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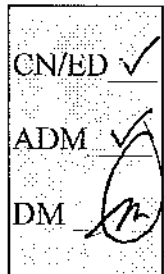
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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

September 5, 2014
Ref. No. 35174

File: 280-20

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Minister's meeting with the Business Council of British Columbia
- III **BACKGROUND:**



At the BC Business Council's (BCBC) request, the Minister met with the Council for a roundtable discussion with senior business leaders on ministerial priorities of importance to the provincial economy in the fall of 2013.

In May 2014, Deputy Minister Steve Munro, Assistant Deputy Minister Neilane Mayhew, Assistant Deputy Minister Peter Walters, representatives from the Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resources (FLNR) and BCBC Committee members participated in a joint session to review the results of BCBC's survey of its membership on the 'State of Industry – First Nation Relations in BC'.

Deputy Minister Munro and Deputy Attorney General Fyfe provided an initial briefing to the Council on the Tsilhqot'in Decision on July 15, 2014.

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MARR and BCBC have been working together to update the joint action plan (attached), and to reflect accomplishments and emerging priorities including the identification of opportunities for industry, the Province and First Nations to work together.

IV **DISCUSSION:**

MARR and the Natural Resource Sector (NRS) continue to make progress delivering on key commitments identified in the joint action plan (the plan), including:

- MARR received strong support for the model of non-treaty agreements, and committed to deliver new Strategic Engagement, Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing, and Economic and Community Development Agreements. MARR has exceeded the commitments in the plan;

- The NRS received support for the “One Land Manager” approach, and has worked to build on it by having staff work with proponents to develop coordinated consultation plans for major projects;
- MARR has updated the existing staff *Guide to Involving Proponents When Consulting First Nations*;
- MARR and FLNR have set up multi-agency regional strength of claim assessment teams; and,
- MARR has dedicated resources internally to liaise with industry and support natural resource sector First Nations consultation.

MARR has been working with BCBC to support the Council’s efforts to build stronger relationships with First Nations to promote sustainable resource development among First Nations, industry and the Province. To this end, MARR has facilitated stronger linkages between BCBC and the Aboriginal Business Investment Council (ABIC). This has included supporting a formal role for BCBC as a sitting member on ABIC.

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V CONCLUSION:

By working together to create productive dialogue, BCBC and MARR are finding ways to foster greater participation by First Nations in economic development, and to support the objectives of the *BC Jobs Plan* to strengthen the economy and create jobs.

We are continuing to 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.

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
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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE – UBCM 2014 CONVENTION

File: 280-20

Date: Sept 5, 2014
Ref. No. 35223

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) convention meeting with the District of Ucluelet.
- III **BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:**

CN/ED	✓
ADM	
DM	✓

The District of Ucluelet expressed an interest in updating the Minister on its relationships with Yuulu?il?ath Government (Ucluelet First Nation) and Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation.

The Maa-nulth Treaty, which includes the Yuulu?il?ath Government, came into effect on April 1, 2011. On April 1, 2012 Yuulu?il?ath Government became a member of the Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District under provisions in the Maa-nulth Treaty. Yuulu?il?ath Government and the District of Ucluelet have held Community to Community Forums over the last few years to discuss issues of mutual importance, to consider service relationships, and to build ties between the communities.

Tla-o-qui-aht signed the first Incremental Treaty Agreement (ITA) in the province in 2008 (renewed in 2012). On November 24, 2012, the Tla-o-qui-aht community failed to approve the Agreement in Principle (AIP). Since that time, Tla-o-qui-aht's leadership have been actively engaging the community to determine the reasons for the AIP rejection and assess the possibility of continuing to move forward with treaty negotiations. During this process, treaty negotiations with Tla-o-qui-aht are on hold.

IV **SPEAKING/RESPONSE POINTS:**

- Thank you for sharing your experience with me.
- I appreciate that you have developed good relationships with your neighbours and I encourage you to continue working together for the benefit of the broader community.

Jeff Nielson
Implementation Manager
Telephone No. 250-365-2512

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: 10-09-2014
Ref. No. 35226

File: 280-20

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II ISSUE: Meeting with Tsleil-Waututh First Nation
- III BACKGROUND:

Tsleil-Waututh First Nation (TWN) is located in the area of Burrard Inlet and North Vancouver. There are 562 registered Band members with approximately 321 living on-reserve. TWN is governed by Chief and Council.

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

TWN is engaged in the treaty process. They recently renewed their Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement with the Province which is now set to expire on March 24, 2017. s.16
s.16

Minister Rustad and MLA Thornthwaite are scheduled to meet with TWN on September 16, 2014. Below are items to note in preparation for the meeting.

IV DISCUSSION:

Treaty: s.16

s.16

well advanced, s.16

s.16

The Agreement in Principle is

s.16,s.17,s.21

s.16,s.17,s.21

Socio-Economic Interests: Chief Maureen Thomas has a keen eye for the social and economic well-being of her community and has supported cultural and educational initiatives such as the TWN child care program and the community centre. The Tsleil-Waututh Child and Family Development Centre was designed to provide recreational, cultural and general programming for all ages. As one of the 2010 Olympic Host Nations, TWN used its economic benefits to fund special initiatives, but has also ensured that a significant portion of the legacy is available for long-term purposes. Chief Thomas also maintains a close and respectful relationship with former chiefs, including Chief Leonard George.

V CONCLUSION:

MARR Negotiators will continue to engage with TWN on the Treaty negotiations.

s.16

Yvette Lizée, Manager-MARR South Coast Region, 604-582-5258
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Tsleil-Waututh.docx

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: Sept. 18, 2014

Ref. No. 35274

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Meeting with Chief Bryce Williams, Tsawwassen First Nation, on funding support for infrastructure projects.

III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ADM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Chief Bryce Williams of the Tsawwassen First Nation (TFN) has requested a meeting to discuss and seek provincial assistance in accessing the New Building Canada Fund for upgrades to the Greater Vancouver Water District (GVWD) 52nd Street water main^{s.16}

TFN has begun extensive residential and commercial developments on Tsawwassen Land. To support these developments TFN is undertaking several large scale infrastructure projects which include a new sewage treatment plant, improvements to Highway 17, a new industrial lands drainage pump station, and upgrades to the 52nd Street GVWD water main.

TFN met with Minister Rustad in April 2014 to seek an expression of his support for the TFN infrastructure projects. s.16

s.16 TFN did not meet the funding criteria for the Highway 17 and sewage treatment plant projects due to construction timelines and the tendering of contracts. Projects are ineligible under the New Building Canada Fund if contracts have already been awarded.

IV DISCUSSION:

This project is a cornerstone of TFN's commercial and residential development plans and will contribute significantly to the region's economic landscape. s.13,s.17

s.13,s.17

The water main upgrade along 52nd street is required under the 2009 TFN-GVWD Entry Agreement. Upgrades to the water main are being pursued in partnership with the GVWD and will be owned by the GVWD once complete. Metro Vancouver is currently undertaking the design of this project. The expected benefits of this project include improvements to the TFN and District of Delta water supply through the renewal of infrastructure that is nearing the end of its effective service life; and an ability to meet future regional needs. Improvement to the water main is critical to

meet the needs of TFN's planned economic growth and land development as well will ensure adequate water supply to meet future demand within the region.

To support financing this project, TFN is seeking the Province's support of this project as a priority infrastructure project in BC under the New Building Canada Fund. TFN's costs for this project are expected to be approximately s.16,s.17,s.21 TFN is concerned that their need to move this project forward will jeopardize their eligibility to receive funding through this funding envelop. s.16,s.21

s.16,s.21
s.16,s.21

In addition to the water main project, TFN is also seeking provincial support by way of a funding contribution for the upgrades it is making to Highway 17. This project was not eligible for funding under the New Building Canada Fund and will be a provincial asset.

V CONCLUSION:

TFN's developments are key to unlocking its economic potential and growing the regional economy. The current and planned development will have a positive net benefit to the entire region through construction, employment, and tax revenue. If s.13,s.17,s.21

relationship.

s.13

Amy Miller, Implementation Manager, 250-356-2509

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: September 17, 2014
Ref. 35310

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Revising the 2012 Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan Protocol Agreement, between the British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

III **BACKGROUND:**

The British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) and its 25 member friendship centres play an important role in providing services and support programs to British Columbia's (BC) urban/off-reserve Aboriginal population.

Headquartered in Victoria, the BCAAFC (a registered society), has been in operation for 40 years and is the umbrella organization for the 25 member friendship centres located throughout the Province.

The friendship centre network offers a variety of innovative and culturally based training, social, cultural, economic and recreational programs to improve the quality of life of off-reserve/urban Aboriginal people.

BCAAFC is the leading Aboriginal social services agency in BC as well as host for major events and campaigns such as:

- The annual "Gathering Our Voices" youth conference which sees up to 1,500 Aboriginal youth gather to network and share and explore cultural activities, career and education opportunities, etc.
- The Moose Hide Campaign which promotes advocacy and awareness to end violence against Aboriginal woman and children.

Most of the operational and program funding for friendship centres comes from the federal government and through flow-through arrangements with provincial social ministries. In addition, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) provides some funding. In 2013/14, MARR provided \$1.036 M (\$221,000 from MARR's core budget and \$815,000 from the First Citizens Fund) to the BCAAFC.

IV **DISCUSSION:**

The BCAAFC have been a lead in the development and planning of the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) since it was announced in the 2011 Throne Speech commitment. This commitment recognized the need for long-term, socially innovative approach to improving socio economic outcomes of off reserve/urban Aboriginal people.

Through the ORAAP engagement process, a key theme for targeting our collective efforts has been the need for support programs for jobs, training and youth. As a result, and with

the support of MARR via the ORAAP funding, BCAAFC has developed a 5x5 Aboriginal Jobs Strategy.

The 5x5 strategy targets our partnership efforts through ORAAP on the mutual goal of supporting urban/off-reserve Aboriginal people to move along a continuum of wellness and job readiness to ultimately achieve sustained meaningful employment.

The 5x5 plan has a goal of employing 5,000 Aboriginal peoples over the next five years. In the plan the BCAAFC proposes to: engage with key stakeholders; undertake evidence-based research; work with a number of key provincial ministries and federal departments; and, develop a measurement and evaluation system to monitor success.

ORAAP is sighted in the BC Jobs Blue Print as a key platform for supporting Aboriginal people to participate in the jobs market. Given that 80 percent of the Aboriginal population in BC live off reserve; the BCAAFC will need to play a key role in supporting Aboriginal Peoples, and in particular Aboriginal Youth to achieve meaningful employment.

The BCAAFC will leverage its existing \$40M in friendship centre programming, along with its collective knowledge and experience, and build on existing and new relationships to achieve the vision of the 5x5 Strategy and its alignment with the ORAAP and BC Skills for Jobs Blue Print.

V CONCLUSION:

MARR and the BCAAFC signed a Protocol Agreement on October 19, 2012, which defines the roles and responsibilities of the two Parties and key principles that guide our ORAAP partnership. The Protocol uses high level language and is broad in concept.

Since the signing of the original Protocol, we now have a new mandate in government. As well the focus of ORAAP engagement at the community level has established a clear priority on jobs, skills, training and youth. And we have launched the BC Skills for Jobs Blue Print, with these changes in context, a new protocol is being sought and is attached for consideration.

The protocol is now entitled "Improving Employment Outcomes for Off-Reserve Aboriginal Peoples" and will "renew the relationship between the Parties as they work together to continue to advance ORAAP and to achieve the Parties' mutual interests in skills training and employment for urban Aboriginal people as set out in goals identified in the *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*".

In addition the BCAAFC is requesting a meeting with the office of the Premier on an annual basis to advance discussions on matters pertaining to improved socio-economic outcomes for Aboriginal people living off reserve in BC. If this is achieved the Protocol can be amended to include this provision.

Finally, the BCAAFC are seeking a date for signing that aligns with their Friendship Centre Leadership board meeting in October and staffs are working to coordinate a date.

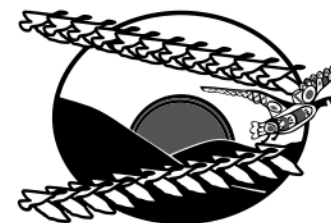
Attachments (2): 1 – 2012 Protocol Agreement; 2 – Proposed 2014 revised Protocol Agreement

DEVELOPING AN OFF-RESERVE ABORIGINAL ACTION PLAN

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT



Between the
B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres
("BCAAFC")
And the
Province of British Columbia
("The Province")
(collectively Referred to as "the partners")



INTRODUCTION:

Seventy-four per cent of British Columbia's (B.C.) Aboriginal¹ population live off-reserve, with 60 per cent living in urban areas. The off-reserve/urban Aboriginal population is also fast growing and young (almost 50% are under the age of 25).

In comparison to the non-Aboriginal population, off-reserve Aboriginal people face disproportionate barriers to living long and healthy lives, including the lowest life expectancy and graduation rates, some of the highest rates of suicide, addictions, unemployment, poverty, victimization, incarceration and a disproportionate number of children within the child welfare system.

Laying a solid foundation together through innovative, community-driven, local off-reserve action plans will ultimately increase positive outcomes for the off-reserve Aboriginal population (e.g. increased employment rates, better education and job training, healthier family life).

The October 3, 2011 Speech from the Throne included a commitment that: *"The government will work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government 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."*

Also, in a November 25, 2011 speech to the "Non-Profit Partnerships Summit: Collective Impact through Social Innovation", Premier Clark stated that *"The province is a participant and supporter of social innovation and entrepreneurship in B.C. We need to find new ways of doing business—one that involves working with the private, volunteer and non-profit sectors to create solutions that make a real difference in people's lives. Working together, we make real change."*

These two commitments set the stage for the Province of B.C. and the B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) to creatively work together to develop and implement an Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) in B.C.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish the key principles that will guide the relationship between the Partners as they move forward together to develop and implement an ORAAP.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

BCAAFC

The BCAAFC is an umbrella organization representing 25 Aboriginal Friendship Centres in B.C. More specifically, Friendship Centres in B.C. represent the largest service delivery infrastructure serving more than 140,000 Aboriginal people living off-reserve and offering a variety of wrap-around services including cultural resources, employment resources, health promotion and prevention services, counselling supports, and early childhood education and development services.

The BCAAFC's vision is to have a future where Aboriginal people have a quality of life that enables them to be strong, proud, and healthy individuals, and where this leads to economic self-sufficiency and sustainability for Aboriginal families and communities.

The BCAAFC's role in ORAAP is to lead and play a key coordination role in the development and implementation of a Provincial Strategy that improves the quality of life for Aboriginal Peoples in B.C. A key component in this strategy is the development of off-reserve Aboriginal action plans at the community level which are coordinated through local Friendship Centres. This will also involve working with other key local Aboriginal groups/service providers and partners (e.g. local businesses, not-for-profits, etc.) to ensure their interests and priorities are reflected.

The Province

The Government of British Columbia's vision includes a future where the Province has forged positive and enduring relationships with Aboriginal Peoples whose communities are healthy, prosperous, sustainable and self-determining. The Transformative Change Accord and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord are two government commitments that support this vision.

The Province will work with the Federal Government and local governments to support coordination and collaboration in the areas of programs, services, and community engagement which help advance local priorities through off-reserve Aboriginal action plans. Coordination and research to support this agreement will be undertaken by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) on behalf of the Province.

1 First Nations, Métis and Inuit

PRINCIPLES/ APPROACH FOR WORKING TOGETHER:

In working together to develop an ORAAP, the BCAAFC and the Province will:

- » Respect the mandates, scope of responsibilities, unique role and contribution of each Party;
- » Seek to align activities, resources and efforts to achieve the best possible outcomes;
- » Agree on an overarching common purpose and approach;
- » Build on approaches that have been successful to date;
- » As required, undertake joint research to better understand key socio-economic issues and solutions to address community needs;
- » In a phased approach and based on agreed-to criteria, work in collaboration with other partners to jointly identify initial communities to pilot the development and implementation of local off-reserve Aboriginal actions plans with the goal of expanding this process to other communities;
- » Involve key Aboriginal organizations/ service providers, Aboriginal clients receiving services and other representatives of the Aboriginal community in the development, implementation and monitoring of activities supported by local action plans;
- » Involve representatives from all levels of government, the private sector (e.g. financial institutions), not-for-profit organizations in the development, implementation and monitoring of activities supported by local action plans;
- » Support off-reserve programming and services that are culturally appropriate and reflect the unique interests, priorities and needs of the Aboriginal community;
- » Agree on an approach that reflects measureable outcomes through the comprehensive evaluation and monitoring of community initiatives; and,
- » Create a space at the community level to model social innovation and entrepreneurship in a way that enables Aboriginal communities to build their own sustainable creative solutions and measureable outcomes. Key elements may include:
 1. Supporting an innovative community development process rooted in local Change Labs, or other community development models which are multi-stakeholder efforts to address a particular complex challenge in a given social system;
 2. Developing flexible social programming and/or creative funding and financial investment solutions (e.g. Social Impact Bonds) that support and respond to community priorities and needs;
 3. Leveraging the good work of the Social Innovation Council, Government Non-Profit Initiative and others; and,
 4. Seeking innovative solutions through integrated, cross-governmental collaboration that supports community interests and priorities.

The BCAAFC and the Province agree to adhere to these principles and will work together to find new ways of doing business through a model that supports social innovation and entrepreneurship in B.C. Ultimately, it is the intention of the partners to work together in a meaningful and measurable way to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal People in B.C.

SIGNED THIS _____ DAY OF OCTOBER IN THE YEAR 2012

ON BEHALF OF THE:
BC ASSOCIATION OF ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTRES:

ANNETTE MORGAN
PRESIDENT

WITNESS

ON BEHALF OF THE:
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

THE HON. IDA CHONG, PC
MINISTER OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

WITNESS

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES FOR OFF-RESERVE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

Between the

B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres
("BCAAFC")

And the

Province of British Columbia
("THE PROVINCE")

(COLLECTIVELY REFERRED TO AS "THE PARTNERS")

Introduction:

Seventy-eight per cent of BC's Aboriginal¹ population live off-reserve, with 60 per cent living in urban areas. The off-reserve/urban Aboriginal population is also fast growing and young (almost 50% are under the age of 25).

In comparison to the non-Aboriginal population, off-reserve Aboriginal people face disproportionate barriers to living long and healthy lives, including the lowest life expectancy and graduation rates, some of the highest rates of suicide, addictions, unemployment, poverty, victimization, incarceration and a disproportionate number of children within the child welfare system.

Laying a solid foundation together through innovative, community-driven, and integrative approaches to economic independence will ultimately increase positive outcomes for the off-reserve Aboriginal population (e.g. increased employment rates, better education and job training, healthier family life).

The October 3, 2011 Speech from the Throne included a commitment that: *"The government will work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government 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."*

Also, in a November 25, 2011 speech to the "Non-Profit Partnerships Summit: Collective Impact through Social Innovation", Premier Clark stated that *"The province is a participant and supporter of social innovation and entrepreneurship in B.C. We need to find new ways of doing business - one that involves working with the private, volunteer and non-profit sectors to create solutions that make a real difference in people's lives. Working together, we make real change."*

¹ First Nations, Métis and Inuit

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

On October 19th, 2012 the BCAAFC and the Province entered into a Protocol Agreement which outlined the principles and the collaborative approach the partners would undertake in developing and implementing an Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP).

In February 2014, the BCAAFC launched the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*, setting a target of 5,000 Aboriginal people employed over a five year period. On April 29th, 2014 the Province announced the *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint*, whereby a target was set of 15,000 new Aboriginal workers over the next 10 years.

Purpose:

The purpose of this Agreement is to renew the relationship between the Parties as they work together to continue to advance ORAAP and to achieve the Parties' mutual interests in skills training and employment for urban Aboriginal people as set out in goals identified in the *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*.

Roles and Responsibilities:

BCAAFC

The BCAAFC is an umbrella organization representing 25 Aboriginal Friendship Centres in B.C. More specifically, Friendship Centres in B.C. represent the largest Aboriginal social service delivery infrastructure and offer a variety of cultural resources, employment resources, health promotion and prevention services, counselling supports, early childhood education and development services, and supports for elders and youth.

The BCAAFC's vision is to have a future where Aboriginal people have a quality of life that enables them to be strong, proud, and healthy individuals, and where this leads to economic self-sufficiency and sustainability for Aboriginal families and communities.

The BCAAFC's role in this partnership is to work in collaboration with the Province in implementing *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy* and contributing to the Province's target of 15,000 new Aboriginal workers in the next 10 years.

The Province

MARR's vision includes a future where the Province has forged positive, enduring relationships with Aboriginal peoples, whose communities are healthy, prosperous, sustainable and self-determining. The Transformative Change Accord and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord are two government commitments that support this vision.

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

MARR will work with provincial ministries, the federal government and local government to support the coordination of cross-government collaboration of government programs that can support local priorities through off-reserve action plans. MARR will also conduct and support research, as required, to advance ORAAP.

Principles/Approach For Working Together:

In working together to achieve the goals as set out in *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*, the BCAAFC and MARR will:

- Respect the mandates, scope of responsibilities, unique role and contribution of each of the Parties;
 - Seek to align activities, resources and efforts to achieve the goals;
 - Agree on an overarching approach, structure, and timeframe to achieve the goals identified by the Parties;
 - Use available evidence and research to identify gaps, and build on approaches that have proven successful in contributing to achieving the goals;
 - As required, undertake joint research and community consultation to better understand key socio-economic issues and solutions to address community needs;
 - Work in collaboration to identify external partnerships and opportunities that will contribute to meeting the goals;
-
- Engage Aboriginal organizations/ service providers, and other representatives of the Aboriginal community where it contributes to achieving the goals;
 - Engage representatives from all levels of government, the private sector (e.g. financial institutions), and not-for-profit organizations in the implementation and evaluation of activities that contribute to achieving the goals;
-
- Support off-reserve programming and services that are culturally appropriate, reflect the unique interests, priorities and needs of the Aboriginal community, and where such services contribute to achieving the overall goals; and,
 - Create partnerships that support social innovation and social entrepreneurship in a way that contributes to the goals of the Parties and enables Aboriginal communities to build their own sustainable creative solutions.

Ultimately, it is the intention of the partners to work together in a meaningful and measureable way to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal people in BC.

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

Signed this _____ day of June in the year 2014

On Behalf of the:
BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres:

On Behalf of the:
Province of British Columbia:

Annette Morgan
President

The Hon. John Rustad
Minister of Aboriginal Relations
and Reconciliation

Witness

Witness

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION

September 23, 2014
Ref. No. 35311



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I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister.

II ISSUE:

BC Hydro Remote Community Electrification Program – Jade City and Dease River First Nation Remote Community Project update.

III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	
ADM	
DM	

BC Hydro (BCH) has been working with both Jade City and Dease River First Nation (DRFN) since 2009 under the BCH Remote Community Electrification (RCE) Program. BCH signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DRFN in 2010 and a MOU with Jade City in 2012. The non-binding MOU's commit the parties to work together to provide electricity service to the communities.

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IV DISCUSSION:

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V CONCLUSION:

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Lindsay Wood, Senior Project Advisor, 250-356-8759, 35311 - Information Note for Minister re. Dease River FN and Jade City RCE v2.docx

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

October 7, 2014
Ref. No. 35432

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister.

II ISSUE:

Minister meeting with Brookfield Renewable Energy Group regarding the status of the Thunder Mountain Wind Project (Thunder Mountain).

III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

Brookfield Renewable Energy Group (Brookfield) operates one of the largest publically-traded, pure-play renewable power platforms globally. Its portfolio is primarily hydroelectric and totals over 6,000 megawatts of installed capacity. This portfolio includes more than 200 hydropower facilities and 11 windfarms, diversified across 71 river systems and 12 power markets in Canada, the United States and Brazil. Brookfield's portfolio generates enough electricity from renewable resources to power over three million homes on average each year.

In Canada, Brookfield owns and operates assets in transmission and electricity generation in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (BC), including 36 hydropower plants, three windfarms (including Thunder Mountain), and a thermal power plant.

Over the past several years Brookfield has been active in building a larger development portfolio of clean energy projects in BC. Currently Brookfield manages and operates six hydroelectric generation stations in BC. In February 2010 Brookfield acquired a controlling interest in the Thunder Mountain project, from Aeolis Wind Power Corporation (Aeolis). Brookfield will lead and control the future development of Thunder Mountain with involvement of the Aeolis team. Aeolis has undertaken initial development and permitting activities on the project since 2005, and will have the option to retain certain ownership in the project on completion.

In 2009, the Thunder Mountain Wind Project was awarded a BC Environmental Assessment Certificate for up to 320 megawatts and it has all major permitting in place leading up to construction, including a General License of Occupation covering approximately 2300 hectares. There are 10 meteorological towers in the project area that have been collecting wind data for about six years.

Thunder Mountain is located on provincial Crown land and, at its nearest point, is about 18 km southeast of the coal-mining community of Tumbler Ridge and 27 km from a grid interconnect point. The site is largely treed and traversed by petroleum development and forestry service roads, which offer relatively easy access.

First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF) – The FNCEBF aims to promote increased Aboriginal community participation in the clean energy sector within their asserted traditional territories and treaty areas.

The FNCEBF supports First Nations using an application driven process where First Nations can apply for up to a maximum amount of \$50,000 for Capacity Funding and up to a maximum amount of \$500,000 for Equity Funding.

The FNCEBF includes a revenue sharing component where the Province shares 50% of new incremental water and land rentals. A total of 75% of those deposited funds will in turn be directly shared with First Nations whose traditional territories or treaty lands may overlap the clean energy project. The remaining 12.5% remains in the fund to further support Capacity and Equity Funding as discussed above.

IV DISCUSSION:

Bill Payne, Brookfield Project Manager for Thunder Mountain, has requested a follow-up meeting to the meeting in May 2014. At this meeting Brookfield will review and discuss the updated financial model for Thunder Mountain. The financial model was updated as the result of a recent review of the wind resource and energy outputs, and the capital and operating cost budgets. With these new inputs the financial model has been re-run to produce updated results. Brookfield would like to review these results with the Minister.

To date, the Province has finalized 25 FNCEBF Revenue Sharing Agreements with First Nations who have had independent power projects developed within their traditional territories or treaty lands.

V CONCLUSION:

s.13,s.16

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: September 22, 2014
Ref. No. 35331

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of the Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II ISSUE: Meeting with Chief Clem Seymour, Seabird Island Band
- III BACKGROUND:

On July 11, 2014 Minister Rustad met with Chief Clem Seymour of the Seabird Island Band (Seabird) to discuss a number of issues of concern to Seabird. Two issues of particular concern to Seabird were the continued erosion of Seabird Indian Reserve land and their desire to remove gravel from the Fraser River.

Below is an outline on the status of these two key concerns as well as an update on a number of additional issues which Seabird may raise.

Seabird is not part of the treaty process and is not a signatory to the Stó:lō Strategic Engagement Agreement. Seabird renewed its Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement with the Province on April 24, 2014.

IV DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION:

1. ~~Erosion and Flood Protection of Seabird Island Indian Reserve~~ MARR to continue to facilitate discussions between Seabird, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) and Provincial agencies as required.

Erosion of Seabird Island has resulted in a net loss of land since the original 1881 field study and the island does not have a perimeter dike system to protect it from seasonal flooding from the Fraser River. s.13,s.16
s.13,s.16

2. **Fraser River Sediment Removal** – MARR to continue to facilitate discussions between Seabird and the Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR).

