdBBF9 |
| September 16 – 20 Public Event | UBCM Annual Convention | Vancouver: Convention Centre | Governments Stakeholders Media | http://www.ubcm.ca/EN/main/convention/2013-convention.html |
| September 18-21 | National Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Event (one of seven national events) | Vancouver | First Nations Stakeholders Media Public | http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=92 |

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| September 17 | All Nations Canoe Gathering | Vancouver: False Creek | First Nations Stakeholders Media Public | http://reconciliationcanada.ca/events/all-nations-canoe-gathering/ |
| September 22 Public Event | Walk for Reconciliation (followed by Reconciliation Canada's 'A New Way Forward' Event) | Vancouver | First Nations Stakeholders Media Public | http://reconciliationcanada.ca/events/walk-for-reconciliation/ |
| September 25 – 27 Public Event | First Nations Summit Meeting: 3 rd of 4 Quarterly Meetings | North Vancouver: Squamish Nation Chief Joe Mathias Centre | First Nations Stakeholders Media | http://www.fns.bc.ca/ |



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Liquefied Natural Gas First Nations Engagement Strategy

Background:

- The development of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) industry presents an important economic opportunity for the citizens of British Columbia. The current expectations for LNG growth in the Province show the industry could add as much as \$1 trillion in cumulative gross domestic product between now and 2046. Maximizing the opportunities available with LNG is a critical piece of the *BC Jobs Plan*.
- Demand for LNG, particularly in Asian markets is strong – given their increasing population and growing economies which are driving demand for increased energy. Coupled with a lack of locally available energy resources, this has increased the value of energy-related resources in Asia, which in turn presents an economic opportunity for jurisdictions such as BC that have surplus energy resources that could be made available for export.

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- The Province has developed Natural Gas and LNG Strategies that lay the groundwork to advance and incent resource development by industry.
- LNG proponents have responded to the Province's strategies and multiple major natural gas pipelines and LNG plants and marine terminals have been proposed. While no new major pipelines or LNG plants are currently in operation, two LNG plants and one pipeline have received their required regulatory approvals.

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Decision required:

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Heavy Oil Pipeline Projects and Aboriginal Issues

Background:

- One new oil pipeline and one major expansion of existing oil pipelines are being pursued by industry proponents.
- These new projects propose to export heavy oil and bitumen from the Alberta tar sands to markets (primarily in Asia), through the development of pipelines to British Columbia's west coast – transporting them via large oil tankers.
- The two immediate proposals related to heavy oil are:
 - Enbridge Northern Gateway Project (ENGP): 1172 kilometer-long oil pipeline from the Edmonton area to Kitimat. About 670 kilometres of the pipeline, seven of the ten pumping stations, and the marine terminal and tank storage facilities would be located in British Columbia.
 - Kinder Morgan TransMountain Expansion Project (TMx) – 900 kilometer long new oil pipeline, new and expanded pump stations along the pipeline from Edmonton to the Westridge Marine Terminal in Burnaby, BC.

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- Currently the ENGP is going through a Joint Review Panel (JRP) of the National Energy Board and Canadian Environmental Assessment Office.
- British Columbia is participating in the JRP through the provision of information of its interests as well as through cross-examination of ENGP officials.
- In July 2012, the Province released its Technical Analysis: "Requirements for British Columbia to Consider Support for Heavy Oil Pipelines". This document sets out the five minimum requirements that will guide British Columbia's evaluation and formulation of support or non-support of such projects. The Technical Analysis applies to both ENGP and TMx proposals.



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- One of the five minimum requirements relates to the adequacy of Aboriginal issues being addressed in project proposals. The three principles upon which the Province has set out as applicable to reviewing proposals and Aboriginal issues are:
 - Legal requirements to consult and accommodate First Nations for impacts on Aboriginal and treaty rights must be addressed;
 - Proponents should make best efforts to avoid or mitigate the impact of a project on Aboriginal and treaty rights; and
 - First Nations should have the opportunity to benefit from major developments on Crown land – specifically, proponents should make best efforts to conclude agreements that provide training, employment and other economic benefits to First Nations
- The Province has also set out detailed expectations for heavy oil pipeline proponents in how they build relationships with First Nations, such as inclusion of Aboriginal communities in project design and involvement in mitigation of environmental impacts of the proposal.

Decision required:

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Haisla Nation lease and sale arrangements supporting liquefied natural gas development.

Background:

- BC has identified fostering effective relationships with First Nations, particularly the Haisla Nation, as a critical component of the *BC Jobs Plan* and keeping the Province competitive in the global Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) market.
- The Haisla Nation (Haisla) comprises approximately 1500 members, with 700 people living on their main reserve, Kitamaat Village, located at the head of the Douglas Channel 15 km south of the District of Kitimat.
- Haisla has the sole Aboriginal rights and title claim within the northern Douglas Channel, where several LNG projects are being considered

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- As part of the development at IR#6, Haisla has been involved in partnership with BC to pass the *First Nations Commercial and Industrial Development Act* (FNCIDA). The legislation, passed in May 2012, allows the federal government to produce regulations, compatible with existing provincial regulations, for complex commercial and industrial development projects on reserves. This compatibility increases certainty for the public and developers while minimizing costs.

Douglas Channel Lands supporting Kitimat LNG (KM LNG), BC LNG, and LNG Canada:

- In September 2012, the Province and Haisla signed the Haisla Framework Agreement (HFA). The HFA is a term sheet for a purchase or lease agreement covering approximately 800 hectares of land adjacent to IR#6, intended for LNG development. See attached map Schedule A: Subject Lands.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Approval of the Summary of Terms for various Agreements with Saulteau First Nations

Background:

- The Saulteau First Nations (SFN) is the most populous member of the Treaty 8 First Nations in northeast British Columbia. The SFN community is located approximately 20 kilometers north of Chetwynd.
- The SFN's traditional territory encompasses a resource-rich area that includes the Peace River Coalfield, a portion of the Montney natural gas basin, emerging clean energy projects supporting major timber processing facilities in Chetwynd and Fort St John.
- Continued resource development in this area is integral to sustaining the regional economy and the broader economic goals of the Province.
- A linked array of agreements are envisaged between the SFN and the Province setting out engagement and consultation processes for proposed resource development activities, dispute resolution and revenue sharing. Negotiations with the SFN are ongoing with respect to Term Sheets for the following agreements:

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Decisions required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Province-wide Economic and Community Development Agreement Policy

Background:

There are a number of opportunities to improve how ECDA's are achieved in BC, including:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs)

Background:

- In 2003, the Forest and Range Agreement (FRA) was implemented by the Ministry of Forests and Range (MFR). FRAs provided per-capita based revenue sharing and short term forest tenure opportunities in return for a consultation protocol and an acknowledgement of accommodation of Aboriginal interests on the land-base. MFR entered into 132 FRA agreements with 153 First Nations between 2004 and 2009.
- In 2010, Government authorized a new activity based revenue sharing model and the new FCRSA agreement with a three year term for forest revenue sharing based on forest harvesting activity within First Nation's traditional territory. **S16, S17**
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- FCRSAs reflect the recommendations of the Working Roundtable on Forestry, direction from the courts, and feedback from First Nations and replace existing FRAs as they expire over time.
- MARR took over the delivery of the FCRSA program from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations in the fall of 2010 and delivers the program through its regional teams.
- The FCRSA provides an accommodation of Aboriginal interests; supports the objectives of the *Transformative Change Accord*, and includes planning, reporting and auditing mechanisms to meet public accountability objectives.
- As with the previous agreements, a central component of the FCRSA is a consultation protocol for forest decisions within the First Nation's traditional territory. Revenue sharing payments are made twice a year through the three year term.

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- Currently, 109 FCRSAs have been signed with First Nations.

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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Tsilhqot'in First Nation

Background:

- The Tsilhqot'in Nation (Tsilhqot'in) is located in the Cariboo region
- Tsilhqot'in is made up of six First Nations communities: Alexis Creek Indian Band, Tl'etinqox-t'in Government Office, Stone Indian Band, Xenigwet'in First Nations Government, ?Esdilagh First Nations, and Toosey Indian Band Nations.
- There are currently three topics of high profile:
 1. **Gibraltar Mine Expansion – Decision Required**
 - Gibraltar Mine (Gibraltar) is a large open pit copper/molybdenum producer located to the east of the Fraser River approximately halfway between Williams Lake and Quesnel.
 - Gibraltar is owned and operated by Taseko Mines. This is the same proponent that holds the proposed Prosperity project. **S13, S16**
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 - Gibraltar has recently been issued a number of permits that will allow for the ore production to nearly double. **S13, S16**
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 - BC is in active Economic Community Development Agreement (ECDA) negotiations on Gibraltar's proposed expansion with the two most impacted First Nations, ?Esdilagh (part of the TNG), and the Xat'sull First Nation (Northern Shuswap). **S13, S16**
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 - An agreement is targeted for summer and will be presented to the Minister for signing.

2. **Tsilhqot'in Framework Agreement – Decision Required**

- BC signed a Strategic Engagement Agreement (SEA) with Tsilhqot'in in December 2009 which committed \$1.26 million in capacity funding over three years.
- The original SEA expired in December, 2012. As of April, 2013 a one year extension has been signed off on by all six TN communities.
- The Tsilhqot'in Framework Agreement (TFA) provides a stable basis for Government-to-Government engagement on land and resource management and has resulted in a more predictable decision-making environment.

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3. Prosperity Mine – No Current Decision Required

- The proposed Prosperity Mine, owned by Taseko Mines Ltd (Taseko), is a large open pit gold and copper mine located southwest of Williams Lake. The mine is located within the proven Tsilhqot'in rights area.
- Opposition to the project is led largely by the TNG supported by the Assembly of First Nations (including the National Chief, Shawn Atleo, and the Chiefs-in-Assembly), the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, other First Nations and Aboriginal political groups, and non-government organizations led by the Council of Canadians.
- The BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) gave the original project approval. Subsequent to that approval the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) denied Taseko's application for a federal permit due to "environmental impacts". The significant environmental impacts were largely associated with the proposed draining of Fish Lake.
- Taseko has since submitted a revised proposal to the federal CEAA for the project. This revised proposal is currently before the EAO for review. The revised project differs from that rejected by the Federal Government in that it does not include the draining of Fish Lake.
- MARR's role in the decision-making process for the revised project is one of advice and support to MEMNG, MOE and FLNRO.

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Decision Required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Klappan Protection / Tahltan First Nation

Background:

- The Klappan area includes the headwaters of the Nass, Skeena and Stikine Rivers in Northwest British Columbia. It is covered by the Cassiar Iskut Stikine Land and Resource Management Plan, approved in 2000, which contains 26.2 percent protected area (1.37 million ha). The Klappan has rich Tahltan First Nation (Tahltan) cultural, fisheries and wildlife values, and contains large mineral, coal and coalbed gas deposits. The headwaters of the Skeena, Nass and Stikine Rivers are in the Klappan area.
- The Klappan area is within the Tahltan territory, and has been the focus of protests and roadblocks by the Tahltan to prevent coalbed gas exploration. An international campaign is currently emerging to protect the “Sacred Headwaters” from all development
- Royal Dutch Shell (Shell) coalbed gas tenures were voluntarily relinquished by Shell in December 2012, and the Province announced that all future gas development in the area would be prohibited. The announcement did not preclude other development in the area.
- Fortune Minerals Ltd. (Fortune) holds tenure over high grade anthracite coal deposits in the Klappan. Fortune is the proponent for the proposed Arctos Anthracite Coal Project (previously known as the Mt. Klappan Project). Fortune is proposing a 20 year, 3 million tonne-per-year open pit coal mine, and submitted their Project Description to the Environmental Assessment Office in February 2013.
- The Canadian Environmental assessment agency must now decide if a Federal EA process is required, and if it is appropriate to act on a substitution request from BC, which would allow for the BCEA process to take the place of the Federal process. Public comment has been invited by the CEAA until May 6th.
- Multiple other coal tenure applications are currently active in the area but have not yet been adjudicated.
- Imperial Metals’ Red Chris Project (copper/gold mine) is permitted and under construction.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

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Background:

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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Resolution of Business to Business arrangements between ʼNamgis First Nation and Western Forest Products

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Background:

- The ʼNamgis First Nation (ʼNamgis) is located in Alert Bay on Cormorant Island, near the north end of Vancouver Island, with a population of approximately 1750 members.
- Chief Negotiators for Canada, BC and the ʼNamgis signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) on August 17, 2012 indicating that agreement has been reached on the substantive items for an Agreement-in-Principle (AIP).

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nations signing of Agreements-in-Principle.

Background:

- Since 1996, Kitselas and Kitsumkalum have been involved in the British Columbia Treaty Commission process, **S13, S16, S17**
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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

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Background:

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Background:

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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Wuikinuxv Treaty Negotiations **S13, S16, S17**

Background:

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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Kaska Dena Council **S13, S16, S17**

Background:

- The mandate to negotiate an Incremental Treaty Agreement (ITA) with Kaska Dena Council (Kaska) was approved in 2010. Kaska has a population of approximately 800 members and is comprised of the Daylu Dena Council, Dease River and Kwadacha Indian Bands. Kaska is engaged in Stage 4 Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) treaty negotiations under the British Columbia Treaty Commission process. The key goals for this ITA are to provide Kaska with economic development opportunities and demonstrate the advantages of treaty to the Kaska membership.

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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- **S12, S13, S16, S17**

Background:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Approval of the Ruddock Creek pilot tri-partite project-specific Strategic Engagement Agreement

Background:

- In 2012, MARR initiated a process, with the BC Business Council (BCBC), to seek feedback from stakeholders in regards to opportunities for improving engagement with First Nations. Through this process, industry leaders requested opportunities to work in a more coordinated fashion with respect to both consultation and negotiation of benefit and accommodation agreements with First Nations. In 2012, Imperial Metals contacted MARR and expressed an interest in participating in a tri-partite agreement (Province, Imperial and First Nations) for their proposed Ruddock Creek Mine, located north east of Kamloops.
- MARR developed a mandate under the 2008 policy framework for Strategic Engagement Agreements (SEA). The mandate was approved by the Natural Resource (NR) Board November 13, 2012.

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- The Ruddock Creek mine is located approximately 155 km north east of Kamloops. Simpcw First Nation, Little Shuswap, Adams Lake and Neskonlith Indian Bands assert interests over the project area. All four bands are members of the Secwepemc (Shuswap) Nation.

Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw and British Columbia Government to Government Strategic Engagement Agreement

Background:

- Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw (NStQ) is comprised of four communities (Soda Creek Band, Canoe/Dog Creek, Canim Lake, and Williams Lake). The combined territory of these four communities is approximately 5 million ha and covers a substantive portion of the Cariboo region. The total population of the four NStQ communities is approximately 2,100.
- It is expected that a large component of the resource based economic drivers within the Cariboo Region will be concentrated within NStQ territory over the foreseeable future. This includes two large operating mines (Gibraltar and Mt. Polley), and the majority of the non-salvage forest activities.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Amendment to **S16** Reconciliation Framework Agreement **S13, S16**
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Background:

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Decision required:

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Implementing the Tsawwassen Final Agreement

Background:

- The Tsawwassen Final Agreement (TFA) has been in effect since April 3, 2009. The Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) is located in the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) near the Corporation of Delta (Delta) and the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Implementing the Nisga'a Final Agreement

Background:

- The Nisga'a Final Agreement (NFA) has been in effect since May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a Nation, represented by the Nisga'a Lisims Government (NLG), is located near Terrace in the Nass River Valley.
- Under the NFA, the Implementation Committee was established for a 10 year term. British Columbia, Canada, and NLG have negotiated and signed a Letter of Understanding to temporarily re-establish this Committee to evaluate the implementation of the NFA. The Committee has begun a ten year review of its activities with respect to the Implementation Plan. The next meeting of the Implementation Committee is scheduled for May 27, 2013.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Implementation of the Yale First Nation Final Agreement

Background:

- Yale First Nation (Yale) is located on the Fraser River north of Hope and has a population of approximately 160 members. The Yale First Nation Final Agreement (the treaty) provides for 1,966 hectares of treaty settlement lands, including 1,749 hectares of former provincial Crown land and 217 hectares of former reserve land. The treaty also includes a capital transfer of \$10.7 million and an Economic Development Fund of \$1.1 million.
- Yale ratified the treaty on March 12, 2011 with 68 per cent of eligible voters voting to approve the treaty. British Columbia ratified the treaty by way of the Yale Final Agreement Act on June 2, 2011. BC, Canada and the First Nation signed the treaty on April 11, 2013.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Implementation of the Tla'amin Final Agreement

Background:

- The Tla'amin Nation (Tla'amin; formerly Sliammon) is located just north of Powell River and has a population of approximately 1000 members. The Tla'amin Final Agreement (treaty) provides for 8,322 hectares of treaty settlement land, including 6,405 hectares of former provincial Crown land and 1,917 hectares of former reserve land. The treaty also includes a capital transfer of \$36.1 million over 10 years, an Economic Development Fund of \$6.9 million, and a Fishing Vessel Fund of \$0.25 million.

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- Following First Nations ratification, British Columbia passed necessary settlement legislation, which received royal assent on March 2013.

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ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

Wet'suwet'en First Nation and Huckleberry Mine

Background:

Current Situation May 8, 2013:

- On April 30, 2013, the Wet'suwet'en First Nation (WFN), also known as the Broman Lake Band, and the band's legal counsel, Ratcliff and Co., informed Huckleberry Mines Ltd. (Huckleberry) and the media of its plans to prevent the mine's employees, suppliers and company vehicles from using the Morice River Forest Service Road, near Houston and Smithers, that runs through their unoccupied George Felix #7 reserve near Owen Lake in order to prevent access to the mine site. WFN also set a deadline of May 7, 2013 for the power line to be removed or it would be removed by the band at the company's expense.
- There are a series of ongoing meetings between Huckleberry & WFN lawyers to seek resolution. The May 7th deadline has been extended while these discussions are underway. A press release by WFN is anticipated after the meetings, regardless of outcome.

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Facts leading to today

- In 1997, Huckleberry received a 50-year permit from the Government of Canada to run a power line along the road through approximately one kilometer of the unpopulated reserve. The permit included a \$215,000 initial payment and annual payments of \$8,000 (\$6,000 to band, \$2,000 to Government of Canada).



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- In 2011, Huckleberry received an expansion permit for its activities to continue operation until 2021. Over 400 workers and contractors from nearby communities are working year-round on the site during the expansion of this open pit copper/molybdenum mine.
- The WFN issued a similar blockade and power line removal threat in December 2012, and undertook a 2-day traffic monitoring exercise. On May 7, 2013, WFN members set up a small information blockade at the same 41km mark.
- Huckleberry has been negotiating with the WFN since early 2013 for a community benefits agreement. Talks broke down again in mid-April.
- The Morice Forest Service Road is a provincial road, heavily used by the public and industry and is the only active road providing access to the mine. The approximately 1.3km portion through the reserve was legally removed from the reserve and transferred to BC in 1965. Huckleberry is the owner and the sole customer of the 94km of 138kv. wooden pole power line.
- The WFN, separate from the Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW), is governed by an Indian Act band council, represented by the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council; it has approximately 150 members living on and off reserve. The main community is west of Burns Lake.
- Huckleberry is owned by a consortium of Japanese companies (Mitsubishi Materials Corporation, Dowa Mining Co. Ltd., Furukawa Co. Ltd., and Marubeni Corporation) and Imperial Metals Corporation.

Decision required:

S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue: Marpole Midden - Musqueam Opposition to Development

Background:

- The Musqueam Indian Band is opposed to any redevelopment of its former village site, known as the Marpole Midden, located near the Arthur Laing Bridge in southwest Vancouver. The midden is made up of a number of privately owned lots, and has been developed for a variety of uses over the last century.
- The current Musqueam opposition is focused on a proposed condominium development on private land (the “site”) at one end of the midden.
- The Province’s involvement is based on two permits granted by FLNRO in December 2011 under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. FLNRO considered all factors, including the Canadian Heritage designation of the midden, which recognizes its significance but offers no legal protection. Both permits have since expired, and the human remains found during excavation were re-interred as part of a Musqueam ceremony.
- A Musqueam protest encampment was in place for most of 2012.

S13, S16, S17

- MARR has been involved since early April 2012, when then-Minister Mary Polak first met with Chief Ernest Campbell and representatives of the Musqueam Indian Band. MARR staff have taken a facilitation role and have been participating in discussions with Musqueam, the City of Vancouver, and other parties to achieve a workable plan for addressing the current issues and concerns regarding the site. The site owner has agreed to stop all work on the site while acquisition negotiations are underway.

S13, S16, S17, S21



**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

S13, S16, S17, S21

Decision required:

S13, S16

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Possible extension of financing deadline for proposed purchasers of Crown lands at Brunswick Point in Delta, BC

Background:

- Tsawwassen First Nation has a modern treaty.

S13, S16, S17



**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

S13, S16, S17

Decision required:

S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Okanagan Nation Alliance (ONA) Negotiations towards development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) **S13, S16**

Background:

- The Columbia River Treaty (CRT) is an agreement between the governments of the United States and Canada, which outlines the joint use of the Columbia River. The CRT was signed in 1961 and started implementation in 1964. The CRT facilitated the construction of three large dams on the river to control the flow of water. September, 2014 is the latest date to signal treaty termination or modification by either government. As a result, both governments are currently reviewing the CRT, and are undertaking consultation processes with First Nations and the public on CRT related issues **S16**

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S16, S13, S17

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**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

S13, S16, S17

Decision required:

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Federal First Nation Commercial and Industrial Development Act (FNCIDA) and Haisla Nation FNCIDA Agreement (Agreement)

Background:

- FNCIDA is a federal initiative to facilitate major economic developments on Indian Reserves through a regulation that replicates the provincial legislative and regulatory framework governing similar developments off-Reserve. On August 28, 2012, Haisla Nation, British Columbia and Canada (Parties) signed the Agreement to govern the liquefaction, storage and off-loading for transport of natural gas on Bees Indian Reserve No. 6 near Kitimat.
- Canada brought into force the *Haisla Nation Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulations* SOR/2012-293 (Regulations) on December 14, 2012. The Agreement commenced on January 23, 2013.

S13, S16

Decision required:

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Federal/Provincial Consultation on coordination for potential treaty settlements

Background:

S13, S16

Decision required:

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- New Relationship Trust

Background:

- In the spring of 2005, leaders from the First Nations Summit, the BC Assembly of First Nations, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, known collectively as the First Nations Leadership Council, worked with the government of British Columbia to jointly develop a vision of a new relationship between the Province and First Nations in British Columbia.
- The New Relationship Trust is independent and arms-length from Government. The purpose of the New Relationship Trust (NRT) fund is to provide money to assist First Nations to build their capacity to engage with the Province in the processes and activities envisioned by, and that evolve out of, the New Relationship. The *New Relationship Trust Act* was passed in 2006, and \$100 million was transferred to the corporation from British Columbia to fulfill its purpose.

S13, S16, S17

- The NRT Trust has a seven member Board of Directors, appointed by the First Nations Summit, the BC Assembly of First Nations, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, the First Nations Leadership Council and the Province.
- BC's representatives are Catherine Panter and Terry Kuzma. Both are re-appointments and their current terms end on December 1, 2014.

Decision required:

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan

Background:

- The October 3, 2011, Speech from the Throne acknowledged the importance of the off-reserve Aboriginal population and committed the government to work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to develop an Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP).
- The ORAAP Provincial Co-ordination Team (PCT) which includes representatives from the British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC), Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC), Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Union of British Columbia Municipalities, Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Children and Family Development, is responsible for overseeing the implementation of ORAAP.

Community Pilots

- A key element of ORAAP is the development of community-based action plans in Vancouver, Surrey, Prince George, Kamloops, and Duncan.
- Community actions plans are being developed through a multi-stakeholder, community-driven approach with a focus on improving the socio-economic outcomes of British Columbia's off-reserve Aboriginal people in all key sectors including health, education, housing, employment and justice.

S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S13, S16, S17

BCAAFC

- The BCAAFC has been an important ORAAP partner and was instrumental in helping to move the work forward in 2012/13.
- The BCAAFC has been a key member of the ORAAP PCT, which is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of ORAAP.
- In addition to this, on October 19, 2012, the Province and the BCAAFC signed a protocol agreement that outlines the partnership and principles that will guide the work of both parties.

