

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS & RECONCILIATION

Briefing Binder – Spring 2018 Budget

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Speaking Points
for

Scott Fraser
**Minister of Indigenous Relations
and Reconciliation**

Estimates 2018

B.C. LEGISLATURE

Thursday, March 15, 2018

Time TBC

Word count: 1,422

IRR Communications

Confidential advice

Information for Minister

Event Summary: Introduction to Estimates debate

Budget key messages:

- Budget 2018 is a budget that works for you.
- Our first full budget puts people first and makes life more affordable for all British Columbians.
- It makes historic investments in child care and housing that will be felt for generations.
- It fully eliminates MSP Premiums saving BC families as much as \$1,800 a year.
- And it makes the largest investment in infrastructure in B.C. history, supporting tens of thousands of new jobs.
- It helps people get ahead by:
 - Making life more affordable,
 - Improving the services you count on, and
 - Creating a strong, sustainable economy with good-paying jobs in every corner of our province.
- We're charting a path to a better B.C. for each and every person in this province.

MIRR key messages:

- Budget 2018/19 makes significant new investments across government to address the most serious and pressing issues, as well as taking steps toward long-term transformation of B.C.'s relationship with Indigenous peoples.
- We're making a difference in the lives of Indigenous people through investments in affordable housing, Indigenous language and culture, child care, mental health and addiction, poverty reduction, and economic development.
- Our commitment to build true and lasting vision of reconciliation is anchored by a cross-government commitment to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action, and the Tsilhqot'in decision.

Specific investments:

- Indigenous languages are integral to the health and wellbeing of Indigenous people and communities, and supporting language revitalization is a key mandate of this ministry.
- To help address the crisis facing Indigenous languages, B.C. is investing \$50 million and will work alongside the First Peoples' Cultural Council to help communities maintain connections with their languages.
- Aboriginal Friendship Centres are key partners in developing innovative approaches to complex social challenges facing urban Indigenous populations.
- The Province is more than tripling its financial support for friendship centres by providing an additional \$6 million over three years in core funding through our partnership with the B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres.

- Reconciliation is a cross-government priority, and we've made investments and increased support for a wide range Indigenous priorities, including:
 - \$550 million over 10-years into the construction of 1,750 units of social housing for Indigenous people in B.C. That is a \$158-million investment within the first three years;
 - \$30 million over three years through B.C.'s Bilateral Early Learning and Child Care Agreement with the Government of Canada to support Indigenous child care, early learning and family supports;
 - \$30M over three years to continue the Indigenous skills training program, which will be delivered through the Ministry of Advanced Education;
 - \$20 million over three years to support First Nations communities and Indigenous peoples to address the overdose crisis;
 - \$2 million to assist the University of Victoria in developing an Indigenous law program;
 - \$2 million to support the Moose Hide Campaign and emphasize B.C.'s ongoing commitment to end violence against women and children;
 - \$18 million over three years to support victim service and violence against women programs. Many of these programs service Indigenous clients and some are run by Indigenous organizations:
 - The Province funds 14 programs across BC specifically designed to serve Indigenous victims of violence, as well as an additional eight programs run by Indigenous organizations.
 - Annual funding includes over \$1.18 million for victim service and violence against women programs in BC that serve only Indigenous clients and/or are delivered by Indigenous organizations.
 - Over \$2 million in civil forfeiture grant funding has been provided since 2015 to support community led projects focused on violence against Indigenous women and girls.
 - The Province is working with the Aboriginal Justice Council to increase access to justice for Indigenous peoples in B.C., focused on priority areas of reconciliation, overrepresentation, violence against Indigenous women and girls, engagement, access to services, and cultural relevance.
 - The Province is also providing \$2 million to assist the University of Victoria in developing an Indigenous law program.
 - Improved supports for youth aging out-of-care, the majority of whom are Indigenous;
 - Revitalizing the environmental assessment process in collaboration with Indigenous groups;
 - \$45.4 million, in partnership with the Government of Canada, to connect 154 rural and remote communities on B.C.'s coast (56 of which are Indigenous communities) to reliable, high-speed internet;