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

3. Sasquatch Provincial Park – No MARR action required.

Seabird is seeking access along existing roads, and potentially re-activating old roads, through Sasquatch Provincial Park for timber harvesting. The roads in the park are designated as part of the park, and the commercial transport of logs through the park is not a permissible use under the *Park Act*. On May 10, 2013, Seabird submitted a Stage 1 proposal requesting the removal of the roads from the park and outlining two potential route options. On September 5, 2013, B.C. Parks invited Seabird to submit a Stage 2 boundary adjustment application before a final determination is made. As the proponent, Seabird will be required to consider additional routes which avoid the park entirely, and will also be responsible for conducting consultations on their proposal with affected stakeholders, local governments and other First Nations.

4. Potential Impacts of BC Hydro's Interior to Lower Mainland (ILM) Transmission Lines – No MARR action required.

s.13,s.16

Attachment (1): s.13

Paul Carey, Senior Resource Coordination Officer (South Coast), 604-582-5359, G:\Negotiations & Regional Operations Division\Coast Team\280-20 Briefing Notes\Information Notes\Seabird, 35331.docx

Page 068 to/à Page 070

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16;s.13

Page 071 to/à Page 072

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: October 1, 2014

Ref. No. 35412

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

College of New Caledonia (CNC) has requested funding for an education and research program around the Mt. Pope Greenhouse in Nak'azdli

III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

The Nak'azdli First Nation (Nak'azdli) has received funding in the past from Agriculture and Agri-foods Canada to build and operate a community greenhouse. The objectives of the greenhouse project are to create employment and training opportunities and to increase local food production.

Nak'azdli is in the process of expanding the Mt. Pope Greenhouse. It is their intention that increased capacity of the greenhouse will result in greater availability of fresh, lower-cost produce and herbs for the communities of Nak'azdli, Fort St. James and, eventually, for the surrounding areas. In addition, the greenhouse will begin to produce traditional medicinal herbs, under the supervision of Nak'azdli elders.

Nak'azdli has partnered with the Fort St. James campus of the CNC and together they are seeking funding to:

- (a) Provide for the education of 24 Nak'azdli students in the Horticulture and Business programs;
- (b) Provide for the purchase and installation of LED grow lights to increase the greenhouse productivity;
- (c) Allow Nak'azdli and CNC to collect data on food prices and other indicators to examine the economic impact the greenhouse will have in the community, showing the viability of a community greenhouse in a remote, northern town; and
- (d) Ultimately provide for a self-sustaining, economically viable greenhouse produce production and to provide jobs for community members.

IV DISCUSSION:

The partners have secured some funding from other sources, and given the importance of advancing this project, they continue to seek those dollars. However, in

order to secure the project they are applying to the federal and provincial governments for 50 percent of their budget from each source. Without including other possible sources, the request for the Province is \$353,407.00, although this number will be reduced if they are successful with other funding sources. The federal government will announce the status of their application in the coming weeks.

The greenhouse expansion is already occurring, but if the partners fail to secure the bulk of their budget, it is unlikely that the partnership will go forward. Most likely they will delay the project by a year and continue to seek funding. The greenhouse will not be able to purchase the LED grow lights, and without the expanded growing season they will likely be unable to continue operations without being subsidized.

The partnership addresses numerous concerns raised in the Comprehensive Community Plan. It will pilot the grow light technology and will indicate the feasibility of a community greenhouse in other parts of northern BC. The anticipated benefits are significant, and could provide a blueprint for use in other communities. Funding the project increases the likelihood that the project will become self-sustaining.

However, the project is seen as a potential risk - it is possible that the benefits (direct or indirect) from the project will not equal the value of the investment.

V CONCLUSION:

While this project would be consistent with other MARR work on community renewal and capacity development, MARR does not have funding to support it. MARR may wish to assist CNC in identifying other potential funding sources.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: October 7, 2014
Ref. No. 35438

File: 280-20

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II ISSUE: Meeting with the British Columbia and Yukon Territory Building and Construction Trades Council
- III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

- Minister Rustad has a meeting scheduled with members of the British Columbia and Yukon Territory Building and Construction Trades Council (BCYT-BCTC) to discuss how they can best prepare for the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) opportunity.
- The BCYT-BCTC was established in 1967 and is an umbrella organization for construction unions in the province of British Columbia. Currently there are 14 unions in the province who are affiliated to the BCYT-BCTC. Together, these unions represent 40,000 members and highly skilled craft workers throughout British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
- It is expected that BCYT-BCTC representatives will want to discuss opportunities on projects such as Site C, trades training and apprentices on public projects, as well as their experience working with First Nations and local workers on current major projects.
- This meeting is also an opportunity for Minister Rustad to discuss some key skills training initiatives that the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) is undertaking, the importance of involving the Aboriginal population as a skilled workforce, and how organizations like the BCYT-BCTC may be able to work with the Aboriginal community.

IV DISCUSSION:

Skills Training

- Over 50 per cent of British Columbia's Aboriginal population are under the age of 25 representing a critical and much needed element of the future workforce.
- On April 29, 2014, British Columbia announced its *BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint*. Building on previous government strategies to support economic growth and labour market development across the province, the *Blueprint* outlines a cross-ministry agenda to re-align and strengthen education and skills training opportunities in order to improve employment outcomes, drive productivity, and support Government's plans to develop the LNG sector, among others.
- A key target of the *Blueprint* is to increase Aboriginal workforce participation by 15,000 new Aboriginal workers over the next 10 years.
- Several ministries/agencies including MARR, Jobs Tourism and Skills Training, Advanced Education, Social Development and Social Innovation, Education and the Industry Training Authority have been tasked with collectively working together to achieve *Blueprint* targets through various initiatives and strategies.

- To support this collective effort, MARR is undertaking the following key initiatives:
 - **LNG Agreements:** negotiating LNG agreements with First Nations along the LNG corridor. A component of those agreements focus on addressing the skills training and employment needs and interests of First Nation communities.
 - **Aboriginal Skills Training Community Development Projects:** working with a number of provincial ministries and the federal government to support First Nation community and regionally based skills training projects with a primary focus on First Nations along the LNG corridor. This is an opportunity to also engage industry and training institutions such as BCYT-BCTC in community development initiatives.
 - **Navigators:** working with the federal government to identify funding for community-based workforce navigators in First Nation communities. Navigators who work directly at the community level and provide a range of supports ranging from helping community members identify specific skills training interests to identifying and facilitating opportunities for training and jobs linked to LNG. Navigators will also provide a direct link to LNG proponents.
 - **Youth Engagement:** engaging with Aboriginal youth to discuss skills training interests particularly given that 50 per cent are under the age of 25. Organizations like BCYT-BCTC are also encouraged to tap into opportunities to work with Aboriginal youth.
 - **Skills Training Inventory:** developed an inventory of Aboriginal skills training programs intended to be used by Aboriginal communities as a guide to provide information about available programs. There is an opportunity to include BCYT-BCTC in the inventory.
 - **LNG Skills Training Workshops:** held skills training workshops for Aboriginal participants in both Prince Rupert and Prince George with a strong focus on the LNG sector. More workshops are being considered for Smithers and Fort St. John in the months ahead. There may be an opportunity for BCYT-BCTC to also participate in these workshops.

V CONCLUSION:

- The Aboriginal population represents a critical and much needed element of the future workforce. BCYT-BCTC is encouraged to tap into this opportunity and engage with the Aboriginal community as the LNG development moves forward.
- MARR is undertaking several initiatives to support Aboriginal skills training linked to LNG. As noted above, through these initiatives, there are several opportunities for the BCYT-BCTC to also be involved.

Page 077 to/à Page 078

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s.16

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE




Date: October 17, 2014
Ref. No. 35481

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Minister John Rustad, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

II ISSUE: October 29, 2014 Meeting with Scott Wenger, Manager of Government Relations and Patrick Beatty, Government Relations Advisor at Suncor Energy

III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	
ADM	
DM	

Suncor Energy (Suncor) has requested a meeting with Minister Rustad to provide a strategic overview of Suncor's initiatives in British Columbia.

Suncor is a Calgary based energy-company that specializes in the development of synthetic crude in the Alberta oil sands. In 2009, Suncor merged with Petro-Canada, creating Canada's second largest corporation in terms of market capitalization. Since the merger, Suncor has been divesting itself of unconventional assets in Alberta and British Columbia to focus on oil production. In 2010, Suncor sold the majority of its natural gas assets in the Montney Basin to Progress Energy, followed by additional sales in 2013.

IV DISCUSSION:

Suncor does have multiple interests in British Columbia that it may wish to discuss:

- Oil and Gas Projects in Northeast British Columbia: While Suncor has sold the majority of its natural gas assets in British Columbia, the company retains several tenures in the Horn River Basin area that have yet to be developed. In addition, Suncor has several conventional gas wells in production near Fort St. John.
- Kinder Morgan Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion: Suncor is one of 13 companies with a contract to ship petroleum product through Kinder Morgan's expanded pipeline. Prior to the National Energy Boards' approval of Kinder Morgan toll plan for the expansion, Suncor had expressed concerns about the increased tolls.
- Burrard Products Terminal: This facility in Burnaby and Port Moody receives and stores finished petroleum products to prepare for distribution. In April 2013, one of the storage tanks at this facility had a leak, which released approximately 225 litres of bio-diesel, including two litres which entered the Burrard Inlet. At the time, Tslei-Watuth First Nation called for a moratorium on additional pipelines and expressed frustration at being notified of the spill two days after it occurred.

V KEY MESSAGES:

- We welcome Suncor's continued investment in the British Columbia Economy.
- British Columbia has five heavy oil conditions that will need to be met for any new oil-related infrastructure (see Appendix One).
- Companies need to engage with First Nations early and often as part of their project development plans.
- Garnering support of First Nations is key to successful resource development in British Columbia.

Chris Seltenrich, Assistant Negotiator, LNG and Major Projects (250) 953-3760

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Appendix One

BC's Five Heavy Oil Conditions

British Columbia is committed to economic development balanced with environmental protection. To support this commitment, the "Requirements for British Columbia to Consider Support for Heavy Oil Pipelines" policy paper sets out five conditions that must be met before a heavy oil pipeline can be approved for operation in the province.

- Successful completion of the environmental review process. In the case of Enbridge, that would mean a recommendation by the National Energy Board Joint Review Panel that the project proceed;
- World-leading marine oil spill response, prevention and recovery systems for B.C.'s coastline and ocean to manage and mitigate the risks and costs of heavy oil pipelines and shipments;
- World-leading practices for land oil spill prevention, response and recovery systems to manage and mitigate the risks and costs of heavy oil pipelines;
- Legal requirements regarding Aboriginal and treaty rights are addressed, and First Nations are provided with the opportunities, information and resources necessary to participate in and benefit from a heavy-oil project; and,
- British Columbia receives a fair share of the fiscal and economic benefits of a proposed heavy oil project that reflects the level, degree and nature of the risk borne by the province, the environment and taxpayers.



MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: October 17, 2014
Ref. 35531

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Revising the 2012 Protocol Agreement between the British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres and Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

III **BACKGROUND:**

CN/ED
ADM 
DM 

The British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) and its 25 member friendship centres play an important role in providing services and support programs to British Columbia's urban/off reserve Aboriginal population.

Headquartered in Victoria, the BCAAFC (a registered society), has been in operation for 40 years and is the umbrella organization for the 25 member friendship centres located throughout the Province.

The friendship centre network offers a variety of training, social, cultural, economic and recreational programs to improve the quality of life of off-reserve/urban Aboriginal people, including but not limited to:

- ending violence against aboriginal women
- elder abuse

~~• Aboriginal youth engagement through a number of initiatives including support of the annual "Gathering Our Voices" conferences~~

Most of the operational and program funding for friendship centres comes from the federal government and through flow-through arrangements with provincial social ministries. In addition, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) provides some funding.

In 2013/14, MARR provided \$1.036M (\$221,000 from MARR's core budget and \$815,000 from the First Citizens Fund) to the BCAAFC.

IV **DISCUSSION:**

Over the past two years a significant amount of time and energy has been invested by BCAAFC into supporting the work of the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP).

BCAAFC is a key member of the Provincial Coordination Team responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of ORAAP.

Due to the complexity of the issues facing the off-reserve Aboriginal population ORAAP requires a long-term, socially innovative approach to improving socio-economic outcomes of off-reserve/urban Aboriginal people and addressing their root causes.

Given those jobs, training and youth have emerged as one of the key ORAAP community priorities, BCAAFC built on the achievements of 2012/13 focusing on jobs, training and youth and other key priorities at both community and provincial levels.

As a result BCAAFC has developed a 5x5 Aboriginal Jobs Strategy, which focuses on moving urban/off-reserve Aboriginal people along a continuum of wellness and job readiness that ultimately leads to securing and retaining meaningful employment.

The 5x5 plan has a goal of employing 5,000 Aboriginal people over the next five years, the BCAAFC proposes to: engage with key stakeholders; undertake evidence-based research; work with a number of key provincial ministries and federal departments; and, develop a measurement and evaluation system to monitor success.

The BCAAFC will leverage its existing \$40M in friendship centre programming, along with its collective knowledge and experience, and build on existing and new relationships to achieve its vision.

MARR has committed \$150K of ORAAP funding for fiscal year 2014-15 to the BCAAFC to advance the work on 5x5.

V CONCLUSION:

MARR and the BCAAFC signed a Protocol Agreement on October 19, 2012, which defines the roles and responsibilities of the two Parties and key principles that guide their ORAAP partnership

The Protocol uses high level language and is broad in concept. Over the past several months the BCAAFC and MARR staff has revised the language in the protocol to reflect the evolution of the work and relationship over the past two years with a greater focus on jobs, training and youth specific to the 5x5 plan.

The language for the final draft has been agreed to by the BCAAFC's and MARR leadership. A copy of which is attached.

The signing ceremony has been scheduled from 4:00pm - 5:30pm on Thursday, October 23, 2014, in Victoria. The event will be limited to BCAAFC members and MARR staff. Media will not be in attendance.

Subsequent to the signing a news release will be posted acknowledging the event.

Attachment: 2014 revised Protocol Agreement

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES FOR OFF-RESERVE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

Between the

B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres
("BCAAFC")

And the

Province of British Columbia
("THE PROVINCE")

(COLLECTIVELY REFERRED TO AS "THE PARTNERS")

Introduction:

Seventy-eight per cent of BC's Aboriginal¹ population live off-reserve, with 60 per cent living in urban areas. The off-reserve/urban Aboriginal population is also fast growing and young (almost 50% are under the age of 25).

In comparison to the non-Aboriginal population, off-reserve Aboriginal people face disproportionate barriers to living long and healthy lives, including the lowest life expectancy and graduation rates, some of the highest rates of suicide, addictions, unemployment, poverty, victimization, incarceration and a disproportionate number of children within the child welfare system.

Laying a solid foundation together through innovative, community-driven, and integrative approaches to economic independence will ultimately increase positive outcomes for the off-reserve Aboriginal population (e.g. increased employment rates, better education and job training, healthier family life).

The October 3, 2011 Speech from the Throne included a commitment that: *"The government will work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government 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."*

Also, in a November 25, 2011 speech to the "Non-Profit Partnerships Summit: Collective Impact through Social Innovation", Premier Clark stated that *"The province is a participant and supporter of social innovation and entrepreneurship in B.C. We need to find new ways of doing business - one that involves working with the private, volunteer and non-profit sectors to create solutions that make a real difference in people's lives. Working together, we make real change."*

¹ First Nations, Métis and Inuit

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

On October 19th, 2012 the BCAAFC and the Province entered into a Protocol Agreement which outlined the principles and the collaborative approach the partners would undertake in developing and implementing an Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP).

In February 2014, the BCAAFC launched the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*, setting a target of 5,000 Aboriginal people employed over a five year period. On April 29th, 2014 the Province announced the *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint*, whereby a target was set of 15,000 new Aboriginal workers over the next 10 years.

Purpose:

The purpose of this Agreement is to renew the relationship between the Parties as they work together to continue to advance ORAAP and to achieve the Parties' mutual interests in skills training and employment for urban Aboriginal people as set out in goals identified in the *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*.

Roles and Responsibilities:

BCAAFC

The BCAAFC is an umbrella organization representing 25 Aboriginal Friendship Centres in B.C. More specifically, Friendship Centres in B.C. represent the largest Aboriginal social service delivery infrastructure and offer a variety of cultural resources, employment resources, health promotion and prevention services, counselling supports, early childhood education and development services, and supports for elders and youth.

The BCAAFC's vision is to have a future where Aboriginal people have a quality of life that enables them to be strong, proud, and healthy individuals, and where this leads to economic self-sufficiency and sustainability for Aboriginal families and communities.

The BCAAFC's role in this partnership is to work in collaboration with the Province in implementing *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy* and contributing to the Province's target of 15,000 new Aboriginal workers in the next 10 years.

The Province

MARR's vision includes a future where the Province has forged positive, enduring relationships with Aboriginal peoples, whose communities are healthy, prosperous, sustainable and self-determining. MARR remains committed to the values and principles reflected in the Transformative Change Accord and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord and will work with provincial ministries, the federal government and local government to support the coordination of cross-government collaboration of government

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

programs that can support local priorities through off-reserve action plans. MARR will also conduct and support research, as required, to advance ORAAP.

Principles/Approach For Working Together:

In working together to achieve the goals as set out in *BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint* and the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*, the BCAAFC and MARR will:

- Respect the mandates, scope of responsibilities, unique role and contribution of each of the Parties;
 - Seek to align activities, resources and efforts to achieve the goals;
 - Agree on an overarching approach, structure, and timeframe to achieve the goals identified by the Parties;
 - Use available evidence and research to identify gaps, and build on approaches that have proven successful in contributing to achieving the goals;
 - As required, undertake joint research and community consultation to better understand key socio-economic issues and solutions to address community needs;
 - Work in collaboration to identify external partnerships and opportunities that will contribute to meeting the goals;
 - Engage Aboriginal organizations/ service providers, and other representatives of the Aboriginal community where it contributes to achieving the goals;
-
- Engage representatives from all levels of government, the private sector (e.g. financial institutions), and not-for-profit organizations in the implementation and evaluation of activities that contribute to achieving the goals;
 - Support off-reserve programming and services that are culturally appropriate, reflect the unique interests, priorities and needs of the Aboriginal community, and where such services contribute to achieving the overall goals; and,
 - Create partnerships that support social innovation and social entrepreneurship in a way that contributes to the goals of the Parties and enables Aboriginal communities to build their own sustainable creative solutions.
 - Periodically review the Protocol and revise as required

Ultimately, it is the intention of the partners to work together in a meaningful and measureable way to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal people in BC.

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

Signed this _____ day of June in the year 2014

On Behalf of the:
BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres:

Annette Morgan
President

On Behalf of the:
Province of British Columbia:

The Hon. John Rustad
Minister of Aboriginal Relations
and Reconciliation

Witness

Witness

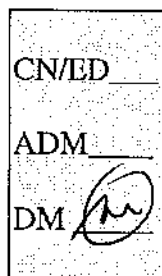
MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE – UBCM 2014 CONVENTION

File: 280-20

Date: August 29, 2014

Ref. No. 35090

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) convention meeting with the District of West Kelowna regarding the state of reconciliation and treaty negotiations with Westbank First Nation.



III **BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:**

District of West Kelowna (DWK) is situated on the western shore of Okanagan Lake across from the City of Kelowna. The Westbank First Nation (WFN), consisting of approximately 700 members, has its headquarters on the west side of Okanagan Lake. The Chief of WFN is Robert Louie. WFN are a member of the Okanagan Nation.

First Nations and Service Agreements: In 2007, WFN reached an agreement with the Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO) regarding regional programs and services, which runs until 2022. WFN pays a share of regional programs such as public transit, landfill operations, 911 emergency response, parks and recreation. In May 2010, DWK and WFN entered into two memoranda of understanding, one to assist in building relationships, and one to cooperatively manage the foreshore and water-based development on Gellatly Bay.

s.16,s.17

s.16

Negotiation History with WFN:

1. Self-Government Agreement: In 2004 Westbank signed a Self-Government Agreement with the Federal Government that provides WFN with authority over many matters, including on reserve land use.
2. s.16
3. Treaty Negotiations: In 2009, WFN formally suspended its participation in the British Columbia Treaty Commission Process. Earlier this year, s.16
s.16

2013 Meeting Issues/Discussion/Follow-up status

- District of West Kelowna raised the importance of timely information sharing with local government, particularly when potential land exchanges are involved.
- s.16
- As committed to in Minister Rustad's response, Shane Berg MARR South Area Regional Director followed up with his counterparts in the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) and the Ministry of Forest, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO).
- A meeting attended by Premier's Office staff, Minister Thompson, FLNRO Regional staff and the District of West Kelowna was held on August 14, 2014. Mayor and council were briefed and s.16
s.16

IV SPEAKING/RESPONSE POINTS:

- I congratulate the District for all the work it has put into building a relationship with the Westbank First Nation

Monica Perry, Senior Negotiator, (250) 356-5344 G:\Negotiations & Regional Operations Division\South Team\280-20 Briefing Notes\Info Notes\35090 - UBCM District of West Kelowna.docx

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE – UBCM 2014 CONVENTION

File: 280-20

September 8, 2014
Ref. No. 35224

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II ISSUE: Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) convention meeting with Village of Tahsis

III BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

The village of Tahsis (Tahsis) would like a joint meeting with the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) and the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR), to discuss both resource management objectives and partnering with First Nations. s.13,s.16

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

IV SPEAKING/RESPONSE POINTS:

- The village of Tahsis is situated within the asserted traditional territory of the Mowachahat/Muchalaht First Nations. The Mowachaht/Muchalaht have about 604 members and have an office located near Gold River, BC at Tsaxana (tel 250-283-2015). The Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation has a Hereditary Council of Chiefs that represents the band and makes decisions on their behalf. They are an amalgamation of the Mowachaht and Muchalaht First Nations and there is a total of six Hereditary Chiefs sitting on the Council of Chiefs.
- The village of Tahsis also neighbours the Nuchatlaht and Ehattessaht First Nation's asserted traditional territories.
- Nuchatlaht First Nation (approx 156 members) village is located approximately 12.5km from Zeballos, BC. The Nuchatlaht First Nation has a Hereditary Chief and Council that represents the band and makes decisions on their behalf (tel 250-332-5908)
- Ehattessaht First Nation (approx 438 members) are located at Zeballos, BC. The Ehattessaht have an elected Chief and Council that can be contacted at 1-888-761-4155.
- The Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation own and operate the Yuquot Historic Village site, which is a designated National Historic Site. Ehattessaht owns and operated two resource development companies (We'Shuk oyster farm and Aat'uu logging company)
- With regard to resource management objectives and economic initiatives proposed, Tahsis should continue to discuss these opportunities with FLNR Campbell River District office

- MARR encourages proponents to partner with First Nations when possible.
- For further information about these 3 First Nations, please contact the MARR West Coast Regional office at 250-751-3250.

Peter Poland, Manager, West Coast Region, 250 751-3250

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: 02-09-2014

Ref. No. 35101

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Water Institute Concept Paper

III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED ✓

ADM ✓

DM ✓

First Nations communities and others impacted by the Mount Polley dam breach are questioning the quality of their water supply and the adequacy and effectiveness of regulations and processes in place to monitor and enforce water quality standards, particularly in relation to resource development. These concerns take on heightened significance following the Tsilhqot'in decision.

The Water Institute Concept Paper (see Attachment 1) points to diminished trust in government's approach to water management in the face of B.C.'s resource development and growing economy. The paper calls for government to set up a world leading institute for water monitoring, management and research in order to create stronger leadership, increased transparency and ongoing inclusion of First Nations.

Several ministries share responsibility for water. Government is presently investing significant effort and resources in transforming water management in B.C. through improved data management, monitoring and regulatory change (i.e. *Water Sustainability Act*) to protect our water resources while continuing to grow our economy. See Attachment 2 for background on Ministry responsibilities and water related initiatives, as well as concerns raised by First Nations and stakeholders.

A First Nations engagement strategy is currently being developed by the Ministry of Environment, s.16

s.16

IV DISCUSSION:

The Water Institute concept would increase research capacity in B.C. and would facilitate capacity building for FNs through their inclusion in research and data gathering. First Nations support for this approach would need to be canvassed and the First Nations skills training/capacity issues would need to be explored, including potential federal support for FNs participation.

Successfully implementing the new *Water Sustainability Act* (WSA) involves new responsibilities and will require that government approve new resources. Revising water pricing provides a potential mechanism to generate the funding necessary to fully implement the Act. Implementation will include many interests outside of government, including FNs.

There are a number of potential options and strategies for addressing the public's and particularly First Nations confidence in water quality, s.16
s.16

s.16

V CONCLUSION:

The proposed Water Institute concept is a potential approach to address First Nations' and the general public's concerns with protection, management and enforcement of water quality standards in British Columbia. However, other ministries with responsibility for water may take the approach that timely implementation and resourcing of the WSA will demonstrate government's ongoing commitment to water management.

Attachment:

1. s.13
2. Backgrounder for Discussion on Water Institute Concept Paper

Barb Miles, A/Director, 250-356-1189,

Page 094 to/à Page 095

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Page 096

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s.16;s.13

2. Some water related initiatives completed, underway or planned:

- Implementation of *Living Water Smart: BC's Water Plan*
- New *Water Sustainability Act*
- Water fees and rentals review
- Northeast Water Strategy, BC Water Science Strategy
- OGC – NE water tool (NEWT), water portal, frac focus, green fluids; research being undertaken by UBC, UNBC
- Human Health Risk Assessment of oil and gas development in NE
- Pilots for local watershed governance (Okanagan Basin Water Board)
- Transboundary Water Agreements (e.g. Mackenzie River Basin bilaterals)
- Cumulative Effects Framework
- Mining/SE Coal and the on-going science on Selenium
- Flood hazard land use management guidelines to include climate change impacts on sea level rise and flood risk
- Council of Federation Water Charter – Infostream Water Portal

3. s.16

- **Water Act Modernization** – widespread support for the consultation process and new *Water Sustainability Act*; water law reform long overdue
- **Water Pricing** – water is undervalued especially for large corporations such as Nestle; support for government's review of water fees and rentals
- **First Nations** – call for Aboriginal rights and title to water, governance and decision-making
- **Water availability** - particularly in relation to agriculture and food security; new tools in WSA (e.g. Agriculture Water Reserve)
- **Climate change** - impacts on the timing, amount and type of precipitation and the frequency and severity of drought and flooding events; WSA enables more flexible, adaptive management
- s.16

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: September 5, 2014
Ref. No. 35200

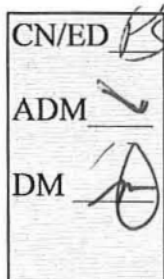
File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Draft Report on Canada by the Committee on the Elimination Discrimination
Against Women

III BACKGROUND:



The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) mandate is to monitor the progress for women made in those countries that are parties to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

CEDAW visited Canada and British Columbia (BC) in September 2013 to investigate matters relating to missing and murdered Aboriginal women, and the alleged narrow scope of BC's Missing Women Commission of Inquiry.

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The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation collaborated with the lead, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, to provide high-level background information on provincial Aboriginal-focused programs and initiatives.

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s.16 The report focusing on Mexico was issued January 28, 2005.

IV DISCUSSION

The Province has been a leader at the national level since 2006 in addressing issues related to missing women as chair of the FPT missing women working group until 2013. Work is already underway to implement that group's 52 recommendations.

The Province is also leading the work with federal, provincial, and territorial justice ministers to develop a framework to address the issue of violence against Aboriginal women and girls.

The Premier and Aboriginal leaders signed a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Ending Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls on June 13, 2014.