S13, S16, S17

Decision required:

S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Violence Against Aboriginal Women

Background:

- On June 17, 2011, following the Collaboration to End Violence - National Aboriginal Women's Forum, then Minister Polak announced the creation of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW). Council Chair, Wendy Grant-John, works with nine other councillors.
- MACAW Terms of Reference states that the Province of British Columbia wishes to work respectfully and in partnership with Aboriginal women, organizations and leadership to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women; the Province is committed to work with Aboriginal women and key informants to develop the necessary framework and support systems to address the risks and violence that many Aboriginal women are currently exposed to.
- The overarching goal of the advisory council is to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia.

S13, S16

Decision required:

S13, S16

Pages 62 through 63 redacted for the following reasons:

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Critical Incidents

Background:

- Resource development may be controversial in Aboriginal communities because of the potential, and perceived potential, of infringing on Aboriginal rights and title and negative environmental impacts. There is potential that any issue may provoke a response or further responses from First Nations, which may include possible legal action and civil disobedience.
- In recent years First Nations have aligned themselves with some environmental and non-government organizations (NGOs); First Nations/NGOs/environmental organizations have been effective in using social media to attract additional attention to issues.
- MARR has a Critical Incidents Response Plan for Government that outlines a clear process at operational and decision-making levels for coordinated communication and response amongst front-line government agencies, the RCMP, and proponents, to incidents of civil disobedience involving First Nations.

Recent and Ongoing Issues

S13, S16



**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

S13, S16

Decision required:

-

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Critical Incidents - Idle No More

Background:

- Idle No More (INM) is a national movement opposing proposed federal legislation. While the Federal Government is leading the response to the movement, between December 10, 2012 and March 15, 2013 there were 197 INM events held by First Nations in BC. The DM of MARR ensures other Deputy Minister's are comprehensively briefed on INM activities on a regular basis, alerting them to potential operational impacts that may require a response.
- The primary provincial priority regarding activities in support of Idle No More is public safety, for both event participants and the general public. As well, having an understanding of the fundamental principles of the movement is relevant to the work of the Provincial Government through MARR and the ministry's continuing vision of achieving positive and lasting relationships with First Nations.
- The MARR Critical Incidents (CI) team works closely with law enforcement & operational staff to monitor and analyze INM activities and inform government and proponents as appropriate. INM actions range from short duration activities such as flash mobs, information demonstrations and marches, to day-long road blocks; the Legislative Assembly building in Victoria is a frequent protest site. Dates for these events are often combined with other public events, such as Family Day, Earth Day and nationally advertised Days of Action. While interest nationally appears to have waned, the level of activity in BC remains high and is expected to continue.
- As required, the CI team also advises the MARR Executive and Senior Management team on current and upcoming INM and other CI related issues. Briefings may highlight strategies, decision points and law enforcement/legal implications, as well as outline plans for agency action(s). The team monitors and coordinates all activities closely and is prepared to initiate operational calls if necessary.
- Since February, 2013, there has been an increasing level of cross-linkage between targeted resource sector events and non-INM causes from the social sector (both relevant local issues). To date, INM events on open source media are advertised into June, 2013.

Decision required:

S13

Pages 67 through 68 redacted for the following reasons:

S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Unist'ot'en

Background:

- A group of Wet'suwet'en members calling itself the Unist'ot'en, aligned under a single hereditary house chief, are a small breakaway faction of the Wet'suwet'en Nation.

S16

S16

- The Unist'ot'en and its Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal supporters have been engaged in an escalating campaign against natural resource development in Wet'suwet'en traditional territory. They are opposed to a range of resource activities including forestry, mining, all pipelines, terminals, refineries and port expansions.
- The group has built connections with several non-mainstream environmental organizations that advocate a variety of protest methods, including violence. The activists have a strong social media presence, attracting support and funding from hard-line activist groups. No mainstream environmental organizations are known to support the group.

S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S16

- Government, RCMP, and Oil and Gas Commission staff are working together and have proactively reached out to advise proponents and monitor developments. There are also plans underway to keep dialogue open, with primary considerations for employee and public safety consistent with activity levels and severity.

Decision required:

S16

Page 71 redacted for the following reason:

S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Economic and Community Development Agreement negotiations with Highland Valley Copper / Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council

Background:

- Highland Valley Copper (HVC) is the largest metal mine in the Province and employs over 900 people. In 2009, a mandate to negotiate an Economic and Community Development Agreement (ECDA) was approved with six Nlaka'pamux bands (the bands originally consulted with, and closest to HVC). The mandate approved sharing up to 25% of the mineral tax revenue attributable to expansion activity, beginning with a June 25, 2009 permit amendment. The Province committed to not be punitive about ECDA delays and to share from the start of expansion, as the Province needed time to develop a methodology to calculate incremental revenue.

S13, S14, S16, S17



**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

S13, S16, S17

Decision required:

S13, S16, S17

Pages 74 through 75 redacted for the following reasons:

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Reconciliation Canada and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Background:

- In 1997, the Government of Canada issued a “Statement of Reconciliation” in a document entitled, *Gathering Strength - Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan* that acknowledged regret and sorrow for the role the Government had in establishing Indian residential schools.
- In the House of Commons on June 11, 2008 the Prime Minister of Canada apologized to former students of Indian residential schools.
- The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)** was first established in 2008. On July 1, 2009 a chair and two commissioners were federally-appointed and began a five-year mandate to inform all Canadians about what occurred in Indian residential schools, to witness, gather statements and document the truth of survivors, families, and communities.
- The TRC is facilitating seven national and regional events across Canada and a final closing ceremony to be held in Ottawa. *The TRC's second to last national event will be held in Vancouver, September 18 - 21, 2013.*
- Leading up to the 2013 Vancouver National Event, the TRC hosted a Victoria Regional Event on Vancouver Island, April 13 and 14, 2012. As well, community hearings were held in February and March in Port Hardy, Campbell River, Port Alberni and Duncan. The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) provided \$50,000 (non-publicized) in fiscal 2011/12 to support the Regional Event and community hearings. In-kind support and advice were also provided by MARR Aboriginal staff. Another \$50,000 in funding was provided to TRC this year (2012/13).
- **Reconciliation Canada** was formed in response to the need for BC to lead cultural activities for “Reconciliation Week” and the local/provincial strategy linked to the TRC’s upcoming National event in Vancouver, September 18 – 21, 2013. More importantly, Reconciliation Canada (RC) is tasked with carrying the vision of reconciliation forward in the province of BC.
- RC is a BC-based charitable project lead by BC First Nations with support of the First Nations Leadership Council, Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council and Indian Residential Schools Survivors Society. RC has a memorandum of collaboration with the TRC and has an extensive network of partners and has led the efforts to bring societal changes in the fundamental relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians (see attachment for list of contributing partners).

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S17, S13

- Both the TRC and Reconciliation Canada are activity seeking volunteers.

September Reconciliation Activities

- To ensure that the September 2013 Vancouver National TRC Event is as engaging and effective an experience as possible, Reconciliation Canada is developing a number of cultural activities as follows:
 - Reconciliation Dialogue Circles: September 2012 – September 2013
 - Reconciliation Walk Training: June 2013 – September 2013
 - All Nations Canoe Gathering: Tuesday, September 17, 2013
 - Reconciliation Canada's "A New Way Forward": Saturday, September 21, 2013
 - Walk for Reconciliation: Sunday, September 22, 2013

S13, S16, S17

Decision required:

Comment [e1]:

Comment [e2]: Steve Pls confirm these recommendations

S13, S16, S17



**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUE NOTE

Issue:

- Minister's attendance at July 2013 ceremony to mark 1869 hanging of Hesquiaht men.

Background:

- In 1869, the colonial government of the day convicted two First Nations men of murdering shipwreck victims who landed in their territory on the Hesquiaht Peninsula, off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The two men, members of the Hesquiaht First Nation, were subsequently returned to their community in Hesquiaht Harbour and hanged in front of family, friends and community members. In recent years, the Amos family -- descendants of John Anietsachist, one of the hanged men -- have sought to exonerate their ancestor and have requested an apology from the provincial government.
- Following four years of correspondence, information exchanges and planning meetings with Amos family members and Hesquiaht officials, a two-stage reconciliation plan was tentatively agreed to.
 - The first event occurred at the November 17, 2012, "Forgiveness Feast", hosted by Hesquiaht, at which the Minister of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) delivered a statement of regret on behalf of the provincial government.

S13, S16

Decision required:

S13, S16

TRANSITION BINDER

PROPOSED BRIEFING SCHEDULE

BRIEFING ONE: INTRODUCTIONS AND PRIORITY CALLS

- General introduction of Executive members and high level discussion of divisional functions
- Platform commitments
- List of suggested first calls
- Minister's immediate action items (note: at Minister's discretion)
- Aboriginal Peoples of British Columbia overview: First Nations, Métis, Urban Aboriginals

(Note: Leave copy of transition binder with Minister)

BRIEFING TWO: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

- Budget Overview
- Strategic Overview – Aboriginal Issues in BC
- Immediate Opportunities

BRIEFING THREE: LEGAL AND ABORIGINAL OVERVIEW

- Legal Framework
- Legal Context for Ministry Operations
- Litigation Overview briefing
- The Role of Canada; The Role of BC

BRIEFING FOUR: MARR PROGRAM FUNCTIONS

- Treaty Agenda

BRIEFING FIVE: MARR PROGRAM FUNCTIONS

- Non-Treaty Agenda & LNG

BRIEFING SIX: MARR PROGRAM FUNCTIONS

- Social Agenda

BRIEFING SEVEN: 30/60/90 DAY ACTION ITEMS

- Review potential items for Cabinet Committees and/or Treasury Board
- Review of Minister's 30/60/90 Days List – items requiring immediate action
- Communications/Issues Briefing by Government Communications & Public Engagement

BRIEFING EIGHT: ELEVATE THE RELATIONSHIP

- Discuss opportunities from the Aboriginal Issues tab in the Transition binder
- Overview of Actions taken by Government to-date; Strategic Context

* Unexpected urgent items will be added as necessary.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2013 Budget Highlights

Ministry Outlook

- The Province is committed to the New Relationship, to closing the socio-economic gap, and to making treaty and other agreements in support of the BC Jobs Plan and First Nation participation in the economy.

Ministry Budget

\$17

| \$ millions | 2012/13 | |
|---|---------|------|
| Vote 11 - Ministry Operations | 34,977 | |
| Vote 12 - Treaty & Other Agreements Funding | 40,007 | |
| Sub-Total | 74,984 | \$17 |
| First Citizens' Fund | 3,230 | |
| First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund | 2,151 | |
| Total | 80,365 | |

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

The mission of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is to lead provincial efforts on reconciliation and improvement of social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples on behalf of a British Columbian through negotiating reconciliation agreements and treaties, supporting the goals of the New Reconciliation, building relationships and raising awareness, supporting culture and language revitalization, economic initiatives, community development, and capacity building.

MINISTRY SUMMARY

(\$000)

Estimates
2012/13¹

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS

| | |
|---|--------|
| Vote 11 — Ministry Operations | 34 977 |
| Vote 12 — Treaty and Other Agreements Funding | 40 007 |

STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS

| | |
|--|-------|
| First Citizens Fund Special Account | 3 230 |
| First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund Special Account | 2 151 |

OPERATING EXPENSES

80 365

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ²

391

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS ³

—

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR, AND TRANSFERRED TO, OTHER ENTITIES ⁴

—

NOTES

¹ For comparative purposes figures shown for the 2012/13 operating expenses capital expenditures loans investments and other requirements and revenue collected for and transferred to other entities are restated to be consistent with the presentation of 2013/14 Estimates Schedule A presents a detailed reconciliation of the restatement of operating expenses and capital expenditures

² Details of capital expenditures are presented in Schedule C

³ Details of loans investments and other requirements are presented in Schedule D

⁴ Details of revenue collected for and transferred to other entities are presented in Schedule E

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

CORE BUSINESS SUMMARY

(\$000)

| | <u>2012/13</u> | |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| OPERATING EXPENSES | Net | |
| Core Business | | |
| Negotiations and Regional Operations | 13 708 | |
| Partnerships and Community Renewal | 4 054 | |
| Strategic initiatives | 13 316 | |
| Executive and Support Services | 3 899 | |
| Treaty and Other Agreements Funding | 40 007 | |
| First Citizens Fund Special Account | 3 230 | |
| First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund Special Account | <u>2 151</u> | S17 |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES | <u><u>80 365</u></u> | |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | Net | |
| Core Business | | |
| Executive and Support Services | <u>391</u> | |
| TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | <u><u>391</u></u> | |

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

Estimates
2012/13

Estimates
2013/14

VOTE 11 — MINISTRY OPERATIONS

This vote provides for ministry programs and operations described in the voted appropriations under the following four core businesses: Negotiations and Regional Operations, Partnerships and Community Renewal, Strategic initiatives, and Executive and Support Services.

NEGOTIATIONS AND REGIONAL OPERATIONS

Voted Appropriation

Negotiations and Regional Operations

S17

Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for the participation in the negotiation of treaties, incremental treaty agreements and other agreements with First Nations and the federal government, and negotiation and implementation of agreements with the federal government to cost-share treaties and other arrangements with First Nations. This sub-vote also provides for cross-government coordination of First Nations engagements including development of government-to-government resource management protocols, cross-government coordination of First Nations consultation and accommodation, and treaty implementation and treaty related measures. This sub-vote also provides for the operation of regional offices that provide customer assistance with supporting information such as guidelines on First Nations consultation. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL

Voted Appropriation

Partnerships and Community Renewal

S17

Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for initiatives to close the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians, including the identification of opportunities, removal of barriers, the cross-ministry coordination of resources and services provided to Aboriginal peoples, and support for data development and reporting out on progress. This sub-vote also provides for leadership in policy development, relationship building, cultural initiatives, community development, support to Aboriginal leadership and advisory bodies, and for administration of the First Citizens Fund and related transfers. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Voted Appropriation

Strategic initiatives

S17

Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for the support and enhancement of the government's New Relationship with First Nations and Aboriginal peoples through non-treaty negotiations considered strategically important to furthering the New Relationship, including revenue sharing and shared decision making, and by liaison with key First Nation groups such as the First Nations Leadership Council. This sub-vote also supports the development of treaty related policy in the areas of consultation, accommodation, and reconciliation, produces the provincial lands resources and governance mandates and policies that represent provincial interests at the treaty tables, and facilitates engagement and negotiation among First Nations, provincial ministries, and key stakeholders with the aim of accommodating First Nation interests and promoting collaboration and coordination on Aboriginal issues across sectors and orders of government. The ministry's planning efforts, including strategic, service and business plans, and performance monitoring, measurement, and reporting, are also funded by this sub-vote. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other entities within government, and parties external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

Estimates
2012/13

Estimates
2013/14

EXECUTIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Voted Appropriations

Minister's Office

Corporate Services

S17

Voted Appropriations Description: This sub-vote provides for the office of the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation including salaries benefits allowances and operating expenses for the minister and the minister's staff and executive support including the deputy minister's office and corporate administration This sub-vote also provides for executive direction to the ministry finance administrative strategic human resource and information management services and systems and information and privacy Costs may be recovered from ministries other entities within government other levels of government organizations and individuals for services described within this sub-vote

VOTE 11 — MINISTRY OPERATIONS

S17

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

Estimates
2012/13

Estimates
2013/14

VOTE 12 — TREATY AND OTHER AGREEMENTS FUNDING

This vote provides for programs and operations described in the voted appropriation under the core business Treaty and Other Agreements Funding

TREATY AND OTHER AGREEMENTS FUNDING

Voted Appropriation

Treaty and Other Agreements Funding

S17

Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for transfers to First Nations and third parties as a result of the settlement of treaties incremental treaty agreements economic benefit agreements forest consultation and revenue-sharing agreements and other agreements with First Nations This sub-vote also provides for transfers to First Nations of revenue received from petroleum natural gas and minerals extraction in accordance with the federal/provincial agreement as specified under the *Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act* and other agreements with First Nations Costs may be recovered from natural resource revenues for services described within this sub-vote

VOTE 12 — TREATY AND OTHER AGREEMENTS FUNDING

S17

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

Estimates

2012/13

Estimates

2013/14

STATUTORY — SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

These statutory appropriations provide for programs and operations under the following special accounts: First Citizens Fund and First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund

FIRST CITIZENS FUND

Statutory Appropriation

First Citizens Fund

S17

Statutory Appropriation Description: This statutory appropriation provides for the First Citizens Fund which is governed under the *Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act*

FIRST NATIONS CLEAN ENERGY BUSINESS FUND

Statutory Appropriation

First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund special account

S17

Statutory Appropriation Description: This statutory appropriation provides for the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund special account which is governed under the *Clean Energy Act*

MINISTRY GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries and Benefits | 19 889 | 20,159 |
| Operating Costs | 6 799 | 6,382 |
| Government Transfers | 51 884 | 56,749 |
| Other Expenses | 2 713 | 2,409 |
| Internal Recoveries | (6) | (4) |
| External Recoveries | (914) | (3,216) |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES | 80 365 | 82,479 |

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

SPECIAL ACCOUNT¹

(\$000)

| Estimates | Estimates |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2012/13 | 2013/14 |

FIRST CITIZENS FUND

This account was originally created as a fund under the *Revenue Surplus Appropriation Act* in 1969 was continued under the *Funds Control Act* in 1979 and was changed to a special account under the *Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act* in 1988. The account promotes the economic, educational, and cultural well-being of Aboriginal people who are normally residents of British Columbia by providing financial assistance through loan guarantees and government transfers. Interest attributable to the account balance is credited to the account as revenue. Expenses consist of government transfers in support of cultural, educational, and economic opportunities including student bursaries, heritage, language, and culture programs, Aboriginal friendship centre program delivery, and economic development programs. The account also provides funds for the administration costs of certain social and economic development programs. No financing transactions are provided for under this account.

SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....

OPERATING TRANSACTIONS

Revenue

Expense

Net Revenue (Expense)

Difference Between 2012/13 Estimates and Projected Actual Net Revenue (Expense)

S17

FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Receipts

Disbursements

Capital Expenditures

Net Cash Source (Requirement)

—

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PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....

NOTES

¹ A Special Account is an account in the General Fund where the authorization to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*.

² The Projected Spending Authority Available represents the cash and temporary investments projected to be available at the end of the fiscal year. The Spending Authority Available at the beginning of the fiscal year 2012/13 is based on the 2011/12 *Public Accounts*.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

SPECIAL ACCOUNT¹

(\$000)

| Estimates 2012/13 | Estimates 2013/14 |
|----------------------|----------------------|
|----------------------|----------------------|

FIRST NATIONS CLEAN ENERGY BUSINESS FUND SPECIAL ACCOUNT

This account was created as a fund under the *Clean Energy Act* which came into force July 5 2010. It provides for increased First Nations participation in clean energy power projects through sharing of revenue government receives from those projects or through facilitating the participation of First Nations in the clean energy sector including supporting First Nation equity positions in those projects. The account also provides for administration costs of the account.

SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....

OPERATING TRANSACTIONS

Revenue

Expense

Net Revenue (Expense)

Difference Between 2012/13 Estimates and Projected Actual Net Revenue (Expense)

S17

FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Receipts

Disbursements

Capital Expenditures

Net Cash Source (Requirement)

—

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PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....**NOTES**

¹ A Special Account is an account in the General Fund where the authorization to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*.

² The Projected Spending Authority Available represents the cash and temporary investments projected to be available at the end of the fiscal year. The Spending Authority Available at the beginning of the fiscal year 2012/13 is based on the 2011/12 *Public Accounts*.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY PROFILE

Ministry: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation (MARR)

Ministry Mandate:

MARR leads government's efforts to achieve reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples. MARR is responsible for the Province's Aboriginal policy approach and the representative for all treaty and other negotiations with First Nations.

At a strategic level MARR's work is focused in three key strategic areas:

- addressing legal and economic uncertainty created by unidentified Aboriginal rights through reconciliation of Aboriginal rights and title through lasting agreements (treaty and non-treaty),
- building respectful relationships with Aboriginal peoples; and
- closing the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians.

The ministry plays a crucial role in supporting key corporate initiatives. In 2012/13 MARR refocused its efforts to support the BC Jobs Plan by:

- Engaging directly with business and industry on key areas of interest including consultation, capacity and fostering greater participation in economic development
- Working with resource ministries to streamline consultation and permitting
- Pursuing agreements, both treaty and non-treaty, that build certainty on the landbase
- Reaching and implementing new agreements that support the mining, LNG, forestry and clean energy sectors

Ministry Structure:

In October 2010 the ministry underwent a restructure as part of broader changes to support an integrated approach to resource management; MARR is one of 5 ministries that together comprise the provincial government Natural Resource Sector. Partner ministries are:

- Forests, Lands and Natural Resources
- Energy and Mines
- Environment
- Agriculture

The Deputy Minister's Office at MARR provides overall leadership and direction to the Ministry and is responsible for strategic and corporate planning. The office acts as the ministry liaison with the Minister's Office, Cabinet Operations and all deputy minister and Cabinet committees. The office is supported by Executive Services, Corporate Submissions, Third Party Engagement, Internal Communications, Records Management and the Correspondence unit.

There are three divisions in MARR:

Negotiations and Regional Operations Division (NROD) – Charles Porter, ADM

The division is structured into 3 large treaty and non-treaty negotiation teams in the north, south and coastal regions, with headquarters in Victoria. Each team is made up of headquarters and regional employees that report into one of the three Chief Negotiators in the division. NROD is responsible for negotiations of both treaty and non-treaty agreements. It also represents MARR's regional presence in the Natural Resource Sector, with eight regional offices. The role of regional staff includes First Nations relationship building, conflict resolution, negotiation of agreements, liaison with other land and resource ministries, and local support for agreement negotiations and treaty and non-treaty agreement implementation.

Strategic Initiatives Division (SID) – Peter Walters, ADM

SID coordinates land and resource issues including consultation, accommodation, revenue-sharing and shared decision making. The division leads the ministry in discussions with the First Nations Leadership Council as well as in non-treaty negotiations considered strategically important to furthering corporate initiatives. It also serves as the lead in providing advice on treaty and non-treaty related policy and planning.

Partnerships & Community Renewal (PCR) – Peter Cunningham, ADM

PCR leads the ministry in implementing the [Transformative Change Accord](#) and [Métis Nation Relationship Accord](#) whose common objective is to close the social and economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians. The division is the lead for developing the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan, committed to in the 2011 Throne Speech.

Budget S17

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): S17

Staff are located in Victoria and in eight regional offices (this structure reflects the broader Natural Resource Sector model with staff co-located in the regions). The MARR Regional Offices include:

North:

- Smithers
- Prince George
- Fort St. John

South:

- Kamloops
- Williams Lake
- Cranbrook

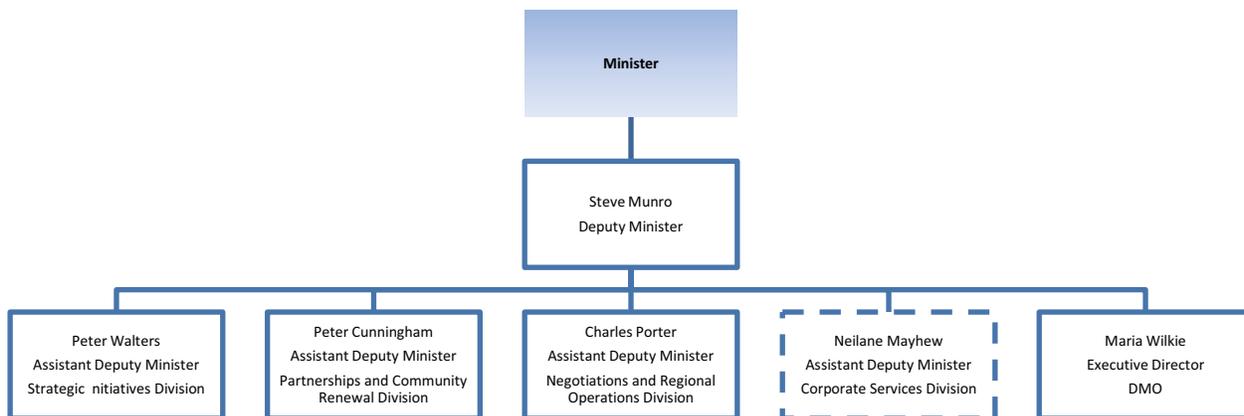
Coast:

- Surrey
- Nanaimo



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Executive Organizational Chart:



Deputy Minister

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

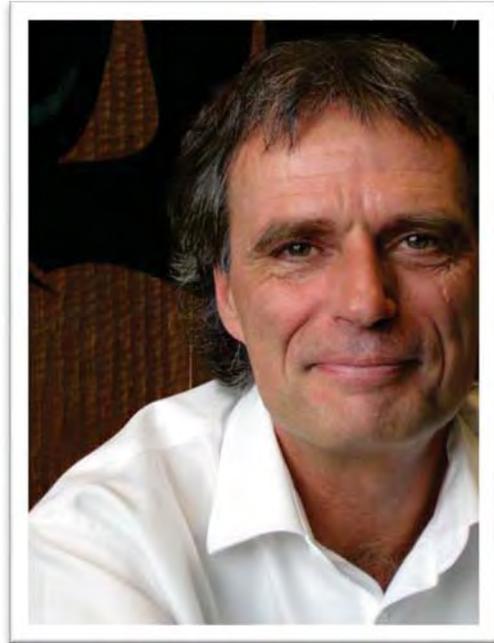
Steve Munro

Steve was appointed Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation on October 25, 2010.