Budget Estimates Debate 2018

Introduction

- I'd like to recognize the territory of the Lekwungen people, including the Esquimalt and Songhees First Nations.
- With me today are (TBC):
 - Doug Caul, Deputy Minister
 - Jessica Wood, Assistant Deputy Minister
 - Trish Balcaen, Assistant Deputy Minister
 - Laurel Nash, Assistant Deputy Minister
 - Wes Boyd, Assistant Deputy Minister

Provincial Budget Highlights

- I am incredibly proud of what Budget 2018 will accomplish.
- It does so much for so many people across B.C.
- We are putting people first and making life more affordable.

- Through Budget 2018, we are making truly historic investments.
- \$1 billion in child care marks the beginning of a made-in-B.C. universal child care plan.
- More than \$7 billion over the next 10 years to address affordability and the housing crisis...
- The largest investment in housing in the history of our province.
- The budget fully eliminates Medical Service Plan premiums by 2020, and makes record investments in infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and transit.
- This is real, transformational change in our society that will be felt for generations.
- We are making life more affordable and rebuilding the services that people need.
- We're making choices that put people first.

Cross government reconciliation

- I am honoured to be part of a budget that demonstrates a true cross-government approach to reconciliation.

- While my ministry leads the province's work on this, reconciliation is a responsibility shared by every ministry.
- I've been incredibly impressed how ministers, deputies and staff have been engaged on aligning their programs and policies with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the calls-to-action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- Since becoming minister, I've met with hundreds of Indigenous leaders from communities across the province.
- Thanks to their patience and guidance, I've come to a much deeper understanding of the systemic challenges Indigenous people face...
- ... and the damaging effect that colonialism, residential schools and inter-generational trauma has had on their families and communities.
- But most importantly, I better understand the incredible resilience of Indigenous people and communities.
- Leaders appreciate what our government is saying about the UN Declaration.

- A number of leaders have told me they're noticing changes in our government-to-government relationships.
- They appreciate our commitment to recognition of rights.
- There is optimism that we are embarking on real change in B.C. to substantially improve the lives of Indigenous people.
- We are at a unique moment in our political history, where we are strongly aligned with the federal government in our commitments to reconciliation.
- I have heard extensively of the hope this has stirred among Indigenous leaders – from hereditary chiefs and matriarchs, elected leaders, Métis peoples and Indigenous peoples living in urban communities.
- I have also heard the skepticism and caution.
- Look at the past 10 years... 50 years... 150 years of history.
- Look at what's happened in the last month with recent court decisions.
- We recognize that as a province, there is a long way to go to build trust.
- But change is coming.

- Perhaps not as fast as many of us would like, but it's coming.
- To quote Chief Dan George, we are actively seeking "constructive damage to the status quo."
- Part of the way is working with Indigenous people on how to integrate the United Nations Declaration in ways that are seen and felt, and not just heard.
- We're building a reconciliation framework that will start to address this issue.
- The transformation we're looking for also requires significant investments across the board.
- That's what you see in the provincial budget.
- Investments directly into Indigenous communities, and into services to better support Indigenous families.
- Affordable housing...languages...child care...mental health and addictions...reducing poverty...improving access to justice...and revitalizing the environmental assessment process.
 - More than half a billion dollars to support affordable housing for Indigenous peoples over 10 years.

- And over the next three years, \$30 million to support Indigenous child care and early learning...
- \$30 million for Indigenous skills training....
- And \$20 million to address the overdose health crisis.
- Our government is working with the Aboriginal Justice Council to improve how Indigenous people interact with the justice system.
- There's \$2 million to support the creation of a new Indigenous law program at the University of Victoria.
- This program is truly ground breaking – the first in the world.
- Our government is revitalizing the environmental assessment process in collaboration with Indigenous groups to ensure Indigenous interests and legal rights are respected.
- More than \$250 million over the next three years invested in Indigenous priorities, and reconciliation...
- In collaboration and consultation with Indigenous peoples.
- These investments are critical steps toward reconciliation.
- I am particularly pleased about \$50 million going to help revitalize Indigenous languages.