Also, the Province supports a call by Aboriginal leaders to launch a national public inquiry into the case of missing or murdered Aboriginal women.

V. SPEAKING POINTS:

- The Province is committed to taking action on issues of vulnerability and violence in the lives of Aboriginal women and girls.
- The Province participated in the CEDAW inquiry when its representatives visited BC.
- Under CEDAW's confidentiality requirements, I cannot comment further about our participation.

VI CONCLUSION:

The Province is committed to working with Aboriginal people to support initiatives to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls.

Drafted by: Barb Miles, A/Director, 250-356-1189

G:\ATN_PCR\COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT\Administration\Briefing Notes\2014\35200 Draft CEDAW Report.docx

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: October 7, 2014
Ref. No. 35406

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Draft Report on Canada by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
Against Women

CN/ED	___
ADM	✓
DM	✓

III BACKGROUND:

The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) mandate is to monitor the progress for women made in those countries that are parties to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

CEDAW visited Canada and British Columbia (BC) in September 2013 to investigate matters relating to missing and murdered Aboriginal women, and the alleged narrow scope of BC's Missing Women Commission of Inquiry. The Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada was the lead on the visit.

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focusing on Mexico was issued January 28, 2005.

The report

IV DISCUSSION:

BC acknowledges that violence against Aboriginal women and girls is a serious and pervasive problem, and is committed to working collaboratively to address issues that undermine their safety.

BC has been a leader at the national level since 2006 in addressing issues related to missing women as chair of the federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) missing women working group until 2013. Work is already underway to implement that group's 52 recommendations.

The province is also leading the work with federal, provincial and territorial justice ministers to develop a framework to address the issue of violence against Aboriginal women and girls.

The Aboriginal Affairs Working Group has developed a Framework for Coordinating Action to End Violence Against Women and Girls.

At the summer 2014 Council of the Federation meetings in Charlottetown, PEI, provinces, territories and national Aboriginal organizations requested Canada's participation in a round table regarding missing and murdered Aboriginal women. Canada has accepted this invitation and plans are underway for a meeting in 2015.

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Since 2013 the following steps have been taken to continue to build a strong, respectful relationship and communications between these parties:

- In June 2014, Premier Christy Clark and Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Minister John Rustad joined Aboriginal leaders to sign a memorandum of understanding that confirms their shared commitment to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls.
- MOJ has routinely engaged with MARR on initiatives such as the justice reform process, implementation of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry Report, development of a violence-free BC initiative, etc. The BC government is committed to working in a coordinated and comprehensive way. For example, MOJ, MARR and Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) are co-leads on the violence-free BC agenda.

○ s.16

○ s.16

VI. CONCLUSION:

BC is committed to working with Aboriginal people to support initiatives to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls. Addressing these complex issues requires collaboration and coordination across government, and partnership with Aboriginal organizations and communities.

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: August 28, 2014

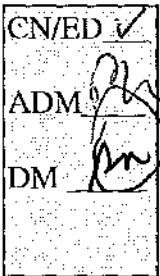
Ref. No. 35129

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Premier Christy Clark

II ISSUE:

Meeting with Chief Marvin Yahey, Blueberry River First Nations

III BACKGROUND:



The Blueberry River First Nations (BRFN) is a Treaty No. 8 signatory located approximately 80 km northwest of Fort St. John, with a total population of 472 members (see map attached). BRFN is also located within the Montney gas play, one of the primary sources to supply natural gas for LNG exports and thus subject to high gas extraction and pipeline activity. BRFN is not presently a member of the Treaty 8 Tribal Association.

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s.16 and associated Resource (consultation) Management Agreements (RMAs). These negotiations were proceeding well but were put on hold following the election of s.16

s.16

consultation processes or the consultation area under those agreements.

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IV DISCUSSION:

s.16

V CONCLUSION:

B.C. has worked to meet and secure BRFN's TLE land interests as BRFN's required precursor to negotiating new agreements to replace those terminated earlier this year.

BRFN should be encouraged to commit to engage with B.C. to reset the government to government relationship between B.C. and BRFN and to negotiate new agreements. MARR remains ready to work with BRFN as a priority.

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: September 3, 2014
Ref. No. 35214

File: 280-20

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Meeting with the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women on September 10, 2014.

III **BACKGROUND:**

- Following the National Aboriginal Women's Forum in June 2011, the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation announced the creation of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW).
- In November 2011, 10 members were appointed to MACAW. In November 2013, all original members were reappointed for a second two-year term.
- In June 2014, Wendy Grant-John (Chair) and Charlene Belleau resigned from the Council. Chastity Davis (past co-Chair) has accepted the Minister's invitation to become the Chair; Barb Ward-Burkitt and Lorna Williams were appointed to fill the two Council vacancies.
- The Council is intended to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women across British Columbia (BC) (Appendix 1: Terms of Reference and Appendix 2: Membership).
- On January 8, 2013 the council submitted its First Annual Report to Minister Chong (Appendix 3).

• s.16

- On June 13, 2014, the Province and Aboriginal Leadership signed the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Ending Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls (MOU).

IV **DISCUSSION:**

The upcoming meeting will be the Council's first meeting since the signing of the MOU. It will also be the first time the Council will meet with Chastity Davis as the Chair, and with new member Barb Ward-Burkitt in attendance (Lorna Williams is unable to attend).

The Council intends to use the first part of their meeting to welcome new members, be briefed on progress on key actions from their Taking Action report and broader actions on ending violence across government, regroup as a council and consider next opportunities. The Council is looking forward to meeting with the Minister in the afternoon (scheduled for 3pm); the Council has indicated that they want to engage the Minister in their work and strengthen the relationship.

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Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women

Terms of Reference

Background:

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. Following the June 15 – 17, 2011 *Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum* and respecting the theme x̱simíwən ct ʔiʔ θəyθət ct (We are courageous and we are healing ourselves), 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. The establishment of the advisory council will support the successful implementation of this commitment and work to empower those women.

Members:

Core membership will include key British Columbia Aboriginal leadership, organizations and women, and other organizations or individuals based on their unique ability to contribute to the work of the council.

Goals:

1. Develop and review an inventory of current programs available to support Aboriginal women.
2. Identify outcomes needed to improve quality of life for Aboriginal women.
3. ~~Develop targets to achieve outcomes of Goal 2.~~
4. Maintain the baseline and update outcomes annually.

Tasks:

1. Provide advice to government to ensure programs supporting Aboriginal women will respond to their needs, build on effective practices and success, and be supported by key partners.
2. Review, revise and help implement an engagement plan if required (e.g. co-hosting discussions with partners and communities).
3. Review, revise and maintain a progress report on outcomes.

Governance

- The council will report to government through the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.
- The Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will appoint the chair and council members.

- The council will consist of up to ten members, including one position designated for an Elder.
- The council will utilize a consensus decision making model founded on the principles of shared responsibility and cooperation.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will provide administrative support for the council with support from a cross-ministry team.

Term

The term will be for up to two years and the Council will meet quarterly, or as determined by the chair, and at least twice a year with the minister.

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Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women

Terms of Reference

Background:

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. Following the June 15 – 17, 2011 *Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum* and respecting the theme x^wsimiwan ct ʔiʔ θayθat ct (We are courageous and we are healing ourselves), 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. The establishment of the advisory council will support the successful implementation of this commitment and work to empower those women.

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4. Maintain the baseline and update outcomes annually.

Tasks:

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3. Review, revise and maintain a progress report on outcomes.

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- The council will utilize a consensus decision making model founded on the principles of shared responsibility and cooperation.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will provide administrative support for the council with support from a cross-ministry team.

Term

The term will be for up to two years and the Council will meet quarterly, or as determined by the chair, and at least twice a year with the minister.

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: October 15, 2014
Ref. No. 35468

File: 280-20

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II ISSUE: Update on the development of the Violence-Free British Columbia Strategy
- III BACKGROUND:

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

- In the February 2014 Throne Speech, government committed to introducing a long-term, comprehensive strategy to move towards a Violence-Free British Columbia (VFBC) and ensure women, including Aboriginal and vulnerable women, have the supports they need to help prevent violence, escape from violent situations and to recover if they have been victims of crime. The strategy is intended to act as a high-level, public facing blueprint for addressing violence against women in British Columbia over the next decade. (See Appendix 1: BN 34671 VFBC Overview).
- Ministry of Justice is the lead ministry developing the VFBC strategy; Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) and Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) are co-leads.
- Five strategic priorities have been identified for inclusion in the ten-year VFBC strategy:
 - Attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate violence are challenged and changed;
 - Women experiencing violence have access to necessary housing, employment and assistance;
 - A comprehensive range of services and programs are available to women, children, men and families who are at risk;
 - Programs and initiatives to support the enduring safety and well-being of Aboriginal women; and
 - Strong and collaborative relationships and new approaches.

IV DISCUSSION:

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: June 12, 2014
Ref. No. 34671

- I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister
- II **ISSUE:** Overview of Violence-Free BC strategy for June 18th meeting with Ministers Anton and Cadieux
- III **BACKGROUND:**

In the February 2014 Throne Speech, government committed to introducing a long-term, comprehensive strategy to move towards a violence-free British Columbia (BC) and ensure women, including Aboriginal and vulnerable women, have the supports they need to help prevent violence, escape from violent situations and to recover if they have been victims of crime. The strategy is intended to act as a high-level, public facing blueprint for addressing violence against women in BC over the next decade.

Violence against women refers to a number of interrelated but distinct issues including domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, human trafficking, missing and murdered women, and violence against Aboriginal women.

The strategy will build on the numerous reports and dozens of recommendations made to government in this area and will also leverage a day-long dialogue with key stakeholders scheduled for June 24, 2014, in Vancouver. Assistant Deputy Ministers from the Ministries of Justice, Children and Family Development (MCFD), and Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) are meeting with the facilitator on June 17, 2014, to finalize the approach to the dialogue session.

The target date for public release of the strategy is October/November 2014 with final sign-off required by the Premier's Office.

- IV **DISCUSSION:**

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Page 242 to/à Page 244

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MEMORANDUM of UNDERSTANDING Regarding STOPPING VIOLENCE Against ABORIGINAL WOMEN and GIRLS

Between:

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Represented by the Premier of British Columbia and
the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, on behalf of all ministries)

THE FIRST NATIONS SUMMIT, the UNION of BC INDIAN CHIEFS, and the
BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS, in collaboration as the FIRST NATIONS LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

MÉTIS NATION BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Represented by the President)

The Parties recognize that Aboriginal women and girls suffer disproportionately high levels of violence and that research indicates that the root causes can be linked back to years of colonial policies and practices that sought to exclude Aboriginal people economically and socially, and attempted to destroy their cultures.

The Parties recognize that the legacy of these policies and practices has contributed to social problems that continue to exist in many communities today and may include the expression of trans-generational violent behaviour (e.g. lateral violence), believed to not normally be found in pre-colonial Aboriginal communities; and additionally, that these colonial policies and practices have contributed to racist and sexist beliefs towards Aboriginal people, and females in particular, which are seen manifested as lateral, stranger and societal violence.

By undertaking this MOU, the Parties are seeking to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees enjoyed by all citizens, against all forms of violence and discrimination and recognize that particular attention should be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

The Parties acknowledge that the *New Relationship Statement of Vision*, the *Transformative Change Accord* and the *Métis Nation Relationship Accord* are all based on shared commitments to reconcile the historical Aboriginal-Crown relationship in British Columbia which has given rise to the present socio-economic disparity between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians.

The First Nations Leadership, Métis Nation British Columbia Leadership, and the Provincial Government (The Parties) acknowledge that the Province is developing a coordinated framework to address violence against women and girls and that, while various actions are being undertaken to address the problem, the levels of violence against Aboriginal women and girls remain unacceptable; as such, Parties agree that a focused, collaborative, coordinated approach needs to be taken by all parties to address the disproportionate level of all types of violence experienced by Aboriginal women and girls:

1. The Parties agree to work together, or through their delegates to identify shared priorities, core relationship and implementation principles, intended outcomes, actions required to achieve the outcomes, targets, indicators of success and accountabilities.
2. The Parties agree that success is a shared responsibility with shared accountabilities and to report on the collective progress in stopping violence against Aboriginal women and girls.
3. The Parties, or their delegates, agree to meet annually or more frequently as required to ensure the agreed upon work is proceeding, that the reporting is on track and to make additions or amendments to the priorities as the work evolves.

JUNE 13, 2014

HONOURABLE CHRISTY CLARK
Premier of the Province of British Columbia

HONOURABLE JOHN RUSTAD
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
Province of British Columbia

GRAND CHIEF STEWART PHILLIP
(SátsiWt)
President, Union of BC Indian Chiefs

CHIEF BOB CHAMBERLIN
(Owa'di)
Vice-President, Union of BC Indian Chiefs

KUREH JUDY WILSON
Secretary-Treasurer
Union of BC Indian Chiefs

GRAND CHIEF EDWARD JOHN
(Akile Ch'oh)
First Nations Summit Task Group

ROBERT PHILLIPS
(qwilqen)
First Nations Summit Task Group

CHERYL CASIMER
(7aqismak'nik pikak patkily)
First Nations Summit Task Group

REGIONAL CHIEF PUGLAAS
(JODY WILSON-RAYBOULD)
British Columbia Assembly of First Nations

PRESIDENT BRUCE DUMONT
Métis Nation British Columbia

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: October 8, 2014
Ref. No. 35449

I Prepared for the **DECISION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II **ISSUE:**

Request to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Lake Babine Nation (LBN) initiating negotiations of a Strategic Engagement Agreement (SEA) and other potential agreements

III **BACKGROUND:**

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

Development of a SEA is a primary goal for LBN. MARR committed to engage in SEA scoping discussions conditional on concluding the Incremental Treaty Agreement (ITA) and with the understanding the gas pipeline negotiations take priority in the short term. The ITA was signed March 2014. Recently LBN has made statements at other tables regarding an interest in pursuing a Reconciliation Agreement; however, preference at this time is to proceed with negotiations of a SEA through the streamlined approach.

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IV **DISCUSSION:**

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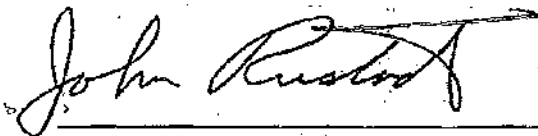
s.13,s.16

On September 29, 2014, NRB reviewed the MoU and provided support for MARR to sign. Chief Wilf Adam of LBN has requested a signing ceremony.

V OPTIONS

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VI



Honourable John Rustad, Minister
Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Date

Approved/Not Approved

s.16

Drafted by Leah Sheffield, Regional Negotiator, 250-847-7280; G:\Negotiations & Regional Operations Division\North Team\280-20 Briefing Notes\Decision Notes\Lk Babine Nation (LBN)\35449_MOU with LBN Decision Note Oct 14 14.docx

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: September 10, 2014
Ref. No. 35261

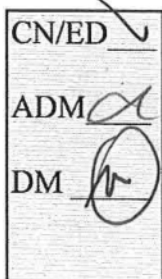
File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Aboriginal-Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan; Looking Forward: 2014-2015

III BACKGROUND:



Approximately 78 percent of British Columbia's (BC) Aboriginal population lives off reserve, with 60 percent living in urban areas. As the fastest growing demographic, with 50 percent under the age of 25, Aboriginal peoples will be a key element of BC's future workforce.

The 2011 Throne speech committed the provincial government to work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government, and local governments to develop an Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) to improve socio-economic outcomes for off-reserve Aboriginal peoples in BC.

Better coordination within and between all levels of government and alignment with the direction and expertise of Aboriginal communities is key to ensuring effective use of resources and achievement of the vision of ORAAP.

ORAAP has been identified as a key element in supporting better outcomes for Aboriginal people in both the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) service plan and the BC Blueprint for Jobs.

IV DISCUSSION:

Changes in the federal funding model have occurred over this year, which impacts ORAAP in a positive way. In 2014, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) announced a new relationship with the National Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centers (NAAFCs).

The NAAFC will be the recipient of the Federal Urban Aboriginal Strategy (UAS) Program funding for 2014-2015 (i.e. AANDC will no longer administer these program dollars). As the Regional host, the British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) will receive approximately seven million dollars to support programing informed by the ORAAP planning process of the past two years.

AANDC stipulated the need for greater participation and collaboration with Provincial and Municipal partners, and, in this context, ORAAP has been identified as a national best practice for the required intersectional planning and engagement.

Also, AANDC has targeted their UAS mandate to focus on greater participation in economy for Aboriginal people. AANDC and ORAAP/Provincial Coordination Team are developing a UAS/ORAAP 14/15 Regional Plan. MARR and AANDC are working together to ensure continuity in planning for 2014-2015 based on the lessons learned and articulated in the 2013-14 ORAAP year-end report.

In 2013-2014, ORAAP achieved significant progress in demonstrating its value and innovation in moving the Off-Reserve Aboriginal agenda from talk to action. Following 2012-2013 process of deep consultation and listening to the voices of Aboriginal peoples, communities are starting to build new or strengthening existing networks of coordination and services.

The 2013-2014 ORAAP Year End Report is now been finalized, and will be ready for publishing in October 2014. The year-end report highlights the successful attainment of the 2013-2014 work plan deliverables. Key highlights from 2013/14 can be reviewed in the Year End Report synopsis (see attachment 1)

V CONCLUSION:

Using the information captured through ORAAP to date ensures that we are building off of existing community engagement data, and that we are now able to extend opportunities in other areas of BC for other communities to provide feedback into the development of a BC Regional Plan. The information captured through this survey will also inform the future direction of ORAAP as the AANDC Regional Plan supporting the overall UAS/ORAAP.

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Drafter: Rob Parenteau, 250-802-5624

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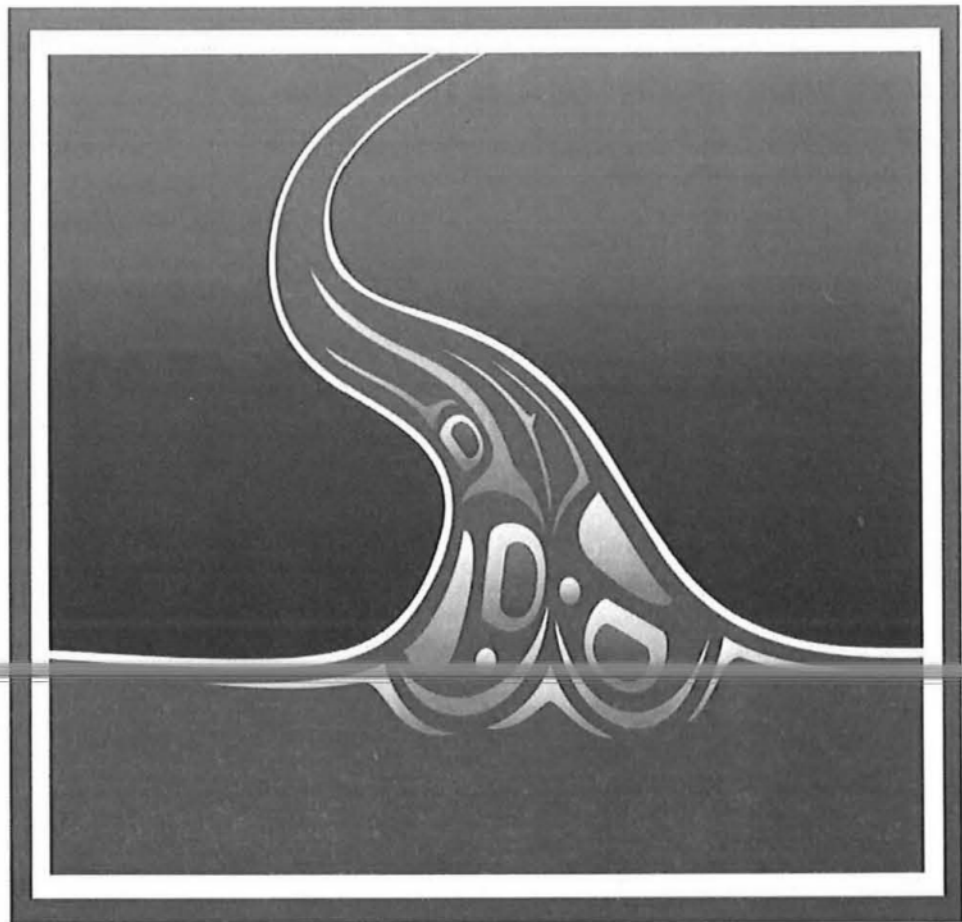
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FROM PLANNING TO ACTION:

Building Change for British Columbia's Urban Aboriginal People



JULY 2014

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to:
**Ministry of Aboriginal Relations
and Reconciliation**

Prepared by:
**International Institute for Child
Rights and Development**

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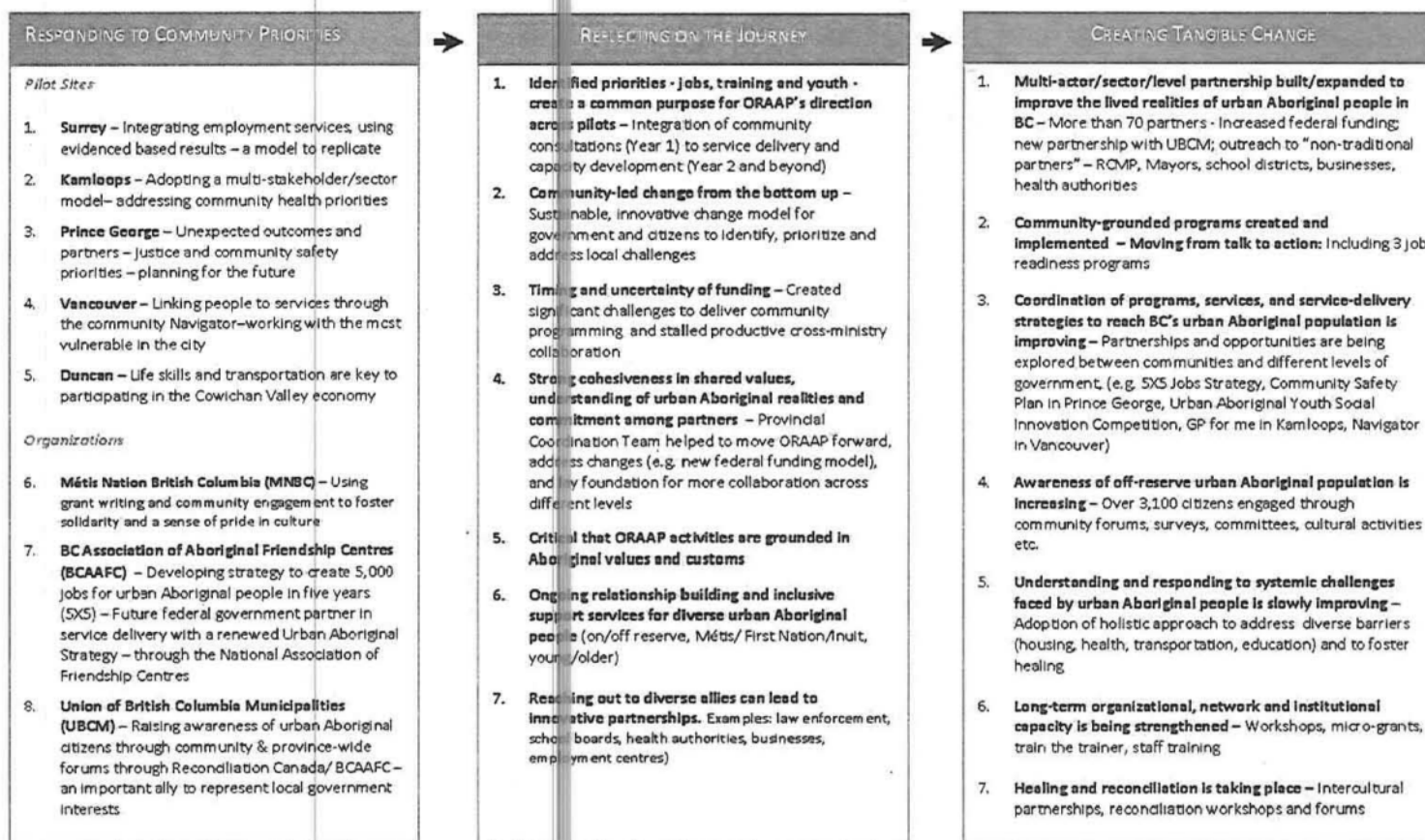
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MARR is preparing an Executive Summary

OFF-RESERVE ABORIGINAL ACTION PLAN (ORAAP): DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS 2013-2014

Emerging themes identified from interviews (13), document review and workshop



LEADERSHIP AND LEARNING

→ Provincial Coordination

Community Planning

Community Engagement
and Programming

Connecting and
Collaborating

International Institute for Child Rights and Development (IICRD), July 2014

INTRODUCTION

“By strengthening relationships through the Provincial Coordination Team, it is possible to enhance understanding amongst agencies, promote reconciliation, and improve service delivery and outcomes for off-reserve and Aboriginal people in BC.” – Union of BC Municipalities

This annual report reviews the activities, accomplishments, and lessons emerging from the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) — a government-community partnership involving five British Columbian communities that is spearheaded by a multi-sector Provincial Coordination Team (PCT).

The purpose of this annual review is to:

- Demonstrate ORAAP’s collective progress—particularly across pilot sites—to improve the lives of urban Aboriginal people in BC
- Reflect on learning to help make sense of the ORAAP journey
- Explore opportunities for moving the initiative forward

Methodology

In telling the ORAAP story, partners have opted for using a slightly different way of *thinking* and reporting about change, as ORAAP is a slightly different way of *doing* for government and communities. Developmental Evaluation (DE) is a useful way of evaluating projects when outcomes are constantly changing, situated in a complex social environment and are influenced by many contributing factors. In particular, a more flexible approach is needed to evaluate initiatives that have multiple stakeholders, high levels of innovation and creativity, fast-paced decision-making and areas of uncertainty within systems of relations between actors, structures and processes. This is where DE becomes a useful evaluation tool – it is ideal for systems change and situations where people are trying out new approaches and where current models are inadequate. Using a DE lens supports ongoing development and learning rather than only focusing on end results, and helps monitor ~~connections between short-term outcomes and longer-term social change efforts.~~

These situations are abundant in the context of ORAAP: government and community partners are directly engaging with community members to understand and prioritize their current issues while simultaneously promoting the change necessary for healthier and more resilient residents across Aboriginal communities. Thus, using a DE lens in this report helps demonstrate how ORAAP partners and communities are working differently and creating change together.

The specific DE steps included:

- Interviewing all of the main ORAAP partners (13)
- Conducting a thorough desk review of documents and partner reports
- Facilitating a workshop to discuss the implications of the results with the PCT

The International Institute for Child Rights and Development (IICRD), a child and youth rights non-profit organization based in BC, was asked to analyze ORAAP’s accomplishments and produce a report that will be used to both share the learning and celebrate the successes for British Columbians and partners alike. Through this reflection, the IICRD and ORAAP PCT team are pleased to present this year’s annual report on progress towards creating positive changes for Aboriginal people living, working, and studying in British Columbia’s urban areas.

Organization of the Report

This annual report is organized into four sections:

- Section A, Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP): Background, provides an overview of the ORAAP initiative including the demonstration pilot sites, partners at the provincial and community levels, as well as a Theory of Change to outline the purpose and thinking underpinning the ORAAP initiative.
- Section B, focuses on the key outcomes where ORAAP is making a difference in the lives of hundreds of Off-Reserve Aboriginal people in five pilot communities and throughout BC. The Key Accomplishments section features several memorable stories, highlighting how ORAAP is moving from talk to action.
- Section C, Learning and Innovation, discusses lessons identified by key partners and identifies some seeds of innovation and opportunities for growth in ORAAP.
- Through Section D: Looking Forward, the report highlights priorities and next steps for ORAAP in year three and beyond.