Steve joined the Government of British Columbia in 1989.

Steve's first six years with the provincial government were with the Ministry of Finance, working in taxation, intergovernmental fiscal relations and social policy fields. Steve joined the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation as a Negotiator in 1995. His early years with the Ministry dealt mostly with federal-provincial cost-sharing matters and the negotiations of financial, tax, revenue-sharing and other fiscal elements of treaties and other agreements with First Nations. In July 2008, Steve became acting Assistant Deputy Minister of the Negotiations Division and was permanently appointed to the position in August 2009. In that position, Steve had broad responsibilities for the negotiation of a range of agreements with First Nations, including treaties, incremental treaty agreements, economic benefit agreements and reconciliation protocols.

Steve has a Masters of Economics from the University of Western Ontario and Bachelor of Science from Trent University.

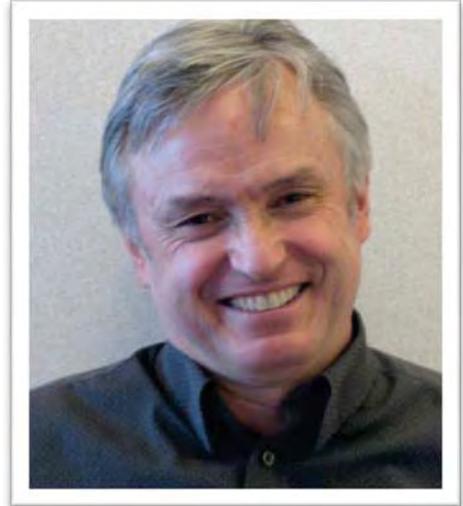


Assistant Deputy Minister

Partnerships & Community Renewal (PCR)

Peter Cunningham

On October 17, 2011, Peter Cunningham joined the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation as Assistant Deputy Minister, Partnerships and Community Renewal, based in Victoria.



Peter came to British Columbia from Ontario in 1979. He has spent the last three decades in Prince George, delivering numerous government programs and services.

Peter has deep roots in both health and social services. He began his career working with troubled teenagers in Toronto and, over the years, has worked in the areas of addiction, prevention, health promotion, mediation and family therapy. He has a keen interest in systems theory and has applied that interest to much of his work in government.

More recently, in his capacity as ADM for the Ministry of Children and Family Development, Peter has worked extensively in Aboriginal child welfare and community development – and been widely recognized for collaborating with Aboriginal communities on service delivery. He believes strongly in this Ministry’s vision to foster enduring relationships with Aboriginal peoples and says he looks forward to contributing to the good work already underway in MARR.

Executive Financial Officer

Corporate Services Natural Resource Sector (CSNR)

Neilane Mayhew



Reporting to Doug Konkin, Chair of the Natural Resource Board, Neilane is one of three ADM/EFOs responsible for Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector. Neilane is the Executive Financial Officer for Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and Ministry of Energy and Mines. Additionally, Neilane is the lead on strategic human resource services for the sector, and she is responsible for leading the delivery of the Information Management and Technology Services.

Neilane has eleven years of public sector leadership experience working in a complex financial environment. She has a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Calgary and a Bachelor of Laws from UVic. Prior to joining the public service, she practised law with a small firm in Victoria. Neilane joined the BC Public Service in 2001 and, shortly after joining, was asked to form and lead a new branch in the then Ministry of Provincial Revenue to consolidate the ministry's tax appeals program. In 2005, Neilane moved into the role of Executive Director of the Property Taxation Branch (PTB). During her time with the PTB, she led a variety of projects and initiatives to implement new systems and business process improvements. In 2009, Neilane became the Executive Director for the Consumer Taxation Programs Branch and while in this role helped support the implementation of HST. With an emphasis on building strong working relationships, Neilane has worked with senior leaders in a number of ministries across government as well as external agencies and organizations such as the Land Title and Survey Authority, the BC Assessment Authority, First Nations bands, regional districts and municipalities. She is committed to the work of the public service and is constantly looking for ways to improve our services and implement new ways of doing business to ensure we meet the needs of our customers, stakeholders and partners.

Assistant Deputy Minister

Negotiations and Regional Operations

Charles Porter



Charles joined the BC public service in 1992, initially working in policy and legislative roles. From 1995 to 2002, he worked in regional management positions in Cranbrook and Kamloops in Crown lands, Aboriginal relations, planning and assessment, and fish and wildlife.

In 2002, he returned to Victoria as Director of Corporate Policy, Planning and Intergovernmental Relations for the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. In 2006, he was made Executive Director of Natural Resources and the Economy with the Deputy Ministers' Policy Secretariat, Office of the Premier.

In October 2008 Charles was appointed ADM of the First Nations Initiatives Division within the Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Forests and Range. In April 2010 he received additional responsibilities of another division, GeoBC.

Charles Porter was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation on November 1, 2010.

Charles was educated at the University of Victoria where he received Fine Arts and Law degrees.

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Assistant Deputy Minister

Strategic Initiatives Division

Peter Walters

Peter has been part of the BC public service since 1980, and has worked in Kamloops, Surrey and Victoria. While his first twenty-five years focused on Crown land management and projects, he has served as an Assistant Deputy Minister in several ministries, including Tourism, Culture and the Arts, and Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.



Peter's experience has given him a passion for positive change in the Province's relationship with First Nations. As a relatively new addition to the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, he is looking forward to building strong relationships with First Nations communities, and close connections with their leaders.

Executive Director

Office of the Deputy Minister

Maria Wilkie

Maria became the Executive Director, Strategic Initiatives in the Deputy Minister's Office on May 14th, 2012. She is responsible for leading the ministry's corporate initiatives, strategic planning, and the Deputy Minister Office team.



Maria worked in communications and project management for over 15 years in the forestry and non-profit sectors in Ontario, Haida Gwaii and with the BC Government. Joining the Public Service in 2002, she worked for the Public Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services, Attorney General, and Communications Headquarters before she joining the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation in May 2007.

Maria holds a Bachelor of Political Science.

S22

S22



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Divisional Overview – Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

ADM Responsible:

Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Divisional Overview – Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

The Negotiations and Regional Operations Division (NROD), in conjunction with the other MARR divisions and natural resource ministries, is responsible for:

- Negotiating and implementing lasting agreements that contribute to reconciliation;
- building relationships with First Nations;
- Resolving conflicts;
- Providing advice to other ministries and the private sector.

The Division is located in Victoria and eight regional offices. NROD is composed of three negotiations teams that serve the three regions of the province (North, South and Coast) and a headquarters team based in Victoria. NROD's regional structure is aligned with the natural resource sector regional areas in order to ensure a strong integration with other agencies and a presence in provincial engagements with First Nations at the community and local level.

The main structures of the Division and their relative roles are:

Negotiations and Regional Operations Branch: is a small, Victoria-based branch. It leads and participates in a number of key negotiations, supports the Division in the overall administration of key treaty and non-treaty negotiations, runs the Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement program, and plays a key role in communication with line agencies, cross-division and cross-ministry integration and tracking for the Assistant Deputy Minister.

Three Regional Negotiations Teams: The three teams are each headed by a Chief Negotiator, and include Regional Directors, and Senior Negotiators assigned to each region. Each regional office has a Regional Manager, responsible for field operations. Staff are located in both Victoria and regions. They are responsible for negotiating and assisting with the implementation of both treaty and non-treaty agreements. Staff who are located in the regional offices play a direct role in First Nations relationship building, conflict resolution, and liaison with other land and resource ministries.

Within the Division there currently are three Chief Negotiator (CN) positions. One of the roles of the CNs is to participate on the Chief Negotiators Board, which includes all of the CNs from NROD as well as the two CNs from the Strategic Initiatives Division. The Chair of the CN Board is an NROD CN. The board manages strategic negotiations issues as well as identifying and prioritizing negotiation assignments in each of the regions.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Regional offices are located in:

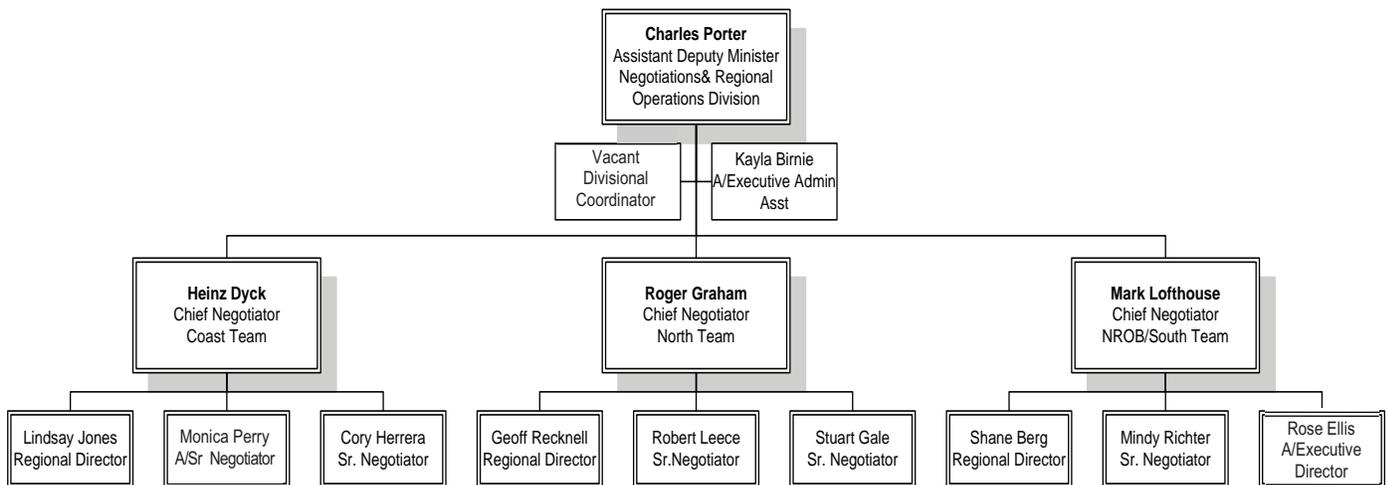
- North:
 - Smithers
 - Ft. St. John
 - Pr. George
- South:
 - Williams Lake
 - Kamloops
 - Cranbrook
- Coast:
 - Surrey
 - Nanaimo

Budget: FY 2012/13 was **S17**

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): 130

Related Legislation: Negotiations touch on various legislation in the resource sector. Specific legislation is included in Core Business notes related to Treaty and Non-Treaty Agendas and Priorities.

Organizational Chart:





ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Divisional Overview – Strategic Initiatives Division

ADM Responsible:

Peter Walters, Strategic Initiatives Division

Core Business: Divisional Overview - Strategic Initiatives Division

The Strategic Initiatives Division leads the Ministry in building the New Relationship with Aboriginal people, and the Natural Resource Sector (NRS) in matters of consultation, accommodation, revenue-sharing and shared decision making. The Division leads the engagement with the First Nations Leadership Council, and provides advice on treaty and non-treaty policy. The Division consists of five branches:

- **Strategic Policy Branch** has overall responsibility for supporting treaty mandate work in two main streams: Lands & Resources and Governance & Government Relations. This includes involvement in addressing significant treaty policy issues, providing policy advice to negotiators on provincial treaty mandates, development of new and table-specific mandates, engagement with provincial line agencies for coordination of strategic policy analysis and advice, and policy reviews of agreements-in-principle and final agreements at key stages. The Branch also works with federal policy counterparts on treaty issues. In addition, the Branch has an integral role in leading the ministry's Lean initiatives.
- **Lands and Resources Branch** provides strategic leadership, advice and support to the ministry and across government on a wide variety of lands and resources based initiatives. Work involves policy development in the areas of consultation, accommodation and reconciliation, as well as strategic engagements and non-treaty agreement negotiations among First Nations, provincial ministries and key stakeholders to address First Nation interests and reconcile them with provincial priorities. It is responsible for engagement with Industry, including an on-going initiative with the BC Business Council, and leading the ministry's BC Jobs Plan commitments on Liquefied Natural Gas.
- **Fiscal Branch** supports treaty and non-treaty agreements by leading bilateral federal-provincial cost-sharing and tripartite fiscal negotiations as well as developing financial and specific mandates. The team is also the ministry lead on climate change initiatives and provides financial and policy development expertise on a variety of fiscal topics including tax policy and benefit sharing.
- **Implementation and Legislation Branch** works with First Nations and Canada on the steps required to ratify treaties and related agreements, bring them into effect, and implement them over time. This branch is also responsible for Ministry legislation and regulatory reform initiatives.
- **Land Programs Branch** provides research on provincial lands that will be transferred to First Nations under treaties and other negotiated agreements. The branch confirms the ownership .



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

status of the lands, and documents all provincially issued tenures over the lands to ensure negotiators are aware of any factors that may impact the offer of these lands. It also manages the surveys required to complete the transfers.

Budget:

- The budget for the Strategic Initiatives Division is **S17**

S17

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs):

- The Strategic Initiatives Division FTE count total is 70.

Related Legislation:

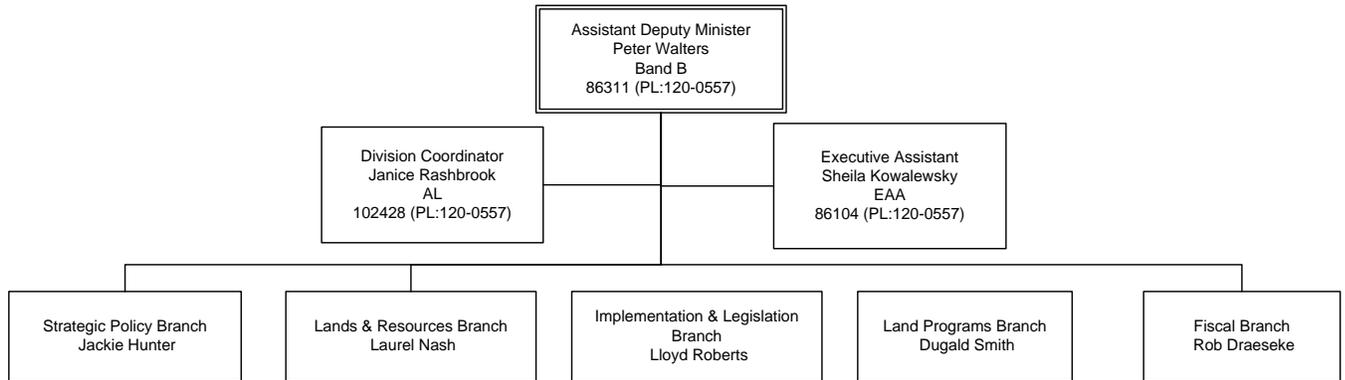
- Mineral Tax Act
- The New Relationship
- Transformative Change Accord
- New Relationship Trust Act



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organizational Chart:

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION Strategic Initiatives Division





ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Divisional Overview - Partnerships and Community Renewal Division

ADM Responsible:

Peter Cunningham, Partnerships and Community Renewal Division

Core Business: Divisional Overview, Partnerships and Community Renewal Division

Partnerships and Community Renewal Division (PCR) is composed of two branches.

1 - Intergovernmental and Community Relations Branch (ICR) is responsible for achieving progress on government's strategic priorities that relate to Aboriginal programs and services in the Province, and for addressing Aboriginal concerns regarding policy, program and service delivery. ICR carries out these responsibilities through respectful engagement with Aboriginal leadership, organizations and communities; by providing line ministries support and advice on working effectively, knowledgeably and respectfully with Aboriginal people as they develop and implement relevant social and economic policies and programs; and by engaging with federal departments, other jurisdictions and national Aboriginal organizations on issues of mutual concern. ICR additionally manages the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) relationship with its Crown Corporation, the First Peoples' Cultural Council; champions work with Aboriginal youth and Elders; supports the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women; leads the First Nations housing portfolio; leads the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan and related urban Aboriginal work; and produces annual reports on progress toward closing the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal citizens.

2 - Community Development Branch (CD) works closely with First Nations on community identified priorities to build capacity based on the communities' assets and strengths. In the northwest, CD is supporting the BC economic development agenda by addressing Tahltan Nation priorities and concerns through the joint Social Cultural Working Group. Actions are designed to ensure Tahltan members are prepared to benefit from new development and at the same time able to protect Tahltan culture and society from the potential negative effects of rapid development. CD supports implementation of the community wellness provisions in provincial reconciliation and economic and community development agreements (ECDAs) such as the Nanwokolas Reconciliation Agreement. CD is working directly with First Nations youth to realize their potential and empower their participation as emerging leaders.

CD champions community development principles within government to increase effectiveness of working with Aboriginal people and First Nations. CD also manages delivery of First Citizens Fund programs, as well as the Aboriginal BEST program and the Province's participation in the British Columbia Aboriginal Business Awards. The branch also provides leadership on the



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Province's relationship with the Métis Nation British Columbia, including leading tri-partite negotiations involving the Government of Canada. Branch staff have also contributed to provincial initiatives such as the broadband connectivity initiative for First Nations and the Industry Training Authority's Aboriginal Apprenticeship Advisory Committee.

PCR policy and program areas are profiled in more detail in *Backgrounders – The New Relationship: Socio-Economic Agenda - Transformative Change Accord, Métis Nation Relationship Accord*.

Budget: 2012/13 - **S17** (Estimates: Budget Day); 2013/14 **S17** (Estimates: Budget Day)

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): 22 FTEs (1 ADM; 6 CD; 13 ICR)

Related Legislation: The First Peoples' Cultural Council is a Crown corporation established by the Province in 1990 by the *First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act* (the *Act*). The Act established the First Peoples' Advisory Committee and the Board of Directors to support and guide the work of FPCC. Its mandate includes the following:

- Preserve, restore and revitalize First Nations heritage, language, arts and culture;
- Heighten the appreciation and acceptance of the wealth of cultural diversity among all British Columbians;
- Provide funding to BC First Nations for arts, cultural and language programs;
- Advise government on the preservation and fostering of First Nations heritage, arts, languages and culture; and,
- Work in partnership with First Nations communities to revitalize and archive their cultures and languages and restore literacy and fluency in First Nation languages.

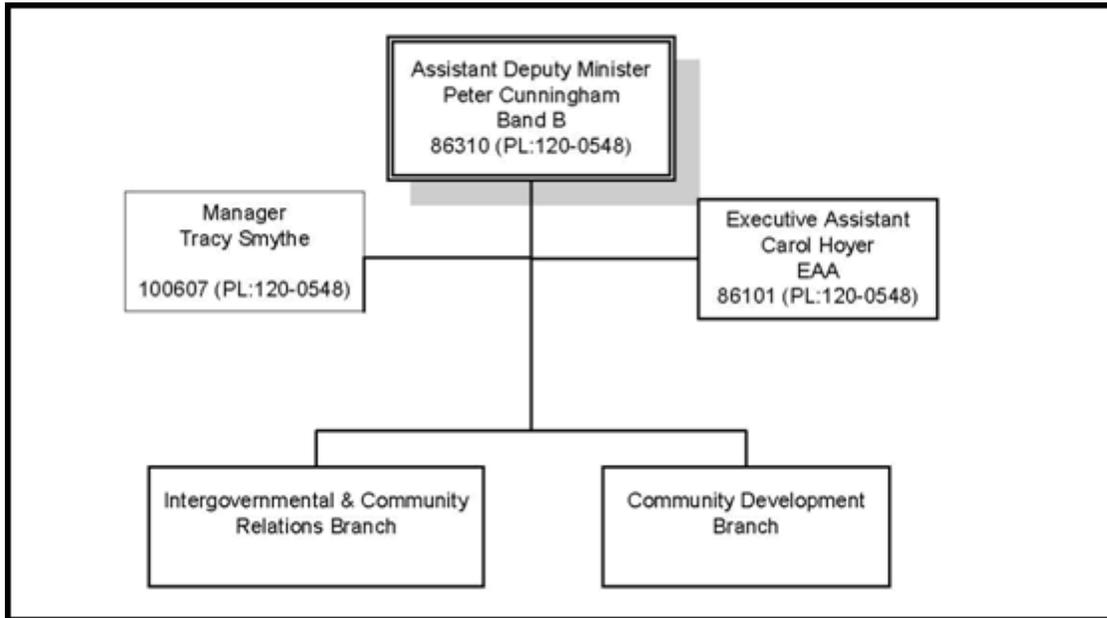
The *Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act* provides the minister with the authority to spend the interest earned by the First Citizens Fund as follows:

- 4. (1) The minister may pay or lend or provide loan guarantees to an amount equal to the interest calculated on and attributable to the balance in the First Citizens Fund special account for the purposes of advancing and expanding the culture, education and economic opportunities and the position of persons of North American aboriginal ancestry who are ordinarily resident in BC.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organizational Chart:





ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector

Assistant Deputy Minister / Executive Financial Officer Responsibilities:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Shauna Brouwer | EFO for Agriculture and Environment Responsible for Financial Services |
| Trish Dohan | EFO for Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Responsible for Sector Client Services |
| Neilane Mayhew | EFO for Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and Energy, Mines and Natural Gas Responsible for Information Management, People and Workplace Strategies |

Core Business/Program Area Description/Critical Business Processes:

Formed in 2010, Corporate Services for the Natural Resources (CSNR) is the largest corporate services team in the BC Public Service. CSNR is an integrated entity within the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR) which has accountability to provide services to the five ministries that make up the Natural Resource Sector.

- Ministry of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation (MARR)
- Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI)
- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas (EMNG)
- Ministry of Environment (ENV)
- Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO)

CSNR is led by three assistant deputy ministers (ADMs), each ADM has specific business area accountabilities for the natural resource sector in the service areas of **finance, strategic human resources, client services and information management**. In addition, each ADM has Executive Financial Officer (EFO) responsibility for one or more ministries.