- Supporting language revitalization is a key mandate of my ministry.
- We are working alongside the First Peoples' Cultural Council on this effort.
- As I have spoken with Indigenous people from all around this province, I have heard over and over how important language is to the wellbeing of Indigenous peoples and communities...
- How knowing your own language strengthens the culture and health of a community...
- How it helps connect children to their heritage, community values and – importantly – the lands they come from.
- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission heard how survivors were punished for speaking their language.
- How the residential school system imposed cultural genocide and scarred generations.
- The Commission recognized the importance of language and culture to the health and wellbeing of Indigenous communities.

- Our government absolutely recognizes this too – which is why we are putting a significant investment toward revitalizing Indigenous languages in this province.
- First Peoples’ Cultural Council has been working for decades to train Indigenous speakers, and to document and preserve languages.
- They’ve worked hard to get the public and government to understand and recognize the connections between language and health.
- And they’ve worked hard to get government to acknowledge that there’s an urgent crisis – that all Indigenous languages in B.C. are endangered.
- There’s a lot of work to do across government and with communities so all Indigenous languages are taught, spoken and passed from generation-to-generation.
- Our investment with the council is an excellent step in making significant progress.
- I’m also very pleased that our government – for the first time ever – is providing B.C.’s Aboriginal friendship centres with stable core funding.

- This funding will support the day-to-day operations of friendship centres.
- Centres have been around for 60 years, and have been seeking this kind of core funding for nearly 20 years.
- We have more than tripled their financial support with an additional \$6 million, in partnership with the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres.
- Every friendship centre I've visited is exceptionally warm and welcoming.
- They provide an incredible range of services...
- Things like support for job training, for the health and well-being of children and families, and to maintain connections to culture.
- Stable funding will allow Friendship Centres to focus on delivering critical services, instead of worrying about keeping the doors open.

Conclusion

- The investments our government is making have been carefully considered with one thing in mind...

- What actions can we take to build a better future for Indigenous and non-Indigenous British Columbians?
- Too many issues have been ignored by past governments for too long.
- We have a special opportunity to change that.
- This is a tremendously exciting time in our history.
- We are committed doing things differently.
- We are taking new approaches based on partnerships, respect and recognition of the inherent rights of Indigenous communities.
- Our work must live up to the values of the United Nations Declaration, the calls-to-action and the Tsilhqot'in decision.
- Our actions and aspirations are focused on supporting prosperous, healthy and self-determining First Nations communities.
- We are listening and learning, and charting a path forward together.

- Through this budget, we are making choices that will transform our relationship with Indigenous people and make life better for all British Columbians.
- Thank you.

END

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

Top 3 Issues for Budget Day

1. Development of new division:

- There is a new service line for a new division in MIRR (Reconciliation Transformation & Strategies Division)
- This new division is responsible for developing a reconciliation framework, leading transformation to implement UNDRIP, TRC's Calls to Action and the Tsilhqot'in decision
- The Reconciliation Strategies Branch leads engagement with First Nations, Indigenous, Métis, and other internal and external organizations by establishing and implementing a vision for Reconciliation in collaboration with First Nations, Métis, Indigenous Peoples and organizations.
- The Strategic Policy Branch Previously held in the Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division has been moved to this division to provide further support for the work and assist in the transformation that is needed.