A Note on Terminology

The term “urban Aboriginal people” is used frequently in this report. The term refers to First Nations, Métis and Inuit people living in off-reserve/urban areas in British Columbia.

SECTION A. OFF-RESERVE ABORIGINAL ACTION PLAN: BACKGROUND

The Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) is a government-community partnership initiative focused on bringing together collective resources, knowledge, and creativity – at local and provincial levels – to contribute to positive changes for the 128,000¹ urban Aboriginal people living in British Columbia (BC). The partnership involves a network of more than 70 organizations² ranging from Aboriginal organizations, businesses, education institutions, health care providers, law enforcement, youth-led organizations, and all levels of government (municipal, provincial and federal).

Since 2012, the ORAAP initiative is being piloted in five communities across BC: Prince George, Vancouver, Surrey, Kamloops, and Duncan. Lead partners are engaging a cross section of citizens and organizations to better understand the unique priorities, challenges and opportunities facing urban Aboriginal people living in each community.

Collectively, the government-community partnership is focusing on three priorities across the province: employment, training and youth. In particular, the partners are taking action on these priorities to respond to needs and opportunities identified through the consultation process as well as to build on achievements from 2012-2013.³



Our vision for ORAAP is...

A world where all urban Aboriginal communities, families and children are empowered to achieve their full potential by living healthy, self-sufficient and more economically viable lives in a way that meets their individual and community interests and cultural traditions

The Context for ORAAP

In British Columbia, an increasing number of Aboriginal people (First Nation, Métis, and Inuit) are living, studying, and working in urban areas. They are finding new ways to connect, engage, and contribute to the cultural, economic and social vitality of BC's urban communities. More specifically, just over 60 percent of Aboriginal people currently live in urban communities. Aboriginal youth (nearly 50% of the population) will play an important role in the work force in the near future. Also, the Métis population in BC (30%) is rapidly growing compared to all other Aboriginal populations.⁴ Several programs aim to support and serve BC's urban Aboriginal people. Yet, poor socio-economic conditions (e.g. health, education, housing, employment, and justice) continue to exist due to many, multi-generational barriers. A different, comprehensive approach is needed to enable communities to address the unique opportunities and challenges facing BC's urban Aboriginal populations.

To facilitate dialogue between urban Aboriginal interests and Government, the Province of British Columbia is:

- Developing ORAAP to improve the socio-economic outcomes of off-reserve Aboriginal people in BC, fulfilling its commitment made after the 2011 Speech from the Throne
- Coordinating ORAAP through MARR
- Establishing partnership agreements and protocols, including with the federal government and the BCAAFC
- Integrating ORAAP into province-wide priorities, including BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint and Social Innovation Council, among others
- Supporting community partners to identify and address locally defined priorities through programming and planning

¹ Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) website: <http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/social/strategy.html>, accessed May 2014

² This is a compilation of strategic governance and/or programming partners highlighted from various ORAAP reports. This number would be much higher if considering organizations/representatives participating in events, surveys, etc.

³ ORAAP Backgrounder, MARR, 2012: <http://www.pgnfc.com/off%20reserve%20links/oraap%20backgrounder.pdf> See "What's Next for ORAAP".

⁴ Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

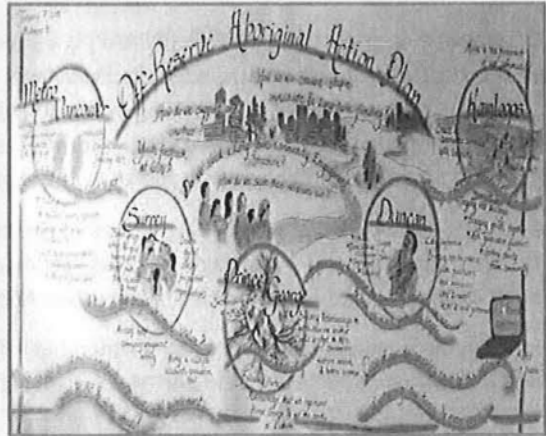
Box 1: Changing the Cityscape for BC's Urban Aboriginal People

"With increased movement of Aboriginal people into urban centres comes the opportunity to strengthen and align our efforts with urban Aboriginal communities. The Government will work with Aboriginal partners, the Federal Government, 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". – Speech from the Throne, 2011

The Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan is not just another project or program. Rather, it is a *culture shift* in the way that governments work with Aboriginal communities in BC. It is about activating Aboriginal partners to engage with local youth, Elders, service agencies, businesses, schools, and others to address the issues that matter to urban Aboriginal people. Provincial and federal governments, on the other hand, play supportive roles to coordinate their efforts to invest in community driven solutions.

To support this approach, the ORAAP initiative is guided by several principles and practices:

- **Collaboration** – promotes a collaborative approach involving Aboriginal groups, service providers, all levels of government, and the private sector.
- **Community based Priorities and Shared Values**– reflect an approach that is community driven whereby Aboriginal groups will lead and build their own holistic, sustainable, and creative solutions.
- **Healing and Reconciliation** – aims to address the root causes linked to the socio-economic disadvantages of Aboriginal people and communities.
- **Social Innovation** – generates solutions to complex problems that will address the key socio-economic challenges facing Aboriginal people.
- **Integration of Programs and Services** – supports ways of integrating programs more effectively, to better serve off-reserve Aboriginal people.
- **Capacity Building** –to enhance positive outcomes for those delivering and receiving services at the community level.
- **Focused and Measureable Outcomes** – achieve measureable results through the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of joint community based and province-wide initiatives.⁵



Visioning Activity, ORAAP 2013 – Graphic facilitation by Colleen Stevenson

"Instead of bureaucrats talking about models and bringing them back to communities, we are turning the traditional model upside down." – Representative of the Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation

"ORAAP is unique and the momentum is huge, especially to have the grassroots involved in the planning – that is the key to this. This is not a normal way of doing things..." – Fraser Region Aboriginal Friendship Centre Association Rep.



Participants of a community engagement event in Vancouver, MVAEC, 2014

⁵ ORAAP Backgrounder, MARR, 2012: <http://www.pgncf.com/off%20reserve%20links/oraap%20backgrounder.pdf>

ORAAP Purpose: Theory of Change

A Theory of Change defines all the building blocks required to bring about a given long term goal. This set of connected building blocks—interchangeably referred to as outcomes, results, accomplishments, or preconditions is depicted on a map known as a pathway of change/change framework, which is a graphic representation of the change process.” See Centre for Theory of Change (<http://www.theoryofchange.org/what-is-theory-of-change/>). Through this review, the Developmental Evaluators suggested that a draft Theory of Change may be useful to encourage discussion about the broader purpose of ORAAP, particularly amongst the PCT and other partners more broadly. The illustration on the following page is from a facilitated session in Vancouver.

Several ASSUMPTIONS underpin our understanding of how change might happen through the ORAAP process. These assumptions focus on the approach, willingness and capacity of all partners and participants involved to enable transformative, sustainable change. ORAAP partners implicitly, and at times explicitly, believe that with effective multi-sector coordination; meaningful engagement with communities; strengthening the capacity of both individuals and organizations; and, by building intercultural awareness through partnering for development, Aboriginal peoples will grow and prosper with a renewed sense of self and community.

VISION/LONG TERM OUTCOMES: Ultimately, we want a world where all urban Aboriginal communities, families and children are empowered to achieve their full potential by living healthy, self-sufficient and more economically viable lives in a way that meets their individual and community interests and cultural traditions.

Through this experience, we want urban Aboriginal people in BC to have access to high-quality education and employment opportunities as well as supportive health, housing and justice services. We aspire a holistic, cultural approach in order to put urban Aboriginal people at the centre of all coordinated programs, services, policies and strategies. This requires more system-wide, institutional, organizational and practitioner capacity to meaningfully engage urban Aboriginal populations. Finally, we want to increase the awareness of Aboriginal people choosing to live in urban areas, including a better understanding of their history, culture and traditions.

PATHWAYS OF CHANGE: The ORAAP initiative engages urban Aboriginal people, connected to five BC pilot municipalities, by bringing together collective resources, knowledge and creativity – at local, provincial and federal levels – to focus on three shared priorities: 1) Increasing employment recruitment and retention, 2) education and training opportunities, and 3) engaging the growing youth population (under 30). This involves four, integrated change pathways:

Pathway 1: Coordination

This pathway focuses on:

- Building active coordination across multiple sectors through collaborative strategic *planning* (BC’s Skills for Jobs Blueprint, Community Safety – Prince George, and the BCAAFC – 5XS Strategy). This includes outreach with diverse allies such as schools, RCMP, academia, businesses.
- Creating an overall steering committee in the Provincial Coordination Team to provide ORAAP’s vision and leadership to move it from talk to action.
- Integrating diverse resources together to support ORAAP, (e.g. staffing, funding and support from multiple sectors within both the Federal and Provincial Government – through coordination).

Pathway 2: Capacity

This pathway focuses on:

- Providing skill-building and practical experiences for diverse practitioners involved in ORAAP. Examples: Pre-employment programming for youth (Duncan and Surrey), grant-writing workshops (MNBC), community forum facilitator training (MVAEC).
- Convening workshops and presentations to increase knowledge and understanding of urban Aboriginal peoples.
- Supporting partners to enhance their own organizational capacity (e.g. MVAEC – human resources manual).

Pathway 3: Engagement

A supportive environment involves:

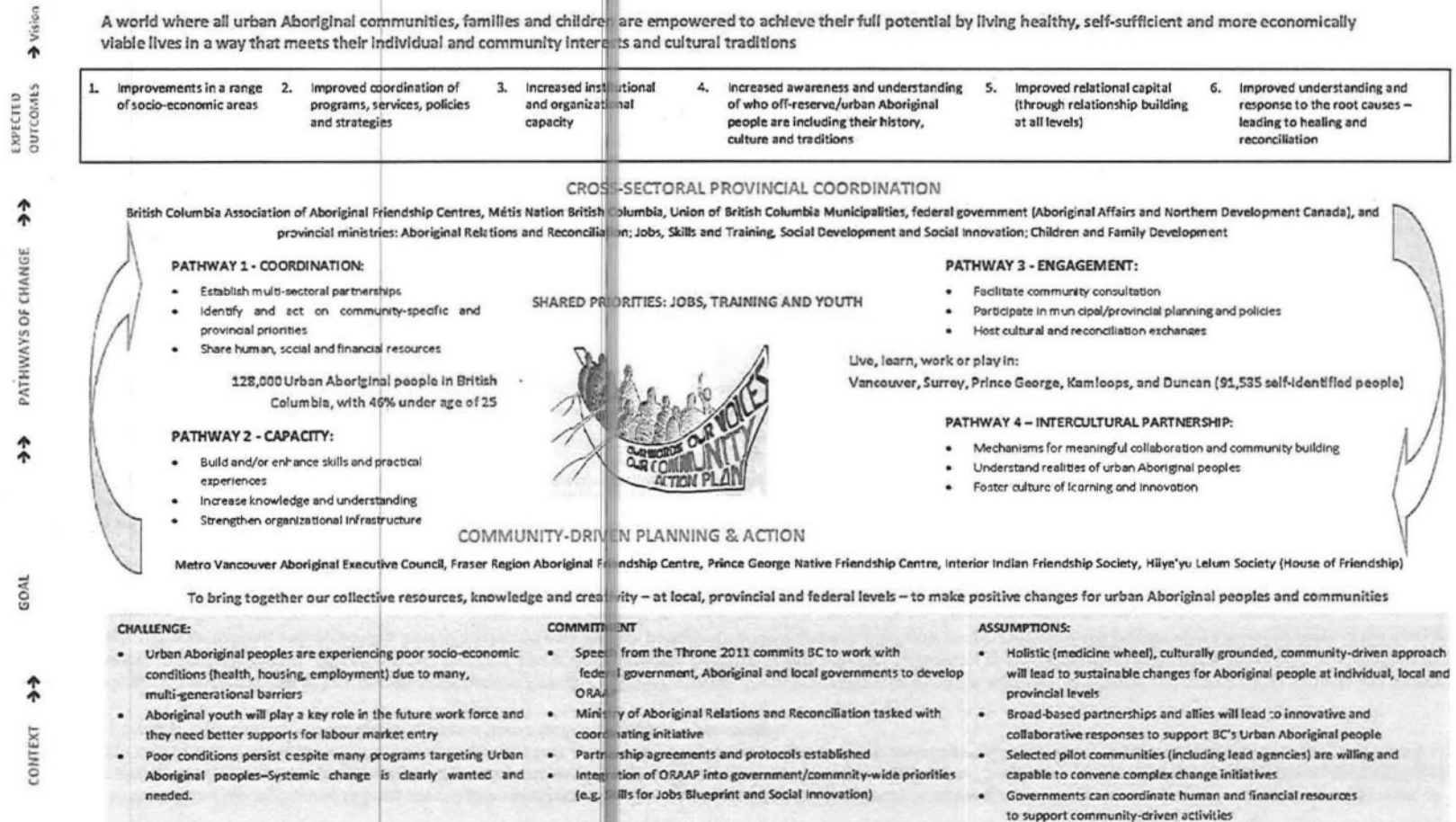
- Culturally sensitive outreach in each community to identify, understand and take action on local priorities such as through forums and surveys.
- Integrating Aboriginal perspectives into ongoing municipal/provincial planning and policymaking (e.g. Transportation Committee – Duncan, GP for Me – Kamloops).
- Bringing Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people together through activities that celebrate culture and foster healing (e.g. Cultural Nights – Prince George, Reconciliation Workshops – UBCM).

Pathway 4: Intercultural Partnership

Key strategies include:

- Creating mechanisms for meaningful collaboration and community building across First Nation, Métis and non-Aboriginal worlds as well as across bureaucratic and non-governmental cultures of doing and being.
- Applying an inter-cultural/community based lens to map each site’s geographic, demographic, historical, economic, and social assets & challenges.
- Facilitating opportunities for reflection, reconciliation and innovation, such as through cross-community gatherings and developmental evaluation to support collaborative partnership.

Guiding our Voices: Theory of Change - Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan



Collaboration: Who is Involved

"ORAAP goes beyond building partnerships because it supports the system and the structure...I don't think a strategy like this has been developed and applied before in the Aboriginal context." – Fraser Valley Aboriginal Friendship Centre Association



The Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan is a British Columbia focused government-community partnership involving more than 70 representatives from a cross-section of organizations, sectors, and levels.

Partners include Aboriginal organizations, government (municipal, provincial and federal), businesses, foundations, education institutions (schools, universities, training institutes), health care providers, law enforcement, and youth-led organizations.

The initiative is guided by teams of diverse, collaborative partners who oversee aspects of the development, implementation and evaluation of ORAAP at the community, provincial, and federal levels.

- **Local Level:** In five pilot communities across BC, ORAAP is working closely with four Friendship Centres in Duncan, Kamloops, Prince George, and Surrey, and with the Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVAEC - 24 members) in Vancouver. Through these five community based organizations, ORAAP engages a variety of strategic partners who support urban Aboriginal populations, ranging from tribal councils, universities and colleges, Métis Societies, health departments, school districts, municipal housing, Chambers of Commerce, and others.
- **Provincial Level:** The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) convenes the Provincial Coordination Team (PCT – 8 institutional members), including four provincial ministries: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Ministry of Jobs, Tourism, and Skills Training, Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation, Ministry of Children and Family Development, the Federal Government (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada), and three provincial umbrella organizations: British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres, Métis Nation British Columbia, Union of British Columbia Municipalities.
- **Federal Level:** Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada participates in the PCT, but also liaises with other federal departments (e.g. Justice Canada and Public Safety Canada) and large industries (e.g. shipping, extractive sector) of interest to BC.

The following map highlights:

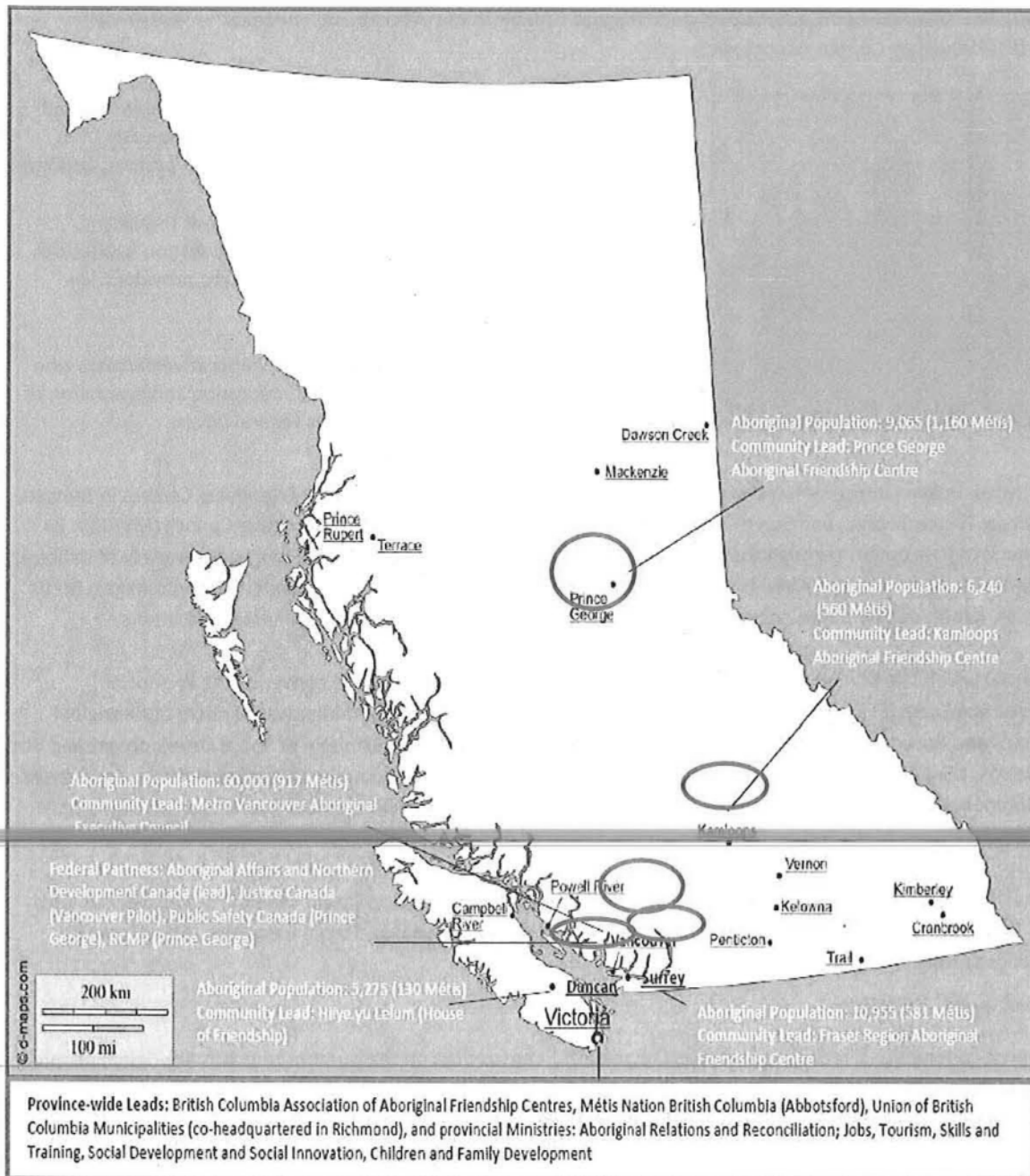
- Five pilot communities, including Statistics Canada 2011 census data on the number of urban Aboriginal people living in each area
- Locations of each of the lead agencies involved in ORAAP



"Everyone understands the problem, because we have had the time together – everyone is on board with the same goal/had the shared experience. Everyone understands the problem better. Everyone comes at it from a similar perspective and we are willing to collaborate."

- Prince George Aboriginal Friendship Centre (Quote & Photo)

Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan: Map of Key Partners



"The PCT is a success as a model for multi-sector, multi-Ministerial collaboration and understanding the reality of what Aboriginal people face."

– Ministry of Jobs, Tourism, and Skills Training

SECTION B: KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Community ownership means that when we (the facilitators) leave here, we leave here – it's yours. We leave the tools with you. And you guys then get to share those tools, and implement those tools". - Prince George community facilitator

Creating Tangible Change for BC's Urban Aboriginal People

In 2013-2014, ORAAP has achieved significant progress in demonstrating its value and innovation in moving the Off-Reserve Aboriginal agenda from talk to action. Following last year's rich process of deep consultation and listening to the voices of Aboriginal people, communities are starting to build new, or are strengthening existing networks of coordination and services. ORAAP and its partners are seeing the signs of promising change, despite only starting their work in the community on this initiative less than two years ago.

These changes are organized through four interconnected pathways, as previously described in Section A's Theory of Change: 1) Coordination; 2) Capacity; 3) Engagement; and, 4) Intercultural Partnership. Key accomplishments for each pathway are identified, including case study vignettes.

PATHWAY 1: COORDINATION

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is actively working to bring various Federal, Provincial, and community partners together at the institutional level to coordinate a collaborative process of engagement, planning, and action leading to whole scale change. What is clearly emerging is that this way of collaborative coordination and leadership is transforming itself into a pathway to change.



ORAAP Coordination in Vancouver

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Mechanism for multi-sectoral actor/sector coordination supported
- Collaborative funding model established
- Shared priorities identified
- Outlet created to address broader issues

"I think we [PCT] have done a good job of being inclusive by involving the BCAAFC and MNBC. It is important to have these organizations represented at the table in the PCT. I think that has been very positive. That is, it is a new way of doing business including civil society organization sitting at the table [with Government] together right throughout the whole process. It is more common to have federal-provincial tables for a shared program in each province rather than this sort of interaction between different colleagues, including representative Aboriginal Organizations; that is what is unique..."

— PCT Member representing the Ministry Social Development and Social Innovation

1.1 Supported Mechanism for Multi-sectoral Actor/Sector Coordination

ORAAP's Provincial Coordination Team is becoming a model for building a shared space where trust is being established and continues to grow, sometimes by having frank and often difficult conversations. By engaging key Ministries and NGOs across the sectors, the PCT is identifying a shared vision for ORAAP. In turn, this is snowballing into extensive networks that identify the right partners to help implement its action plan across the Province.

1.2 Established Collaborative Funding Model

In addition to coordinating cross-sectoral representatives through the PCT, funding is being pooled together from various provincial ministries and the federal government. This is significant and is essentially creating a new collaborative funding model to support innovative Aboriginal programming in BC.

Box 2: Intersectoral Planning and Support – A Model for Government Collaboration

As lead coordinating body, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is responsible for building the container for effective work together across the sectors. In doing so, it is creating a unique model worth replicating, and it is attracting the interest of Aboriginal and Government counterparts in other Provinces. This new way of working is generating a multi-actor and multi-sector coordination mechanism to improve and change the reality of off-reserve Aboriginal people. As the lead MARR official remarks:

Team photo or representation of the PCT – to follow

"ORAAP represents a different way of linking the problems and the solutions... The process of coordination and collaboration creates better results and you can't separate the two. For instance, the transportation investment would have come out in different ways if communities and partners were not as involved in the process of development."

Provincial Coordination Team (PCT) Collaboration
– Victoria

"The process through which people solve problems will determine the level and scope of the types of solutions that you will get, and this is an important piece and result. In some ways, the process becomes a result itself. This is a great example of the concrete way of working inspired by ORAAP."

1.3 Identified Shared Priorities: Jobs, Training, and Youth

Another important accomplishment is MARR's coordination efforts to identify shared priorities for ORAAP across the province. In particular, the PCT is integrating ORAAP into and contributing to BC's *Skills for Jobs Blueprint* – a province-wide initiative to move many BC residents from low employment or even unemployment into gainful full-time work. In many ways, ORAAP partners are structuring their programming within this global vision to create viable opportunities for young Aboriginal people throughout the province. In doing so, partners are applying a holistic approach to community and individual needs that are in line with the priorities identified during the first two years of community engagement.

Box 3: Service Delivery Coordination Model: Vancouver

In its capacity as coordinating body representing 24 member organizations, the Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council is focusing their ORAAP work on forming a comprehensive consultation process and accountability model worth sharing. In addition, it is doing so in a way that is building capacity in the city to continue engaging its constituencies into the future.



MVAEC members discuss ORAAP

The dual focus of meaningful engagement coupled with capacity development is creating momentum in Metro Vancouver. In particular, MVAEC is focusing its efforts through four themes:

- Education, Training & Employment
- Justice
- Homelessness and Housing
- Aboriginal Arts Culture, Language and Elders

This is a solid outcome for ORAAP in showing how multi-organizational and multi-sector coordination can be effective and collaborative. Over 435 participants are getting involved in seven forums and/or participating in the surveys implemented by MVAEC. This is creating a promising coordination and engagement model.

1.4 Created Outlet to Address Broader Issues

Not only are individuals and institutions being engaged through the PCT, but ORAAP is also building province wide institutional partnerships with other levels of Government and agencies, NGOs, service delivery agencies, First Nations Band Councils and businesses to realize the broader vision of ORAAP. In short, ORAAP is creating a shared space for coordination. In the Interior, the Friendship Society is convening the Kamloops Off-Reserve Advisor Council (KORAC). This brings together 12 permanent member representatives from various sectors— including health, education, employment and training, housing and homelessness, arts, language and culture, justice and children, youth and families— to meet once a month to discuss the issues and priorities identified during the Kamloops community and youth forums over the first two years. KORAC is using both a terms of reference and operational guidelines to formalize its long term commitment.

PATHWAY 2: CAPACITY

"Before kids just came to be fed and hang out. Now we are providing training to help them make the shift from dependence to giving back to community." – Hiiye'yu Lelum Representative

Accomplishments in this pathway focus on strengthening the capacity of urban Aboriginal citizens, local partners, and ORAAP partners. The needs and priorities identified by community stakeholders during the consultation phase are being integrated into programming and planning efforts. Applying a holistic lens, partners are also addressing challenges such as commuting from work/school as well as necessary childcare to support urban Aboriginal people to contribute to the workforce. In particular, there is a concerted effort across the sites to focus on jobs, training and youth as central capacity development areas, through culturally grounded and community based programming.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Creating safe and supportive learning environments
- Three job readiness programs are being designed and delivered with urban Aboriginal people
- Filling gaps between services and people needing assistance
- Strengthening long term organizational, network and institutional capacity

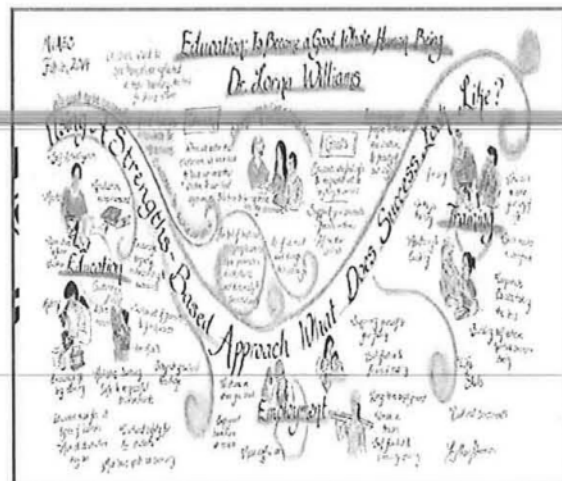


Pre-employment program graduation class
(STEPS, Duncan)

2.1 Creating Safe and Supportive Learning Environments to Build Capacity

By engaging with community stakeholders, partners are exploring several strategies at different levels. For example, the Kamloops Aboriginal Friendship Society is engaging with the School Board and youth across School District 73. Young people recommended that the formal education system should include more practical experiential approaches.