The corporate services model was designed to be flexible. By using a sector based approach, to share best practises, standardize business processes and consolidate resources, significant efficiencies have been achieved. Benefits have included:

- Enhancing integration and coordination across the sector;
- Streamlining processes and providing consistent services across the sector;
- Establishing a single accountability for corporate services functions;
- Optimizing use of NRS facilities and assets where possible;
- Synergies in central agency requirements (e.g. sector Workforce Plans, sector Technology and Transformation Plan,);
- Providing strategic high level financial overviews to improve and support sector based decisions.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Budget:

CSNR supports the Natural Resource Sector and each ministry contributes towards the cost:

MARR
 AGRI
 EMNG S17
 ENV
 FLNRO
2013/14 CSNR Total

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): 519*

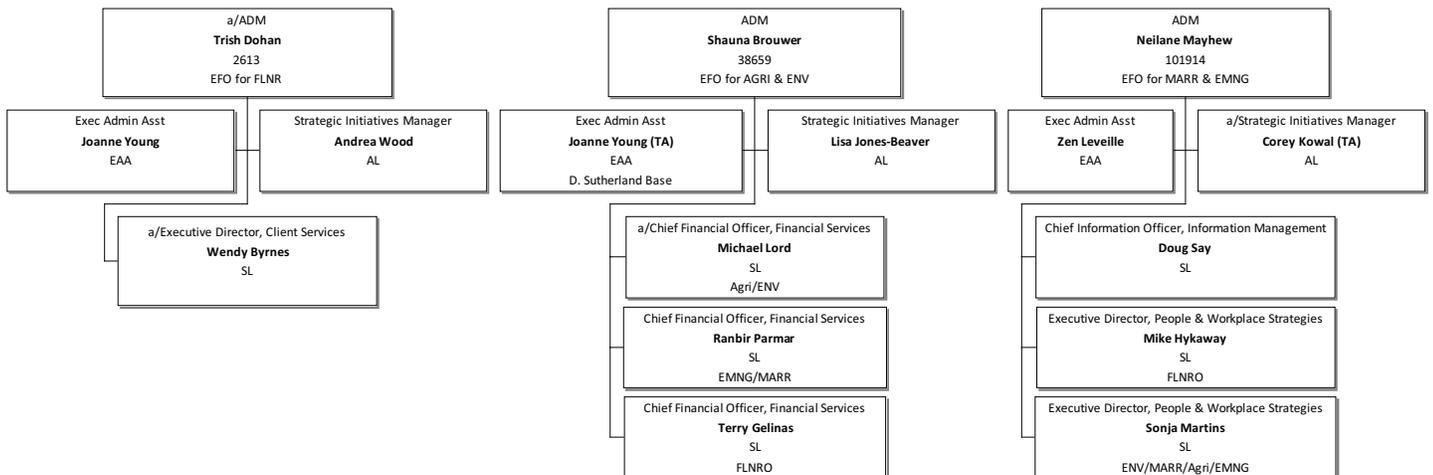
*Includes regular and auxiliary positions – the FTE numbers provided are the YTD burn rate as of December 31, 2012

Related Legislation:

- Financial Administration Act;
- Budget Transparency and Accountability Act;
- Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act;
- Financial Information Act;
- Supply Acts;
- Public Service Act

Organizational Chart:

Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector Executive and ADM Office - April 2013





ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Natural Resource Sector Roles and Responsibilities

Natural Resource Sector:

The BC Public Service's natural resource sector (NRS) is comprised of five ministries – Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; Agriculture; Energy, Mines and Natural Gas; Environment including the Environmental Assessment Office; and Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

Each ministry has its own mission and goals, set out in annual Service Plans, and collectively the NRS regulates and influences activities on 94% of the province's land base. NRS ministries are responsible for implementing over 130 provincial statutes that provide for the sustainable management and protection of the Province's natural resources and reconciliation with First Nations.

The NRS generates nearly \$3 billion in direct annual revenue to the Province through mining, oil, gas, electricity, forestry, agriculture, tourism and recreation. The sector's combined annual operating expenses are approximately \$1.3 billion and its work both directly and indirectly benefits the economic, environmental and social health of our Province.

All natural resource ministries report to the Natural Resource Board and the Environment and Land Use Committee. The ministries making up the natural resource sector have been structured to streamline government processes for critical natural resource industries to better attract global investment, enabling BC to make integrated resource management decisions on the whole of the land base.

Environment and Land Use Committee (ELUC):

ELUC, a legislated committee under the Environment and Land Use Act, is mandated to ensure that all aspects of preservation and maintenance of the natural environment are fully considered in the administration of land use and resource development. The Committee is responsible for providing direction to the natural resource ministries that balances economic development and stewardship by setting priorities for the land base, managing land use conflicts and providing strategic advice to Cabinet on policies, programs, operations and legislation that impact the natural resource sector. This advice includes consideration of budgetary implications as well as implementation and communication strategies.

The committee is responsible for reviewing Cabinet submissions, requests for legislation and business plans from the natural resource sector ministries: Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; Agriculture; Energy and Mines and Natural Gas; Environment; Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Membership (as of March 2013): Honourable Steve Thomson (Chair), Honourable Terry Lake (Vice Chair), Honourable Bill Bennett, Honourable Rich Coleman, Honourable Ida Chong, Honourable Norm Letnick, Member Eric Foster, Member Murray Coell, Member Pat Pimm, Member John Rustad, Member Randy Hawes.

Natural Resource Board (NRB):

The Natural Resource Board is responsible for supporting the Environment and Land Use Committee and for providing it with information and recommendations on policy and operational issues in support of its mandate. This support includes ministries working together to apply resources to highest sector priorities as guided by ELUC, including sharing and/or collaborating on resources to meet critical government objectives, advancing the integrated decision-making and one-decision maker approach to authorizations and permits, reviewing high-level business plans to ensure that natural resource operations priorities are being met, and improving and gaining support for ELUC submissions.

The Board is also responsible for oversight of the Natural Resource Corporate Services and provides direction respecting its services, programs and sectoral plans, and ensures that an appropriate and consistent level of support is maintained across all NRS agencies.

Membership (as of March 2013): Doug Konkin (FLNRO - chair), Steve Carr (EMNG – Vice Chair), Wes Shoemaker (MoE), Steve Munro (MARR), Derek Sturko (AGR), Dave Nikolejsin (EAO) and Paul Jeakins (OGC). Representation at meetings is also maintained by Tim McEwan (JTI). **update with new ministers**



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Natural Resource Sector Overviews

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture supports an innovative, adaptive, globally competitive and socially and environmentally responsible agrifoods sector valued by all British Columbians. The Ministry's support of healthy and safe agrifood and seafood production and post-production processing provides new and value-added products for domestic and international markets, contributing to B.C. jobs and the economy as well as to diversified rural communities. The Ministry champions the agrifoods sector by:

- Supporting practices that promote adaptable, sustainable and competitive agrifoods production;
- Ensuring, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Federal Government, a regulatory system that promotes animal and plant health and food safety;
- Delivering programs to stabilize farm incomes when threatened by circumstances beyond farmers' control to ensure continued long-term production;
- Providing guidance and funding to the sector to increase market development;
- Supporting the agricultural industry's contribution to the green economy;
- Working with other ministries, federal partners and other governments, stakeholders and industry to ensure sustainable marine fisheries; and
- Working to balance urban / agricultural interests.

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is BC's lead agency for reconciling provincial interests with First Nations' Aboriginal and treaty rights, negotiating treaties and other lasting agreements. As an increasing number of agreements have been signed, the focus on implementation of these agreements has become more important. The ministry works with First Nations to improve treaty-making through trilateral tables that deal with policy and process challenges to concluding treaties.

The ministry also works with Aboriginal leaders, partner ministries and the federal government to close the gaps in education, health, housing and economic development that separate Aboriginal people from other British Columbians, in order to reach the goals of the Transformative Change Accord and the Métis New Relationship Accord.

Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment has responsibility for environmental protection, compliance and enforcement, and BC Parks. This ministry also remains the lead on environmental policy direction such as species at risk and climate action, and is responsible for the Environmental Management Act. The act covers areas such as municipal waste management, contaminated site remediation and clean air provisions.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Ministry provides environmental leadership through developing policy, building knowledge, developing partnerships, encouraging innovation and providing environmental services. Policy development is focussed on water, air, ecosystems and species protection and conservation priorities.

Ministry of Energy and Mines and Natural Gas

The Ministry of Energy and Mines and Natural Gas is responsible for ensuring the energy needs of British Columbians are being met now and into the future, and for contributing to the economic growth and development of BC communities. The Ministry manages the responsible exploration and development of BC's energy and mining sectors (including electricity, clean or renewable energy such as biomass, biogas, geothermal heat, hydro, solar, ocean, and wind), petroleum and natural gas, minerals, and renewable and low carbon fuels. The Ministry develops and implements BC's policies with regard to electrical power generation and transmission. The Ministry develops tenure, royalty and regulatory policy for BC's petroleum and natural gas industry, ensuring the effective and environmentally responsible management of the Province's petroleum and natural gas resources. The ministry has responsibility for B.C.'s electrical power generation and transmission policies, including oversight of BC Hydro and the Columbia Power Corporation.

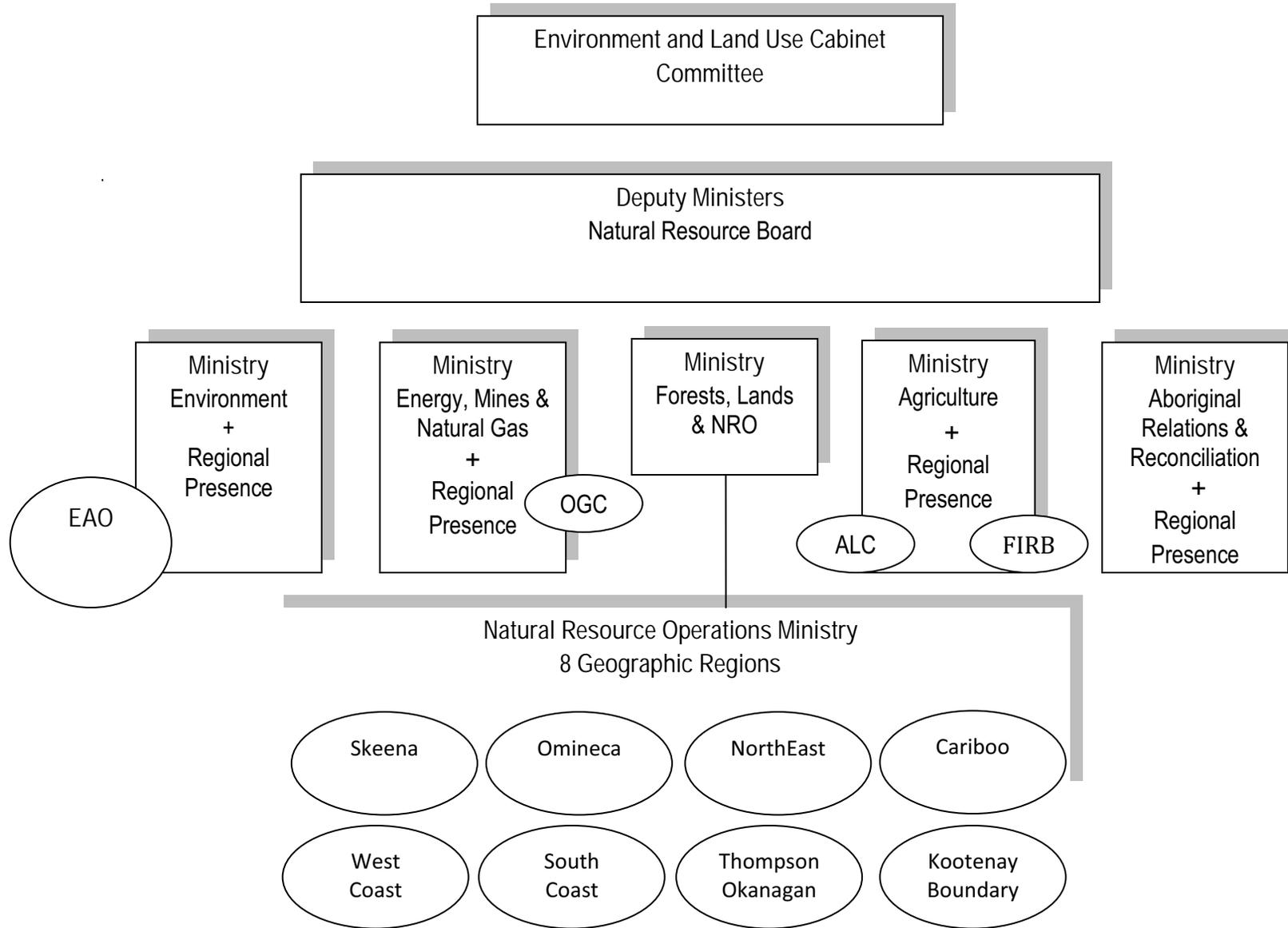
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations supports the sustainable development of forest and land resources and the competitiveness of industries that use them. The ministry aims to deliver better service and better land management to British Columbians. Bringing all provincial natural resource operations together in one ministry allows for more informed decision making when it comes to natural resource uses and the environment. This enhanced understanding of cumulative impacts will fully consider the environmental, social and economic factors of land use.

The integrated approach of the ministry is part of a global trend toward combined service distribution in public sector governance structures. Regionally based, this ministry is committed to helping local businesses and citizens succeed in the natural resource sector while creating predictability, encouraging investment and ensuring strong environmental management. As the ministry responsible for making decisions around land use in the province, the ministry considers all factors of resource activity for complete view of the land base.

The Ministry works collaboratively with other resource ministries, industry professionals, regulators and federal agencies. Initiatives such as the Environment and Land Use Committee and Natural Resource Board exemplify the shared service delivery the Province is working towards. Working together means the operational decisions on the land base match policy development. Natural resource sector ministries share service and business planning with clear lines of accountability and shared responsibility.

Organisational Structure to Support Natural Resource Sector Integration



Sector Crossover Functions with Emergency Management BC include:
Public Safety, Emergency Services, Wildfire Services, Flood Response,
Environmental Emergencies

Pages 114 through 116 redacted for the following reasons:

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Business Council of British Columbia (BCBC)

Speaking Points:

Greg D'Avignon

S13

Background:

- In 2011, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) began a very successful industry relations strategy with the Business Council of British Columbia (BCBC) on Aboriginal issues.
- The purpose of the enhanced engagement is to identify opportunities to improve business practices for consultation and engagement with First Nations based on the principles of:
 - Clarity with regard to roles in the First Nations consultation process, potential improvements and how industry actions may fit into Crown accommodation strategies;
 - Capacity building for First Nations to engage efficiently and meaningfully; and
 - Celebration of best practices and successful outcomes happening now.
- The engagement efforts led to six workshops with almost 250 industry leaders throughout the province in summer 2012 which focused on understanding the roles and responsibilities of industry with respect to Aboriginal issues, and tools and approaches necessary to build successful partnerships with First Nations.
- The sessions resulted in a joint action plan with short and long term actions.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- MARR and the natural resource sector have made progress on delivering upon key immediate commitments including the accelerating the non-treaty agreement model, one land manager approach, updated guides related to proponents, sector-specific guidance on consultation processes, and resources to complete several new ethnohistoric reports to support the development of Strength of Claim analysis.
- MARR has also dedicated resources internally to liaise with industry and support First Nations consultation.
- Industry participants also reported that they support the provincial government's continuing efforts to build relationships with First Nations and Aboriginal people.
- There was a strong recognition throughout the process of the need to extend this dialogue in a new tri-partite phase to directly include First Nations.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

Speaking Points:

Paul Lacerte, Executive Director

S13

Background:

- The BCAAFC and its 25 member friendship centres play an important role in providing a variety of services and programs to BC's urban/off-reserve Aboriginal population.

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- This lobby effort was a key factor leading to the October 2011 Throne Speech commitment to develop ORAAP.
- Also, on October 19, 2012, the Province and the BCAAFC signed a protocol agreement that outlines the partnership and principles that will guide the work of both parties as it relates to ORAAP.
- The BCAAFC will continue to be a key partner as the province moves forward to develop an urban Aboriginal strategy
- The BCAAFC has also led the Moose Hide campaign, which is a grassroots movement of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men who are standing up against violence towards Aboriginal women and children.
- The campaign started in 2012 and focuses on the need for healing, positive change and the importance of working together on this issue.
- In 2012 and 2013, previous Ministers of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation have attended events related to the campaign.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Métis Nation British Columbia

Speaking Points:

President Bruce Dumont

S16, S13

Background:

- MNBC is recognized by BC and Canada as the politically representative organization for Métis people in the province.
- MARR supports tripartite negotiations and capacity development to ensure Métis people have a voice in the formulation of government policy.
- The tripartite self-governance negotiations include federal participation and leverage federal capacity support for the MNBC.
- In 2006, the Province and MNBC signed a bilateral agreement called the Métis Nation Relationship Accord to formalize their relationship and jointly commit to address social and economic issues for Métis people. The Province does not recognize the existence of rights-bearing Métis communities in British Columbia, and therefore the MNRA does not address land based rights.
- The substance of the MNRA has many of the same objectives outlined in the Transformative Change Accord with First Nations.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- The MNBC represents 35 Métis Chartered Communities in BC and is mandated to develop and enhance opportunities for Métis communities by implementing culturally relevant social and economic programs and services.

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- There are 59,455 Métis people living in BC, predominantly in urban areas, representing almost one third of the Aboriginal population in BC.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Reconciliation Canada

Speaking Points:

Chief Dr. Robert Joseph S22

S13

Background:

- Reconciliation Canada is a BC based charitable project established as a collaboration between the Indian Residential Schools Survivors Society (IRSSS) and Tides Canada Initiatives Society (TCI).
- Reconciliation Canada is the organization mandated to carry forward reconciliation dialogue activities in the Province of British Columbia by the executives of the First Nations Summit, the BC Assembly of First Nations and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (collectively known as the First Nations Leadership Council).
- Reconciliation Canada was formed in response to the need for BC to lead cultural activities



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

for “Reconciliation Week” and the local/provincial strategy linked to the Truth and Reconciliation Canada (TRC) upcoming National event in Vancouver, September 18 – 21, 2013. More importantly, Reconciliation Canada (RC) is tasked with carrying the vision of reconciliation forward in the province of BC.

- RC has a memorandum of collaboration with the TRC and has an extensive network of partners.

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- Both the TRC and Reconciliation Canada are activity seeking volunteers.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

Speaking Points:

The Honourable Justice Murray Sinclair - **S22**

S13

Background:

- Justice Murray Sinclair is the federally-appointed chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission whose five-year mandate is to inform all Canadians about what occurred in Indian residential schools, to witness, gather statements and document the truth of survivors, families, and communities.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- In 1997, the Government of Canada issued a “Statement of Reconciliation” in a document entitled, *Gathering Strength - Canada’s Aboriginal Action Plan* that acknowledged regret and sorrow for the role the Government had in establishing Indian residential schools.
- In the House of Commons on June 11, 2008 the Prime Minister of Canada apologized to former students of Indian residential schools.
- The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)** was first established in 2008. On July 1, 2009 a chair and two commissioners were federally-appointed and began a five-year mandate to inform all Canadians about what occurred in Indian residential schools, to witness, gather statements and document the truth of survivors, families, and communities.
- The TRC is facilitating seven national and regional events across Canada and a final closing ceremony to be held in Ottawa. *The TRC’s second to last national event will be held in Vancouver, September 18 - 21, 2013.*
- Leading up to the 2013 Vancouver National Event, the TRC hosted a Victoria Regional Event on Vancouver Island, April 13 and 14, 2012. As well, community hearings were held in February and March in Port Hardy, Campbell River, Port Alberni and Duncan. The

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- The Ministry of Health (MOH) has also been closely involved BC TRC events as follows:
- MOH is a member of the BC TRC Events Health Support Team led by Health Canada and including Reconciliation Canada. MOH is a member of the Regional Working Group for this years Regional sessions and MOH and MARR are members on the planning committee for the Vancouver National Event.
- MOH is assisting with recruitment from the Regional Health Authorities to assist in the following Regional sessions:
 - Interior Health
 - Williams Lake – May 16 to 18
 - Kamloops – May 28 and 29
 - Northern Health
 - Prince George – May 13 and 14
 - Terrace – June 25 and 26
- Most recently, the TRC will conduct a two-day hearing in Kamloops, BC: May 28/29, 2013. The event is co-hosted by Tk’emlups te Secwepemc.

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**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Union of British Columbia Municipalities – First Nations Relations Committee

Speaking Points:

Councillor Murray Krause, Committee Chair

S13, S16, S17

Background:

- City of Prince George Councillor Murry Krause has a long history in the social services and health fields and currently serves as Executive Director of the Central Interior Native Health Society.
- He is in his fourth term as a city councillor for Prince George.
- In addition to Councillor Krause (Chair), the UBCM's First Nations Relations Committee (the Committee) consists of the following members, appointed after the September 2012 UBCM convention:
 - Mayor Mitch Campsall (District of 100 Mile House)
 - Councillor Harry Kroeker (City of Merritt)
 - Councillor Claire Moglove (City of Campbell River)
 - Chair Joe Stanhope (Regional District of Nanaimo)
 - Mayor Ralph Drew, Vice-Chair of the Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Relations Committee [MVARC] (Village of Belcarra)



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Mayor Campsall, Chair Stanhope and Councillor Kroeker are recent appointees to the Committee. Mayor Drew was appointed as an external member to the Committee last spring in his capacity as MVARC Vice-Chair, following the dissolution of the Lower Mainland Advisory Committee (LMTAC).
- The Committee oversees UBCM policy development work related to Aboriginal issues.
- In 2012, UBCM and MARR renewed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) which sets out the role of local governments in treaty negotiations and helps guide interactions between provincial representatives and local governments on other negotiations with First Nations.
- Current priority issues/activities identified by the Committee include:
 - local government involvement in Strategic Engagement Agreements
 - UBCM representation on the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan Provincial Coordination Team (Councillor Krause is the representative)
 - Activities related to the 2012 MOU
 - A potential inter-governmental joint working group staff on select issues of mutual importance; and,
 - numerous issues related to federal government activities including additions-to-reserve policy and proposed Bill S-8: the proposed Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act.
- There are other enduring issues for the Committee:

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

First Peoples' Cultural Council

Speaking Points:

Dr. Lorna Williams

S13

BACKGROUND:

- Dr. Lorna Williams is the Chair of the Board of Directors for First Peoples' Cultural Council. Her third and final term will conclude December 15, 2014.
- Dr. Lorna Williams is a member of the Lil'wat First Nation of Mount Currie, BC. She is the Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Knowledge and Learning at the University of Victoria. She received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal in August 2012 for her work in Indigenous Education and the support of Indigenous Youth in international relationship development.
- Before joining the University of Victoria, Dr. Williams worked at the Ministry of Education as Director of the Aboriginal Education Enhancement Branch for three years where she directed research, policy development and implementation in all areas of education for Aboriginal students. Prior to this appointment, she worked as a First Nations Education Specialist with the Vancouver School Board. Dr. Williams is a strong advocate committed to working with



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Aboriginal communities to increase the achievement of Aboriginal learners and to teach First Nations culture, heritage, traditions, and history to all students.

- FPCC is governed by a 13-member Board of Directors (BOD) and supported by a 34-member Advisory Committee, with one representative for each of the First Nations language groups in BC.
- The First Peoples' Cultural Council (FPCC) is a Crown corporation established by the Province in 1990 by the *First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act* (the *Act*). The Act established the First Peoples' Advisory Committee and the Board of Directors to support and guide the work of FPCC. Its mandate includes the following:
 - Preserve, restore and revitalize First Nations heritage, language, arts and culture;
 - Heighten the appreciation and acceptance of the wealth of cultural diversity among all British Columbians;
 - Provide funding to British Columbia First Nations for arts, cultural and language programs;
 - Advise government on the preservation and fostering of First Nations heritage, arts, languages and culture; and,
 - Work in partnership with First Nations communities to revitalize and archive their cultures and languages and restore literacy and fluency in First Nation languages.
- British Columbia (BC) has a wealth of First Nations languages and cultures. BC is home to 60 per cent of First Nations languages in Canada with 32 languages and 61 dialects. Most of these languages are endangered. Today only 5.1 per cent of the province's First Nations population are fluent speakers of their language; only 8.2 per cent of the population are semi- speakers. This can be attributed to state-sanctioned policies of assimilation from the 1800s.

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- FirstVoices, one of First Peoples' programs, is an internationally recognized online Indigenous language archiving and teaching resource that allows indigenous communities to document their language for future generations. Teams of fluent Elders and technically savvy youth upload dictionaries, alphabets, songs, stories, words and phrases as well as audio and video to their community archives. FirstVoices includes mobile apps that include an interactive and customizable dictionary for 12 languages, as well an Indigenous language texting app for Facebook Chat and Google Talk.



**ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION
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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

New Relationship Trust

Speaking Notes:

Kathyn Teneese, NRT Board Chair

S13

Background:

- In the spring of 2005, leaders from the First Nations Summit, the BC Assembly of First Nations, and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs – known collectively as the First Nations Leadership Council – worked with the government of British Columbia to jointly develop a vision of a new relationship between the Province and First Nations in British Columbia.
- The purpose of the NRT fund is to provide money to assist First Nations to build their capacity to engage with the Province in the processes and activities envisioned by, and that evolve out of, the New Relationship. The *New Relationship Trust Act* was passed in 2006, and \$100 million was transferred to the corporation from British Columbia to fulfill its purpose.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- The NRT Trust has a seven member Board of Directors, appointed by the First Nations Summit, the BC Assembly of First Nations, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, the First Nations Leadership Council and the Province:
 - Kathryn Teneese, Chair (Ktunaxa Nation)
 - Michael Bonshor (Tsawataineuk First Nation)
 - George Saddleman (Sylix Nation)
 - Judith Sayers (Hupacasath First Nation)
 - Hugh Braker (Tseshaht First Nation and Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council)
 - Terry Kuzma
 - Catherine Panter
- The Province's representatives are Catherine Panter and Terry Kuzma. Both are re-appointments, and their current terms end on December 1, 2014.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Transition – Strategic Overview

Organization:

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)

Speaking Points:

Federal Minister Bernard Valcourt

S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Background:

- The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is the Honourable Bernard Valcourt and the Deputy Minister is Michael Wernick.
- Minister Valcourt was appointed in February 2013, following the resignation of John Duncan.
- Minister Valcourt has previously served as Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism), Minister of State (Indian Affairs and Northern Development), Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Minister of Labour, Minister of State (Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency) (La Francophonie), and, most recently, Associate Minister of National Defence.
- First elected in 1984, Minister Valcourt currently represents the riding of Madawaska-Restigouche in New Brunswick.
- He is a barrister and solicitor by profession.
- In response to Minister Valcourt's appointment to AANDC, Roger Augustine, Assembly of First Nations regional chief for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, described the Minister as "approachable and down-to-Earth" and suggested the Minister is "a straight-talking guy [who] tells you right from the start where you stand with him, and how he can help you or cannot help you."
- AANDC is one of the federal government departments responsible for meeting the Government of Canada's obligations and commitments to First Nations, Inuit and Métis, and for fulfilling the federal government's constitutional responsibilities in the North. AANDC's responsibilities are largely determined by numerous statutes, negotiated agreements and relevant legal decisions. AANDC also works with urban Aboriginal people, Métis and Non-Status Indians (many of whom live in rural areas) through the Office of the Federal Interlocutor.
- Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) officials interact with AANDC officials on a regular basis on a wide range of issues (including treaty negotiations, economic, social and intergovernmental-related matters). MARR participates in federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) discussions.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Many of MARR’s activities require participation of the federal government, especially in the case of First Nations where the federal government has jurisdiction for all manner of funding and services.
- MARR participates at a number of bilateral and tripartite tables with AANDC including treaty negotiations, Principals’ meetings, socio-economic initiatives (such as the tripartite First Nations Health Plan, Education Jurisdiction Agreement and the Housing MOU), FPT officials and FPT DM meetings. These bilateral and tripartite activities are utilized to advance BC objectives and goals relating to “closing the socio-economic gap” between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in BC.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC)

Speaking Points:

Chief Commissioner Sophie Pierre

S13

Background:

- BCTC was established in 1992 by agreement among the Government of Canada, the BC Government and the First Nations Summit (FNS) collectively known as the Principals. BCTC is the independent body responsible as keepers of the BC treaty process. Its responsibilities include: facilitating treaty negotiations; determining First Nation negotiation support funding; and providing public information and education on the treaty process.
- The BCTC governing body consists of a Chief Commissioner and four part-time Commissioners. Sophie Pierre was appointed in April 2009 as Chief Commissioner; her 3 year term has been extended to April 2015. The FNS appoints two Commissioners and the federal and provincial governments appoint one each, for a two year term. The current Commissioners are: Dave C. Haggard (appointed by the BC Government), Jerry Lampert (appointed by the Government of Canada), Robert Phillips and Shana Manson (both appointed by the FNS).

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

National Assembly of First Nations

Speaking Points:

National Chief Shawn Atleo

S13

Background:

- The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is the national representative organization of First Nations in Canada. The AFN presents the views of First Nations through their leaders in areas such as Aboriginal and treaty rights, economic development, education, languages and literacy, health, housing, social development, justice, taxation, land claims, environment, and other issues of common concern.
- The National Chief is elected every three years by the Chiefs-in-Assembly. The Chiefs meet regularly to set national policy and direction through resolution.
- The AFN receives most of its operating funds from the federal government.
- National Chief Shawn Atleo (A-in-chut) is a Hereditary Chief from the Ahousaht First Nation on the west coast of Vancouver Island. He was elected in July 2009 and re-elected for a second three- year term in July 2012.
- Chief Atleo served two terms as Regional Chief of the BCAFN. He was one of the signatories to the 2005 First Nations Leadership Accord and was an active member of the First Nations Leadership Council before becoming national chief.
- Chief Atleo has a Masters of Education in Adult Learning and Global Change. In 2008 he was appointed Chancellor of Vancouver Island University, BC's first indigenous Chancellor.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

First Nations Summit (FNS)

Speaking Points:

Grand Chief Edward John

S13

Background:

- The FNS is comprised of a majority of First Nations and Tribal Councils in British Columbia, and provides a forum for First Nations to address issues related to treaty negotiations as well as other issues of common concern.
- As one of the three principals of the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) process, the First Nations Summit plays an important and ongoing role in ensuring that the process for conducting treaty negotiations is accessible to all First Nations.
- The Summit does not negotiate treaties, but supports those negotiations, provides political direction, and speaks on behalf of First Nations involved in the BCTC process.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- The five-member First Nations Summit Task Group is the Political Executive of the First Nations Summit. The Task Group is elected and authorized by Summit Chiefs in Assembly to carry out specifically-mandated tasks on issues related to treaty negotiations.
- The current FNS Task Group members elected by FNS Chiefs at the June 2013 Assembly are:
 - **Grand Chief Edward John**, (Akile Ch'oh), hereditary Grand Chief of the Tl'azt'en Nation, serving his tenth term as a member of the FNS political executive. Chief John was a member of the tripartite BC Claims Task Force which recommended the establishment of the independent BC Treaty Commission to facilitate treaty negotiations. Chief John was also recently re-appointed by the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council as an Indigenous Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) for North America for the term 2014-2016.
 - **Cheryl Casimer**, citizen of the Ktunaxa Nation and currently resides in the community of ʔaqam (St. Mary's Band), is serving her first term on the FNS political executive. She is a former Chief and Councillor of the ʔaqam First Nation and a former Co-Chair of the First Nations Summit. Ms. Casimer is a longstanding advocate for First Nations Issues and perspectives, and is committed to building better bridges of understanding between neighboring cultures.
 - **Robert Phillips**, member of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw (Shuswap) of the Canim Lake First Nation, serving his first term with the FNS political executive. He previously served three terms as a Commissioner of the BC Treaty Commission and also previously served as Chief Negotiator and Self-Government Director at the Northern Shuswap Tribal Council.
- The First Nations Summit Co-Chairs are Chief Leah George-Wilson of Tsleil-Waututh Nation and Ray Harris of Chemainus First Nation. The Co-Chairs are Executive Members responsible for the administration of the First Nations Summit. This is Ms. George-Wilson's fifth term and Mr. Harris' third term as Co-chairs.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

BC Region – Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN)

Speaking Points:

BC Regional Chief Jody Wilson-Raybould

S13

Background:

- BCAFN represents all 203 First Nations in BC.
- The BCAFN Regional Chief is Jody Wilson-Raybould, a descendant of the Musgamagw Tsawataineuk and Laich-Kwil-Tach peoples. She is a member of the We Wai Kai Nation (formerly known as Cape Mudge Indian Band). She was a commissioner on the BC Treaty Commission from 2003 to 2009.
- The BCAFN is working towards creating new and better circumstances for First Nations that include meaningful participatory relationships with the provincial and federal governments as well as with industry to close the socio-economic gap that exists for First Nations.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- BCAFN membership is open to all First Nations in British Columbia, both in and out of the treaty process, and with historic or modern treaties.
- The Regional Chief is elected by BC First Nations Chiefs that attend BCAFN meetings. Regional Chief Jody Wilson-Raybould was elected in October 2009.
- BCAFN is governed by a Board of five directors who were elected/re elected in 2012, terms ending in 2015. The Board currently consists of:
 - Chief Maureen Chapman (Skawahlook Council);
 - Chief Trish Cassidy (St. Mary's Band);
 - Tribal Chief Liz Logan (Treaty 8 Tribal Association);
 - Chief Nelson Leon (Adams Lake Indian Band);
 - Chief Bruce Underwood (Pauquachin First Nation).
- BCAFN is a regional arm of the National Assembly of First Nations (AFN), which makes Regional Chief Wilson-Raybould an Executive Member of the AFN Executive Committee.
- As an incorporated society, BCAFN operates with its own regionally specific mandates and establishes relationships with the provincial and federal governments, and other organizations.
- BCAFN has outlined four key areas as critical to meeting its shared objective of improving the lives of First Nation peoples and ensuring practicing and thriving cultures. These are:
 - Strong and Appropriate Governance;
 - Fair Land & Resource Settlements;
 - Improved Education; and,
 - Individual Health.
- Regional Chief Wilson-Raybould hosts regional assemblies that allow First Nations leadership of BC to engage in open socio-political discussion that help provide direction and mandates to the BCAFN. Regional Chief Wilson-Raybould ensures that these mandates are represented and advocated at both the regional and federal levels, creating linkages between the two processes. It is the role of BCAFN to ensure that these activities continue to be communicated and represented at the community level.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs

Speaking Points:

Grand Chief Stewart Phillip

S13

Background:

- UBCIC's mission is to:
 - improve intertribal relationships through common strategies to protect Aboriginal title;
 - hold the Federal Government to its fiduciary obligations and have them change their extinguishment policy;
 - support Aboriginal peoples at regional, national and international forums;
 - continue to defend Aboriginal title through the revival of the Aboriginal way of life (political, social, economic and spiritual); and,
 - build trust, honour and respect so that they may achieve security and liberty in their lifetime and continue the healing and reconciliation (decolonization) of their Nations.
- Since 1969, UBCIC has consistently opposed Canada's comprehensive claims and modern treaty-making processes because they believe that current treaty processes require the surrendering of Aboriginal title and rights in order to settle the land question.
- UBCIC's stand on Aboriginal rights and title is based on the argument that Aboriginal title predates Crown title, and the Imperial, federal and provincial governments were legally obliged to make treaties with First Nations before alienating any land for settlement or other purposes.
- The UBCIC Executive is part of the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC), which is comprised of the political leadership of the UBCIC, the First Nations Summit and the BC Assembly of First Nations.



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- UBCIC does not provide members' names, but a significant number of First Nations in the interior, on the coast, and in other areas have joined. Most of its members are not in the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) process. Most First Nations in the BCTC process are members of the First Nations Summit.
- UBCIC has Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as a non-governmental organization.
- Political direction for UBCIC is provided by a three-person executive committee, comprised of:
 - **Grand Chief Stewart Phillip, President:** Currently serving a fourth three-year term as the President of the UBCIC, Grand Chief Phillip was Chief of the Penticton Indian Band for over 20 years.
 - **Chief Bob Chamberlin, Vice-President:** Chief Chamberlin was first elected as Chief of Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish First Nation (Gilford Island) in 2005. This is his second term with the UBCIC executive; previously he was Secretary-Treasurer. He also served as Chairman of the Musgamagw-Tsawataineuk Tribal Council for 5 years. Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish is a member First Nation of that Council.
 - **Chief Marilyn Baptiste, Secretary-Treasurer:** Former Chief of the Xení Gwet'in First Nation, one of six nations of the Tsilhqot'in National Government. This is her first term with the UBCIC executive. She is also a founding member of British Columbia's First Nations Women Advocating Responsible Mining.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Aboriginal Business Investment Council (ABIC)

Speaking Points:

Chief Ellis Ross (Haisla Chief Councillor)

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BACKGROUND:

- The Aboriginal Business Investment Council was established in 2011 to focus on Aboriginal business development separate from rights and title issues.
- The Ministry of Jobs, Tourism, and Skills Training has the primary relationship with ABIC and serves as the Secretariat and appoints the Council members.
- MARR enjoys observer status with respect to the work and progress of the Council.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organization:

Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW)

Speaking Points:

Wendy Grant-John, Chair

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Background:

- The Province of British Columbia's Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and the Native Women's Association of Canada co-hosted the Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum in Vancouver in June 2011. The Forum brought together more than 250 participants from all provinces and territories in Canada representing provincial and territorial government departments and agencies, national Aboriginal organizations, First Nation, Métis and Inuit communities, and community-based organizations.
- Following the Forum, the former Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Minister Mary Polak, announced the creation of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW) and that Wendy Grant-John had agreed to chair the new council.



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- Nine more members were selected by the minister and Chair based on criteria of diversity, experience, and regional representation. In addition to Chair Wendy Grant-John, members include: Charlene Belleau; Mary Tegee; Kim Baird; Sophie Pierre; Darlene Shackelly; Paulette Flamond; Debbie Williams; Chastity Davis; and Marge White.
- As per the Terms of Reference, the Council is intended to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across BC. The term is for up to two years (November 2013) and the Council will meet quarterly, or as determined by the chair, and at least twice a year with the minister.
- The first meeting of the council was held in Vancouver on November 30, 2011 with former Minister Polak. Subsequent meetings were held in Musqueam (March 2012); Vancouver's Downtown Eastside with the Honourable Mary Polak (June 2012); *Paq'am* (St. Mary's Indian Band) (August 2012); Musqueam (September 2012); teleconference (November 2012); Vancouver (February 2013); and Victoria (May 2013).
- To inform their work, the Council requested and received an inventory of current provincial programs that broadly support Aboriginal women, including related budget information. Council also requested and has undertaken a schedule of meetings with ministries and other relevant organizations to support deeper understanding of their work.
- While much is happening it was clear that ministries need to pay more attention to working with Aboriginal people, and women in particular, when developing appropriate policies, programs and services.
- The Council hosted a "Day of Dialogue" in May 2013, and invited participants from the Ministry of Justice and the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence to attend. The Honourable Steven Point, appointed as the "champion" to oversee government's response to the report from the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry, also participated in the session.

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Pages 151 through 191 redacted for the following reasons:

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Aboriginal Leadership

The Opportunity:

- Continued engagement with the First Nations Leadership Council.

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Background/context:

The FNLC was formed in 2005 as a political entity to represent the interests of all First Nations in BC. Discussions at that time led to the New Relationship vision statement (Appendix 4), focused on creating new arrangements between the BC Government and First Nations to address Aboriginal rights and title in mutually beneficial ways.

S13, S16

The FNLC is comprised of executive members from three First Nation political organizations, currently:

- **BC Assembly of First Nations (BC AFN)**: Regional Chief Jody Wilson-Raybould of We Wai Kai Nation.
- **First Nations Summit (Summit)**: Grand Chief Ed John, hereditary Chief of the Tl'azt'en Nation; Chief Douglas White III of the Snuneymuxw First Nation; and, Dan Smith, member of the Laich-Kwil-Tach First Nation.
- **Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC)**: Grand Chief Stewart Phillip of the Penticton Indian Band; Chief Bob Chamberlin of Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish First Nation; and Marilyn Baptiste former Chief of the Xení Gwet'in First Nation.



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In 2011, the FNLC indicated that they were mandated to engage in discussions with the BC Government in relation to a range of social-, economic-, and rights- related issues at a policy level.

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The Provincial Government already works closely with the Summit on treaty-related issues and provides \$250K each year to the Summit for their role as a Principal in the treaty process. S13, S16

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The BCAFN has several initiatives underway, including a governance initiative to support First Nations in rebuilding strong and appropriate governance institutions and decision-making systems that reflect First Nation unique cultures and traditions. Other BCAFN initiatives include improved First Nation educational structures and processes to work with First Nations to address the issue of the proper rights-holder.

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MNBC represents 35 Métis Chartered Communities in British Columbia and is mandated to develop and enhance opportunities for Métis communities by implementing culturally relevant social and economic programs and services. In 2006, the Province and MNBC signed the Métis Nation Relationship Accord, which targets closing the socio-economic gaps that currently exist between Métis and other British Columbians. S13, S16

S13, S16 the Province, the Federal Government and the Métis National Council recognize the MNBC as the legitimate politically representative body for the Métis in BC.

The BCAAFC and its 25-member friendship centres play an important role in providing services and support programs to BC's urban/off-reserve Aboriginal population. S13, S16, S17

S13, S16, S17

How to maximize the opportunity:

Maintain progress with First Nations organizations as follows:

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Alternate:

Laurel Nash, Chief Negotiator (250 953-4004)



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Integrated Social Agenda

The Opportunity:

Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia (BC) lag significantly behind the general population of BC in all social-economic indicators and are over-represented in all social service areas. It is estimated that

S16, S17

S13, S16

Background/context:

The considerable gap between the socio-economic conditions of the BC Aboriginal population and other British Columbians is well known and documented. It is also clear that a set of complex historical and modern factors have given rise to the current challenges facing Aboriginal peoples.

Government has identified the need, and has taken important first steps to address the socio-economic challenges facing Aboriginal communities. S13

S13 key visionary agreements have guided government in its work:

- The *Transformative Change Accord* (TCA) signed in 2005 committed the Province, federal government and First Nations to close the socio-economic gap within 10 years;
- The *Métis Nation Relationship Accord* signed in 2006, committed the Province and the Métis Nation BC to close the gap in quality of life between Métis and other British Columbians; and,
- In 2011, government made a Throne Speech commitment for an *Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan* to address the significant socio-economic issues facing Aboriginal people who live off reserve.

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Pages 197 through 198 redacted for the following reasons:

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Accelerating the Treaty Process

The Opportunity:

Revitalize and accelerate the treaty process in BC to maximize:

- Short term opportunities – using relationships and capacity gained in the treaty process to support BC Jobs Plan goals
- Longer term opportunities – capitalize on treaty momentum to achieve economic and legal certainty through modern day treaties.

Background/context:

Unlike other provinces, BC is largely without treaties and, as a result, faces a greater level of legal and economic uncertainty from undefined Aboriginal rights, an issue which impacts all British Columbians. Industry has repeatedly identified uncertainty regarding Aboriginal rights as a major impediment to investing in BC.

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Two-thirds of all First Nations people in BC, or 60 First nations, are currently participating in treaty at various stages. Revitalizing and accelerating the treaty process in BC provides a unique opportunity to engage with First Nations.

S13, S16

Pages 200 through 201 redacted for the following reasons:

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Enhanced Federal/Provincial Engagement Strategy

The Opportunity:

Building on joint interests such as jobs and economic growth, an enhanced federal-provincial framework will ensure a more comprehensive and cost-shared Aboriginal agenda in BC

The federal and provincial governments share responsibility for building collaborative relationships with First Nations to achieve reconciliation, improve the lives of Aboriginal people, and grow the economy. The Transformative Change Accord, tripartite agreements on social issues and the negotiation of treaties and other strategic agreements are each facilitating progress toward closing the socio-economic gaps facing Aboriginal people.

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Pages 203 through 204 redacted for the following reasons:

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Legal Framework: Constitutional Provisions Relating to First Nations

The Issue:

There are two important constitutional provisions that relate to First Nations:

- Exclusive federal jurisdiction under section 91(24) Indians and Lands Reserved for Indians, of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, and
- The recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Background/context:

Section 91(24) Indians and Lands Reserved for Indians

Indian Act reserve lands are “Lands reserved for Indians” under section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1967*. Case law has identified provincial enactments that relate to the management, use and occupation of land as falling within the core of the federal head of jurisdiction relating to “lands reserved for Indians”. This means that some provincial laws will not apply of their own force. Subject to the provisions of treaties and other federal law, provincial laws of general application have been made applicable to Indians through federal legislation. There is no federal law that incorporates provincial laws relating to land management, use and occupation. First Nations have a federally delegated law making authority on their reserve lands.

Treaty lands, such as those held by the Nisga’a, Tsawwassen or Maa-nulth First Nations, as a result of a final agreement, are not “Lands reserved for Indians” under section 91(24).

The principle of federal paramountcy is relevant to understanding the relationship of laws. If there is a provincial law which applies to *Indian Act* reserve lands of its own force, and it is in conflict with a federal law (including a law of the First Nation), the provincial law will be inoperative to the extent of the conflict.

Legal developments are continuing with respect to the scope of federal jurisdiction. Jurisdiction over Indians may include persons that are not Indians under the *Indian Act* and Métis.

Aboriginal title lands are within the scope of the federal jurisdiction under section 91(24). Two constitutional questions, relating to provincial jurisdiction on Aboriginal title lands, will be heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Tsilhqot’in case. This case may have a significant impact on reconciliation negotiations with First Nations. The stated questions are as follows:



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1. Are the *Forest Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 157 and the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 159, or their predecessor legislation, constitutionally inapplicable in whole or in part to Tsilhqot'in Aboriginal title lands in view of Parliament's exclusive legislative authority set out at s. 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*?
2. Are the *Forest Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 157 and the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 159, or their predecessor legislation, constitutionally inapplicable in whole or in part to Tsilhqot'in Aboriginal title lands to the extent that they authorize unjustified infringements of Tsilhqot'in Aboriginal title, by virtue of ss. 35(1) and 52 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*?

Section 35 Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights

Section 35 states: The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed. This constitutional provision has been interpreted to mean that in all its dealings with Aboriginal peoples, from the assertion of sovereignty to the resolution of claims and the implementation of treaties, the Crown must act honourably.

Aboriginal rights (including Aboriginal title) stem from First Nations' prior occupation and use of land and resources before contact with Europeans. These rights are specific to each First Nation and rely on specific historical facts.

The only way to have Aboriginal rights "proven" is through the courts. To date, the courts have determined that some BC First Nations hold proven specific hunting, fishing or trading rights, but have never determined that a First Nation has proven Aboriginal title to an area.

The Courts have utilized the doctrine of the honour of the Crown to restrain legislative power and impose obligations such as the duty to consult. British Columbia must consult with First Nations in relation to their asserted (unproven) Aboriginal rights (including Aboriginal title), proven rights and treaty rights to ensure that First Nations continue to be able to exercise these rights, while provincial decisions are being made that affect the land base. The Updated Procedures for Consulting with First Nations guides how this consultation occurs.

Treaty Rights

Treaty rights are set out in legally binding, government-to-government agreements that are negotiated and protected under the *Constitution Act, 1982* (the Constitution). Treaties were negotiated in most parts of Canada as European settlement occurred. Only British Columbia and Quebec have large parts of the province not covered by historic treaties.

In British Columbia, historic and modern treaties address the following matters:

Historic treaties generally refer to those treaties whereby land rights were surrendered by First Nations in exchange for rights such as hunting, trapping and fishing. Fourteen First Nations signed Douglas Treaties on Vancouver Island between 1850 and 1854. Eight First Nations are



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covered by the 1899 Treaty No. 8 in North-Eastern BC, including the McLeod Lake Band which adhered to Treaty No. 8 in 2000.

Modern treaties set out rights and obligations for all parties, including any consultation obligations. The first modern treaty in BC, with the Nisga'a Nation, came into effect in 2000. Canada and BC have since concluded modern treaties with Tsawwassen First Nation and the five Maa-nulth First Nations.

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Aboriginal Rights

Aboriginal rights are not defined in the Constitution; as a result, it has been left to the courts or negotiations to define Aboriginal rights. Due to the lack of treaties in BC, most of the provincial land base is subject to undefined Aboriginal rights.

Until Aboriginal rights are proven in court or set out in a treaty, Aboriginal rights (including title) are treated by the courts as “claims” and are dealt with under the principles established by the courts. The Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) in *Haida*, determined that the Crown has a duty to consult and, where required, accommodate First Nations whenever a Crown decision or activity might infringe treaty or Aboriginal rights (claimed or proven).

These obligations apply to federal, provincial and territorial governments for land and resource decisions within their jurisdiction.

The duty to consult

The Crown's duty to consult is readily triggered – it is triggered where claimed or proven rights or treaty rights may be impacted by a potential Crown action or decision. The depth of consultation will vary with the strength of claim and seriousness of the potential impact on rights.

The duty to accommodate

Consultation may reveal a duty to accommodate in certain circumstances. Government may be required to take steps to avoid irreparable harm or minimize the effects of infringement when a strong prima facie claim of an Aboriginal right, a proven Aboriginal right, or a treaty right, may be infringed by a proposed decision. Accommodation primarily means addressing concerns and adopting or reconciling interests.

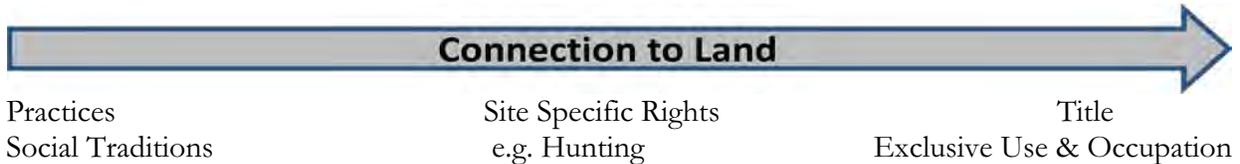
Aboriginal Rights – what we know

- Aboriginal rights exist on a spectrum of connectivity to the land and include practices, customs and traditions that:
 - are integral to a distinctive culture;
 - are generally area-specific and may vary between First Nations;
 - may be practiced in a modernized form; and
 - are collective rights that may be exercised by individuals.