2. How the Ministry will meet the mandate commitments:

- a. Support to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action :**
 - Last year's Cabinet and First Nations Gathering (September 6th & 7th) is how the Ministry and Government began the important conversations about how we forge the path towards reconciliation. It was an opportunity for Ministers to meet face to face with First Nations leadership and to listen to the needs of communities in all regions of BC. A large number of Ministers held a Q&A panel session but also addressed these questions and concerns through one-on-one meetings.
 - The ministry will work with First Nations and Indigenous organizations to establish an engagement strategy in order to establish a clear, cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of:
 1. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,
 2. The truth and Reconciliation Commissions Calls to Action,
 3. And the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision
- b. Expanding opportunities to share British Columbia's gaming industry revenues with First Nations:**

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

Top 3 Issues for Budget Day

- MIRR staff are working to develop a process for engaging with Indigenous leadership, including establishment of a joint working group, to make recommendations to government to share revenue, including gaming revenue.
- It is anticipated that implementation of gaming revenue sharing will be provided for in the future.

3. MIRR Resources and 2018 Budget:

- The Premier and Minister both alluded at the BC & First Nations Leaders Gathering to more money to be allocated in the Spring budget toward reconciliation
- While MIRR may not have received a significant operational vote there were a number of important investments across government
- There are significant investments being made across ministries that support reconciliation, some examples include:
 1. \$50 million to the First Peoples' Cultural Council for language revitalization across the province to help communities maintain connections with their languages.
 2. \$6M over three years to support the B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres.
 3. \$550M over 10 years to support the construction of 1,750 affordable housing units for Indigenous people;
 4. \$30M over three years to continue the Indigenous skills training program, which will be delivered through the Ministry of Advanced Education;
 5. \$20 million over three years to support First Nations communities and Indigenous peoples to address the overdose crisis;
 6. \$5M over three years to continue the work on treaties and other agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives, and socio-economic development;
 7. \$2M to assist the University of Victoria in developing an Indigenous law program;
 8. \$2 million to support the Moose Hide Campaign and emphasize B.C.'s ongoing commitment to end violence against women and children.
 9. \$1.05 million over three years in continued annual funding for the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan to supporting urban Indigenous populations.
 10. \$264,000 in additional funding to modernize land use planning. These resources will support enhanced engagement and collaboration with

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

Top 3 Issues for Budget Day

Indigenous peoples, government, communities, stakeholders and industry.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION 2018 Budget Highlights

Ministry Budget

MIRRs 2018/19 budget is \$99,516M. **This represents a \$8.559M or 9.4% increase from the previous year.** The net budget increase is comprised of:

- o \$3.031M net increase in the Ministry Operations Vote;
 - o \$5.436M net increase in government transfers under the Treaty and Other Agreements Vote;
 - o \$0.050M increase in government transfers under the First Citizen Fund;
 - o \$0.042M increase in government transfer payments under the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.
- This budget will continue to allow MIRR to effectively deliver its mandate.
- o The \$3.031M net increase in the Ministry Operations Vote is made up of:
 - \$2.150M increase for dedicated Friendship Centre funding;
 - \$0.350M increase for continued support of the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP);
 - \$0.264M increase to support modernized land use planning;
 - (\$0.722M) decrease in temporary LNG funding off set by \$0.722M increase to support Comprehensive Reconciliation agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives across the province and socio-economical development strategies;
 - \$0.147M increase to fund negotiated wage increases for included employees;
 - \$0.082M increase for the benefit charge back rate adjustment;
 - \$0.040M increase to fund the negotiated Economic Stability Dividend increase for included employees; offset by
 - (\$0.002M) decrease due to STOB realignment
 - o \$5.436 net increase in the Treaty and Other Agreements vote is the result of:
 - \$2.136M increase for agreements with First Nations (\$25M increase in non-treaty payments and \$27.2M increase in revenue sharing) ; off set by
 - (\$46.700M) increased revenue sharing payments (\$32.2M increase Forest Consultation & Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSA) and \$14.5M increase in Economic & Community Development Agreements (ECDA) and Economic Benefits Agreements (EBA)
 - o The First Citizen Fund increase of \$0.050M is primarily due to increasing investment fund revenues.
 - o The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund net expenditure increase of \$0.042M is because the forecast for how much money will be returned to the Fund through land and water rents associated with power projects has increased as projects come on-line.