In Vancouver, Dr. Lorna Williams spoke about the necessity of creating learning environments where Aboriginal students feel safe and confident enough to bring their ancestral teachings into the conversation.



Education graphic, Employment and Training
Forum, Vancouver, MVAEC

Box 4: Creating Jobs through Coordination and Capacity development – 5 X 5 Strategy - BCAAFC

The BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) is responding to a call to action to achieve job placements for 5,000 British Columbian Aboriginal citizens within a five year time frame, hence the *Five by Five Aboriginal Jobs Strategy*.

This BCAAFC Aboriginal Jobs Plan comes after commissioning an extensive Labour market survey for the cities of Prince George, Kamloops, Surrey, and Duncan to serve as a baseline for the Aboriginal labour market in those communities and a frame of reference for the future. Access and support to participate in the economy is recognized as a significant opportunity for both Aboriginal people and the province of British Columbia.

As an organization representing 25 urban Aboriginal service delivery agencies, the BCAAFC is uniquely positioned to develop an integrated strategy to implement evidence based solutions contributing to a greater number of Aboriginal people able to find and maintain gainful employment in the coming years. The business case for this ambitious plan is rather simple: Invest in Aboriginal people to train, attain and retain employment can lead to saving more in the long term from the decrease in Aboriginal persons needing social assistance and other forms of income support by multiple levels of Government.

This Plan focuses on five pillars:

- 1) Social and economic innovation including supporting the creation of social enterprises and social impact bonds
- 2) Education – both adult basic education and family literacy
- 3) Employment services that will include support for childcare
- 4) Broad based government, industry, colleges and universities and Aboriginal service delivery agencies and partnerships
- 5) Operational capacity to manage, coordinate and effectively track and measure the project's influence in assisting Aboriginal people to integrate into the workforce.



BCAAFC's Five by Five Strategy of intersectoral coordination for Aboriginal job creation, 2014

Through ORAAP and other initiatives, the 5X5 Strategy will create a strong foundation for inter-sectoral planning, coordination, and action to strengthen the capacity of Aboriginal people throughout BC.

2.2 Designed and Delivered Job Readiness Programs for Urban Aboriginal People

Three examples are emerging from pilot ORAAP communities. Interestingly, each of the pre-employment readiness programs share an important component of creating connections between youth and Elders, as well as between culture and community. This is highly beneficial, not only for youth, but also the Elders in the community, as it strengthens their sense of responsibility, connection, and purpose in assisting the young to find their way.

Box 5: Profiling Job Readiness Programming through ORAAP – Models for the Future

Program 1: Surrey – Delivering Basic Pre-employment Skills Program for Aboriginal Youth

The Fraser Region Aboriginal Friendship Centre Association (FRAFCA) is establishing an innovative and successful program called Individual Opportunities (IO). The program uses an in-take process to better inform the complex needs of clients and the employment staff. This multifaceted assessment helps to plan the training program based on the individual barriers and challenges they face to prepare themselves for the workforce. Outcomes are then tracked to better adapt the program to the evolving nature of the clients' progress and dynamic needs.

The IO program intake assessment process is largely inspired by the medicine wheel approach to health and development, and is divided into various domains. This categorization of individual needs follows an in-depth interview that covers their health, employment, education, and housing history while ensuring that adequate youth and culturally appropriate stimuli, Elder guidance and community development experience is addressed in the IO training plan.

A Surrey Success Story.

A young woman started attending the Individual Opportunities program. She has had addiction challenges and had been in and out of recovery. Through the comprehensive in-take assessment process, FRAFCA staff encouraged her to attend other support services offered by the organization. She followed their advice and attended Early Childhood Development Drop-in, Cultural Night, Native Education College Adult Basic Education, and Homeless Outreach. Since joining the IO program, she has completed Grades 8-10 and is now working on completing her grade 11 & 12. Further, she is interested in pursuing the Aboriginal Best program to start her own business. She has done all these things in only a few months. Offering a variety of services and clearly tracking progress is a model that is showing some strong signs of great success to support young people to gain a renewed sense of self and community.



Individualized Program participants, Surrey

Early results from the Individual Opportunities program (since May 2014) include:

- 64 individuals participated in the 2-month intake period with 48 youth obtained training
- 13 graduates (20% of the initial cohort) furthered their education
- 8 have obtained employment since progressing through the IO program

(...Box 5 cont'd)

Program 2: Becoming Job-Ready in Duncan

In Cowichan, youth are being given great opportunities for growth and grounding with a full suite of training programs addressing multiple aspects of their lives in order to achieve job-readiness outcomes. A portion of this includes practicums with local businesses and organizations. Mentorship is emerging as a clear theme across all ORAAP communities.

One student comment from Duncan attested:

"This program was one of the best programs in years. I would recommend this program to people. It was truly amazing, opened my eyes to positive things in life, great instructors".

Program 3: Duncan – Holistic Approach to Pre-employment.

The Hiiye'yu Lelum Society (House of Friendship) is focusing on secondary school aged youth and young adults to provide pre-employment skills and knowledge, build their confidence and provide greater support for their development and sense of identity. In recent years, there has been an increase in youth suicides that led the Cowichan Tribes Band Council to declare a crisis situation in the Valley requiring special attention by the community, its service providers, and all their allies.

The youth (15-30) pre-employment programs entitled *Kitchen Connections* and *STEPS to Employment* applies a holistic approach to its educational philosophy and content by using the four realms of the traditional First Nations world view in the design and delivery (the physical, mental, spiritual, and emotional realms of the medicine wheel).



Youth gain work experience through Duncan's STEPS Program



Duncan's Kitchen Connections Program

In 2013-2014, accomplishments include:

- 12 youth aged (15 to 30) entered and 11 successfully completed the STEP program
- 9 youth aged (15 to 20) completed the Kitchen Connections pre-employment and healthy living program

2.3 Bridging the Gap between Services and People Needing Assistance

A common challenge for any citizen living in an urban area is to find out what services exist and how to access them in a timely fashion. One innovative attempt to bridge this gap between people and services is MVAEC's Community Navigator program. Under ORAAP, MVAEC is employing two community navigators to assist in store-front like service coordination for many of the most vulnerable Aboriginal people, particularly those affected by chronic addiction and/or homelessness. In some cases, these Navigators are also helping to strengthen community based Aboriginal organizations to stabilize their funding base or service provision.

"MVAEC Navigators [are good at] seeing where the need is, and making this known to each organization based on what they offer. We see they are making an impact already".

— Vancouver Community Member

"In regards to housing, don't put all your eggs in one basket. Don't depend solely on BC Housing, hit up Craigslist and Kijiji. Housing Navigators will give you a list of what potential landlords have a right to ask you and they will give you a list of questions to ask that landlord. Housing Navigators that are helping."

— Vancouver Community Member



Focus group discussions in Vancouver

Box 6: Building Capacity through Workshops and Micro-Grants

MNBC hosted a multi-day workshop on Proposal Writing and Social Enterprise Workshop and Métis Youth BC Annual General Meeting involving 15 Métis youth and 30 Métis citizens, representing 26 Chartered Communities from across BC. All the participants were then given the opportunity to take the knowledge and skills gained in proposal writing to apply for small grants offered by MNBC to all Métis people across the province. Of those participants, 16 were awarded community health grants and six youth were awarded community engagement grants.

Participants found the workshops "very helpful".

*[I] felt pride in representing my community to the larger Metis Nation British Columbia community.
[I] created a proposal in conjunction with another citizen from my region. This increased the sense of community."*

MNBC is leveraging this capacity building by distributing up to \$40,000 in community based funding grants to successful Métis participants at the Proposal Writing Workshop. This is not only helping to apply new skills, but it is also allowing participants to contribute to their community through tangible action.



Participants in Metis Nation BC play the amazing race game to warm up to a grant writing skills workshop

2.4 Strengthening Long term Organizational, Network, and Institutional Capacity

ORAAP is strengthening capacities at many different levels – from individual citizens, service based practitioners, community based organizations, and government ministries as well as networks focused on improving the lives of urban Aboriginal people.

In Vancouver, for example, community navigators are strengthening the capacity of member organizations in MVAEC, as and directing the entire engagement process over two years, training community facilitators, recorders and coordinators, and delivering engagement for the membership. This is effectively building a recognized capacity in delivering a comprehensive community engagement process and becoming a resource to the community beyond the Aboriginal communities that MVAEC's membership serves. This conscious effort to leverage ORAAP's investment is leading to institutional and organizational development throughout BC, with seven implementing organizations that are able to find out more about the populations they serve, diversify their funding spokes, and strengthen their convening and engagement capacity both for Government and for themselves. They have also provided various models for how to better serve youth and residents by delivering a particular brand of pre-employment training to younger and older Aboriginal people. These are important results that will long outlive the ORAAP program.

For Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC), for instance, the challenge is a more fundamental one: simple recognition and inclusion. This is a challenge for the organization, Métis charter and non-charter communities, and residents across BC. MNBC is focusing on institutional development, particularly to engage young Métis people to learn about available programs and how to access them. MNBC has played a unique role in the initiative both sitting at the PCT table to influence the course of the program, while also implementing activities on the ground with communities and Métis youth.

PATHWAY 3: ENGAGEMENT

Multiple partnerships are emerging where they may not have existed before, along with new attitudes towards working together. The extensive consultation process is contributing to these changes. Constructive and deep engagement is building the foundation for trust and understanding. Sustainable changes are occurring in ORAAP – leading to a steady and gradual increase in the understanding and response to the systemic challenges faced by urban Aboriginal people in BC.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Engaged thousands of BC residents through forums, surveys, committees, and cultural activities
- Improving understanding and priority responses to systemic challenges faced by urban Aboriginal people
- Increasing awareness of the off-reserve urban Aboriginal population



Performing a farewell song at the conclusion of the ORAAP Community Forum in Kamloops

"I know that in the past, I have been almost invisible to mainstream organizations, and now I am invited to share my voice with them." – Duncan Representative

3.1 Engaged Thousands of BC Residents through Forums, Surveys, Committees and Cultural activities

In 2013-2014, partners engaged over 3,100 citizens to make positive changes for urban Aboriginal people in BC. Engagement took the form of community forums (16 in total), youth and child engagement and workshops, surveys, focus groups and inter-sectoral committee work as well as cultural events and community meals to bring people together. In general, these activities covered a wide range of Aboriginal strengths and challenges to community building and individual economic self-sufficiency, using a holistic approach to identify topics for exploration and work. Topics included:

- Child and youth education and workforce preparation
- Transportation
- Justice and healing
- Culture, arts and intergenerational connections
- Health and community welfare
- Homelessness and housing
- Jobs, training and employment

3.2 Improving Understanding and Priority Responses to Systemic Challenges Faced by Urban Aboriginal People

Various community partners are seeing the need to connect and engage with various communities and diverse partners through culturally appropriate ways while taking the time to invest in documenting these processes. Implementing an effective and meaningful engagement process and linking this to service planning ensures that solutions to real-life problems are community driven and implemented in full collaboration with those most affected by the strategies developed. This is how we move from talk to action.

Box 7: Community driven Change through Traditional *Witnessing*

This innovative partnership model seeks to foster sustainable change for government and citizens to identify, prioritize and address local challenges. They do so, not by having the Government decide what and how to invest, but rather communities begin by helping to define the problem and the solutions that make the most sense for them according to their view of the world and how they relate to it.

This process makes connections across communities and offers opportunities for '*witnessing*'. In Vancouver, the Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVAEC) recognizes this traditional Coast Salish practice throughout ORAAP's multiple levels. By *witnessing*, ORAAP partners are ensuring mutual accountability to fulfill their goals.

- MARR, AANDC and other Provincial Coordination Team (PCT) members are *witnessing* the work going on in each community
- Community leaders are engaging with citizens throughout the consultation process
- Community partners and residents are *witnessing* the commitments and efforts made by governments and other provincial partners to support them.

This is the power of mutual accountability. In this way, building an understanding from the bottom up is helping to transform the relationship into a mutually respectful partnership that is community driven.



MVAEC adopts the Coast Salish principle of *witnessing*. It is an approach to ensure reciprocal accountability between partners. Responsibilities include: listen attentively, to remember, communicate what transpires, and the responsibility to act. *Witnessing* is happening at many levels throughout ORAAP.

3.3 Increasing Awareness of Off-reserve Urban Aboriginal Population

Through engagement activities in the pilot communities, ORAAP is contributing to increasing awareness and understanding of who off-reserve/urban Aboriginal people are, including a better understanding of their history, culture, and traditions. Greater opportunities for dialogue and listening can lead to greater understanding, and eventually, empathy for others.



Vancouver hosts cultural gathering

"For many elected people, Aboriginal culture and issues are confusing. It is about encouraging conversations to talk about the citizens in their community." – UBCM Representative

"When I go to a restaurant for lunch, people are talking about ORAAP. There is a possibility to create the process and [the desired] change." – Prince George Representative.

Box 8: Community Level Coordination – A Way Forward for Transportation in the Cowichan Valley

The Transportation Planning Committee in Duncan is coming together to build a comprehensive Regional Transportation Plan that will meet the needs of all citizens. In the past, a lack of coordination hampered efforts in the region due to the administrative divisions among four separate municipalities and governing bodies, including: the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD), the City of Duncan, Cowichan Tribes, and the District of North Cowichan. There was a tendency to work in isolation.

In taking a holistic approach, representatives from the various bodies are encouraging greater coordination by inviting representatives from the Hiiye'yu Lelum Friendship Centre, following ORAAP engagement activities this Spring. Now, the Hiiye'yu Lelum representative is participating in the CVRD's Community Safety and Advisory Commission to advance the *Safe Youth Cowichan* and *Inviting Voice, Creating Space* initiatives.

"I believe it is through the sharing of both our strengths, accomplishments, struggles, and visions that the relationship is strengthened, discrimination and isolation are lessened, and true collaboration can excel...and... that the objective for this initiative has been met and has been key to moving from the identification of barriers to the "planning" and then the "action" of eliminating those barriers".

Strengthening relationships is leading to understanding and greater coordination in many parts of ORAAP seen in these small but important steps in the Cowichan Valley." - Hiiye'yu Lelum ORAAP program coordinator



PATHWAY 4: INTERCULTURAL PARTNERSHIP

The fourth pathway to change is creating intercultural partnerships. This usually manifests itself by coming together to share Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experience in a culturally respectful, strength based, and joyous manner. This means actually coming together to celebrate our cultures. By intercultural, we mean that there is more than a simple recognition and tolerance of difference, but an actual understanding and valuing of our differences – leading to a new form of viewing and acting in the world. This leads to resilience oriented solutions and creative, restorative partnerships based on mutual understanding and respect.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Inter-cultural/community based lens embedded into ORAAP delivery
- Mechanisms created for meaningful collaboration and community building
- Reconciliation activities facilitated to foster collaborative partnerships



"As we work through this process, we're basically all feeling the same thing, we're basically all writing the same thing, and that's for the improvement of ourselves – our ancestors are with us, by our side, guiding our work, encouraging us to work in truth as we move forward."

— Elder Facilitator, Prince George

4.1 Inter-cultural/community based Lens Embedded into ORAAP Design and Delivery

Across the community pilot sites, intercultural partnerships are putting children and ancestral teachings at the centre of the design and delivery of the ORAAP initiative. This lens is supporting each community to better understand its unique geographic, demographic, historical, economic, and social assets & challenges. Examples include the Coast Salish tradition of *witnessing* in Metro Vancouver, integrating the holistic medicine wheel into job readiness programming in Duncan, consulting with Elders in Surrey, celebrating community forums through drumming in Kamloops or hosting community-wide cultural evenings in Prince George.

Box 9: Celebrating our Cultural Diversity is also about Building True Partnership

The Prince George Native Friendship Centre (PGNFC) continues to build on the success of its reputation as a community convener across cultures. "Nez Key bulh nus ts'edulh" translates to "we are walking into the future with our children". By convening Elders Circles of Wisdom, Circles of leadership, 8th Fire Cultural nights, a Community wellness Fair and events for youth, PGNFC has been able to bring together 590 individuals and generate closer relationships with a multitude of actors and communities including diverse partners like the RCMP and business leaders as well as Métis associations and the Band Councils (on reserve Aboriginal people). Culture valuation plays a central role, in addition to the critical connection between youth, Elders and the knowledge keepers.

PGNFC's *Nez Key bulh nus ts'edulh...We are Walking into the future with our children* has created a rallying call to action for members of multiple communities to come together around the future of their children and devise joint planning to address issues affecting their future accessibility in society – their "safety" in community. By applying an intercultural lens, ORAAP contributes to building true partnerships.



"It is our hope at the end of that process, that our community partners, friends of the Friendship Centre, people who have a vested interest in the best interests of the people in our community, will come together and will make the commitment to develop a community safety plan." – Executive Director, PGNF

4.2 Mechanisms Created to Foster Cross-Sectoral Community Building

Through ORAAP, partners are creating mechanisms for meaningful collaboration and community building across First Nation, Métis and non-Aboriginal worlds as well as across bureaucratic and non-governmental cultures of doing and being. In Kamloops, for example, the KAFS is building relationships with local school boards for better access to engage potential youth participants as well as to influence policies and curricula. As a result of ORAAP, among many other important contributions, Public Safety Canada is partnering with Prince George Native Friendship Centre to conduct a similar process to develop a Community Safety Plan. These are unexpected results worth sharing with ORAAP partners.

Box 10: Including Métis People in ORAAP

The ORAAP initiative is making intentional efforts to include Métis people at both the local and provincial levels. In 2013-2014, we are seeing some positive changes from these efforts. For instance, MNBC-PCT member states:

"I would say that there is increased awareness at least [. . .]. Even at the ORAAP table, you'd see people catching themselves as they would say, 'First Nations, oh, and Aboriginal.' So there is some change because of the awareness level of ORAAP, at least seen in my work."

However there is still much work to be done, as evidenced by MNBC's year-end survey report concludes:

"The findings indicate that although there are some significant positive changes at the provincial level in the relationships between MNBC and the PCT members, there is still much work to be done at the regional and community level. Moreover, it is clear that many of the policies and formal processes informing service delivery in multiple sectors need to be revised in order to foster culturally-safe spaces for Métis people."

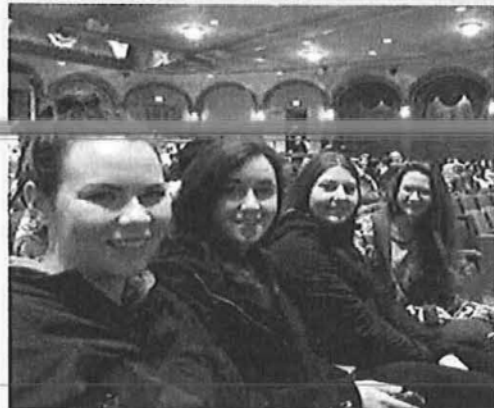
Métis people are feeling discriminated against because they are not considered recipients of First Nations designed programming, and do not always feel welcome in non-Aboriginal service institutions. Métis people see hope in turning this situation around by creating processes, policies, and spaces that recognize the uniqueness of Métis culture and strong communities across BC. Sometimes this is an easy effort, as one young Métis youth observed:

"If we could just start with a Métis symbol on the door or something just to show that we are welcome there".

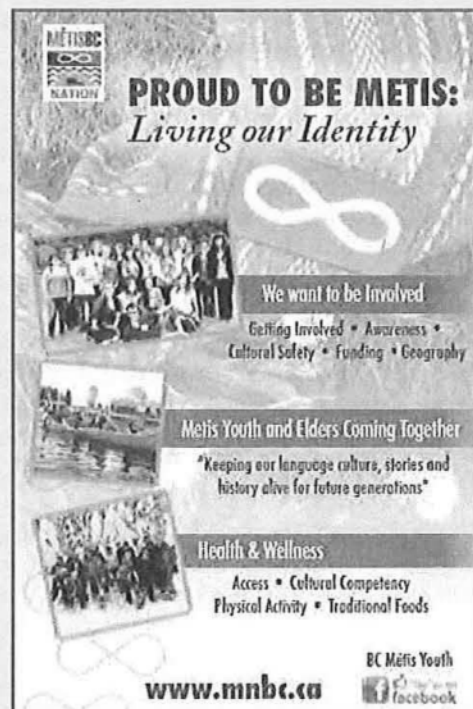
In other cases, that may mean demonstrating a commitment to Métis inclusion by providing an intercultural approach to service delivery in practice. This may take the form of employing Métis people who provide services, which is the case in one ORAAP Community seen in the KAFS, as a Métis Chartered Community member mentioned:

"The Kamloops Friendship Centre in particular is run by a Métis man ... I certainly would feel comfortable accessing the services if I was going as a Métis person. Even the logo of the Kamloops Friendship Centre has a sash in it or not a sash, but a First Nations person and a Métis person shaking hands and you can tell by the beadwork on the gauntlet".

This sort of intercultural recognition and effort contributes to reconciliation between First Nation, Métis, and non-aboriginal communities, and will lead to sustainable change in the long run.



"I see some amazing progress with ORAAP. It's really exciting to have a chance to sit down and work with other urban Aboriginal people because we face a lot of the same barriers, but this has created an opportunity where we can get to know each other and work together and form those relationships.
—Youth delegate at Gathering our Voices,
Métis Nation of British Columbia



Sharing resources for Métis people

4.3 Facilitated Reconciliation Activities to Support Collaborative Partnerships

In 2013-2014, several intercultural partnership activities including workshops, gatherings, developmental evaluation/research are providing opportunities for reflection, reconciliation and innovation. These reconciliation events are not insignificant or random activities. They demonstrate a general movement leading to greater societal reconciliation. There is no question that this work is being influenced by ORAAP's success in promoting constructive change through a culturally sensitive partnership.

Box 11: Partnership through Reconciliation – UBCM

The Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) engaged ORAAP partners to conduct a successful workshop leading up to the UBCM Annual Convention in Vancouver last September. During this workshop, over 60 provincial and municipal leaders from across BC heard from the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, the Honourable John Rustad, UBCM Councillor Murry Krause and BCAAFC's Paul Lacerte, among other members of the PCT, speak to the collaboration occurring in ORAAP and the focus on the opportunities and issues facing the urban Aboriginal community.



Reconciliation workshop held in Victoria, an ORAAP-inspired initiative to help organize 100 Aboriginal reconciliation sessions across BC

Opportunities to engage leaders can contribute to raising awareness about urban Aboriginal people and those organizations that support them, with diverse allies at a provincial level. Greater awareness and understanding contribute to reconciliation. This is generating unexpected results from ORAAP. Evidence can be found in the UBCM contribution to the annual report.



Photo: Reconciliation Canada, Vancouver Walk

Later that week, the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission organized a parade through the streets of Vancouver's downtown area.

In addition, the role that UBCM is playing in bringing together BC's municipalities working with Aboriginal people did not stop at the convention but led to a commitment to partner with MARR, BCAAFC, and Reconciliation Canada to help organize 100 Aboriginal reconciliation sessions in dozens of BC communities over the next year.

"Through these sessions, and other Reconciliation Week events, a momentum developed during the convention that culminated in the assembly endorsing a motion calling for a Year of Reconciliation with First Nations across British Columbia. This motion was presented as part of UBCM's Expression of Reconciliation at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's National event on September 19, 2013."

This is a significant action in light of creating greater awareness and understanding from an intercultural perspective between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians. We are looking forward to seeing the outcomes from this collaboration in next year's report.

SECTION C: LEARNING AND INNOVATION

"ORAAP is not just about funding. We are learning and sharing to build the capacity of everyone involved in the process. We need to learn more about the people that we serve. This process helps us to do just that." – Prince George Aboriginal Friendship Centre

As part of this annual review, partners reflected on their personal and collective journeys through ORAAP. Learning focused on the strengths, challenges and innovations emerging from the initiative. Key lessons are highlighted below.

1. Identified priorities - jobs, training and youth - create a common purpose for ORAAP's direction across pilots.

Throughout the consultation process (Year 1), stakeholders identified several issues specific to the unique characteristics of each pilot site's urban Aboriginal community (e.g. safety, health, housing, transportation). At the provincial level, economic development is seen as a high priority in BC's Skills for Jobs Blueprint Together, the three 2013-2014 ORAAP priorities create a 'shared lens' to better coordinate programs, services and strategies targeting urban Aboriginal people across the province (Year 2 and beyond). In this shared priority, youth job readiness training is being implemented in a number of pilot communities. However, we are learning that in the Aboriginal context, many adults beyond the age of 30 could also use the same services provided by agencies preparing youth for entry into the labour market.



Engaging the community in Vancouver

2. Community-led change from the bottom up.

Sustainable, meaningful change occurs when diverse stakeholders are involved in all aspects of designing, implementing and evaluating programs and services designed to meet their needs. This model is recognized as a different approach for governments and communities to work together to support an Aboriginal-driven change agenda.

"ORAAP is helping us to deal with the fracturing in our community. It is important to come together as a community, even to include those that are reluctant."

3. Strong cohesiveness in shared values, intercultural perspective and understanding the urban Aboriginal realities and commitment among partners.

The importance of investing in professional and personal relationships across the ORAAP partnership was identified as an important lesson this year. In particular, partners are moving beyond the "getting to know each other" phase, to engaging in meaningful dialogue with the goal of co-creating lasting change. These connections will help to move ORAAP forward, including navigating the new Federal Government funding model as well as building a foundation for expanding the multi-sectoral partnership.

"Investing time in relationships can open up so many doors. It is amazing how the barriers that had existed before, no longer exist. This is such an important piece." - Representative of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation

"I think there is enormous amount of frankness and honesty at the table. The PCT is very inclusive, open and collaborative. At the end of the day, we all have the common goal of trying to support the communities – and it is very collaborative." – Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

4. Need for sustainability and predictability.

Partners identified that the timing and uncertainty of funding created significant challenges to implementing ORAAP. The time lag, in part, is due to the fact that ORAAP is considered a special initiative, as opposed to a multi-year, core funding program. Therefore, funding for ORAAP needs to be collected from various provincial ministries (i.e. "We need to shop ORAAP around to resource it"). This led to delays in the call for, review, approval, and processing of community proposals. It was very challenging for communities to deliver and evaluate proposed year-long programming in just four months. The delays created challenges for the PCT team as it became a key priority, rather than focusing on cross-ministry collaboration to improve policy and programming. Furthermore, this was a transition year, as the federal government is in the process of modifying its model for funding Aboriginal communities and urban Aboriginal service delivery agencies. Collectively, the ORAAP partners are discussing ways to improve program efficiencies, for the timing of funding to be more predictable, as well as exploring new strategies to increase program sustainability.

5. It is critical that ORAAP activities are grounded in Aboriginal values and customs.

Culture needs to be carefully woven into all aspects of the initiative, including the design, implementation, and evaluation of ORAAP. In particular, Elders, Chiefs, band councils and other traditional leaders are playing an influential role in guiding ORAAP and in helping to support and inspire Aboriginal youth. There are many community examples demonstrating this integration: the Prince George Smokehouse, Surrey traditional games and mentorship, cultural protocols for community consultation in Vancouver.