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- Aboriginal title is a specific category of Aboriginal rights and the legal test focuses on First Nations' land use that is site-specific, intensive, ongoing and exclusive, similar to the common law test for title.



Interpreting claims

- The fact-specific nature of Aboriginal rights dictates that rights must be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- The First Nation and Canadian common law perspectives must be considered.

Proving Aboriginal rights – the test

- Claimants must prove that a modern practice, tradition or custom has a reasonable degree of continuity with those that existed prior to contact with Europeans.
- Claimants must also prove that the practice, custom or tradition was integral to the distinctive culture - i.e. a practice relied upon for the survival of that Aboriginal community.

Proving Aboriginal title – the test

- Claimants must prove exclusive occupation of site-specific areas of land prior to sovereignty (1846), including the capacity and intention to exclude others, and the regular use and occupation of those lands. Seasonal use may not be sufficient to ground Aboriginal title.

Infringing Aboriginal rights

- Aboriginal and treaty rights are not absolute: government can infringe so long as they are justified (for example: to further a compelling legislative objective (i.e. conservation) minimizing impact; priority for the right where it is being regulated; and sufficient and adequate consultation).

Key Cases:

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- **Calder (1973)** – The SCC recognized Aboriginal rights to land and resources. This was the first time Canadian law acknowledged that Aboriginal title to land existed prior to colonization and that Confederation and the Royal Proclamation of 1763 did not extinguish land rights. The case prompted the federal government to develop new policy to address Aboriginal land claims.
- **Sparrow (1990)** - The SCC ruled on the application of Aboriginal rights under s.35 of the *Constitution Act 1982*, and held that rights, such as fishing, existed prior to the Constitution and cannot be infringed upon without justification on account of the government's duty to Aboriginal peoples. The case was groundbreaking because it provided explanations for the terms "existing" and "recognized and affirmed" in s.35.
- **Delgamuukw (1997)** – This was the first time the SCC directly addressed the issue of Aboriginal title. It concluded that Aboriginal title does exist in British Columbia as the right to the land itself, not just the right to use that land; furthermore, it ruled that government must consult with Aboriginal peoples when exploring further use of Aboriginal land. Although the final decision was that another trial was necessary to resolve the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Nations disputes, the court made the important distinction between land use rights and title.
- **Haida Nation (2004)** – The *Haida* and *Taku River Tlingit* cases were heard together. The SCC confirmed that the Crown has the duty to consult and accommodate Aboriginal peoples prior to making decisions that might adversely affect their rights and title claims. The SCC ruled in *Haida* that there is no third party duty to consult First Nations, but that the crown could delegate procedural aspects of consultation to industry. The Court emphasized the test for consultation and accommodation, and that the consultation process required both good faith and reasonableness on the part of the Province and the Aboriginal people and, ultimately, the duty of consultation does not give Aboriginal people the veto.
- **Taku River Tlingit (2004)** –The court held that the Province had made adequate consultations and accommodation under the *Haida* test in the environmental assessment process.



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- **Mikisew (2005)** – Supreme Court of Canada considered an historic treaty (Treaty 8) which provided that the Crown could take up lands from time to time. Despite this term, the court held that the Crown still needed to consult with the treaty rights holders before taking up lands, since that would impact the rights set out in the treaty to hunt, fish and trap.
- **Bernard and Marshall (2005)** – In this case from Atlantic Canada, the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) applied the test for determining Aboriginal title described in *Delgamuukw* and further refined that test. In so doing the court confirmed that the standard of Aboriginal occupation and regular use required in establishing an Aboriginal title is a high threshold, and will not likely be found to apply over entire traditional territories where lands may have been used occasionally but not on a regular and intensive year-round basis.
- **Sappier and Gray (2006)** – The Supreme Court of Canada determined that the domestic use of wood could qualify as an Aboriginal right and slightly broadened the test for what kinds of traditional activities would qualify as Aboriginal rights, to include practices relied upon for the survival of the community (at the time of European contact).
- **Rio Tinto (2010)** – The Crown’s duty to consult is in relation to current government conduct or decisions, and a duty to consult is triggered only if the present decision has the potential of causing a novel adverse impact on a present claim or existing right. The Court introduced the notion that damages may be available to First Nations to address past and continuing breaches, including prior failures to consult. The duty to consult can extend to strategic, high-level decisions that may impact Aboriginal claims and rights. The Court clarified that administrative tribunals have both the power and duty to assess the adequacy of the Crown's consultative efforts and, in some cases, may have the power to engage in consultation.
- **Little Salmon/Carmacks (2010)** – The Honour of the Crown may not always require consultation; for example, the parties in treaties may negotiate a different mechanism that, in the result, nevertheless upholds the Honour of the Crown. However, government cannot contract out of the Honour of the Crown, such that where a treaty is silent on how a First Nation will be consulted when government exercises its treaty rights, the common law duty to consult can be invoked to fill this gap. The Honour of the Crown is a doctrine that applies independently of the expressed or implied intention of the parties.
- **Tsilhqot’in (William) (2012)** – The BC Court of Appeal confirmed certain Aboriginal rights (hunting and trapping, and limited trade and use of horses for work and transportation) accepted by the trial judge. The Tsilhqot’in had also made a claim for Aboriginal title based on a “territory-wide” basis. The Court held that was an incorrect test and that the Tsilhqot’in would need to make their claim based on the site-



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specific test for Aboriginal title set out by the SCC in *Bernard and Marshall*. Leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada has been granted on questions relating to the jurisdiction of the Province in relation to aboriginal title land and its infringement.

- **Manitoba Metis Federation (2013)** Implementation of a constitutional obligation to an Aboriginal people engages the honour of the Crown. The Crown must take a broad purposive approach to the interpretation of the promise; and act diligently to fulfill it. Claims based on honour of the Crown are not barred by the law of limitations or the equitable doctrine of laches.

Drafted by: Geraldine Hutchings, Aboriginal Law Group, S22



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incremental Treaty Agreement Priorities

ADM Responsible: Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Incremental Treaty Agreements

Incremental Treaty Agreements (ITAs) are an innovative tool designed to accelerate and stimulate treaty making. Since they were introduced in 2008, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) has made considerable progress in negotiations. **S13, S16**

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Budget: Within NRODs FY 2012/13 Budget of

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Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): Within NROD organizational chart.

Related Legislation: There is no legislation related to ITAs.

Organizational Chart: Included in NROD Divisional Overview Note.



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Treaty Agenda

ADM Responsible: Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Treaty Agenda

Treaties are a comprehensive settlement of Aboriginal rights and title which, unlike most non-treaty agreements, include the full participation and cost-sharing of Canada. Key benefits of treaties are:

- treaties create the highest order of legal and economic certainty on Crown land;
- social and economic development tools to allow First Nations to become independent of government and fully participate in the economy; and
- treaties and related agreements are cost shared with Canada. These arrangements ensure that treaties have minimal impacts on the fiscal plan. For example, it is projected that the

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Treaties are negotiated through the British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC) process that was established in 1993. The three Principals to the process are BC, Canada and the First Nations Summit, which represents First Nations participating in treaty negotiations. The Treaty Commission is the independent “keeper” of the process. It is responsible for managing the process, distributing negotiation funding support to First Nations and facilitating negotiations, where possible.

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Budget: Within NRODs FY 2012/13 Budget of **S17**

Full Time Equivalent (FTEs): Within NROD organization chart.

Related Legislation: Legislation is prepared for each Final Agreement.

Organizational Chart: Included in NROD Divisional Core Business Area Note.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Treaty Priorities

ADM Responsible: Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Treaty Priorities

Over recent years, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) has achieved progress in treaty-making. Concluded Final Agreements include:

- Tsawwassen Final Agreement came into effect on April 3, 2009;
- Maa-nulth Final Agreement, with five Vancouver Island First Nations, came into effect on April 1, 2011;

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In addition, the Nisga'a Final Agreement came into effect on May 11, 2000 (concluded outside the British Columbia Treaty Process).

Considerable momentum has also been achieved in recent years on active negotiations. S13, S16, S17

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Budget: Within NRODs FY 2012/13 Budget of **S17**

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): Within NROD organization chart.

Related Legislation:

- *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act*
- *Tsanwassen First Nation Final Agreement Act;*
- *Maa-Nulth First Nations Final Agreement Act;*

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Organizational Chart: Included in NROD Divisional Overview Note.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Non-Treaty Agenda

ADM Responsible: Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Non-Treaty Agenda

While treaties are viewed as the most complete and permanent form of reconciliation, there is still a need to make progress towards the reconciliation of Aboriginal rights in advance of, or apart from, treaties.

Progress under the BC treaty process takes considerable time and about one third of First Nations in the province have chosen not to participate in the treaty process. Furthermore, Supreme Court of Canada decisions – particularly the two rulings in *Haida Nation* and *Taku River Tlingit* (2004) – have resulted in increased legal requirements to consult (and potentially accommodate) First Nations.

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) and resource ministries have developed a variety of revenue sharing and shared decision making agreements that are designed to enable resource development on Crown lands while fully addressing consultation and accommodation obligations associated with Aboriginal rights pre-treaty. All are intended to be incremental steps towards reconciliation, including treaty.

There are four types of Revenue-Sharing agreements:

- *Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements* (FCRSAs) provide the means to share forestry revenues in consideration for First Nation participation in consultation and accommodation of Aboriginal Interests respecting forestry activity. FCRSAs contain a consultation protocol and offer revenue sharing payments that transition over the three year term of the agreement from per-capita to an activity based model within the First Nation's asserted territory. **S13, S16**

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- *Economic Benefit Agreements* (EBAs) are available to First Nations in Treaty 8, one of British Columbia's two historic treaties. EBAs establish a process for consultation and collaborative management of lands and resources and provide the means for sharing revenue that flows from use of Treaty No.8 lands. Collectively, the agreements also address issues related to wildlife, provincial parks and land use planning **S13**

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- *Economic and Community Development Agreements*. (ECDAs) provide the means to share revenue on new major mining or resort projects. For new mines, actual mineral tax revenues may be shared in order to assist First Nations in achieving their social and economic goals. Revenue-sharing negotiations for resort developments are now led by the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations. **S13**
required.
- *First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund*: The FNCEBF is described in Section 20 provisions of the *Clean Energy Act*. The purpose of the fund is to promote increased First Nation participation in the clean energy sector within their asserted traditional territories and treaty areas through agreements between the B.C. government and the eligible First Nations.

S13

There are two types of Shared Decision Making Agreements:

- *Strategic Engagement Agreements* (SEAs) involve multiple agencies/decision makers and First Nations, cover large areas and are intended to reduce the overall consultation burden and improve working relationships with First Nations. SEAs provide First Nations with an enhanced role in decision making on Crown land (First Nations do not receive a veto).
- *Reconciliation Agreements* generally combine elements of shared decision making, revenue-sharing and economic development. Some of these agreements have provided the means to build on existing Government-to-Government and consensus land-use agreements.

S13, S16

S13, S16

Budget: Within NRODs FY 2012/13 Budget of **S17**

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): Within NROD organization chart.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Related Legislation (for consultation agreements):

- *Environmental Management Act* ;
- *Fisheries Act* ;
- *Forest Act* and *Forest and Range Practices Act* ;
- *Integrated Pest Management Act* ;
- *Land Act* and *Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act* ;
- *Mines Act* ;
- *Park Act* and *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* ;
- *Water Act* and *Dike Maintenance Act* ;
- *Wildlife Act* ; and
- *Heritage Conservation Act*.

Organizational Chart: Included in NROD Divisional Overview Note.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Non-Treaty Priorities

ADM Responsible: Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Peter Walters, Strategic Initiatives Division

Core Business: Non-treaty priorities

In addition to treaty, the Province is actively pursuing agreements outside the treaty process with First Nations that address the immediate operational priorities of BC's natural resource ministries and social and economic needs of Aboriginal communities. These agreements directly support BC's goals of stimulating economic growth, improving access to jobs and other economic opportunities and increasing First Nations participation in natural resource development.

The BC Jobs Plan launched in 2011 committed BC to achieving 10 new non-treaty agreements with First Nations by 2015; MARR achieved this goal two years early. Recently, a public commitment has been made to reach a further 10 new non-treaty agreements with First Nations by 2015.

Key priorities include:

- MARR negotiates Strategic Engagement Agreements, Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements, and Economic and Community Development Agreements. Highlights of accomplishments and priorities for these agreements are included in individual notes.

S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S13, S16, S17

Budget: Included within the NROD and SID joint budget of **S17** FY 2012/13 budget.

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): Within NROD and SID organization chart.

Related Legislation: Included in the SEA overview note is a list of legislation where consultation is required.

Organizational Chart: Included in NROD Divisional Overview Note.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Strategic Engagement Agreement (SEA) Priorities

ADM Responsible: Charles Porter, Negotiations and Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Strategic Engagement Agreements (SEA) Priorities

SEAs are Government-to-Government agreements that provide capacity funding for First Nations to engage in decision making on natural resource development. SEAs involve multiple agencies/decision makers and First Nations, cover large areas and are intended to reduce the overall consultation burden and improve working relationships with First Nations. They provide a more structured role for First Nations in decision making on Crown land and may include elements of shared decision making, but they do not provide a veto for First Nations. SEAs can also address broad socio-economic issues by committing the Parties to strategic initiatives at the Senior Government to Government Forum level and joint projects at working group level.

Government directed the Intergrated Land Management Bureau to pilot SEAs in 2008. The program moved to MARR in 2010. There are now SEAs with seven First Nations groups:

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S12, S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S12, S13, S16, S17

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): Within NRODs current budget.

Related Legislation (each SEA varies):

- *Environmental Management Act* ;
- *Fisheries Act* ;
- *Forest Act* and *Forest and Range Practices Act* ;
- *Integrated Pest Management Act* ;
- *Land Act* and *Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act* ;
- *Mines Act* ;
- *Park Act* and *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* ;
- *Water Act* and *Dike Maintenance Act* ;
- *Wildlife Act* ; and
- *Heritage Conservation Act*.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Organizational Chart: Included in the Negotiations and Regional Operations Divisional Core Business note.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Revenue Sharing Agreements Overview

ADMs Responsible:

Peter Walters, Strategic Initiatives Division

Charles Porter, Negotiations & Regional Operations Division

Core Business: Revenue Sharing Agreements Overview

There are four types of revenue sharing agreements with existing mandates and ongoing negotiations:

Treaty Revenue Sharing: (RRS) provides for treaty First Nations' participation in forestry revenues as part of their treaty settlement package. Canada and BC are willing to include Resource Revenue Sharing in treaty settlements as an option within the treaty package and within the treaty financial mandate.

- Treaty based Resource Revenue Sharing is linked to actual stumpage within the First Nation's traditional territory and is cost-shared equally between Canada and BC – in particular:

S13, S16, S17

LNG Pipelines and Terminals

S13, S16, S17, S21

S12, S13, S16, S17, S21



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S12, S13, S16, S17, S21

Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDAs) provide First Nations with up to 37.5% of mining tax revenue in exchange for litigation safeguards and increased process certainty for the Province, First Nations and industry for the life of the agreement. The province also shares revenue through ECDA's with respect to major resort developments, Ministry of Tourism leads this program.

S16, S21

S12, S13, S16, S17

First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund: The FNCEBF is described in Part 6, Section 20 provisions of the *Clean Energy Act*. The purpose of the fund is to promote increased First Nation participation in the clean energy sector within their asserted traditional territories and treaty areas through agreements between the B.C. government and the eligible First Nations.

S13, S16

S12, S13, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Economic Benefit Agreements: (EBAs) are available to First Nations in Treaty 8, one of British Columbia's two historic treaties. EBAs establish a process for consultation and collaborative management of lands and resources and provide the means for sharing revenue that flows from use of Treaty No.8 lands. Collectively, the agreements also address issues related to wildlife, provincial parks and land use planning.

S13

S13

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Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements : (FCRSAs) were introduced in 2010 and share forest revenues based on forest harvesting activity within First Nation's traditional territory. FCRSAs have a three year term and replace the previous Forest and Range Opportunity agreements. A central component of FCRSAs is a consultation protocol for forest decisions within the First Nation's traditional territory. FCRSAs provide an accommodation of Aboriginal interests; supports the objectives of the *Transformative Change Accord*, and includes planning, reporting and auditing mechanisms to meet public accountability objectives.

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S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

S13, S16, S17

Budget:

- Falls within the Strategic Initiatives and Negotiation and Regional Operations budget allocations.

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs):

- FTE's fall within the Strategic Initiatives and Negotiation and Regional Operations Divisions FTE counts.

Related Legislation:

- Mineral Tax Act
- The New Relationship
- Transformative Change Accord
- Clean Energy Act



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Non-Treaty Agreement Funding Envelope

ADM Responsible:

Peter Walters, Strategic Initiatives Division (SID)

Core Business: Non-Treaty Agreement Funding Envelope

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S13, S17

S12, S13, S17

Budget:

-

S13, S17

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs):

- The equivalent of 1 FTE is dedicated to working on NTAFE in Strategic Initiatives Division.

Related Legislation:

S12, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Final Agreement and Non-Treaty Agreement First Nations Fiscal Accountability

ADM Responsible:

Peter Walters, Strategic Initiatives and Charles Porter, Negotiation and Regional Operations

Core Business: Fiscal Accountability: Final Agreements with Treaty First Nations

Below is a list of First Nation (FN) fiscal accountabilities sorted by agreement:

Final Agreement (FA)

- The FN Government must provide a system of financial administration with standards comparable to those generally accepted for governments in Canada, through which the FN Government will be financially accountable to its citizens.

Fiscal Financing Agreement (FFA)

- Programs delivered under the FFA by the FN must be in accordance with whatever system of financial administration is required under the FN constitution.
- The FN must undertake extensive annual program reporting to BC and Canada as set out in the FFA Schedules;
- FNs must also undertake annual program reporting on the use of the funds and activities undertaken by the BC-funded community/local officers;
- All accounts and financial statements required under the FFA will be maintained and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS);
- Within 120 days of Fiscal Year end, FNs must provide consolidated audited financial statements prepared to comparable standard to that accepted for governments in Canada.

Property Tax Co-ordination Agreement (PTCA)

- No specific accountability measures regarding property tax burdens are included as FNs are constrained in their ability to set property tax policy:
 - FN property tax rates cannot be lower than agreed-to minimums based on the prevailing *School Tax* and *Rural Area Tax* rates set by the Province;
 - FN property tax rates cannot discriminate between members and non-members on TSL – one rate will apply to all properties in any one assessment class;
 - Property values must be assessed as per *BC Assessment Act* by the BC assessment authority; and
 - Regarding the use of property tax revenues, adequate non-member taxpayer representation must be provided where property tax is collected from non-members.



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fiscal Accountability: Non Treaty Agreements with FNs

Non-Treaty Agreement FNs have fiscal accountabilities to both their community and the Province, with some exceptions. These reporting mechanisms are in place to provide accountability for public monies in order to achieve consultation certainty or socio-economic outcomes.

Each one of the agreements listed below have accountability/reporting requirements that the FN must meet as the condition of transferring funds including making these reports and financial statements publically available to their community. As well, upon written request by the Province, the FN will conduct an audit of expenditures and provide a copy of the audit to the Province.

- Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDA) for mines only;
- Forest Consultation Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSA);
- Strategic Engagement Agreements (SEA); and
- Reconciliation Agreements (RA).

Additional *quid pro quos* for those FNs that have entered into an ECDA include:

- that the FN on its own behalf or on behalf of its members agrees not to bring or continue any action at law or in equity against BC that challenges the Effective Date release for government actions taken previously and the annual releases on government actions provided thereafter; and
- that the FN also agrees not to challenge or impede the right of BC or the project proponent to carry out activities in relation to the development and operations of the project.

Additional *quid pro quos* for FCRSAs, SEAs and RAs include:

- Transactional and strategic level consultation efficiency for forestry activities in exchange for forestry revenue sharing;
- Commitment to work with Province to deal with acts of interference by community members with authorised forest activities; and
- A provision that acknowledges accommodation and commits to ‘no litigation’ with respect to fiscal accommodation

Once these requirements have all been met the funding can be transferred under those agreements listed above.

Those accountability/reporting requirements are not however required for resort ECDAs because the actual revenues that a FN would received from a resort ECDA are so small that the cost of accounting for how the ECDA revenues were expended would be far greater than the funds received.



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The accountability/reporting requirements are also not required for Revenue Sharing Agreements related to Clean Energy Projects (RS-CEP). Government provided direction under BC's *Clean Energy Act*, Part 6, section 20, that the FN's Clean Energy Business Fund is to support FN participation in the clean energy sector and it was not related to achieving consultation certainty or socio-economic outcomes.

The remaining non-treaty agreements are the Economic Benefit Agreements (EBAs) that have been signed with the Treaty 8 FNs. These agreements differ because they utilize a formal Trust system to ensure that the payments are being made for the benefit of the membership for the FN.

All non-treaty agreements do include similar termination provisions and may be terminated if:

- the FN is not in compliance with obligations under the agreement (except for RS-CEP because there are no obligations except for those listed below);
- the FN makes any representation or warranty that is untrue or incorrect;
- the FN commences any legal proceeding against the province, or activates a proceeding in abeyance, in relation to the project; and
- the project payments are suspended by BC because of a material breach of obligations by the FN, BC will provide notice to the FN of reasons for suspension, the parties will then meet and if the material breach/es are not remedied, BC may proceed to termination (except for RS-CEP).

Budget:

Falls within Strategic Initiatives and Natural Resource Organization Divisions budget allocations

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs):

FTEs fall within Strategic Initiatives and Natural Resource Organization Divisions FTE counts

Related Legislation:



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Socio-Economic Agenda: New Relationship, Transformative Change Accord and Métis Nation Relationship Accord

ADM Responsible: Peter Cunningham, Partnerships and Community Renewal Division

Core Business: Socio-Economic agenda: New Relationship, Transformative Change Accord and Métis Nation Relationship Accord

Provincial Context - Since 2005 the Province, First Nations, Métis and other Aboriginal leaders have focused attention on building new positive working relationships. The New Relationship, the Transformative Change Accord (TCA) and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord (MNRA) all inform a new approach to how government works with Aboriginal people.

New Relationship - The New Relationship is a vision document developed by the Province of British Columbia and the First Nations Leadership Council agreeing to a government to government relationship based on respect, recognition and the reconciliation of Aboriginal title and rights with those of the Crown. The First Nations Leadership Council is composed of political executives of the First Nations Summit, Union of BC Indian Chiefs and the BC Assembly of First Nations.

Transformative Change Accord - In November 2005, the Government of British Columbia, First Nations Leadership Council and the Government of Canada signed the TCA, a 10-year plan to achieve outcomes and measure progress in five key sectors: Crown-First Nations relationships, education, housing and infrastructure, health, and economic opportunities.

Métis Nation Relationship Accord - In 2006, British Columbia and Métis Nation BC (MNBC) signed the MNRA agreeing to work together to address socio-economic gaps. British Columbia and Canada work with MNBC to support organizational capacity and self governance activities.

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ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Partnership and Community Renewal Division - In addition to its role in the commitments outlined in the TCA and MNRA, the Partnership and Community Renewal Division leads or partners on a range of collaborative initiatives that support improved socio-economic outcomes for all Aboriginal British Columbians.

First Citizens Fund (FCF) - Established in 1969 as a perpetual fund, the original investment of \$25M was increased to \$72M in 2001. FCF provides a variety of cultural, social and economic programs delivered by Aboriginal organizations.

Ministers' Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women - In June 2011, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) co-hosted with the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) the National Aboriginal Women's Forum in Vancouver. Following the forum, the minister announced the creation of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women and that Wendy Grant-John had agreed to Chair the 10-member council. The Minister meets with the Council at least twice per year. (More detail is in the MACAW Overview note.)

Youth - Aboriginal youth is one of the fastest-growing demographics in Canada. British Columbia's commitment to ongoing, meaningful engagement with Aboriginal youth is demonstrated with the Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective (UAYC) composed of BC Aboriginal youth representative organizations. In 2010, the UAYC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with MARR (on behalf of the Province).

Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) - The October 3, 2011 Speech from the Throne committed the provincial government to work with Aboriginal partners, the federal governments Urban Aboriginal Strategy and local governments to develop an off-reserve Aboriginal action plan to achieve better education and job training, healthier family life, and strengthened cultures and traditions.

First Nations Housing MOU - In May 2008, the First Nations Leadership Council, the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia signed the First Nations Housing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Under this MOU, the parties committed to exploring innovative approaches to improve housing and infrastructure for First Nations individuals, families and communities in British Columbia.

Building Capacity in Aboriginal Relations (BCAR) - In 2010, MARR partnered with the Public Service Agency (PSA) and launched the BCAR Strategy intended to develop a corporate approach to strengthen the capacity of British Columbia's public service in working respectfully, knowledgeably



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

and effectively with Aboriginal communities, organizations and people. Implementation is ongoing.

Other social policy areas that are not PCR core business but are recent successes linked to the *New Relationship* and the *Transformative Change Accord* through partner ministries include:

Health – In 2006, the Province and the First Nations Leadership Council signed the *Transformative Change Accord: First Nations Health Plan* to close the gaps in health between First Nations and other British Columbians. In 2007, Canada joined the Province and FNLC in signing the *Tripartite First Nations Health Plan (TFNHP)*. The TFNHP contains 29 actions in four areas where First Nations and BC will collaborate: governance, relationships and accountability; health promotion / disease and injury prevention; health services; performance tracking. A key commitment in the TFNHP is the creation of a new “governance” structure for First Nations health. The new structure should enhance First Nations involvement in the delivery of health services, and promote better integration and coordination of federally and provincially funded health services. In 2010, the *Basis for a Framework Agreement on Health Governance* was signed and in 2011 the landmark *British Columbia Tripartite Framework Agreement on First Nations Health Governance* was signed that will create a new administrative arrangement for the delivery of existing federal health services through a First Nations health governing body.

Education (K-12) - *Tripartite Education Framework Agreement (TEFA)*. Recognizing that individual First Nations have primary decision-making responsibility for First Nation Schools, including the management and delivery of education programs and services, First Nations and First Nation Schools in British Columbia work together through First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) and the First Nations School Association (FNSEA) to improve the educational outcomes of all First Nations students in British Columbia. British Columbia and FNESC have developed a collaborative partnership on educational initiatives, which respects the integrity of the commitment to establish a new relationship, including joint initiatives on curriculum development, enhancement agreements, local education agreements, and recognition of Aboriginal languages and teachers and supports the transferability of students between First Nation Schools and Provincial Public Schools. The TEFA is based on a longstanding and comprehensive education partnership in the province dating back to 1999. FNESC has demonstrated the capacity to administer education programs and services on behalf of First Nations and First Nation schools. The Government of Canada, the FNESC and the Province have been engaged in a series of negotiations on the details of a framework agreement since December 2010. The purpose of the TEFA agreement is to identify the roles, responsibilities and commitments of the Parties relating to the improvement of educational outcomes for students in First Nation Schools in British Columbia.



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Education (Post-secondary) – Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education and Training Policy Framework and Action Plan, June 2012. The PSE Framework and Action Plan was developed by the BC Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education and Training Partners Table with extensive consultation. The Partners Table includes the Ministries of Advanced Education, Innovation and Technology (AEIT); Education; Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada BC Region; the First Nations Education Steering Committee; the Indigenous Adult and Higher Learning Association; Métis Nation BC; First Nations Public Service Secretariat; the BC College Presidents; the BC Association of Universities and Institutes; and the Research Universities' Council of British Columbia.

The PSE Framework and Action Plan encompasses all post-secondary education and training programs, including adult basic education, vocational, career, business, trades, undergraduate and graduate degree programs. It addresses a commitment under the *BC Jobs Plan* to provide funding for additional partnerships between post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities for community-based delivery of programs that meet Aboriginal needs. The PSE Framework and Action Plan includes four goals with specific actions and targets. Goals include systemic change, community-based delivery of programs, reduced financial barriers, and seamless transition from K-12 to post-secondary education.

Budget: Falls within the PCR budget

S17

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): 22 FTEs

Related Legislation: *First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act*

Organizational Chart: Included in PCR Divisional Overview note



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women – Memorandum of Understanding

The Opportunity:

- A joint Government/Aboriginal Leadership public commitment to take action on stopping violence against Aboriginal women and girls through signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Background/context:

- A disproportionate number of women affected by violence are Aboriginal, leading to calls for action on justice and equity for Aboriginal women.
- Several ministries have mandates with regard to this important and complex issue (i.e. Justice/Attorney General; Children and Family Development; Health; Housing; Education/Advanced Education; Social Development; Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation). A coordinated and collaborative approach is essential.
- In 2011, BC and the Native Women's Association of Canada co-hosted the *National Aboriginal Women's Forum – Collaboration to End Violence*. At the end of the event, then minister of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation announced the creation of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (the Council).
- The 10 member council is chaired by Wendy Grant-John. The Council is intended to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across BC.
- Acting on its strategic priorities, the Council developed a *Declaration to Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls* and has received endorsement from Aboriginal political organizations (Union of BC Indian Chiefs, First Nations Summit Society, BC Assembly of First Nations and Métis Nation BC) which are now prepared to enter into a MOU with the Province to commit to work together to stop violence against Aboriginal women and girls.
- The Council is resolute that the provincial signatory to the MOU be the Premier to demonstrate the seriousness of the issue and to “send a signal” to ministries to work together in a coordinated fashion. They recognize that it would be appropriate for the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to also be a signatory.
- The Council received a commitment from Premier Christy Clark to sign the MOU on stopping violence against Aboriginal women and girls with Aboriginal leadership, and to discuss opportunities to publicly announce this shared commitment.
- On March 6, 2013, the council communicated to Premier Clark, Grand Chief Stewart Phillip, Chief Bob Chamberlin, Chief Marilyn Baptiste, Grand Chief Edward John, Dan Smith,



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chief Douglas White III, Chief Jody Wilson-Raybould, and Bruce Dumont its' ongoing support for the signing of the MOU between Aboriginal leadership and the Province of BC regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls.

S13, S16

How to maximize the opportunity:

S13, S14, S16

Page 240 redacted for the following reason:

S13, S14, S16



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan

The Opportunity:

- To build on the momentum of phase one of the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP), there is an opportunity now for the Province to continue the development of an urban Aboriginal strategy by:

S13, S16, S17

Background/Context:

- Seventy-five per cent of British Columbia's Aboriginal population live in urban/off-reserve areas and they continue to have significant socio-economic challenges in all key sectors including health, education, housing, justice and employment.
- Given this, the October 3, 2011, Speech from the Throne committed the Province to work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to develop ORAAP. BC is the only province in Canada that has this kind of commitment.

Community Pilots

- To fulfill the first phase of ORAAP, in 2012/13 the Province partnered with the federal government, the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC), Métis Nation BC and the Union of BC Municipalities to support the development of five ORAAP community-based pilot projects in Vancouver, Surrey, Prince George, Kamloops and Duncan.

S13, S16, S17



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BCAAFC

- The BCAAFC and its 25 member friendship centres play an important role in providing services and support programs to BC's urban/off-reserve Aboriginal population.
- The BCAAFC has been an important ORAAP partner and was instrumental in helping to move the work forward in 2012/13.
- The BCAAFC has been a key member of the ORAAP Provincial Coordination Team, which is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of ORAAP.
- In addition to this, on October 19, 2012, the Province and the BCAAFC signed a protocol agreement that outlines the partnership and principles that will guide the work of both parties.

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Mandated Systematic Cross Government Approach

S13, S16



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How to maximize the opportunity:

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S13, S16, S17

Drafted by: Juanita Berkhout, Director, Urban and Housing Initiatives, 250-387-2162



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Leveraging Success

ADM Responsible

Peter Cunningham, Partnerships & Community Renewal Division

Core Business: Leveraging Success

Guided by a new relationship mandate, British Columbia has made real progress in effectively working with First Nations and Aboriginal organizations that is supporting the achievement of improved outcomes for Aboriginal peoples and communities. Identification of the factors that are critical to success and developing a strategy to leverage these factors across government will potentially accelerate improved health and well-being, economic stability, and self-governance sustainability within First Nations communities and Aboriginal organizations.

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) is working across government with all key social ministries, First Nations and Aboriginal organizational partners to identify ways to work most effectively together to achieve improved outcomes for Aboriginal people and communities. MARR is also working with other levels of government and government agencies to ensure effective practices are shared when working in a tri-partite relationship.

Commitment:

- The New Relationship document, the Transformative Change Accord and the Métis Nation Relation Accord commit the province to strengthen relations with Aboriginal peoples and to achieve improved socio-economic outcomes.
- The New Relationship document commits to a new Government-to-Government approach between the Province and BC First Nations.

Key Outcomes/Deliverables:

S13, S16

Budget:

S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs):

- FTE's fall within the Partnerships and Community Renewal Division FTE count.

Related Legislation:

n/a



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

First Nation Leadership Council Engagement

ADM Responsible

Peter Walters, Strategic Initiatives Division

Core Business: First Nation Leadership Council Engagement

Engagement with the First Nation Leadership Council (FNLC) occurs on several levels, including the FNLC/Deputy Minister Main Table, and the Technical Table working group, which provides more in-depth engagement between government and First Nation senior officials. The Premier last met with the FNLC in January 2013; at the meeting, the next Main Table engagement was agreed to but has yet to be announced. There are also a number of joint working groups and councils exploring topics such as consultation and accommodation, cultural heritage, forestry, energy, health, technology and connectivity, education and housing issues. These engagements are ongoing, although the cultural heritage working group is currently suspended.

The FNLC engagements have been an effective forum for government to communicate important initiatives, gauge the level of First Nations' support and/or concern regarding provincial initiatives at key stages, and continue to build good relations. The parties have recently established a working group to jointly review the *Procedures for Meeting Legal Obligations When Consulting First Nations*, and a working group on *Water Act* modernization.

The FNLC is made up of the BC Assembly of First Nations, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs and the First Nations Summit, who represent BC First Nations who are recognized as "rights-bearing Aboriginals" or "Status Indians" by the federal government. They are mandated separately from each of their organizations and are responsible to act on the resolutions of their respective organizations; demonstrable progress at the community level is very important to their members.

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Budget:

- S17, S16

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs):

- FTE's fall within the Strategic Initiatives Division FTE count.



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Related Legislation:

- The New Relationship
- Transformative Change Accord
- New Relationship Trust Act



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

MARR/BC Business Council Joint Action Plan

The Opportunity:

- Capitalize on the positive relationship developed between the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR), natural resource sector and the Business Council of British Columbia (BCBC), and continue regular dialogue with industry on opportunities for improving collective engagement in natural resource sector development.
- Broaden the scope of the current engagement with the BCBC and bring leading First Nations organizations into the dialogue to identify opportunities for industry, the Province and First Nations to work together.
- Build on an existing joint action plan/recommendations set, continue to deliver upon short-term commitments in the plan and explore new policy recommendations advanced by BCBC.
- Work in a coordinated fashion with BCBC to influence federal discussions on treaty and other areas.

Background/context:

Since 2011, MARR and BCBC have worked together to identify opportunities to improve business practices for consultation and engagement with First Nations based on the principles of:

- Clarity with regard to roles in the First Nations consultation process, potential improvements, and how industry actions may fit into Crown accommodation strategies;
- Capacity building for First Nations to engage efficiently and meaningfully; and,
- Celebration of best practices and successful outcomes.

MARR and BCBC jointly led a regional engagement process in the spring of 2012 to advance this dialogue with almost 250 industry leaders and provincial decision-makers in six locations.

The sessions resulted in a joint action plan/recommendations set with short and long term actions. MARR and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR) have made progress delivering on key immediate commitments:

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Throughout the regional engagement process, industry raised several other constructive ideas for streamlining consultation and improving decision making processes. While these ideas are out of scope of the existing action plan due to policy, legal and resources issues, they do highlight the importance of the dialogue with industry as a way of encouraging the exchange of new concepts and plans:

S13, S17, S16

The focus of the industry engagement at the outset was to clarify how government and industry work to support the decision-making process for natural resource development. The results surpassed expectations.

The Province also heard, overwhelmingly, that industry supports the provincial government's continuing efforts to build relationships with First Nations and Aboriginal people because building these relationships creates stability and helps avoid confrontation. There was a strong recognition throughout the process of the need to ensure the Province continues to have staff on the ground to support consultation

S13, S16

How to maximize the opportunity:

S13, S16

Drafted by:

Rose Ellis 250-387-5237



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: RESETTING THE RELATIONSHIP

Working with First Nations to Develop an LNG Industry

The Opportunity:

S13, S16

Background/context:

Development of an LNG industry for British Columbia will bring significant investment and revenues to the Province in three key areas:

- upstream development in northeastern British Columbia (drilling of new wells);
- midstream development across northern British Columbia (pipelines from northeast to the west coast); and,
- downstream development (building of liquefaction plants and marine terminals on the west coast that will ship LNG product to Asian markets).

Current expectations for LNG growth in the province show the industry could add as much as \$1 trillion in cumulative gross domestic product between now and 2046. If British Columbia establishes a new LNG tax regime, five LNG plants could potentially produce \$130-\$260 billion in revenues to the Province over the next 30 years.

In the upstream component, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) has been working closely with other Ministries in the Natural Resource Sector to develop agreements with Treaty 8 First Nations. These negotiations are addressing consultation processes and economic benefits with these communities. Additionally, while natural gas development is important in this region of the Province, MARR has been integrating development of other important resource development opportunities such as coal and hydro-electricity power generation (Site C) in its negotiations with First Nations.

Over the past 18 months, MARR has been part of the integrated government team that has been advancing the LNG initiative. The primary focus to date has been to educate and inform major international investors of the need to engage First Nations, consider benefit agreements, and incent Aboriginal support for their project proposals.

S13, S16, S17



ABORIGINAL RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: RESETTING THE RELATIONSHIP

S13, S16, S17

How to maximize the opportunity:

If Government wishes to gain support of First Nations for natural gas and LNG development in BC, then it may wish to:

S13, S16

Drafted by:

Giovanni Puggioni, Executive Director
LNG and Major Projects
Lands and Resources Branch
Strategic Initiatives Division
(250) 952-0530

GOVERNMENT PLATFORM EXPECTATIONS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

May 22, 2013

| SUBJECT | COMMITMENT/STATEMENT | SOURCE | LEAD ORG(S) AND MARR CONSIDERATIONS, if any |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| DIRECT MARR RESPONSIBILITY | | | |
| Non-treaty agreements | Commit to another 10 new non-treaty benefit agreements with First Nations over the next two years. | BC Liberal Platform page 22 | <p style="color: red; margin: 0;">S13</p> <p style="margin: 0;">commitment to 10 agreements includes agreements that support economic certainty on the land base. A streamlined process is in place for Strategic Engagement Agreements.</p> <p style="color: red; margin: 0;">S13, S16</p> |
| Revenue-sharing | Continued work on Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDAs) with First Nations. | BC Liberal Platform page 12 | <p style="margin: 0;">MARR – Continues current direction.</p> <p style="color: red; margin: 0;">S13, S16, S17</p> |
| First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund | | BC Liberal Platform page 12 | <p style="color: red; margin: 0;">S13, S16, S17</p> |
| NATURAL GAS, OIL AND RELATED COMMITMENTS | | | |
| | | BC Liberal Platform page 29 | <p style="color: red; margin: 0;">S13, S16, S17</p> |
| Natural Gas - Leadership | | BC Liberal Platform page 11 | <p style="color: red; margin: 0;">S13, S16</p> |
| LNG Secretariat | | BC Liberal Platform page 11 | <p style="margin: 0;">EMNG – Consistent with MARR’s BCBC Work.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| LNG - one EA process | Work with Canada to ensure there is one EA process for LNG developments. | BC Liberal Platform page 11 | EMNG, EAO – First Nations’ role and engagement in the process. |
| LNG Facilities | Target of three LNG facilities operational by 2020. | Throne Speech 2013 | EMNG, EAO – First Nations support and consultation for downstream development. |
| LNG - pipelines | | BC Liberal Platform page 11 | EMNG, MARR – First Nations support and consultation related to midstream development. |
| LNG - pipelines | | BC Liberal Platform page 12 | EMNG, MARR – First Nations support and consultation issues. |
| LNG - water issues | | BC Liberal Platform page 12 | |
| LNG - skills training | | BC Liberal Platform | JTST, EMNG |
| LNG - conference | | BC Liberal Platform page 11 | |
| LNG - power sources | | BC Liberal Platform page 11 | |
| Refinery idea (David Black proposal) | | BC Liberal Platform page 15 | |
| Prosperity Fund | | Throne Speech 2013 | EMNG |
| Clean Energy to support LNG | | BC Liberal Platform page 12 | EMNG, MARR – First Nations’ support. |

S13, S16, S17

S13, S16

S13, S16

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Marine shipping | | S13 | BC Liberal Platform page 14 | S13, S16 |
| MINING AND RELATED COMMITMENTS | | | | |
| Mining | Work with the federal government to ensure mining projects undergo only one environmental review process. | | BC Liberal Platform page 22 | EAO - First Nations' role and engagement in the process. |
| Mining | | S13, S16 | BC Liberal Platform page 22 | EMNG – First Nations support and consultation considerations. |
| Mining | | | BC Liberal Platform page 22 | EMNG, FLNR – First Nations consultation considerations. |
| Specific Mines identified in platform | Red Chris (Dease Lake area); Huckleberry (Houston area); Endako (Fraser Lake) Treasure Mountain (Hope area); Copper Mountain (Princeton area); Barkerville Gold Mine (Williams Lake); New Afton (Kamloops); Mt. Milligan (Prince George area). | | BC Liberal Platform page 22/23 | S13, S16 |
| FORESTRY AND RELATED COMMITMENTS | | | | |
| Forestry | | | BC Liberal Platform page 28 | FLNR – First Nations' consultation |
| Forestry | | S13, S16, S17 | BC Liberal Platform page 27 | FLNR |
| Forestry | | | BC Liberal Platform page 28 | FLNR |
| KEY GOVERNMENT PARTNER COMMITMENTS | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Local Government</p> | <p>"We commit to consulting with local governments on negotiations that affect local government jurisdiction and we will provide information and assistance to any regional district that requires it. Today's BC Liberals fully support the principle of local government involvement in negotiations highlighted in the MOU and intend to continue our efforts to ensure local governments are included in issues directly affecting them."</p> | <p>Metro Vancouver online questionnaire</p> | <p>S13, S16, S17</p> |
| <p>PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS</p> | | | |
| <p>Provincial Roundtable on Protection</p> | | <p>BC Liberal Platform page 60</p> | <p>ENV, EMNG, FLNR – First Nations participation considerations.</p> |
| <p>Protected area in the Klappan Fraser River Dyking</p> | <p>S13, S16</p> | <p>BC Liberal Platform page 59 BC Liberal Platform</p> | <p>ENV, FLNR – Cross-ministry implications. Regional team.</p> <p>S13, S16</p> |
| <p>Water</p> | | <p>BC Liberal Platform</p> | <p>ENV, FLNR – First Nations engagement and consultation considerations.</p> |
| <p>TRADE COMMITMENTS</p> | | | |
| <p>Asia Trade</p> | <p>S13, S16, S17</p> | <p>BC Liberal Platform page 6</p> | <p>S13, S16</p> |
| <p>Trade Missions</p> | | <p>BC Liberal Platform page 6</p> | <p>JTST – First Nations participation.</p> |
| <p>SOCIAL AGENDA COMMITMENTS</p> | | | |
| <p>Missing Women Commission of Inquiry</p> | <p>S13, S16</p> | <p>BC Liberal Platform page 58</p> | <p>JAG and partner ministries – update (May 17): Steven Point has resigned as chair of the advisory committee as of May 30, 2013.</p> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| report | | | |
| Poverty Reduction | S13, S16, S17 | Throne Speech | MCFD with support from partner ministries |
| Poverty Reduction | | BC Budget 2013 | Housing (EMNG), BC Housing |
| OTHER COMMITMENTS | | | |
| Asset sales | S13, S16, S17 | BC Budget 2013 | CITZ – Continued consultation with First Nations. |
| Transportation | | BC Liberal Platform pages 16, 17 | MOTI – First Nations support and consultation. |
| Transportation | | BC Liberal Platform page 19 | MOTI – First Nations support and consultation. |
| Tourism | | BC Liberal Platform page 31 | JTST – First Nations support and consultation. |
| | | | |

**First Nations with Overlapping Consultative Area Boundaries
in the Nechako Lake Electoral District:**

- Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation
- West Moberly First Nations – TR8 Disputed Area
- Tsilhqot'in Nation
- Takla Lake First Nation
- Tl'azt'en Nation
- Ulkatcho First Nations
- Skin Tyee Nation
- Kitselas First Nation – Traditional Territory
- Halfway River First Nation – TR8 Disputed Area
- Burns Lake Band
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en
- Nee-Tahi-Buhn Indian Band
- Nak'azkdli Band
- Heiltsuk Nation
- Saikuz First Nation
- Nuxalk Nation
- Nadleh Whut'en Band
- Stelat'en First Nation

The Honourable Bernard Valcourt

Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development



Madawaska-Restigouche (New Brunswick)

Bernard Valcourt was first elected to the House of Commons in 1984 and re-elected in 1988. In 1984, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Revenue and to the Minister of State (Science and Technology). From 1984 to 1993, Mr. Valcourt subsequently served as Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism), Minister of State (Indian Affairs and Northern Development), Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Minister of Labour.

In 1995, Mr. Valcourt was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick as the member for Edmundston, and he served until 1999. He was Leader of the Opposition party for the province from 1995 to 1997.

He was re-elected to the House of Commons in 2011 as the Member of Parliament for Madawaska-Restigouche. In May 2011, he was appointed Minister of State (Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency) (La Francophonie). He was appointed Associate Minister of National Defence in July 2012. In February 2013, Mr. Valcourt was appointed Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. Valcourt is a barrister and solicitor who practiced law in Edmundston, New Brunswick, where he lives today.