\$ millions	2017/18	\$Change	2017/18 Restated	2018/19	\$ Change	% Change
Vote 31 - Ministry Operations	40,890	(7)	40,883	43,914	3,031	7.4%
Vote 32 - Treaty & Other Agreements Funding	41,002	-	41,002	46,438	5,436	13.3%
Sub-Total	81,892	(7)	81,885	90,352	8,467	10.3%
First Citizens Fund	1,850	-	1,850	1,900	50	2.7%
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	7,222	-	7,222	7,264	42	0.6%
Total	90,964	(7)	90,957	99,516	8,559	9.4%

2017/18 change due to budget transfer to Ministry of Citizen Services for building occupancy in Cranbrook

B.C. budget investment in Indigenous languages

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Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: Feb. 20, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	MIRR 2018/19 Budget
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- We are making significant investments in reconciliation across government in this budget.
- This budget shows a true cross-government approach to reconciliation.
- While the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation leads the province's work on this, reconciliation is a cross-government responsibility.
- The transformation we're looking for requires significant investments across the board, and that's what you are seeing in this budget.
- We're making a difference in the lives of Indigenous people through investments in affordable housing, Indigenous language and culture, child care, mental health and addictions, reducing poverty, and economic development.
- Our commitment to build a true and lasting vision of reconciliation is anchored by a cross-government commitment to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action, and the Tsilhqot'in decision.

Specific investments:

- Indigenous languages are integral to the health and wellbeing of Indigenous people and communities, and supporting language revitalization is a key mandate of this ministry.
- To help address the crisis facing Indigenous languages, B.C. is investing \$50 million and will work alongside the First Peoples' Cultural Council and partners in language revitalization across the province to help communities maintain connections with their languages.
- Aboriginal Friendship Centres are key partners in developing innovative approaches to complex social challenges facing urban Indigenous populations.
- Our government is more than tripling the financial support for friendship centres, with an additional \$6 million over three years through the B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres – but even more importantly, this represents for the first time ever, stable core funding for friendship centres so that they can focus on their important work.
- Reconciliation is a cross-government priority, and we've made investments and increased support for a wide range Indigenous priorities, including:
 - \$550M over 10 years to support the construction of 1,750 affordable housing units for Indigenous people;
 - \$30M over three years to continue the Indigenous skills training program, which will be delivered through the Ministry of Advanced Education;

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- **\$20 million over three years to support First Nations communities and Indigenous peoples to address the overdose crisis;**
- **\$5M over three years to continue the work on treaties and other agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives, and socio-economic development;**
- **\$2M to assist the University of Victoria in developing an Indigenous law program;**
- **\$2 million to support the Moose Hide Campaign and emphasize B.C.'s ongoing commitment to end violence against women and children.**
- **\$1.05 million over three years in continued annual funding for the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan to supporting urban Indigenous populations.**
- **\$264,000 in additional funding to modernize land use planning. These resources will support enhanced engagement and collaboration with Indigenous peoples, government, communities, stakeholders and industry.**

KEY FACTS:

- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation's (MIRR) 2018/19 budget is \$99.516M. This represents an \$8.559M or 9.4% increase from the 2017/18 budget update (\$90.964M).
- **Ministry Operations** budget is \$43.914M, a net gain of \$3.031M (7.4%), which includes:
 - \$2.150M increase for dedicated Friendship Centre funding (for \$3.1 million total, which includes a contribution from the First Citizens' Fund);
 - \$350,000 increase for continued support of the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP);
 - \$264,000 increase to support modernized land use planning project in collaboration with the Ministry of Forests, Land, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development;
 - \$5M over three to support comprehensive reconciliation agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives across the province and socio-economic development strategies.
- **Treaty and other Agreements** budget is \$46.438M, a net gain of \$5.436M (13.3%):
 - \$105.937 million is projected to be shared with First Nations through treaty and non-treaty agreements; broken down:
 - \$77.536 million projected revenue sharing (forestry, mineral, resort; oil & gas);
 - \$25.012 million non-treaty agreements (e.g. reconciliation; strategic engagement agreements);
 - \$3.389 million in treaty related agreements.
 - Of the \$105.937 million, \$59.5 million is projected to be recovered from taxation, stumpage, royalties and rents, and provided to First Nations through revenue sharing. Recovered funds subtracted from \$105.937 million provides the \$46.438M budget vote.
 - Treaty and other Agreements vote has a number of accounting changes for the 2018/19 budget, compared to prior fiscals.
 - The most significant change is the vote now includes signed non-treaty agreement payments (e.g. reconciliation; strategic engagement agreements), which were previously accounted through various contingency fund envelopes held outside of MIRR's base budget.
- **The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund** saw a nominal increase to \$7.264M (from \$7.222M) due to increases in land and water rents as run-of-river and other clean energy projects have come online.
- The clean energy fund is collecting revenues primarily through five run-of-river independent power