Chief: "I'm endorsing ORAAP because my people need to have a personal voice in government" – Prince George Representative



Traditional games integrated into ORAAP activities in Surrey

"There is a lot of talk at adult tables about youth involvement. We need to walk the talk. We need to show that youth voices are meaningful and bring that back to them so that they can see how." – Kamloops Aboriginal Friendship Society

6. Ongoing relationship building supports inclusive services for diverse urban Aboriginal people.

The ORAAP process of bringing diverse people together to address common challenges is also helping to increase awareness and to break-down many types of barriers: On/off reserve, Métis/ First Nation/Inuit, young/older persons

7. Reaching out to diverse partners can lead to innovative intercultural partnerships.

ORAAP partners – particularly at the community level - are increasingly reaching out to organizations they have not typically engaged previously (e.g. law enforcement, school boards, health authorities, businesses, employment centres). In some cases, engaging with such organizations is leading to the unexpected outcome of shifting entrenched adversarial relationships into solution oriented, supportive partnerships that thrive on our cultural diversity and shared values.

Box 12: Planting Seeds of Social Innovation

Social innovation is about putting people and places at the centre of creating and moving new concepts into action. ORAAP, like many social change initiatives, is seeking to transform systems to create sustainable change for urban Aboriginal people. This can be done through altering perceptions, behaviours, and structures. ORAAP is engaging and influencing complex systems involving people from diverse *societies* (youth, Elders), *sectors* (government, non-profit, private sector) and at different *scales* (community, provincial, federal). Examples: education, health, transportation, housing, safety

The relationship and network building through ORAAP is creating several spin-off initiatives, including, for example:

- 1) *Community Safety Plan*: Public Safety Canada approached the Prince George Aboriginal Friendship Centre about integrating and expanding the community consultations to improve community safety.
- 2) *GP for Me*: The Kamloops Aboriginal Friendship Society struck up a partnership with the Thompson Region Division of Family Practice to better understand urban Aboriginal experiences and perspectives with family doctors.



Minister Don McRae joins artist Andy Everson at Wachiay Friendship Centre to celebrate Aboriginal Social Enterprise Day

"Working with GP for Me was a huge unexpected outcome for ORAAP. Doctors are going to get a better idea of the needs of our community. This is a big piece that is opening up opportunities." – Kamloops Aboriginal Friendship Society

- 3) *Aboriginal Social Enterprise Day*: BC government proclaimed April 22, 2014 as a day to recognize the expanding social enterprise sector. This included winners from the BC Ideas contest
- 4) *Reconciliation Workshops*: ORAAP partnerships are supporting an initiative to host 100 workshops to raise awareness and foster healing in BC-based communities
- 5) *Métis Micro-granting*: As a result of the ORAAP grant-writing workshop, MNBC was able to fund 22 grants to strengthen Métis communities
- 6) *Large industry partnerships*: Through new partnerships, federal and community partners are exploring opportunities for urban Aboriginal communities, including the shipping and extractive industries.

"Social innovation is about three things: 1) Changing the status quo (e.g. policies and plans), 2) Changing attitudes and behaviours, and 3) Changing the way that initiatives are financed. ORAAP is making progress on the 1 & 2. Now we need to focus our energy on # 3." – Ministry of Jobs, Tourism, and Skills Training

SECTION D: LOOKING FORWARD

Priority Planning for 2014-2015

To be written by MARR

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AANDC	Aboriginal and Northern Affairs Canada
ABE	Adult Basic Education
ADM	Assistant Deputy Minister
BCAAFC	British Columbia Association of Friendship Centres
CVRD	Cowichan Valley Regional District
DE	Developmental Evaluation
DM	Deputy Minister
FRAFCA	Fraser Region Aboriginal Friendship Centre Association
IICRD	International Institute for Child Rights and Development
IO	Individual Opportunities
KAFS	Kamloops Aboriginal Friendship Society
KORAC	Kamloops Off-reserve Advisory Council
MARR	Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
MCFD	Ministry of Children and Family Development
MNBC	Métis Nation British Columbia
MSDSI	Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation
MVAEC	Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ORAAP	Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan
PCT	Provincial Coordination Team
PGNFC	Prince George Native Friendship Centre
UAS	Urban Aboriginal Strategy
UBCM	Union of British Columbia Municipalities

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: 09-15-2014

File: 280-20

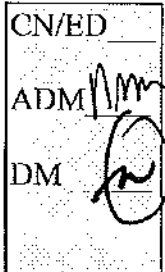
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I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Clean Energy BC Meeting regarding: 1) Clean Energy BC's cost effectiveness study report, 2) the state of the sector post- Tsilhqot'in decision, and 3) the upcoming Generate 2014 conference.

III BACKGROUND:



On September 11, 2014, the Vancouver Sun released an article indicating it obtained a leaked draft report commissioned by Clean Energy Association of BC (CEBC). The report was conducted by London Economics International (LEI) LLC consultants and it indicates the electricity from a series of independent power projects (IPPs), including upgrades of two BC Hydro facilities, would cost taxpayers \$1 billion dollars less than BC Hydro's Site C hydroelectric dam over the 70-year life of their respective facilities. The report counters conclusions of Site C's Joint Review Panel that the 1,100-megawatt dam would be the best and cheapest alternative for new energy.

On September 11, 2014 for the first time ever, all BC chiefs met with the Premier and Cabinet. Premier Christy Clark spoke about the recent Tsilhqot'in decision and acknowledged the need to close the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians. One day prior to the meeting, Premier Christy Clark met with the Tsilhqot'in national government on their title land and signed a letter of understanding. The letter commits the parties to initiate work on a reconciliation agreement, redresses issues of the past and builds towards a more effective government to government relationship between the Province and the First Nation.

The First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF) provides three different funding arrangements to First Nations in BC. The first two types of agreements are Capacity Agreements and Equity Agreements. These agreements are funding arrangements provided to First Nations through a proposal driven process. The third type of arrangement is a Revenue Sharing Agreements (RSA) that is negotiated between the Province and First Nations. This agreement allows for sharing of the eligible project's water license and/or land tenure revenues to a First Nation whose asserted traditional territory overlaps the project site.

The annual Generate conference in Vancouver conducted by CEBC brings together stakeholders involved in the Clean Energy industry in British Columbia. It is the only conference of its kind in BC and this year's 'Generate 2014' will be CEBC's 12th

annual conference. Representatives for the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) have attended the conference for the past four years. In the past two years, MARR has donated \$10k each year to CEBC to support and finance First Nations participation in the conference. This year, The Ministry of Energy and Mines is contributing \$50k towards this year's conference through the Innovative Clean Energy Fund on behalf of the BC government. Minister Mary Polak of Ministry of Environment and Minister Bill Bennett of Ministry of Energy and Mines are confirmed to be keynote speakers at the conference.

IV DISCUSSION:

s.13,s.16,s.17

Page 297 to/à Page 302

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16;s.13;s.17

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: September 29th, 2014

Ref. No. 35396

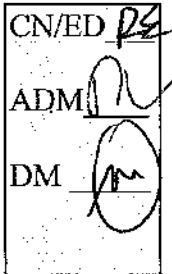
File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **DECISION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II **ISSUE:**

Signing of the Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala First Nations Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA)

III **BACKGROUND:**



Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala is located at Knight Inlet, in the North Island-Central Coast Natural Resource District. Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala previously had a Forest and Range Opportunities Agreement, and an FCRSA that expired July 2014.

Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala is a member of the Nanwakolas Strategic Engagement Agreement (SEA), and the Nanwakolas Reconciliation Protocol (RP). Consultation under the FCRSA is superceded by the SEA.

The Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala FCRSA would be the 164th FCRSA signed in BC since program start, and the 22nd signed in fiscal 2014/15.

IV **DISCUSSION:**

On September 11, 2014, Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala signed the FCRSA. FCRSAs are designed to deliver the new activity-based revenue-sharing model coming out of recommendations from the Working Roundtable on Forestry. Under the new activity-based model, Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala will receive \$74,414 in 2014/15.

The Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala FCRSA would provide the Province the following benefits:

- a consultation process for forestry operational and administrative decisions;
- acknowledgement by Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala that the benefits provided through this Agreement are an Accommodation of its Aboriginal interests and that those benefits will support fulfilling the goals of the Transformative Change Accord; and,
- a commitment to work with the Province to maintain stability on the land base for forestry operations.

- V RECOMMENDATION:
Sign the enclosed **Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala First Nations Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement**.

Signing Ceremony Requested?

☐ Yes ☒ No


Honourable John Rustad, Minister
Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Oct. 7, 2014
Date

Approved/Not Approved

Attachment: Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala First Nations Forest Consultation and Revenue
Sharing Agreements

Paul Kerr, Negotiator, 250-387-5210
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Note for Signing\template_FCRSA BN for signing.docx

**Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation
Forest & Range
Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA)
(the "Agreement")**

**Between:
The Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation**

As Represented by
Chief and Council
(the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation)

And

**Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia
As Represented by the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
("British Columbia")**

(Collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS:

- A. In 2005, British Columbia and the First Nations Leadership Council, representing the Assembly of First Nations-BC Region, First Nations Summit, and the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs entered into a New Relationship and signed the Transformative Change Accord, the purposes of which is to implement a government-to-government relationship based on an effective working partnership, ~~enhanced collaboration, mutual respect and recognition and accommodation of~~ Aboriginal title and rights and achieve the mutual goals of closing the social and economic gap between First Nations and other British Columbians.
- B. In the spirit of the New Relationship and the Transformative Change Accord, British Columbia and Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation have entered into the Nanwakolas/British Columbia Framework Agreement (SEA), dated December 16, 2009, and renewed December 3, 2012, and the Nanwakolas Reconciliation Protocol (RP), dated July 29, 2011, and amended November 28, 2011. The SEA and RP, amongst other things, evidence a shared commitment to strengthening relationships on a government-to-government basis.
- C. In addition to the SEA and RP, the Province and various Nanwakolas First Nations have entered into previous agreements including Enabling Process April 2001, Land Use Planning Agreement in Principle 2006, and the Clearinghouse Pilot Agreement, to further strengthen government-to-government relationships.
- D. This Agreement, and the benefits flowing from it, will assist the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation in achieving progress towards the goals referred to in the previous recitals, and in particular help to address the conditions that contribute to economic challenges among Aboriginal people and to ensure that they can more fully benefit from and contribute to British Columbia's prosperity.

- 1.6 "Effective Date" means the date on which this Agreement has been ratified and signed by each of the Parties.
- 1.7 "Eligible Forest Tenure Volume" means volume in a direct award forest tenure under a Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement that is eligible for forest revenue sharing under the Province's policy in relation to Crown land and timber volumes referenced in the Forest Revitalization Act, S.B.C.c.17; and where associated stumpage is appraised through the Market Pricing System, and scaled through the Harvest Billing System. Overharvested volumes and volumes appraised on tabular rates will not be eligible for revenue sharing.
- 1.8 "First Fiscal Year of the Term" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3.3.
- 1.9 "Licensee" means a holder of a forest tenure or a range tenure.
- 1.10 "Minister" means the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations having the responsibility, from time to time, for the exercise of powers in respect of forests and range matters.
- 1.11 "Operational Plan" means a Forest Stewardship Plan, Woodlot Licence Plan, a Range Use Plan, or Range Stewardship Plan (as those terms are defined in forest and range legislation) that has or will have effect in the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Traditional Territory.
- 1.12 "Payment Account" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3.1.3.
- 1.13 "RP" means the Nanwakolas Reconciliation Protocol dated July 29, 2011, and amended from time to time, entered into between British Columbia and Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation, and other signatories.
- 1.14 "Revenue Sharing Contribution" means each payment to be made by British Columbia to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation in accordance with Section 3.0 of this Agreement.
- 1.15 "SEA" means the Nanwakolas / British Columbia Framework Agreement, renewed December 3, 2012, and amended from time to time, entered into between British Columbia and the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation, and other signatories.
- 1.16 "Section 35 Rights" means asserted or proven aboriginal rights of the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation, including aboriginal title, and Douglas Treaty rights, recognized and affirmed by Section 35 (1) of the *Constitution Act*, 1982.
- 1.17 "Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement" means an agreement signed between the Minister and a First Nation that provides for the Minister to direct award forest tenure under the *Forest Act*.
- 1.18 "Term" has the meaning given to that term in Section 11.1.
- 1.19 "Timber Harvesting Land Base" means the portion of the total land area of a management unit considered by Ministry of Forests, Lands and

2.0 and that it has been appointed by Band Council Resolution documented in Appendix D to receive the Revenue Sharing Contribution on behalf of the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation.

3.1.3 Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation will establish and throughout the Term maintain a bank account in the name of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation (or the Designate, as the case may be) at a Canadian financial institution into which direct deposits can be made by British Columbia for the purpose of receiving monies payable by British Columbia pursuant to this Agreement (the "Payment Account"). Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation will provide to British Columbia sufficient address and account information respecting the Payment Account to enable British Columbia to make direct deposit payments to the Payment Account.

3.2 Subject to Section 3.1.2 and Section 10.0 of this Agreement, British Columbia will during the Term make annual Revenue Sharing Contributions, calculated in accordance with Appendix C, to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation, or to its Designate, as the case may be, and, subject to Section 3.4 and 3.8, the Revenue Sharing Contribution will be disbursed in two equal payments: the first payment to be paid on or before September 30th, and the second payment to be paid on or before March 31st.

3.3 Notwithstanding Section 3.2, for the BC Fiscal Year 2014/15 (the "First Fiscal Year of the Term") the amount calculated in accordance with Appendix C is deemed to be \$49,609 (representing August 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015).

3.4 For the purposes of determining the amount of the Revenue Sharing Contribution for partial BC Fiscal Years, the amount will be prorated for each month or part thereof that this agreement is in effect.

3.5 Before November 30th of each year during the Term, Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation will receive written notification from British Columbia of the Revenue Sharing Contribution for the following BC Fiscal Year (including the summary document(s) and calculations identified in Appendix C) and the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation agrees that such written notification will have the effect for the purposes of this Agreement of describing the amount of the Revenue Sharing Contribution under this Agreement for that following BC Fiscal Year. The Province agrees that the most up to date timber supply review timber harvesting land base data will be used for the calculations in Appendix C for fiscal year 2014/15 and beyond.

3.6 Prior to Section 3.5 being implemented, if requested by Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation, the Province will share the timber harvesting land base data referred to in that Section by timber supply area management unit and subject to information sharing agreements, by Tree Farm Licence, by

of termination of the Amended RP to include a consultation process in this Agreement.

5.0 Acknowledgments and Covenants by Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation

- 5.1 Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation acknowledges that forest revenues received by British Columbia fluctuate and that the Revenue Sharing Contributions under this Agreement will vary over time.
- 5.2 Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation agrees that the Revenue Sharing Contributions made under Section 3.0 of this Agreement constitute an accommodation for impacts on Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation Section 35 Rights of Administrative Decisions, Operational Decisions and/or Operational Plans in the Traditional Territory from August 1, 2014 to the end of the term of this agreement.
- 5.3 Subject to section 5.2, this Agreement does not address or affect any claims by the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation regarding impacts on its Aboriginal Interests resulting from past Operational or Administrative Decisions made by British Columbia prior to the effective date of this Agreement.
- 5.4 Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation agrees that during the term of this Agreement, if the consultation process set out in this Agreement is followed, British Columbia has adequately consulted and has provided an accommodation with respect to potential infringements of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Section 35 Rights in the context of Operational Decisions and Administrative Decisions that British Columbia will make and any forest or range practices that may be carried out under an Operational Plan in the Traditional Territory.

6.0 Transformative Change Accord Socio-Economic Issues

- 6.1 The SEA provides that one of the government-to-government functions under that Agreement is that the parties work towards the implementation of the principles of the Transformative Change Accord, and in addition, Section 6.1 of the SEA commits the Parties to pursue through the Nanwakolas Strategic Forum, opportunities to achieve the goal of closing the social and economic gap between the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation and other British Columbians.

The Nanwakolas Strategic Forum established under the terms of the SEA is the appropriate government-to-government body to collaboratively work towards implementing the principles of the Transformative Change Accord and to pursue opportunities to achieve the goal of closing the social and economic gap between the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation and other British Columbians. The Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation covenants and agrees as follows:

- 7.2 Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation agrees that British Columbia may apply any payment that Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation is entitled to receive under this Agreement, to a maximum of the amounts that British Columbia would have obtained in a silviculture deposit, in order to fully or partially satisfy any unfulfilled financial obligations of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation to British Columbia arising from a licence(s) entered into as a result of the invitation to apply under a Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement entered into between Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation (or a legal entity controlled by the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation) and British Columbia.
- 7.3 Prior to British Columbia applying any payment to satisfy unfulfilled Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation financial obligations arising from a licence(s) in accordance with Section 7.2, British Columbia will notify the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation of the unfulfilled financial obligation(s) and will discuss the proposed action with the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation.

8.0 Stability for Land and Resource Use

- 8.1 Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation will respond immediately to any discussions sought by British Columbia in relation to any acts of intentional interference by members of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation with provincially authorized forest and/or range activities and will work co-operatively with British Columbia to assist in resolving any such matters.

9.0 Dispute Resolution

- 9.1 If a dispute arises between British Columbia and the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation regarding the interpretation of a provision of this Agreement, the duly appointed representatives of the Parties will meet as soon as is practicable to attempt to resolve the dispute.
- 9.2 If the Parties are unable to resolve differences at the appropriate level, the interpretation issue will be raised to more senior levels of British Columbia and the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation.
- 9.3 If the interpretation dispute cannot be resolved by the Parties directly, the Parties may choose other appropriate approaches to assist in reaching resolution of the interpretation issue.

10.0 Suspension and Termination

- 10.1 British Columbia may suspend the making of further Revenue Sharing Contributions under this Agreement if it determines, acting reasonably, that Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation is not fulfilling its obligations under Sections 4 and 6 or Sections 8.1 or 10.3 of this Agreement, or where the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation has outstanding unfulfilled financial obligations to British Columbia arising from a licence(s) issued further to an agreement between the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation and British Columbia. Upon making any such determination, British Columbia will

13.0 Amendment of Agreement

- 13.1 Any alteration or amendment to the terms and conditions of the Agreement must be in writing and duly executed by the Parties.
- 13.2 Subject to Section 13.1, the Parties agree that if changes to the revenue sharing formula or calculations occur pursuant to Section 6.2 and/or 6.4 of Appendix 2, Schedule B of the Nanwakolas Reconciliation Protocol, this agreement will be amended to incorporate these new changes.
- 13.3 Either Party may request the participation of the other Party to review the effectiveness of this Agreement annually and consider amendments to this Agreement.

14.0 Entire Agreement

- 14.1 This Agreement and any amendment to it constitute the entire Agreement between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.

15.0 Notice

- 15.1 Any notice or other communication that is required to be given or that a Party wishes to give to the other Party with respect to this Agreement, will be in writing and will be effective if delivered, sent by registered mail, or transmitted by facsimile to the address of the other Party as in this Section of the Agreement.
- 15.2 Any notice or other communications will be deemed to have been given on the date it is actually received, if received before 4:00 p.m. If received after 4:00 p.m., it will be deemed to have been received on the next business day.

- 16.6 References in this Agreement to Crown lands are without prejudice to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Aboriginal title and/or rights claims over those lands.
- 16.7 This Agreement does not address or affect any claims by the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation regarding impacts on its Section 35 Rights resulting from past Operational or Administrative Decisions made by British Columbia prior to the effective date of this Agreement
- 16.8 This Agreement and any decisions made during the term of this Agreement do not change or affect the positions either Party has, or may have, regarding jurisdiction and authorities.
- 16.9 Any reference to a statute in this Agreement includes all regulations made under that statute and any amendments or replacement of that statute and its regulations.
- 16.10 There will be no presumption that any ambiguity in any of the terms of this Agreement should be interpreted in favour of either Party.
- 16.11 The applicable laws of British Columbia and Canada shall govern this Agreement.
- 16.12 This Agreement is not intended to limit any obligation of forest or range Licensees or other third parties to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation.
- 16.13 This Agreement does not exclude the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation from accessing forestry economic opportunities and benefits, which may be available to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation, other than those expressly set out in this Agreement.
- 16.14 Nothing in this Agreement is to be construed as an acceptance of or admission by a Party of the position of the other Party or as an admission of fact or liability.
- 16.15 This Agreement does not constitute an admission of an obligation to provide financial or economic benefits, as provided in this Agreement, as part of the British Columbia's obligation to consult and accommodate.
- 16.16 If any part of this Agreement is void or unenforceable at law, that part shall be severed from this Agreement and the rest of the Agreement shall remain in effect and fully enforceable.
- 16.17 If any part of this Agreement is void or unenforceable at law, the Parties agree to negotiate and attempt to reach agreement, to the extent reasonably possible and as their respective interests may require, on a replacement for the severed part with a view to achieving the intent of the Parties as expressed in this Agreement.
- 16.18 All headings in this Agreement are for convenience only and do not form a part of this Agreement and are not intended to interpret, define, limit, enlarge, modify or explain the scope, extent or intent of this Agreement or any of its provisions.

16.19 In this Agreement, words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular unless the context or any specific definition otherwise requires.

16.20 The appendices to this Agreement form part of the Agreement.


16.21 This Agreement may be entered into by each Party signing a separate copy of this Agreement, including a photocopy or faxed copy, and delivering it to the other Party by fax. Each facsimile will be deemed to be an original for all purposes and all counterparts taken together will be deemed to constitute one document.

Signed on behalf of:

Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation



Chief William Glendale

Sept 11, 2014
Date

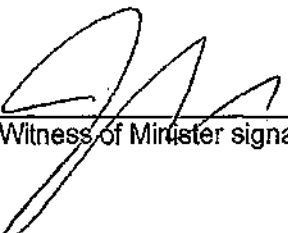

Witness of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation
signatures

Signed on behalf of:

Government of British Columbia

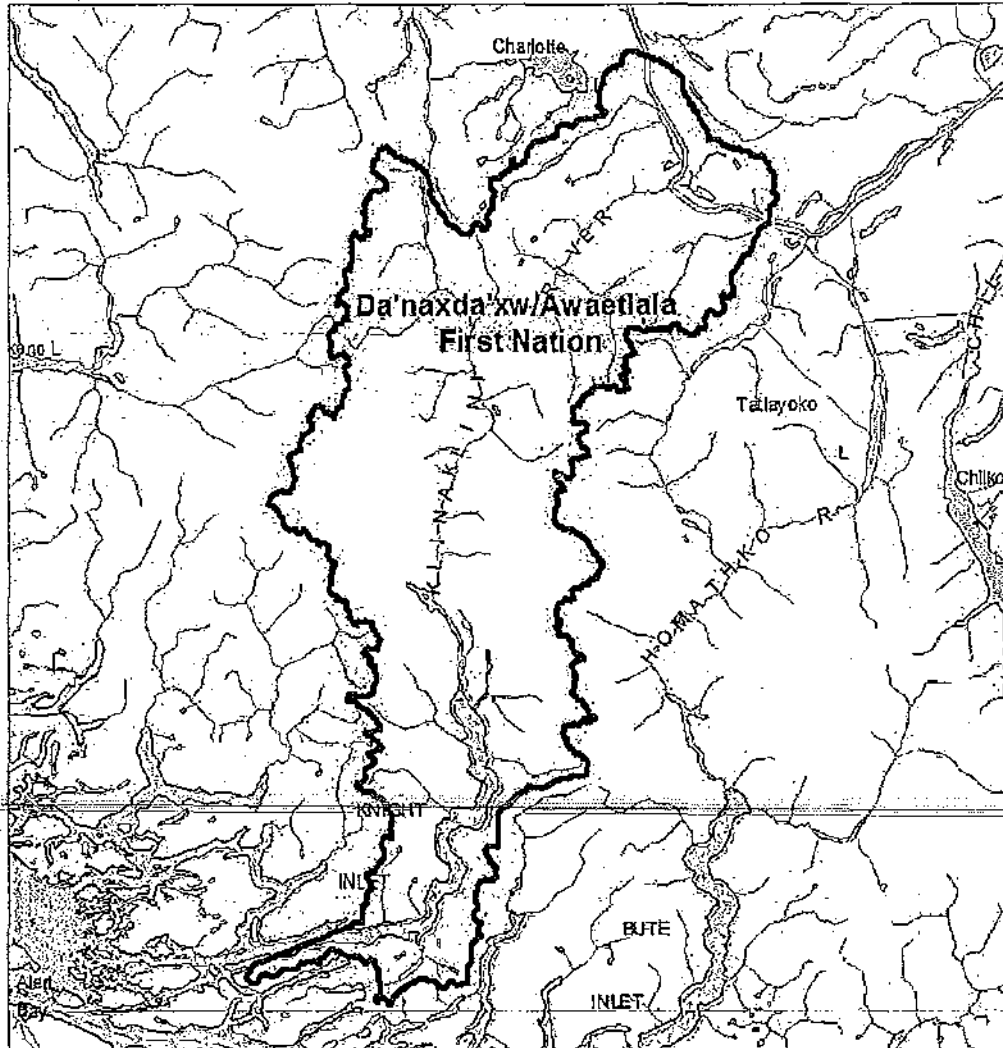

John Rustad
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and
Reconciliation


Oct. 7, 2014
Date


Witness of Minister signature

APPENDIX A **Map of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation Traditional Territory**

Appendix A: **Map of the Da'naxda'xw/Awaetlala First Nation Traditional Territory**



 Forest and Range Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement Boundary

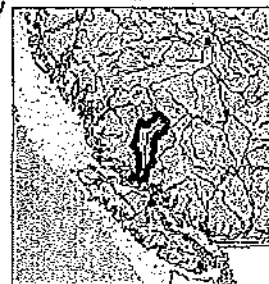
0 10 20 40 Kilometers

Date: July 25, 2014

This map has been prepared for information purposes only and is not intended to create, recognize, limit or deny any aboriginal rights, including title, that any First Nations may have, or impose any obligations on British Columbia or alter the legal status of resources within the Province or the existing legal authority of British Columbia.



Key Map



APPENDIX B
Consultation
On Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans

Appendix B is superseded by the consultation processes set out in the SEA, while the SEA is in effect.

APPENDIX C

Revenue Sharing Contribution Methodology

Traditional Territory Forest Revenue Sharing Component

- 1.0 In each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, and subsequent to the release by the Minister of Finance of the previous BC Fiscal Year's public accounts of British Columbia, a summary document will be prepared of North Island – Central Coast, Campbell River and Chilcotin Districts' forest revenue, defined as the total of stumpage, waste and annual rent payments received by the Crown for the previous 2 BC Fiscal Years. An average amount over 2 years will be calculated for the North Island – Central Coast, Campbell River and Chilcotin Districts.
- 1.1 For the purposes of the summary document in Section 1.0 of this Appendix, the stumpage, waste and any annual rent payments from Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Eligible First Tenure Volume (if applicable) will not be included in the calculations of forest revenue.
- 1.2 The amount of the forest revenue attributed to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Traditional Territory will be calculated by determining the percent of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Traditional Territory (as shown in Appendix A) that falls within the Timber Harvesting Land Base in the North Island – Central Coast, Campbell River and Chilcotin Districts, applied against the forest revenue described in Section 1.0 of this Appendix. This calculation will prorate for overlapping territories of other First Nations.
- 1.3 The Traditional Territory Forest Revenue Sharing Component will be calculated by multiplying 5 percent of the forest revenue attributed to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation as described in Section 1.2 of this Appendix. Should the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation cease to be a Party to the RP, Traditional Territory Forest Revenue Sharing Component will be calculated from that point by multiplying 4 percent of the forest revenue attributed to the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation as described in Section 1.2 of this Appendix.
- 1.4 Where the calculation in Section 1.3 of this Appendix is less than \$35,000, Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation will receive a maximum of \$35,000 to provide capacity to participate in the consultation process in accordance with Section 6.2 of this Agreement.
- 1.5 For each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, the calculations outlined in Sections 1.0 to 1.4 of this Appendix will be performed.
- 1.6 The Province agrees to discuss with the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation potential opportunities to review the revenue sharing contribution methodology that more closely reflects with revenue collected from the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Traditional Territory.