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: Acronyms ¹

A

| | |
|-------|--|
| AAC | Annual Allowable Cut |
| ABSN | Aboriginal Business Services Network |
| AEA | Aboriginal Employee Association |
| AECIS | Aboriginal Engagement Corporate Information Site |
| AtBC | Aboriginal Cultural Tourism of British Columbia |
| AFN | Assembly of First Nations (national) |
| AFS | Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy (federal) |
| AIA | Archaeological Impact Assessment |
| AIP | Agreement in Principle |
| ALR | Agricultural Land Reserve |
| AMEBC | Association for Mineral Exploration - BC |
| ANTCO | All Nations Trust Company |
| AOA | Archaeological Overview Assessment |
| AOI | Area of Interest |
| ARCOP | Aboriginal Relations Community of Practice |
| ASPR | Annual Service Plan Report |
| ATBC | Aboriginal Tourism BC |
| ATR | Additions to Reserves |
| AYIP | Aboriginal Youth Intern Program |

B

| | |
|--------|--|
| BAA | Broad Assessment Area |
| BCAAFC | BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres |
| BCAFN | British Columbia Assembly of First Nations |
| BCBC | Business Council of BC |
| BCBN | British Columbia Bioenergy Network |
| BCCA | BC Court of Appeal |
| BCFNEC | BC First Nations Energy Council |
| BCEF | British Columbia First Nations Equity Fund |
| BCH | BC Hydro |
| BCTC | British Columbia Treaty Commission (or BC Transmission Corp) |
| BCSC | BC Supreme Court |
| BCUC | BC Utilities Commission |
| BEST | Aboriginal Business and Entrepreneurial Skills Training |

C

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| C&A | Consultation and Accommodation |
| C&E | Compliance & Enforcement |

¹ Acronyms sorted alphabetically

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

| | |
|--------|--|
| CAD | Consultation Area Database |
| CAP | Congress of Aboriginal People (national) |
| CCLRMP | Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan |
| CCP | Comprehensive Community Planning |
| CE | Consultation Engagement |
| CEAA | Canadian Environmental Assessment Act |
| CEP | Clean Energy Project (formerly IPP) |
| CEPA | Canadian Energy Pipeline Association |
| CFN | Coastal First Nations |
| CHR | Cultural Heritage Resources |
| CFNRP | Coastal First Nations Reconciliation Protocol |
| CMA | Collaborative Management Agreement (protected areas or wildlife) |
| CMT | Culturally Modified Tree |
| COF | Council of the Federation (all First Ministers) |
| CSU | Cost Sharing Understanding |
| CT | Common Table |

D

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| DDM | Delegated decision-maker |
|-----|--------------------------|

E

| | |
|------|--|
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EBA | Economic Benefits Agreement |
| EBM | Eco-system Based Management |
| EBMS | Eco-system Based Management System |
| ECDA | Economic and Community Development Agreement |
| ED | Effective Date (of a Final Agreement) |
| EF | Engagement Framework |
| EMA | Economic Measure Agreement |
| EPA | Energy Purchase Agreement |

F

| | |
|--------|---|
| FA | Final Agreement |
| FCARS | First Nations Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements |
| FCBC | FrontCounter BC |
| FCF | First Citizens Fund |
| FFA | Fiscal Financing Agreement |
| FGR | Foregone Revenue |
| FNCCT | First Nation Consultation Coordination Team |
| FNCEBF | First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund |
| FNCIDA | First Nations Commercial Industrial Development Act |
| FNEMC | First Nations Energy and Mining Council |
| FNEC | First Nations Energy Council |

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

| | |
|--------|--|
| FNESC | First Nations Education Steering Committee |
| FNESS | First Nations' Emergency Services Society |
| FNFC | First Nation Forestry Council |
| FNRSA | First Nations Revenue Sharing Agreement |
| FNID | First Nations Initiative Division (former ILMB) |
| FNIRS | First Nations Information Reporting System |
| FNLC | First Nations Leadership Council |
| FNS | First Nations Summit |
| FNWL | First Nations Woodlands Licence |
| FPHLCC | First Peoples' Heritage Language and Culture Council |
| FNQ2 | First Nations Quick Queries |
| FPTA | Federal/Provincial/Territorial/Aboriginal |
| FRA | Forest and Range Agreement (replaced by FCRSA) |
| FRO | Forest and Range Opportunity Agreement (replaced by FCRSA) |
| FRPA | Forest and Range Practices Act |
| FSP | Forest Stewardship Plan |
| FTNO | Federal Treaty Negotiations Office (now TAG NW) |
| FTOA | Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement |
| FVTAC | Fraser Valley Treaty Advisory Committee |

G

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| G2G | Government-to-government |
| GBI | Great Bear Initiative Society |

H

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| HA | Harvest Agreement |
| HR | Human Resource |
| HGRP | Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Protocol |

I

| | |
|------|--|
| ICAB | Industry Council for Aboriginal Business |
| IBA | Impact Benefits Agreement |
| ILRR | Integrated Land and Resource Registry |
| ILM | Interior to Lower Mainland (Transmission Line Project) |
| ILMB | Integrated Land Management Bureau |
| IMA | Interim Measures Agreement |
| IMEA | Interim Measures Economic Agreement |
| INAC | Indian and Northern Affairs Canada |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer (now CEP) |
| ITA | Incremental Treaty Agreement |
| ITK | Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (national) |

DATE: February 09, 2011

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

J

K

L

| | |
|-------|--|
| LMA | Labour Market Agreement |
| LMTAC | Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee |
| LOA | Letter of Agreement |
| LPM | Land Protection Measure |
| LRMP | Land Resource Management Plan |
| LRPA | Land and Resource Protocol Agreement |
| LSB | Legal Services Branch (Ministry of Attorney General) |
| LTFT | Long Term Forestry Tenure |
| LUO | Land Use Objectives |
| LUP | Land Use Plan |
| LUPA | Land Use Planning Agreement |

M

| | |
|-------|---|
| MABC | Mining Association of BC |
| MNBC | Métis Nation BC |
| MNC | Métis National Council (national) |
| MNRA | Métis Nation Relationship Accord |
| MO | Ministerial Order |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MPB | Mountain Pine Beetle |
| MR | Mandate request |
| MU | Management Units |
| MVUAS | Metro Vancouver Urban Aboriginal Strategy |

N

| | |
|--------|---|
| NAIS | Northern Aboriginal Integrated Service |
| NAO | National Aboriginal Organization |
| NCLRMP | North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan |
| NEB | National Energy Board |
| NEDAB | Native Economic Development Advisory Board |
| NFA | Nisga'a Final Agreement |
| NLG | Nisga'a Lisims Government |
| NR | New Relationship |
| NRIAC | New Relationship Inter-Agency Committee |
| NRT | New Relationship Trust |

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

NTL Northwest Transmission Line
 NWAC Native Women’s Association of Canada (national)

O

OGC Oil and Gas Commission
 OGRII Oil & Gas Regulatory Improvement Initiative
 OIC Order in Council
 OSR Own Source Revenue
 OSRA Own Source Revenue Agreement

P

PGUAS Prince George Urban Aboriginal Strategy

Q

R

RPTCA Real Property Tax Coordination Agreement
 RepHa Representative Hectare
 ROA Reasonable Opportunity Agreement
 RP Reconciliation Protocol
 RepHa Representative Hectare
 RRS Resource Revenue Sharing
 RRSA Resource Revenue Sharing Agreement

S

SEA Strategic Engagement Agreement
 SCC Supreme Court of Canada
 SDM Shared Decision-making
 SFE Sustainable Funding Envelope
 SGA Self-Government Agreement
 SOC Strength of Claim
 SLUPA Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement
 SOI Statement of Intent
 SRMP Strategic Resource Management Plan

T

TAG NW Treaties and Aboriginal Government – Negotiations West (Pacific Region INAC)
 TCA Transformative Change Accord
 TEK Traditional Ecological Knowledge
 TFA Tsilhqot’in Framework Agreement
 TIMA Treaty Interim Measures Agreement

DATE: February 09, 2011

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

| | |
|-----|---|
| TPC | Third Party Compensation |
| TRM | Treaty Related Measures * (Types 1-2 protection of Crown land and land acquisition managed by Fiscal Team; Types 3-5 Participation in land and resource planning, economic and cultural opportunities and governance managed by Partnerships and Community Renewal). |
| TRP | Treaty Revitalization Process |
| TSL | Treaty Settlement Land |
| TTA | Tax Treatment Agreement |
| TUS | Traditional Use Study |

U

| | |
|-------|---|
| UAS | Urban Aboriginal Strategy (Federal) |
| UBCIC | Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs |
| UBCM | Union of BC Municipalities |
| UNN | United Native Nations |

V

W

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| WLP | Woodlot License Plan |
| WPC | Western Premier's Conference |
| WSA | Wildfire Suppression Agreement |

X, Y, Z

| | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| YTG | Yukon Territorial Government |
|-----|------------------------------|

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

TREATY TABLES

| | |
|------|---|
| BRFN | Blueberry First Nations |
| IN | In-SHUCK-ch Nation |
| KKTC | Ktunaxa-Kinbasket Treaty Council |
| LTN | Lheidli T'enneh |
| MNA | Maa-nulth First Nations |
| NTC | Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council |
| NSTS | Northern Shuswap Treaty Society (Formerly Caribou Tribal Council) |
| T8 | Treaty 8 |
| TFN | Tsawwassen First Nation |
| TN | Tsilhqot'in Nation |
| TNG | Tsilhqot'in National Government |
| TTA | Te'mexw Treaty Association |
| WKN | Wuikinuxv First Nation |
| TKD | Tsay Kay Dene |
| TWT | Tsleil Waututh |

OTHER FIRST NATIONS

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| AIB | Ashcroft Indian Band |
| CCTC | Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council |
| CFN | Coastal First Nations |
| CSTC | Carrier Sekani Tribal Council |
| CTS | Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribe Society |
| GHC | Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs |
| GTS | Gitxsan Treaty Society |
| KDC | Kaska Dena Council |
| KIB | Kamloops Indian Band |
| LBN | Lake Babine Nation |
| LFN | Leq'á:mél First Nation |
| LNIB | Lower Nicola Indian Band |
| NNA | Northern Nations Alliance |
| NNTC | Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council |
| ONA | Okanagan Nation Alliance |
| OW | Office of the Wet'suwet'en |
| PIB | Penticton Indian Band |
| SNS | Stó:ló Nation Society |
| SNTC | Shuswap Nation Tribal Council |
| STC | Stó:ló Tribal Council |
| TCC | Tahltan Central Council |
| TRTFN | Taku River Tlingit First Nation |

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TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

COMMITTEES

| | |
|---------|---|
| ADMCILM | Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on Integrated Land Management |
| ADMRC | Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on Resource and Economy |
| BRDO | Board Resourcing and Development Office |
| CCNRC | Cabinet Committee on New Relationship Coordination |
| DMC | DM Council |
| DMCPS | DM Committee on the Public Service |
| DMPS | Deputy Ministers' Policy Secretariat |
| ELUC | Environment and Land Use Committee |
| GCC | Government Caucus Committee |
| GCCNRE | Government Caucus Committee on Natural Resources and the Economy |
| GCCSD | Government Caucus Committee on Social Development |
| IADC | Inter-Agency Directors Committee (ILMB) |
| SCWG | Settlement Costs Working Group |
| SPADMNR | Social Policy Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on New Relationship |
| SOG | Senior Officials Group |
| SPOG | Senior Policy Officials Group (MARR & FNLC) |
| SRMC | Sub-Regional Managers Committee (ILMB) |
| TFC | Tripartite Finance Committee |
| TB | Treasury Board |

Guide to Pronunciations for B.C. First Nations

This guide was developed by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation. The phonetic spellings presented here should be viewed as an introductory guide for the reader and are not meant to be authoritative. Variations in pronunciation may occur in the region where the traditional language is spoken. The final authority on a pronunciation rests with the community. The reader is advised to always gain a first-hand understanding of how a particular name is pronounced by speaking directly with and being guided by members of that community.

For information on First Nations languages in B.C., please see the First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Council website at <http://www.fphlcc.ca>.

| First Nation | Pronunciation |
|---------------------------|---|
| Acho Dene Koe | A- ko -den-eh-ko |
| Adams Lake | A -dams Lake |
| Ahousaht | A- house -aat |
| Aitchelitz | A-che- leets |
| Alexandria | Al-ex- an -dre-aa |
| Alexis Creek | A- lex -is Creek |
| Alkali Lake | Al-ka-li Lake |
| Anderson Lake | An -der-son Lake |
| Ashcroft | Ash croft |
| | |
| Beecher Bay | Bee -cher-bay |
| Blueberry River | Blue -ber-ry River |
| Bonaparte | Bon -a-part |
| Boothroyd | Booth -roy-d |
| Boston Bar | Bos -ton Bar |
| Bridge River | Bridge River |
| Broman Lake | Bro -man Lake |
| Burns Lake | Burns Lake |
| Burrard | Burr -ard |
| | |
| Campbell River | Cam -bell River |
| Canim Lake | Ca -nim Lake |
| Canoe Creek | Can- oo Creek |
| Cape Mudge | Cape Mudge |
| Carcross-Tagish | Car-cross-Ta- geesh |
| Cariboo Tribal Council | Care -i-boo Tribal Council |
| Carrier Chilcotin | Carry- er Chill- coh -tin |
| Carrier Sekani | Carry- er Se- can -ee |
| Cayoose Creek | Ky- oose Creek |
| Champagne-Aishihik | Sham-pane- A -sh-i-ack |
| Chawathil (formerly Hope) | Shi -wat-hill |
| Cheam | Chee -am |
| Chehalis | Sh- hay -lis |
| Chemainus | She- may -nis |
| Cheslatta Carrier Nation | Chess- latt -a |
| Chilcotin | Chil- coh -tin |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Coast Salish | Coast Say-lish |
| Coldwater | Cold -water |
| Columbia Lake | Co- lum -bia Lake |
| Comox | Ko -mox |
| Cook's Ferry | Cooks Ferry |
| Coquitlam | Ko- qwit -lam |
| Cowichan | Cow -i- chan |
| Cowichan Lake | Cow -i- chan Lake |
| | |
| Dakelh | Da-kelh |
| Da'naxda'xw | Da -nak-dah |
| Dax Ka Nation | Dax -ka Nation |
| Dease River | Dees River |
| Dene-thah | De-ney-ta |
| Ditidaht (formerly Nitinaht) | Dit -ee-dat |
| Doig River | Dayg River |
| Douglas | Doug-lass |
| Dunne-za | De-ney-za |
| | |
| Ehattesah (formerly Douglas) | Eh- hat -eh-sat |
| Esketemc (formerly Alkali Lake) | Es- ket -em |
| Esquimalt | Es- kwy -malt |
| | |
| Fort Nelson | Fort Nelson |
| Fort Ware | Fort Ware |
| Fountain | Faun tain |
| | |
| Gingolx | Gin-golth |
| Gitanmaax | Git- an -maa |
| Gitanyow (was Kitwancool) | Git- an -yow |
| Gitlakdamix | Git lah t aa mix |
| Gitga'at | Git-gat |
| Gitsegukla | Git-zee- gee -u-kla |
| Gitxsan | Git- san |
| Gitwangak | Git-wan- gah |
| Gitwinksihlkw (formerly Canyon City) | Git-win- k -see-thl-k |
| Gitxaala | Kit-sa-la |
| Glen Vowell | Glen Vow-ell |
| Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw | Gwa-sala- nak -wah-dah |
| Gwawaenuk | Gwa- wae -nuk |
| | |
| Haida | Hy -da |
| Haida Gwaii | Hy-dah G-why |
| Hagwilget | Hag-wil- get |
| Haisla | Hy- sla |
| Halalt | Ha- lalt |
| Halfway River | Half-way River |
| Hamatla | Ha- mat -la |
| Hartley Bay | Hart -lee Bay |
| Heiltsuk (formerly Bella Bella) | Hel-sic |
| Hesquiaht | Hesh -kwit |

| | |
|--|--|
| High Bar | Hi -bar |
| Homalco | Ho- mall -ko |
| Hupacasath | Who-pe- chess -it |
| Hul'qumi'num | Hull-kah- me -num |
| Huu-ay-aht (formerly Ohiaht) | Ooh- ay -at |
| | |
| In-SHUCK-ch | In- Shuck -shuh |
| Iskut | Is- cut |
| | |
| Kamloops | Kam -loops |
| Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/che:K'tles7et'h' (formerly Kyoquot) | Ky- yuk -et/Check-le-set |
| Kanaka Bar | Kan- aka -bar |
| Kaska | Kass -kah |
| Katzie | Kat -zee |
| Kincolith Village Government | Kin- ca -lith |
| Kispiox | Kiss -pee-ox |
| Kitamaat (formerly Haisla) | Kit- a -mat |
| Kitasoo | Kit- a -zoo |
| Kitkatla | Kit- cat -la |
| Kitselas | Kit -se-las |
| Kitsumkal | Ki- tsem -kay-lem |
| Klahoose | Kla- hoos |
| Kluskus | Klus -kus |
| K'omoks | Ko -mox |
| Kootenai | Koot -nee |
| Ktunaxa-Kinbasket | Tun -ah-hah-kin-basket |
| Kwadacha | Kwa -dach-a |
| Kwakuil (formerly Fort Rupert) | Kwa -gyu-lth |
| Kwantlen | Kwant -len |
| Kwa-wa-aineuk | Kwa-wa- ay -neuk |
| Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt | Kwa-kwa- a -pilt |
| Kwiakah | Kwee-a-ka |
| Kwagiulth | Kwa -gyu-lth |
| Kwicksutaineuk-ah-kwah-ah-mish | Kweek-soo- tain-nuk -ah-kwa-a-meesh |
| Kyuquot | Kyu -kwat |
| | |
| Lakahahmen | Lak- aha -men |
| Lakalzap | Lak- al -zap |
| Lake Babine | Lake Ba -been |
| Langley | Lang -ley |
| Lax-kw'alaamas | Lax-kwa- laams |
| Laxqalts'ap | Lah-gal-tsap |
| Lheidli T'enneh | Klate -lee-Ten-eh |
| Lheit Lit'en | Lay -letten |
| Lillooet | Lil -low-wet |
| Lil'wat | Lil -watt |
| Little Shuswap | Little Shoe -swap |
| Lower Kootenay | Lower Koot -ney |
| Lower Nicola | Lower Ni- cole -la |
| Lower Similkameen | Lower Sim- milk -a-meen |
| Lyackson | Ly- ack -sun |

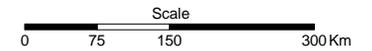
| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Lytton | Lit- ton |
| | |
| Maa-nulth | Maa -nul-th |
| Maiyoo Keyoh | May-o Kay -o |
| Malahat | Mal- a -hat |
| Mamaleleqala-qwe-qwa-sot-enox | Mamma-leel-eh-qwala-queek-qwa-soot-ee- nuk |
| Matsqui | Mat- skwee |
| McLeod Lake | Ma- cloud Lake |
| Metlakatla | Met-la- ka -tla |
| Moricietown | Mo -ris-town |
| Mount Currie | Mount Currie |
| Mowachaht/Muchalaht | Mow-i-chit/Much- a -laht |
| Musgamagw | Moose- gah -makw |
| Musqueam | Mus -kwee-um |
| | |
| Nadleh Whuten (formerly Fraser Lake) | Nad -lay-woten |
| Nak'azdli (formerly Necoslie) | Nak- ah -dzlee |
| Namgis | Nam-gees |
| Nanaimo | Na-ny-mo |
| Nanoose | Na- noose |
| Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council | Not -sa- mott |
| Nazko | Naz- ko |
| Nee-Tahi-Buhn (formerly Omenica) | Nee- tahee -boon |
| Nemaiah Valley | Na- ma -eh Valley |
| Neskonlith | Nes- kon -lith |
| Nicomen | Nick- oh -men |
| Nisga'a | Niss -gah |
| Nlaka'pamux | Nick-Kluck -mix |
| Nooaitch | Noo- eye -chi |
| North Thompson | North Tom -son |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth | Noo- chah -noolth |
| Nuchatlaht | Nu- chat -lat |
| Nuxalk (formerly Bella Coola) | Noo- huk |
| | |
| Ohiaht | Oh-high-at |
| Okanagan | Oh-can-a-gan |
| Old Masset | Old Mass-et |
| Omahil | Oo- ma -hil |
| Opetchesaht | Oh- pet -chee-sat |
| Oregon Jack Creek | Ore- e -gon Jack Creek |
| Osoyoos | O- soo -yoos |
| Oweekeno | O- wee -ken-o |
| | |
| Pacheedaht | Pak-ee- aat |
| Pauquachin | Pak -qwa-chee-sat |
| Pavilion | Pa- vil -yon |
| Penelakut | Pen- e -la-kut |
| Penticton | Pen- tic -ton |
| Peters | Pete -rs |
| Popkum | Pop -kum |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Prophet River | Pro- phet River |
| | |
| Qualicum | Qwal-i-come |
| Quatsino | Qwat -sino |
| | |
| Red Bluff | Red Bluff |
| | |
| Saik'uz | Sake -00z |
| Samahquam | Sam -ah-quam |
| Saulteaux | Soe -toe |
| Scowlitz | Scow -litz |
| Seabird Island | Sea -bird Island |
| Sechelt | See -shelt |
| Secwepemc | She-whep-m |
| Sekani | Sik-an-ee |
| Semiahmoo | Sem- ee -a-moo |
| Seton Lake | See -ton Lake |
| Shacken | Shack -en |
| Sheshaht | Tse- shat |
| Shuswap | Shu- swap |
| Siska | Sis- ka |
| Skawahlook | Skwa -ha-look |
| Skeetchestn | Skeet -cha-sun |
| Skidegate | Skid -a-gate |
| Skookumchuck | Skook -um-chuck |
| Skowkale | Skow- kale |
| Skuppah | Skupp- ah |
| Skwah | Skwaa |
| Skyway | Sky -way |
| Sliammon | Sly- ah -mon |
| Snaw-Naw-As (Nanoose First Nations) | Sna-No- Az |
| Snuneymuxw (formerly Nanaimo) | Shnah- nay -mo |
| Soda Creek | So -da Creek |
| Songhees | Song -hees |
| Sooke | Sook |
| Soowahlie | Soo -wall-ee |
| Spallumcheen | Spall -ium-cheen |
| Spuzzum | Spuzz -um |
| Squamish | Squa -mish |
| Squiala | Skwye -ala |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary's |
| Stl'atl'imx | Stat-la-mick or Stat-leum |
| Stellaquo | Stell- ack -oe |
| Stellat'en | Stell- at -in |
| Sto:lo | Stah -low |
| Stone | Stone |
| Stoney Creek | Ston -ee Creek |
| Sumas | Soo -mass |
| Sununeymuxw | Shnah- nay -moh |
| | |
| Tagish | Ta-gish |

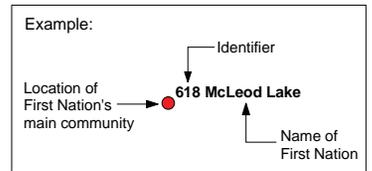
| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Tahltan | Tall -tan |
| Takla Lake | Tak -la Lake |
| Taku River Tlingit | Ta -koo River Tlin-gits |
| Tanakteuk | Tun- aah -duck |
| Te'mexw | Te- muck |
| Tla-o-qui-aht (formerly Clayoquot) | T- lay -qwat |
| Tlatlasikwala | Tla-tla- see -kwa-la |
| Tl'azt'en (formerly Stuart-Trembleur Lake) | Tl- az -din |
| Tlingit | Kling-kit |
| Tlowitsis-mumtagila | Tla -oe-wad-zees-mum-ta-gee-la |
| Tobacco Plains | To- back -co Plains |
| Toosey | Too -see |
| Toquaht | Toe -kwat |
| Tsartlip | Tsar -lip |
| Tsawataineuk | Tsa -wa-tay-nook |
| Tsawout | Tsa -woot |
| Tsawwassen | Tsa -wah-sen |
| Tsay Keh Dene | Tsa -Kay-Den-ee |
| Tsehaht | Tse- shat |
| Tseycum | Tsay -come |
| Ts'ilhqot'in | Tsil- coh -tin |
| Tsimshian | Sim- she -an |
| Ts'kw'aylaxw | Ski -lak |
| Tsleil-Waututh | Tslay -wa-tooth |
| T'sou-ke (formerly Sooke) | Sook |
| Tutchone | Too- chohn -ee |
| Tzeachten | Chak -tum |
| | |
| Uchucklesaht | U- chuck -le-sat |
| Ucluelet | U- clue -let |
| Ulkatcho | Ul- gat -cho |
| Union Bar | Uun -yon Bar |
| Upper Nicola | Upper Ni -cola |
| Upper Similkameen | Upper Sim- milk -ka-meen |
| | |
| Wei Wai Kai | Wee -way-kay |
| Wei Wai Kum | Wee -way-come |
| Westbank | West -bank |
| Wet'suwet'en | Wet- sew -et-en |
| West Moberly | West Mo -ber-lee |
| Whe-La-La-U | We-la-la-U |
| Whispering Pines (formerly Clinton) | Wiss -purr-ing Pines |
| Williams Lake | Will -yams Lake |
| Wuikinixv | O- wee -ken-o |
| | |
| Xai-xais | shy shy |
| Xaxli'p | Hock -lip |
| Xeni Gwet'in | Honey-wuh-teen |
| | |
| Yakweakwioose | Yak- week -we-oose |
| Yale | Yale |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Yekooche | Ye- koo -chee |
| | |
| Other Aboriginal Names | Pronunciation |
| | |
| Clayoquot | Clay -o-quot |
| Coast Salish | Coast Say- lish |
| Haida Gwaii | Hy -da G- why |
| Winalagalis | Win-lag-a- lees |

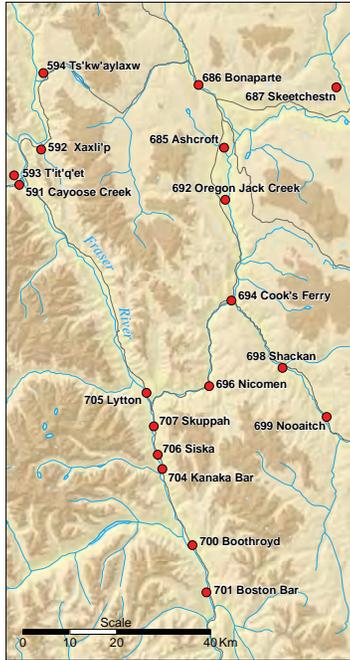
First Nations in British Columbia



- Location of First Nation Community
- City or Town



Inset 1



Inset 2