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

projects: Long Lake (online 2013); Forrest Kerr (2014); McLymont Creek (2015); Tretheway Creek (2015); Jimmie Creek (2016).

- The Province is also contributing 55% (up from 50%) of land and water rents associated with clean energy projects to the fund from 2017/18 to 2019/2020. This increase provides \$700,000 per year (\$2.1M total) dedicated to fund projects that transition First Nation communities off diesel generators.
- **The First Citizens Fund** (FCF) increase of \$50,000 due to increasing investment fund revenues. The fund is providing \$1.9M for 2018/19.
- FCF funding is still well below levels from 2014/15 (\$3.03M) and 2015/16 (\$2.83M), which were augmented by drawing down an accumulated surplus. That surplus was expended after 2015/16.
- FCF-supported organizations and programs include: First Peoples Cultural Council; Aboriginal Business Loan Program; Aboriginal Business Advisory Centres; BC Association of Friendship Centres administration; Student Bursary Program; Elders Transportation Program.

Communications contact: Edward Hill

Program area contact: Ranbir Parmar/Michelle Roland/Tanya Scadding

File created: Feb. 9, 2017

FACTSHEET

[Date]

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

Cross-government commitments to reconciliation with Indigenous peoples

The Province's focus on building a true and lasting vision of reconciliation is anchored by a cross-government commitment to adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls-to-action, and the Supreme Court of Canada Tsilhqot'in decision.

The Province is working to close the socio-economic gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities, and as well as taking steps toward long-term transformation of B.C.'s relationship with Indigenous peoples.

Reconciliation is a cross-government priority, and Budget 2018/19 makes significant new investments in affordable housing, Indigenous language and culture, child care, mental health and addiction, poverty reduction, economic development, and building the capacity that is critical for self-determination.

Investments in reconciliation:

- \$550 million over 10-years to support the construction of 1,750 units of social housing for Indigenous people in B.C. to help to address complex social challenges facing urban Indigenous people.
- \$50 million to support the revitalization of Indigenous languages. The teaching of language strengthens the cultural and social health of Indigenous communities, connects children to their heritage and the lands they come from, and supports the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- \$30 million over three years to support Indigenous child care, early learning and family support. This includes expanding the current Aboriginal Head Start programs, creating new programs, and reducing waitlists in Aboriginal supported child development services, both on and off reserves.
- \$30 million over three years to continue the Indigenous Skills Development Training Program. The Province is ensuring more Indigenous people have access to education and skills training programs designed in consultation with Indigenous communities and delivered in their communities.
- \$20 million over three years to support Indigenous communities and people to address the overdose crisis. Indigenous people are disproportionately affected by this public health emergency, and this investment will help build a co-ordinated system of mental health and addictions services that support culturally-based treatment and recovery options for First Nations and Indigenous people.