Direct Award Tenure Forest Revenue Sharing Component

- 2.0 Subsequent to the release by the Minister of Finance of the previous BC Fiscal Year's public accounts of British Columbia, a summary document will be prepared of Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation's Eligible Forest Tenure Volume (if applicable) forest revenue, defined as the total of stumpage and waste payments received by the Crown for the previous BC Fiscal Year.
- 2.1 The Direct Award Forest Tenure Revenue Sharing Component will be calculated by multiplying 75 percent of the forest revenue as described in Section 2.0 of this Appendix, unless Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation ceases to be a Party to the RP, in which case the Direct Award Tenure Revenue Sharing Component will be calculated from that point by multiplying 50 percent of the forest revenue as described in Section 2.0 of this Appendix.
- 2.2 For each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, the calculations outlined in Sections 2.0 and 2.1 of this Appendix will be performed.

Forest Revenue Sharing Transition

- 3.0 The Parties agree that a transition to revenue sharing based entirely on Forest Revenue will be phased in over the term of the Agreement.
- 3.1 For each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, a portion of the Revenue Sharing Contribution is calculated by adding the total of the Traditional Territory Forest Revenue Sharing Component to the Direct Award Tenure Forest Revenue Sharing Component for that BC Fiscal Year.
- 3.2 For each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, the remaining portion of the Revenue Sharing Contribution is calculated by determining the value of the payments that were made by British Columbia to Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation in any given full year under the *Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala First Nation Interim Agreement on Forest Opportunities (2006)* ("the Annual Amount") and applying the following percentages to that Annual Amount:
 - 3.2.1 2014/15 BC Fiscal Year: 45 percent;
 - 3.2.2 2015/16 BC Fiscal Year: 40 percent; and
 - 3.2.3 2016/17 BC Fiscal Year: 0 percent.
- 3.3 Notwithstanding section 3.2 of this Appendix, if the Revenue Sharing Transition Calculation for BC Fiscal years 2014/15 and 2015/16 under section 3.1 provides:
 1. an amount calculated under sections 1.2 and 2.1 of this Appendix that is equal to or greater than the annual payments received under the *Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala First Nation Interim Agreement on Forest Opportunities (2006)*, then the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation shall only

receive the annual payments described by the Revenue Sharing Transition Calculation in section 3.1 for BC Fiscal Years 2014/15 and 2015/16;

2. an amount calculated under the Revenue Sharing Transition Calculations in sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this Appendix that is greater than the annual payments received under the *Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala First Nation Interim Agreement on Forest Opportunities (2006)*, then the Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation shall only receive an annual payment for BC fiscal Years 2014/15 and 2015/16 that is equal to the annual payment received under the *Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala First Nation Interim Agreement on Forest Opportunities (2006)*.

APPENDIX D

Band Council Resolution Appointing the Recipient Entity for this Agreement ("Designate")

APPENDIX E

Statement of Community Priorities

(Example only)

Community Priority	Annual Amount			Outcomes	Measurement Criteria
	2014/2015	2015/16	2016/17		
	\$	\$	\$		
	\$	\$	\$		
	\$	\$	\$		
	\$	\$	\$		
	\$	\$	\$		
Total	\$	\$	\$		

APPENDIX F

Statement of Community Priorities

Annual Report

(Example only)

Socio-economic Priority	2014/15 Planned Expenditures	2014/15 Actual Expenditures	Outcomes Achieved	Variance Explanation
	\$	\$		
	\$	\$		
	\$	\$		
	\$	\$		
	\$	\$		
Subtotal	\$	\$	-	-
Carry forward to next fiscal year	\$	\$	-	-
Total	\$	\$	-	-

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: October 7, 2014
Ref. No. 35431

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **DECISION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Signing of the Halalt First Nation Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA)

III BACKGROUND:



The Halalt First Nation has approximately 211 registered members, and is located in south-central Vancouver Island. The Halalt First Nation is one of six members of the Hul'qumi'mum Treaty Group, which asserts a single territorial boundary for all members.

The Halalt First Nation FCRSA would be the 165th FCRSA signed in BC since the program's start, and 23rd signed in fiscal 2014/15.

IV DISCUSSION:

On August 12, 2014, the Halalt First Nation signed the FCRSA. FCRSAs are designed to deliver the new activity-based revenue-sharing model coming out of recommendations from the Working Roundtable on Forestry. Under the new activity-based model, the Halalt First Nation will receive \$78,307 in fiscal 2014/15.

The Halalt First Nation FCRSA would provide the Province the following benefits:

- a consultation process for forestry operational and administrative decisions;
- acknowledgement by the Halalt First Nation that the benefits provided through this Agreement are an Accommodation of its Aboriginal interests, and that those benefits will support fulfilling the goals of the Transformative Change Accord; and,
- a commitment to work with the Province to maintain stability on the land base for forestry operations.

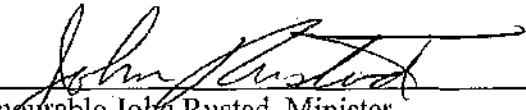
V RECOMMENDATION:

Sign the enclosed **Halalt First Nation** Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement.

Signing Ceremony Requested?

☐ Yes

☒ No


Honourable John Rustad, Minister
Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Oct. 9, 2014
Date

Approved/Not Approved

Attachment: Halalt First Nation Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements

Paul Kerr, Negotiator, 250-387-5210

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Note for Signing\template_FCRSA BN for signing.docx

**Halalt First Nation
Forest & Range
Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA)
(the "Agreement")**

**Between:
The Halalt First Nation**

**As Represented by
Chief and Council
(the Halalt First Nation)**

And

**Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia
as represented by the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
("British Columbia")**

(Collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS:

- A. In 2005, British Columbia and the First Nations Leadership Council, representing the Assembly of First Nations-BC Region, First Nations Summit, and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs entered into a New Relationship and signed the Transformative Change Accord, the purposes of which is to implement a government-to-government relationship based on an effective working partnership, enhanced collaboration, mutual respect and recognition and accommodation of Aboriginal title and rights and achieve the mutual goals of closing the social and economic gap between First Nations and other British Columbians.
- B. In the spirit of the New Relationship and the Transformative Change Accord, British Columbia and Halalt First Nation have undertaken a shared commitment to strengthening relationships on a government-to-government basis, and on focusing efforts to close the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.
- C. This Agreement, and the benefits flowing from it, will assist the Halalt First Nation in achieving progress towards the goals referred to in the previous recitals, and in particular help to address the conditions that contribute to economic challenges among Aboriginal people and to ensure that they can more fully benefit from and contribute to British Columbia's prosperity.
- D. British Columbia recognizes that Halalt First Nation has a unique history and its own culture and traditions that help to define it, and that these characteristics, along with its relationship with British Columbia, form an important context for the cooperative efforts needed to improve the Halalt First Nation community's well-being.

- 1.8 "First Fiscal Year of the Term" has the meaning given to that term in section 3.3.
- 1.9 "Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement" means an agreement signed between the Minister and a First Nation that provides for the Minister to direct award forest tenure under the *Forest Act*.
- 1.10 "Licensee" means a holder of a forest tenure or a range tenure.
- 1.11 "Matrix" means the framework in Appendix B which will be used to define consultation between the Parties with respect to Operational and Administrative Decisions.
- 1.12 "Minister" means the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations having the responsibility, from time to time, for the exercise of powers in respect of forests and range matters.
- 1.13 "Operational Plan" means a Forest Stewardship Plan, Woodlot Licence Plan, a Range Use Plan, or Range Stewardship Plan (as those terms are defined in forest and range legislation) that has or will have effect in the Halalt First Nation's Traditional Territory.
- 1.14 "Payment Account" has the meaning given to that term in section 3.1.3.
- 1.15 "RP" means a reconciliation protocol between British Columbia and the Halalt First Nation that creates a foundation for the reconciliation of aboriginal rights and/or aboriginal title with Crown sovereignty but is not a treaty in the meaning of section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.
- 1.16 "Revenue Sharing Contribution" means each payment to be made by British Columbia to the Halalt First Nation in accordance with Section 3.0 of this Agreement.
-
- 1.17 "SEA" means a strategic engagement agreement between British Columbia and the Halalt First Nation that describes a consultation process between the Halalt First Nation and more than one natural resource ministry of the Government of British Columbia.
- 1.18 "Term" has the meaning given to that term in section 11.1.
- 1.19 "Timber Harvesting Land Base" means the portion of the total land area of a management unit considered by Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to contribute to, and be available for, long-term timber supply.
- 1.20 "Traditional Territory" means the Halalt First Nation's claimed or asserted Traditional Territory as shown in bold black on the map attached in Appendix A.
- 1.21 "Treasury Board" means the cabinet committee of British Columbia defined in the *Financial Administration Act*.

2.0 Purpose and Objectives

- 3.2 Subject to section 3.1.2 and section 10.0 of this Agreement, British Columbia will during the Term make annual Revenue Sharing Contributions, calculated in accordance with Appendix C, to the Halalt First Nation, or to its Designate, as the case may be, and, subject to section 3.4 and 3.6, the Revenue Sharing Contribution will be disbursed in two equal payments: the first payment to be paid on or before September 30th, and the second payment to be paid on or before March 31st.
- 3.3 Notwithstanding section 3.2, for the BC Fiscal Year in which the Effective Date falls (the "First Fiscal Year of the Term") the amount calculated in accordance with Appendix C is deemed to be \$71,781 (representing May 2014 to March 2015). For further certainty the first payment under this agreement will be on September 30, 2014.
- 3.4 For the purposes of determining the amount of the Revenue Sharing Contribution for partial BC Fiscal Years, the amount will be prorated to the month in which the Effective Date of this Agreement falls, or the month following the end of a payment period under a preceding agreement, as the case may be, and the month in which the Agreement expires or is terminated by the Parties.
- 3.5 Before November 30th of each year during the Term, Halalt First Nation will receive written notification from British Columbia of the Revenue Sharing Contribution for the following BC Fiscal Year (including the summary document(s) and calculations identified in Appendix C) and the Halalt First Nation agrees that such written notification will have the effect for the purposes of this Agreement of describing the amount of the Revenue Sharing Contribution under this Agreement for that following BC Fiscal Year.
-
- 3.6 For each BC Fiscal Year subsequent to the First Fiscal Year of the Term, the Revenue Sharing Contribution will be provided by British Columbia to the Halalt First Nation or its Designate in the manner specified in section 3.2 only if Halalt First Nation has published all of the necessary statements and reports before the appropriate dates as set out in section 6.0 of this Agreement, is in all other respects in compliance with the terms of this Agreement and this Agreement has not been suspended or terminated pursuant to section 10.0.
- 3.7 Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, the payment of money by British Columbia to the Halalt First Nation pursuant to this Agreement is subject to:
- 3.7.1 there being sufficient monies available in an appropriation, as defined in the *Financial Administration Act*, to enable British Columbia in any BC Fiscal Year or part thereof when any such payment may be required, to make that payment; and
 - 3.7.2 Treasury Board not having controlled or limited, pursuant to the *Financial Administration Act*, expenditure under any appropriation

Columbia will make and any forest or range practices that may be carried out under an Operational Plan in the Traditional Territory

6.0 Community Priorities, Annual Reports and Records

6.1 Halalt First Nation covenants and agrees as follows:

6.1.1 Within 60 days of the Effective Date of this Agreement, Halalt First Nation or its Designate will prepare a statement of community priorities covering the term of the Agreement, substantially in the form set out in Appendix E that outlines activities it intends to fund to help achieve the socio-economic objectives identified in section 2.2. This statement will outline the community priorities based on the First Fiscal Year Revenue Sharing Contribution.

6.1.2 Before the end of each BC Fiscal Year, Halalt First Nation or its Designate will update the statement of community priorities identified in section 6.1.1 based on the updated Revenue Sharing Contribution described in section 3.5.

6.1.3 Within 90 days of the end of each BC Fiscal Year, Halalt First Nation or its Designate will prepare an annual report, substantially in the form set out in Appendix F, identifying all expenditures made from the Payment Account since the date of the last such report (or, in the case of the first such report, since the Effective Date of this Agreement) and confirming that, aside from reasonable administrative expenses, all such expenditures were made for the purpose of accomplishing the purposes and objectives referred to in section 2.0.

6.1.4 British Columbia retains the right at its sole discretion, such discretion to be exercised reasonably, to require an audit of expenditures made from the Payment Account to ensure that all such expenditures were made for appropriate purposes under this Agreement, such audit to be at the expense of the Halalt First Nation or its Designate.

6.1.5 The documents referred to in sections 6.1.1, 6.1.2, and 6.1.3 will be published by Halalt First Nation or its Designate in a manner that can reasonably be expected to bring the information to the attention of its communities and the public.

6.1.6 The annual report referred to in section 6.1.3 will be provided to British Columbia within 120 days of the end of each BC Fiscal Year.

6.1.7 Notwithstanding the termination or expiry of this Agreement, Halalt First Nation or its Designate will continue to comply with the provisions of section 6.1 until 120 days after it receives the last Revenue Sharing Contribution from British Columbia.

6.2 If Halalt First Nation requires funding ("capacity") to engage in consultation processes on forest and range decisions, or with other provincial Ministries

- 10.1 British Columbia may suspend the making of further Revenue Sharing Contributions under this Agreement if it determines, acting reasonably, that Halalt First Nation is not fulfilling its obligations under sections 4.0 and 6.0 or sections 8.1 or 10.3 of this Agreement, or where the Halalt First Nation has outstanding unfulfilled financial obligations to British Columbia arising from a licence(s) issued further to an agreement between the Halalt First Nation and British Columbia. Upon making any such determination, British Columbia will provide notice to Halalt First Nation of the alleged non-compliance, and the Parties will then attempt to resolve their differences.
- 10.2 If the alleged non-compliance by Halalt First Nation is not resolved within 60 days of the notice provided in section 10.1, British Columbia will notify Halalt First Nation that the alleged non-compliance remains unresolved and, without limiting the actions that may be taken by British Columbia, may terminate this Agreement.
- 10.3 If, during the term of this Agreement, Halalt First Nation challenges or supports a challenge to an Administrative Decision and/or Operational Decision or an Operational Plan or activities carried out pursuant to those decisions or plans, by way of legal proceedings or otherwise, on the basis that, contrary to section 5.2, the Revenue Sharing Contribution provided for in section 3.0 of this Agreement does not provide an accommodation for impacts on Halalt First Nation's Aboriginal Interests then, without limiting any actions that may be taken by British Columbia, the Revenue Sharing Contribution provided for in section 3.0 may be suspended or this Agreement may be terminated by British Columbia.
- 10.4 This Agreement will terminate prior to the end of the Term in any one of the following circumstances; 90 days' written notice of termination is given by one Party to the other; termination occurs in accordance with any of the provisions of section 10.0; or upon mutual agreement of the Parties. In the event of such early termination of this Agreement, the Revenue Sharing Contribution for the BC Fiscal Year in which termination becomes effective will be prorated to the termination date.
- 10.5 If a Party gives written notice of its intention to terminate this Agreement effective 90 days from the date of the notice, the Parties will, prior to the end of the 90-day period, meet and will attempt to resolve any issue that may have given rise to the termination notice.

11.0 Term

- 11.1 The term of this Agreement commences on the Effective Date and, unless terminated earlier in accordance with any of the provisions hereof, will end on the day immediately before the third anniversary of the Effective Date.

12.0 Renewal of the Agreement

- 12.1 Prior to the expiry of the Term, if the terms and conditions of this Agreement are being met, British Columbia and Halalt First Nation will, if

16.0 Miscellaneous

- 16.1 This Agreement shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with provincial and federal law.
- 16.2 This Agreement is not a treaty or a lands claims agreement within the meaning of sections 25 and 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* and does not define or amend aboriginal rights, or limit any priorities afforded to aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title.
- 16.3 This Agreement does not address or prejudice conflicting interests or competing claims between First Nations.
- 16.4 Subject to paragraph 10.3, this Agreement will not limit the positions that a Party may take in future negotiations or court actions.
- 16.5 British Columbia acknowledges and enters into this Agreement on the basis that the Halalt First Nation has Aboriginal Interests within their Traditional Territory but that the specific nature, scope or geographic extent of Aboriginal Interests of the Halalt First Nation have yet to be determined. Broader processes engaged in to bring about reconciliation will result in a common understanding of the nature, scope and geographic extent of Aboriginal Interests or treaty Interests of the Halalt First Nation.
- 16.6 References in this Agreement to Crown lands are without prejudice to the Halalt First Nation's Aboriginal title and/or rights claims over those lands.
- 16.7 This Agreement does not address or affect any claims by the Halalt First Nation regarding impacts on its Aboriginal Interests resulting from past Operational or Administrative Decisions made by British Columbia prior to the effective date of this Agreement

- 16.8 This Agreement and any decisions made during the term of this Agreement do not change or affect the positions either Party has, or may have, regarding jurisdiction and authorities
- 16.9 Any reference to a statute in this Agreement includes all regulations made under that statute and any amendments or replacement of that statute and its regulations.
- 16.10 There will be no presumption that any ambiguity in any of the terms of this Agreement should be interpreted in favour of either Party.
- 16.11 The applicable laws of British Columbia and Canada shall govern this Agreement.
- 16.12 This Agreement is not intended to limit any obligation of forest or range Licensees or other third parties to the Halalt First Nation.
- 16.13 This Agreement does not exclude the Halalt First Nation from accessing forestry economic opportunities and benefits, which may be available to the Halalt First Nation, other than those expressly set out in this Agreement.

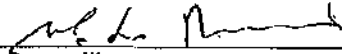
16.21 This Agreement may be entered into by each Party signing a separate copy of this Agreement, including a photocopy or faxed copy, and delivering it to the other Party by fax. Each facsimile will be deemed to be an original for all purposes and all counterparts taken together will be deemed to constitute one document.

Signed on behalf of:

Halalt First Nation


Chief James Thomas

August 12, 2014
Date



Councillor

Councillor


Witness of Halalt First Nation signatures

Signed on behalf of:

Government of British Columbia


John Rustad
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and
Reconciliation

Oct. 9, 2014
Date


Witness of Minister signature

APPENDIX B

Consultation

On Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans.

In order to facilitate consultation with respect to Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans, the Parties have agreed to use the Matrix framework set out in section 1.10 of this Appendix ("section 1.10"), which allows the Parties to determine which Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans will require consultation, as well as the associated appropriate level of consultation for those decisions and plans.

- 1.1 British Columbia agrees to consult with Halalt First Nation in accordance with the applicable consultation level agreed to by the Parties under section 1.10 on Operational Plans, Operational Decisions, and Administrative Decisions that may potentially adversely impact Halalt First Nation's Aboriginal Interests within the Traditional Territory.
- 1.2 Halalt First Nation agrees to fully participate with British Columbia and/or Licensees or licence proponents, as set out in this Agreement and in accordance with the applicable level of consultation to which the Parties have agreed under section 1.10, in information sharing and/or consultation regarding proposed Operational Decisions, Administrative Decisions, and Operational Plans dealing with forest and range development within the Traditional Territory.
- 1.3 In this Appendix, "First Annual List" means a list of Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans, which may require consultation during the First Fiscal Year of the Term or part thereof in which the Effective Date occurs, that is provided to the Halalt First Nation by British Columbia in advance of the Parties entering into this Agreement.
- 1.4 Prior to entering into this Agreement, the Parties will agree on the applicable consultation levels for the decisions on the First Annual List, using the consultation levels described in section 1.10.
- 1.5 In this Appendix, "Annual List" means an annual list of Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans that may require consultation in a fiscal year of the Agreement in which those decisions are anticipated to be made, and that will be provided to the Halalt First Nation by British Columbia before March 31st of each year after the First Fiscal Year of the Term, if changes are required.
- 1.6 For fiscal years subsequent to the First Fiscal Year of the term, the Parties will meet annually on or before March 31st, if required, to discuss the Annual List and, in the case of decisions and plans for which the Parties have not already agreed to a consultation level described in section 1.10 in a preceding fiscal year, the Parties will agree on the consultation levels that will be applicable to those Operational and Administrative Decisions and Operational Plans on the Annual List, in accordance with section 1.10.

Level	Description	Intent
3.b. Notification After Decision	Notify in writing Halalt First Nation about decisions in the "HTG Core Area", outside of the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A.	British Columbia provides Halalt First Nation annually a summary of decisions, including date, decision-maker, and decision made.
4. Expedited Consultation Process	Where there is an imminent threat to a resource value (e.g. mountain pine beetle spread control) an expedited consultation process is undertaken.	Intense but short timeline (about 10 calendar days). A justification for shortening the period would be given by describing the imminent threat. May require a meeting.
5. Normal Consultation	Follow on "normal" track for consultation guided by up-to-date consultation policy. Meetings to resolve issues where possible and make decision in a timely manner.	Intent to follow this course in most circumstances. Usually a 30 – 60 calendar day consultation period. May involve meaningful discussion of accommodation options where appropriate. British Columbia will notify Halalt First Nation of the final decision where requested by the Halalt First Nation.
6. Deep Consultation	Use reasonable effort to inform in an accessible manner and to engage in full discussions around the proposed decision. Make reasonable efforts to accommodate where necessary. Preliminary assessments may indicate a significant aboriginal interest and a significant impact to that interest.	Would involve meaningful discussion of suitable accommodation options and interim solutions where appropriate. May require extended timelines. British Columbia will provide the Halalt First Nation with the final decision and rationale in writing.

- 1.11 The Parties may agree to adjust the consultation levels for specific circumstances where detailed aboriginal interest information is shared that would suggest a different consultation level.
- 1.12 Halalt First Nation agrees that the province is not obligated, unless requested by the Halalt First Nation, to inform the Halalt First Nation of the Delegated Decision Maker's decision for decisions on which the consultation level has been level three (3) or lower.
- 1.13 If the Parties cannot agree upon which consultation level in section 1.10 should apply to a particular or any Operational or Administrative Decision or Operational Plan, then British Columbia will consult with Halalt First Nation on the basis of

First Annual List for 2014/2015					
As per Section 1.3 - South Island Natural Resource District or Halalt First Nation					
Decision	Decision Type	Delegated Decision Maker ¹	Consultation Level	Consultation Period	Comments
Allowable Annual Cut at the Timber Supply Area					
Timber supply reviews for AAC Cut (AAC) determination	Admin	Chief Forester	5	24 months total several 60-day consultations	Multiple 60 day processes at discreet intervals over 24 month period All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
AAC disposition/apportionment	Admin	Minister FLNRO	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Innovative Forestry Practices AAC	Admin	Regional Executive Director	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Community Forest Agreements (CFA)					
Timber supply reviews for AAC determination	Admin	Regional Executive Director	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Issue CFA	Admin	RED/DM	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
CFA management plan approvals	Admin	Regional Executive Director	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
CFA management plan amendments	Admin	Regional Executive Director	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Probationary CFA transition into a CFA	Admin	Regional Executive Director	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Boundary/Area amendment	Admin	Regional Executive Director (legislation indicates DM or RED but currently it is the RED)	5	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
CFA Replacement	Admin	RED/DM	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Cutting permit (CP) issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Road permit (RP) issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
CP/RP minor amendments	Operational	District Manager	1, 2	30 days	Generally no consultation obligations with these minor amendments. Licensee-led information sharing in exceptional situations according to the nature/significance of the amendment as per the consultation procedures. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.

Salvage of damaged timber	Operational	District Manager	1, 2	21 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Salvage of post-harvest material, decked timber, all PLTC extensions,	Operational	District Manager and Regional Executive Director	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Community wildfire protection. (PLTC) Non-emergency licence to cut for wildfire prevention	Operational	Regional Executive Director	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
PLTC (major) with CPs-issuance.	Admin	Regional Executive Director	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
PLTC (major) with CPs-extension	Admin	Regional Executive Director	2	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
PLTC (major) with CPs-boundary amendment	Admin	Regional Executive Director	5	30-60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
PLTC issuance by BC Timber Sales	Operational	Timber Sales Manager	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Cutting permit (CP) issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Road permit (RP) issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee lead information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
CP/RP minor amendments	Operational	District Manager	1, 2	30 days	Generally no consultation obligations with these minor amendments. Licensee led information sharing in exceptional situations according to the nature/significance of the amendment as per the consultation procedures. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
First Nation Woodland Licence (FNWL)					
FNWL through treaty or interim measures agreement	Admin	Regional Executive Director	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Issue FNWL	Admin	RED/DM	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Cutting permit (CP) issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	60 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Road permit (RP) issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	60 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee lead information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.

Land Act tenure amendments, extensions and replacements related to forestry activities. Examples may include dryland sort and foreshore lease tenures	Admin	Minister Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations or designate	1, 3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Misc. Forest Tenure					
Authority to harvest timber by Crown agents. (Forest Act Sec 52) May be used FSR realignments, heli pad clearing for BCTS, research branch destructive sampling, and parks staff	Operational	District Manager and Timber Sales Manager	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Christmas Tree Management Plan approval	Operational	District Manager	1	0 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Christmas Tree Permit (CTP) to grow and/or harvest Christmas trees on Crown land, and CTP Re-Issuance. Often in association with compatible land use such as BC Hydro power line right of ways	Operational	District Manager	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Occupant Licence to Cut (OLTC)					
Community wildfire protection. OLTC Non-emergency licence to cut for wildfire prevention	Operational	Regional Executive Director	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
OLTC issuance & extension. Tree removal required for new infrastructure/facilities installations. Most are consulted on in association with Land Act tenures & SUPs	Operational	District Manager	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
OLTC issuance by BC Timber Sales	Operational	Timber Sales Manager	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA)					
Establishment of OGMA. OGMA serve to protect existing old growth stands from harvest or alternatively serve to recruit old growth from younger stands	Admin	District Manager	2	n/a	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
OGMA Minor Amendments to the Order	Admin	District Manager	1,3	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.

TFL replacement	Admin	Minister FLNRO	3, 5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
License transfer	Admin	Minister FLNRO	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Cutting permit (CP) Issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Road permit (RP) Issuance	Operational	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	Supplemental consultation by MFLNRO (above level 1) may occur based on the outcome of licensee-led information sharing. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
CP/RP minor amendments	Operational	District Manager	1, 2	30 days	Generally no consultation obligations with these minor amendments. Licensee-led information sharing in exceptional situations according to the nature/significance of the amendment as per the consultation procedures. All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Timber Licence (TL)					
License transfer	Admin	Minister	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
TL consolidation	Admin	Minister	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Extension	Admin	Regional Executive Director	1, 5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Exemptions from cut control limits for forest health TL	Admin	Regional Executive Director	1, 3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Woodlot Licence (WL)					
Establishment and advertising of WL area.	Admin	District Manager	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Exemptions from cut control limits for forest health	Admin	Regional Executive Director	3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Issue a WL	Admin	District Manager	3, 5	30-60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Management Plan approvals	Admin	District Manager	1, 5	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Timber supply reviews for AAC determination	Admin	District Manager	5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
WL Plan approvals	Admin	District Manager	1, 5	60 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
WL Plan amendments	Admin	District Manager	1, 3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.
Boundary/Area amendment	Admin	District Manager	1, 3	30 days	All decisions located within "HTG Core Area" outside the "Halalt Core Area" as depicted in Appendix A, will use Consultation Level 3.b.

APPENDIX C

Revenue Sharing Contribution Methodology

Traditional Territory Forest Revenue Sharing Component

- 1.0 In each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, and subsequent to the release by the Minister of Finance of the previous BC Fiscal Year's public accounts of British Columbia, a summary document will be prepared of the South Island District's forest revenue, defined as the total of stumpage, waste and annual rent payments received by the Crown for the previous 2 BC Fiscal Years. An average amount over 2 years will be calculated for South Island District.
- 1.1 For the purposes of the summary document in section 1.0 of this Appendix, the stumpage payments from Halalt First Nation's Forest License(s) (if applicable) will not be included in the calculations of forest revenue.
- 1.2 The amount of the forest revenue attributed to the Halalt First Nation's Traditional Territory will be calculated by determining the percent of Halalt First Nation's Traditional Territory that falls within the Timber Harvesting Land Base in the South Island District, applied against the forest revenue described in section 1.0 of this Appendix. This calculation will prorate for overlapping territories of other First Nations.
- 1.3 The Traditional Territory Forest Revenue Sharing Component will be calculated by multiplying 3 percent of the forest revenue attributed to the Halalt First Nation as described in section 1.2 of this Appendix.
- 1.4 Where the calculation in section 1.3 of this Appendix is less than \$35,000, Halalt First Nation will receive a maximum of \$35,000 to provide capacity to participate in the consultation process in accordance with section 4.0 of this Agreement.
- 1.5 For each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, the calculations outlined in sections 1.0 to 1.4 of this Appendix will be performed.

Direct Award Tenure Forest Revenue Sharing Component

- 2.0 Subsequent to the release by the Minister of Finance of the previous BC Fiscal Year's public accounts of British Columbia, a summary document will be prepared of Halalt First Nation's Forest License(s) (if applicable) forest revenue, defined as the total of stumpage payments received by the Crown for the previous BC Fiscal Year.
- 2.1 The Direct Award Forest Tenure Revenue Sharing Component will be calculated by multiplying 35 percent of the forest revenue as described in section 2.0 of this Appendix.
- 2.2 For each BC Fiscal Year that this Agreement is in effect, the calculations outlined in sections 2.0 and 2.1 of this Appendix will be performed.

APPENDIX D

Band Council Resolution Appointing the Recipient Entity for this Agreement ("Designate")

APPENDIX F

Halalt First Nation Statement of Community Priorities

Annual Report

(Example only)

Community Priority	2014/2015 Planned Expenditures	2014/2015 Actual Expenditures	Outcomes Achieved	Variance Explanation

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: October 16, 2014
Ref. No. 35482

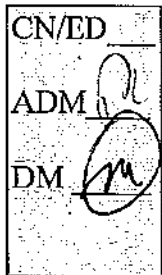
File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II **ISSUE:**

October 22, 2014 minister's meeting with BG Canada

III **BACKGROUND:**



BG Canada has requested this meeting as a follow up to discussions at UBCM to provide information to the minister respecting First Nations engagements and in particular two particular initiatives where BG is bringing industry and First Nations together on 1) employment and training and 2) environmental stewardship.

s.13,s.16,s.17

IV **DISCUSSION:**

~~BG Canada is a significant player in the LNG market and has a number of potential~~
projects under consideration around the world. BG Group does not hold any upstream interests and has indicated that its approach will be to determine the viability of developing the facility and securing export markets before securing natural gas supply.

BG Canada has engaged with area First Nations (Lax Kw'alaams, Metlakatla, Gitxaala, Kitsumkalum and Kitselas). Skill and training and environmental stewardship are two topic areas frequently raise by First Nations in discussions and the Province is developing approaches to address these interests. Industry initiatives to also address First Nations interests are very desirable.

s.13,s.16,s.17

V **CONCLUSION:**

BG Canada efforts to engage with First Nations and positively respond to concerns

they have raised can compliment Provincial efforts to address these concerns and secure First Nations support for LNG development.

Robert Leece, Senior Negotiator, 250 387-3216, G:\ATN_Public_Shr\TREATY_FN_(N-Z)\TSIMSHIAN TC-TSIMI\LNG\BNs\BG Canada meeting BN 14Oct16.docx

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE – UBCM 2014 CONVENTION

Date: Sept 9, 2014
Ref. No. 35222

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) convention meeting with the District of Kitimat concerning Kitimat Clean and Onion Lake Flats.

III BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

In an April 2014 referendum, prior to its formal approval by the federal cabinet, Kitimat voters voted against the Enbridge Northern Gateway pipeline project. The Kitimat local government, however, remained neutral on the issue during the referendum campaign.

In the wake of the federal approval of the Enbridge Northern Gateway pipeline project, David Black received increased media coverage respecting his proposal to build an oil refinery (Kitimat Clean) to eliminate the risk of shipping oil sands bitumen by refining it in British Columbia and shipping the lower risk refined products.

The Kitimat Clean proposal is in an exploratory phase of development. The Dubose area, previously identified as a desirable site for large scale industrial development has been a focus as a potential project site, but other locations have also been considered. The Dubose site is located approximately 25 km north of Kitimat within the boundaries of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

The Dubose area includes the area known as Onion Lake Flats. Onion Lake Flats is located south of Lakelse Lake and is the current site of the Terrace Community Forest and recreational area. 's.13,s.16,s.17
s.13,s.16,s.17

r

s.13,s.16,s.17

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

IV SPEAKING/RESPONSE POINTS:

- The Province is supportive of Mr. Black's efforts to identify a lower risk approach to export of Canadian energy products.
- The Kitimat Clean proposal is in very early development stages and a specific location for the project has yet to be identified.
- Should the Kitimat Clean proposal develop into a defined project proposal with a location in the Skeena region, there will be a rigorous regulatory review assessing the impacts and benefits of the project to determine if its approval is in the public interest.

Robert Leece
Senior Negotiator
250 387-3216

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
BRIEFING NOTE

Date: September 8, 2014

Ref. No. 35166

File: 280-20

I Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister

II ISSUE:

September 16 Minister's meeting with Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nations

CN/ED	✓
ADM	✓
DM	✓

III BACKGROUND:

s.16

s.13,s.16,s.17

IV DISCUSSION:

s.16

s.16

V CONCLUSION:

The negotiations team will continue to work with Kitselas and Kitsumkalum, focusing on advancing treaty and addressing LNG interests in a manner that provides benefits in the Terrace area.

s.13,s.16

Drafted by VC Dunae, negotiations analyst, 250-387-4340, ATN_Public_Shr\TREATY_FN_(N-Z)\TSIMSHIAN TC-TSIMI\Kitsumkalum Kitselas\Briefing Notes\Information Notes\2014

Page 345 to/à Page 346

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16

MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS
AND RECONCILIATION
INFORMATION NOTE

File: 280-20

Date: August 21, 2014
Ref. No. 35114

- I** Prepared for the **INFORMATION** of Honourable John Rustad, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
- II** **ISSUE:** Information and background on the West Coast Aquatic (WCA) marine plans.
- III** **BACKGROUND:**

CN/ED	___
ADM	✓
DM	<i>mm</i>

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR) is leading a marine planning process called the West Coast Aquatic in Clayoquot and Barkley Sounds on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. MARR is not directly involved in this marine planning initiative and the MARR role to date on the project has been mainly to provide support and advice on First Nation issues to FLNR. The West Coast Aquatic Management Board (WCAMB) consists of membership from communities, governments (Federal, Provincial, Local and First Nations), businesses and other interested parties such as conservation groups. (Additional governance info attached).

Similar to the outputs under the Marine Planning Partnership (MaPP), WCAMB is developing marine spatial plans for both Clayoquot Sound and Barkley Sound (See attached map). The planning area for WCA is much smaller than that of MaPP and there is already a strategic plan in place that is supported by the province. WCA has Federal government involvement on the board from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Parks Canada as well as Environment Canada along with additional stakeholder representation from marine transportation and commercial fisheries.

IV **DISCUSSION:**

Draft spatial plans are now complete for Barkley and Clayoquot Sound and the WCAMB recently directed that the plans be released for internal government reviews. The plans will require a full review by Provincial Ministries, including MARR.

To date, WCAMB has been coordinating First Nations input into the plans without formal provincial representation. The Province (FLNR) may wish to expand engagement with First Nations to determine how their interests complement those of the Province and other stakeholders. This may require some additional effort / capacity from FLNR West Coast Region and headquarters (with assistance from MARR) to ensure provincial consultative duties are being met. The Coast MARR regional office will continue monitoring this planning.

Next Steps:

FLNR is the lead agency on WCAMB and is preparing the following next steps:

1. Provincial review of the marine spatial plans initiated (August – September 2014), revisions (Sept – October 2014).
2. Province, through FLNR, will review the level of engagement completed with First Nations to ensure consultative duties to First Nations are met – Fall 2014.
3. Provincial support for public input on draft WCA products - Nov-Dec 2014.
4. Formal government support for planning products will be sought Feb-March 2015.

For Further Information:

Charlie Short, Manager, Marine Resource Planning, FLNR
(250) 387-2248
Charlie.Short@gov.bc.ca

Attachments: (2)

1. West Coast Aquatic Marine Planning Boundary Map.
2. West Coast Aquatic Governance.

Sally Cargill, Resource Coordination Officer, 250-751-3231, G:\Negotiations & Regional Operations
Division\Coast Team\280-20 Briefing Notes\Information Notes\35114 West Coast Aquatic Marine Plans.docx

WEST COAST AQUATIC GOVERNANCE

JANUARY 31, 2012

1 INTRODUCTION

The WCVI Aquatic Management Board was established in 2001 by Federal, Provincial, Nuu-chah-nulth, and Local governments and began operations in 2002, supported by a non-profit administrative secretariat called the WCVI Aquatic Management Society. In 2004, the WCVI Aquatic Management Society became a charity and Westcoast Aquatic Management Association was formed to administer non-charitable activities. The WCVI AMB was re-branded as West Coast Aquatic (WCA) in 2008.

The Board is founded on a shared decision-making process. The WCA Terms of Reference defines shared decision-making as follows:

Shared decision-making means that on a certain set of issues, for a defined period of time, those with authority to make a decision and those who will be affected by that decision will jointly seek an outcome that accommodates the interests of all concerned (s.12).

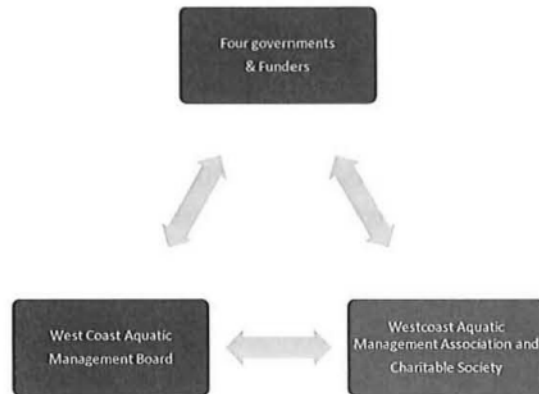
The members of the Board and its management committees are expected to “seek integrated outcomes based on interests (the desires, needs, concerns, fears or hopes that underlie a negotiating position) rather than positions and demands. An integrated outcome is one in which the members work together — integrating their resources, creativity and expertise” (s.13).

This approach reflects principles such as *hishukish tsawalk* (everything is one) and *iisaak* (respect with caring), shared responsibility and inclusivity. It is designed to produce innovative solutions to problems and strengthen understanding and relationships between the parties that share a common interest in the health and wealth of aquatic resources, businesses, and communities.

WCA’s purpose and decision approach require unique governance mechanisms and strong commitment from participants. This document is designed to assist you in learning more about WCA governance, including:

- Roles, responsibilities, and appointments;
- Board decision-making; and,
- Board member responsibilities and conduct.

2 WCA ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND APPOINTMENTS



2.1 THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS

Roles and Responsibilities

The role of governments is to convene the Aquatic Management Board, appoint non-government members, respond to recommendations relevant to their statutory mandates, and resource administrative costs and core activities.

The responsibilities of governments outlined in the AMB's Terms of Reference include:

- The Aquatic Management Board will be subject to the final decision making authority of the responsible ministers of the governments of Canada and British Columbia, as set out by law.
- Statutory authorities will provide timely, written responses to the Board's recommendations.
- The governments will resource administrative costs and core activities of the Board, subject to an appropriation being available for that purpose in the relevant fiscal year.

A Committee with representatives of the four governments meets to solicit and appoint non-government members.

Appointments

Government members on the Aquatic Management Board will be appointed by each of the Governments of Canada, the Province of British Columbia, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council, and regional districts.

2.2 MANAGEMENT BOARD

Roles and Responsibilities

The WCA Terms of Reference states that:

WCA's purpose is to provide a forum where communities and other bodies can participate more effectively with governments for the integrated management of aquatic resources in the WCVI area.

WCA's specific responsibilities related to aquatic resource management are also described in its Terms of Reference.

- Developing an integrated strategy for the area
- Policy development
- Planning
- Capacity building
- Program development, coordination, delivery, monitoring, and evaluation
- Management responsibilities and decision making, including stewardship, fisheries management, aquaculture management, community economic development, integrated oceans management.
- Dispute resolution
- Fostering productive relationships and cooperation between the people, communities and interest groups affected by aquatic resource management.
- Seek supplemental sources of funding and partnerships.

The Terms of Reference state that The Board will be supported by an administrative secretariat.

Appointments

In addition to the 8 government members, 8 non-government members will be jointly appointed by the governments pursuant to nominations solicited from coastal communities and other persons and bodies affected by aquatic resource management in the management area.

Members will be appointed for renewable three year terms on the basis of commitment to the Board's vision, purpose, principles and objectives and skills, knowledge and experience relating to aquatic management issues in the management area, and base of support.

Non-government members will be generally representative of the diverse geography and range of aquatic resource interests in the management area, including commercial harvesting, aboriginal harvesting, recreational harvesting, processing, environment / stewardship, aquaculture, tourism and labour.

2.3 WORKING GROUPS, MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES, AND OTHER PROCESSES

Roles and Responsibilities

The WCA Terms of Reference and Operating Procedures state that the Board may form working groups or management committees, and may participate in other related processes.

Working groups are made up entirely of board members to research or address a specific issue. Working groups are not intended to be forums for inclusive public and/or stakeholder participation.

Management committees are forums for inclusive public and/or stakeholder participation, as defined in the Board's Terms of Reference, sections 9 and 10. A draft Terms of Reference shall be prepared by the Board explaining the broad membership, scope and objectives of tasks assigned to the committee and anticipated timeline for the completion of tasks and the dissolution of the committee.

The Board may appoint representatives to participate in other processes, ~~either as observers or full participants~~. Appointees need not be Board members but will normally be so. Appointees will represent the vision, principles and objectives of the Board, rather than a single sectoral interest or perspective. Appointees will report regularly on any meetings or activities undertaken as part of their appointment and will seek approval of the Board or Chair on any decisions taken within the process.

Appointments

The WCA Board appoints the members of working groups, management committees, and representatives to other processes.

2.4 WESTCOAST AQUATIC MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (AND WCVI AQUATIC MANAGEMENT SOCIETY)

Roles and Responsibilities

The role of WAMA is to act as an administrative secretariat to the WCVI Aquatic Management Board.

Its responsibilities include:

- Administering funding provided for the core operation of WCA.
- Coordinating key functions such as meetings and correspondence of AMB, its management committees and working groups.
- Assisting in the implementation of the AMB's strategic plan.
- Hiring and overseeing staff and consultants.
- Seeking additional funding, entering into contractual arrangements, and reporting.

The role of the Aquatic Management Society is to administer charitable projects.

Appointments

The Directors of WAMA are individuals with administrative experience, broadly representing:

- 1: local government interests
- 1: Nuu-chah-nulth interests
- 1-2: Aquatic Management Board representatives
- 1-2: Directors at large

3 BOARD DECISION-MAKING

The following are relevant sections of the Board Terms of Reference.

3.1 HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE?

16. The members of the Board and its management committees will make decisions by consensus.
17. Consensus means an agreement that the members can live with. The members may not agree with every aspect, but taken as a whole, a decision based on consensus satisfies the major interests and concerns of the members to the extent that all can support it.
18. All agreements reached during discussion of an issue are tentative pending consensus on the total package of agreements necessary to resolve the issue, unless the members explicitly agree otherwise on a specific item.
19. When the Board or a management committee reaches a consensus on the resolution of an issue, it is understood that some members will have to take the agreement back to their constituencies or to a higher decision-making authority for ratification. Members will not agree to anything that they do not believe will be supported by their constituencies. It is understood that agreement obliges members to strongly represent the benefits of the agreement to their constituents.
20. An agreement ratified pursuant to paragraph 19 constitutes a consensus recommendation of the Board or management committee, except in the case of assigned responsibility, where the agreement will constitute a consensus decision.
21. The Board will submit its consensus recommendations to the appropriate statutory authority.
22. Management committees will present their findings and recommendations to the Board. These will be included in a report from the Board to the appropriate statutory authority.
23. The statutory authority will provide a timely, written response to the Board's recommendations.
24. Should the members of the Board or a management committee reach a consensus on a set of recommendations that resolves most but not all of the issues that are being addressed, they will actively seek agreement on a statement describing the areas of disagreement, any lack of information or data that prevents such agreement and, where possible, a process for achieving agreement on such issues. With respect to the issues on which a member withholds agreement, that member is responsible for explaining how its interests are adversely affected or how the proposed agreement fails to meet those interests. The member withholding agreement must propose alternatives and the other members must consider how all interests may be met. If agreement is still not reached, the concerns of all members will be included in a written report to the appropriate statutory authority, or, in the case of a management committee, to the Board.

3.2 WHAT IS THE BOARD'S PROCESS FOR REACHING DECISIONS?

The members of the Board and its management committees will seek integrated outcomes based on interests (the desires, needs, concerns, fears or hopes that underlie a negotiating position) rather than positions and demands. An integrated outcome is one in which the members work together — integrating their resources, creativity and expertise (s.13).

The members of the Board and its management committees will fully explore all the matters at issue with a view towards seeking an outcome that accommodates the interests of all concerned (s.14).

In that regard, members will seek to

- clearly articulate the interests of their constituents
- listen carefully, ask pertinent questions and educate themselves regarding the interests of other members whether or not they are in agreement with them
- identify solutions that meet the interests of the other members as well as their own
- ensure outcome is consistent with Board Principles and Objectives.

The members of the Board and its management committees will allow each other the freedom to test ideas without prejudice to future discussion or negotiations and will not hold tentative ideas or exploratory suggestions against those who made them. Discussion papers and other materials prepared for this purpose and identified as confidential will be treated as such (s.15).

3.3 WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS?

~~The outcome of the process is a recommendation to the appropriate statutory authority~~
except in the case of a specific assigned responsibility, where the outcome of the process is decision. Shared decision-making does not fetter the discretion or affect the legal authority of the participating governments (s.12).

3.4 WHAT ARE PROCEDURES FOR FOCUSING AND CAPTURING DECISIONS IN MEETINGS?

- Generally a decision will follow three stages: 1) A briefing note will introduce the topic, provide context, options, and recommendations. The note and any attached documents will be considered confidential to the Board and is for Board members input and review. 2) A revised decision note will be put forward to Board members. Upon approval, Board members and staff may seek external input on the Note and any attachments. 3) Based on input received, the Board will work towards a final set of recommendations, including a description of substantive areas of disagreement.
- The chair(s) or a Board member may focus discussion by advancing particular wording for an agreement. Any board member should be able to propose wording that they think will resolve

the issue. Proposed agreements will be projected on a screen so that everyone can see the wording and watch changes that may occur.

- In consensus, decisions are not made by vote. Generally the chair will ask: "is there any one who cannot live with the proposed motion/agreement?" If someone cannot, then they are obliged to explain their reasons in terms of their interests and the Board's objectives, and propose other solutions or wording.
- Board members are obliged to use the Board's principles and objectives as the primary means for evaluating proposed agreements, though this does not need to be formally done in all cases.

4 BOARD MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The following are relevant sections of the Board's Operating Procedures

4.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

All Board members have the following responsibilities:

- support and implement the Terms of Reference for the WCVI Aquatic Management Board
- work towards and support decisions that are guided by the Board's principles and oriented towards the Board's objectives
- communicate the Board's work and decisions to as broad a range of parties as possible within their area of interest and/or geography with the goals of a) educating about the board, an issue, and/or the perspectives of different groups, b) receiving input, and c) building support for board (or its sub-committees) decisions or strategies. (See also below regarding communications)

4.2 CONDUCT

While acting as a member of the board, individuals are expected to abide by the following conduct guidelines:

Integrity

Members are expected to act at all times in good faith and with honesty and due diligence, for the purpose and principles of the board.

Participation and Preparation

Members are expected to regularly attend meetings and to adequately prepare for the duties expected of them.

Behaviour

Members' conduct and language must be free from any discrimination or harassment prohibited by the *Human Rights Code*. Members' conduct should be, courteous, dignified and respectful towards other people's or species' basic needs and interests.

Confidentiality

Members must not reveal or divulge confidential information (defined as that which cannot be obtained from other sources) received in the course of their duties. Confidential information must not be used for any purpose outside that of undertaking the work of the board.

Private Gain

Work on the board should not result in any direct personal or private financial or other substantive gain, other than that arising from being a member of a broader aquatic user group. That is, Board members may serve the interests of their broader communities, including financial gain for those communities, but should not serve solely individual purposes. (Private gain does not include honouraria for service on the board).

4.3 REPRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Should concerns be raised regarding representation, accountability, or conflict of interest of members, the Board may declare the member "interim" until such time as the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of the full Board. "Interim" representatives may attend meetings but will not participate in decisions or receive expense reimbursement or per diem.

The Board may expel an individual from the Board if it is determined by all other members of the Board that, either:

- the individual has breached the signed terms of appointment attached to their offer of appointment to the Board.
- the individual has failed to attend more than 5 scheduled full meetings of the Board without a sufficient explanation being provided to either the chair(s) or Executive Director, and is declared to be "not in good standing" at a meeting of the full Board.

A Board member who cannot attend a Board meeting should notify the Executive Director two weeks in advance of the meeting, or as soon as possible before the meeting.

In the case of a member being declared 'not in good standing' by the Board, the member will be notified in writing, with reasons, within two weeks of the decision. The member may appeal the decision in writing and is entitled to make an oral presentation at the next full Board meeting. The Board will make a final decision on expulsion or the terms of continued membership at the Board meeting following the meeting where the member was declared 'not in good standing.'

4.4 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

While recognizing and accepting that some members have been appointed to the board because they have specific expertise and knowledge arising from their direct participation in aquatic resource use, and that they may therefore have a financial stake in aquatic resource decisions, members should strive to ensure that:

- All personal financial interests, assets and holdings, other than those arising from being a member of or serving a broader aquatic user group, are distinct from and independent of any decision, information or other matter that may be heard by or acted upon by the board.
- Activities undertaken as a private citizen are kept separate and distinct from any responsibilities held as a member of the board.
- Activities undertaken as a member of the board are kept separate and distinct from any activities undertaken as a private citizen.
- Appointees remain impartial at all times toward individuals who deal with their board and as a member avoid taking any action that may result in preferential treatment for any individual.
- Personal employment, other than that resulting from being a member of or serving a broader aquatic user group, is not dependent on any decision, information or other matter that may be heard by or acted upon by the board.
- Other memberships, directorships, voluntary or paid positions, status as elected official, or affiliations remain distinct from work undertaken in the course of performing duties as a public appointee, unless performing in a capacity specifically appointed by board resolution.
- Actions taken in the course of performing duties as a public appointee neither cause nor suggest the reality or perception that performing or exercising those duties has been or could be affected by individual private gain or interest, other than that arising from being a member of or serving a broader aquatic user group.

Members who are in any doubt must disclose their circumstances to their chair(s), who will refer the matter to Canada, BC, Nuuchahnulth, and local government representatives for decision.

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS

- Communications by Board members will be governed by the spirit of the Terms of Reference. Individual board members may discuss their interests, views, and commitment to the Board with the media; however, they will not speak on behalf of the Board, characterize the views of other members of the Board, or use their membership on the Board to advance interests that have not been endorsed by the full Board.
- Board members shall contact the chair in relation to communications activities impacting the Board, and will inform the Executive Director promptly of any discussions with the media.
- Board members will encourage their agencies and related groups to work through the Board's consensus based process rather than work positionally or unilaterally.

126°20'0"W

125°45'0"W

125°10'0"W

124°35'0"W

49°35'0"N

49°10'0"N

48°45'0"N

126°20'0"W




125°45'0"W

125°10'0"W

124°35'0"W

MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING BOUNDARIES

LEGEND

-  WCA Planning Units- Clayoquot Sound
-  WCA Planning Units- Barkley Sound
-  Plan Management Areas

BASELINE DATA

-  Incorporated Communities
-  Unincorporated Communities
-  Municipal Boundaries
-  Contours, 60m and 80m
-  Rivers, Lakes & Streams
-  Vancouver Island

Data Source:

West Coast Aquatic, 2010

Projection:

NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers

Reviewer:

West Coast Aquatic

Baseline Data:

BC GOV ILMB GeoBC Spatial Analyst Branch;
Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District (ACRD);
Port Alberni Port Authority; CHS Marine Charts

Date Created: September, 2012

0 5,000 10,000 Meters 1 cm = 5 km 1: 450,000

Scale text are based on 11" x 17" paper size



Marine Spatial Planning Boundaries

Description

West Coast Aquatic is currently leading a Marine Spatial Planning process within Barkley and Clayoquot Sounds. Based on the theory of Ecosystem Based Management (EBM), Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is a tool to match appropriate activities to appropriate locations while ensuring that the ecological integrity of an area is protected. The objectives of the marine spatial planning process are to:

- Protect important ecological, social, economic and cultural values necessary for maintaining a high quality of life in Barkley and Clayoquot Sounds.
- Match uses and activities to suitable areas
- Help identify areas of ecological significance that require increased levels of protection
- Encourage economic diversification and development in a manner that is compatible with the local and regional environment and existing uses and activities
- Concentrate residential and commercial growth in existing communities, subject to the provision of appropriate services and overseen by an official community plan
- Promote resiliency, sustainability, equity and stability in resource use, conservation and management
- Reduce conflicts and increase compatibilities and synergies between various uses and activities

This map portrays the Marine Spatial Plan Boundaries and Planning Units. The planning boundaries include the watersheds associated with the two Sounds to address terrestrial/marine issues where necessary and to consult any previous terrestrial planning work that supports and builds on this process. Spatial plans will be drawn up within the marine boundaries up to the high tide mark within Clayoquot and Barkley Sounds.

To develop an effective marine plan, WCA has divided each sound into planning units which allow planning to occur at a small scale and in turn give attention to detail. Clayoquot Sound is comprised of 20 planning units and Barkley sound is divided into 25. The marine plans for Barkley and Clayoquot Sounds will use planning units to describe the characteristics and suitability of different areas. These smaller and more manageable units are based on existing administrative boundaries, biophysical characteristics and uses and activities within each Sound.

Data Sources:

- West Coast Aquatic

Date of Data:

- 2011

Reviewers:

- West Coast Aquatic

Map, Feature Data and Metadata Access:

- Visit www.westcoastaquatic.ca/plans/ for more information

References:

- West Coast Aquatic. (2012). *Marine Spatial Planning*. Retrieved from <http://westcoastaquatic.ca/marine-spatial-planning/>