- \$6 million over three years to support Aboriginal Friendship Centres. Aboriginal Friendship Centres are key partners in providing services to urban Indigenous populations, such as programs to support children, youth, Elders and families, and health, wellbeing and culture.
- \$5 million over three years to continue work on treaties and other agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives, and socio-economic development. This funding supports the Province's responsibility to consult and accommodate First Nations communities, and our commitment to meaningful reconciliation, and adopting and implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Improved supports for youth aging out of care, the majority of whom currently are Indigenous.
- The Province is working the Aboriginal Justice Council to increase access to justice for Indigenous peoples in B.C., focused on priority areas of reconciliation, over-representation, violence against Indigenous women and girls, engagement, access to services, and cultural relevance. The Province is also providing \$2 million to assist the University of Victoria in developing an Indigenous law program;
- Revitalizing the environmental assessment process in collaboration with Indigenous groups to ensure Indigenous interests and legal rights are respected; to ensure collaboration with indigenous groups before, during and after environmental assessments; and to recognize and include traditional ecological knowledge throughout the process.
- \$45.4 million to connect 154 rural and remote communities on B.C.'s coast (56 of which are Indigenous communities) to reliable, high-speed internet. Increasing connectivity strengthens economies, enhances access to education and healthcare, and provides additional opportunities for Indigenous communities to share their knowledge and culture with the world.
- Continuing to roll out the dedicated engagement process for urban and off-reserve Indigenous communities as part of the development of B.C.'s first poverty reduction strategy.

Contact:

Government Communications and Public Engagement
 Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
 250-356-5831

February 1, 2018

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

MARR update 2018/19

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1. What does Budget 2018 provide for Indigenous People?

- Budget 2018/19 makes significant new investments across government to address serious and pressing issues facing Indigenous people, as well as taking steps toward long-term transformation of B.C.'s relationship with First Nations, Metis and Inuit.
- We're making a difference in the lives of Indigenous people through investments in affordable housing, Indigenous language and culture, child care, mental health and addiction, poverty reduction, and economic development.
- Reconciliation is a cross-government priority, and we've made investments and increased support for a wide range Indigenous priorities, including:
 - \$550M over 10 years to support the construction of 1,750 affordable housing units for Indigenous people;
 - \$50M to support the revitalization of Indigenous languages;
 - \$30M to continue the Indigenous skills training program;
 - \$20M to support Indigenous communities to address the overdose crisis;
 - \$6M to support Aboriginal Friendship Centres;
 - \$5M to continue the work on treaties and other agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives, and socio-economic development; and
 - \$2M to assist the University of Victoria in developing an Indigenous law program.
 - \$2M to support the Moose Hide Campaign.

2. Does the budget increase revenue sharing with First Nations?

- Sharing revenue from resource development in First Nations territories is an important part of our work toward reconciliation and supports the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- We have heard very clearly First Nations' concerns about the existing forestry revenue sharing program, and it is currently under review.

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- We are working to make improvements to the program as soon as possible in close consultation with First Nations as partners – based on respect, recognition and recognition of Aboriginal title and rights.
- As we work to build true government-to-government relationships with First Nations, we are reviewing new revenue-sharing policies for gaming as well.

3. Does this budget provide gaming revenue to First Nations?

- Sharing revenue with First Nations is an important reconciliation tool that supports the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation is working with the Ministry of Finance to engage Indigenous leaders and communities around expanding opportunities for their share of B.C.'s gaming industry revenue.
- We want to bring British Columbia in line with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick, which already share gaming revenue with First Nations.
- We are still working with Indigenous partners to determine a structure for revenue sharing and accountability measures, and we hope to be able to make an announcement soon.

4. What will \$50M be spent on to support language revitalization?

- Indigenous languages are in a state of emergency -- less than 6,000 people speak one of the 34 Indigenous languages in British Columbia.
- We're working with the First Peoples' Cultural Council on a plan to make significant strides to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.
- Not only is language an Indigenous peoples' right under the UN Declaration, the teaching of language strengthens the cultural and social health of a community, and connects children to their heritage, community values and the lands they come from.

5. Is \$50M for languages annual, ongoing funding?

- The \$50 million to support the revitalization of Indigenous languages is a three-year funding grant to address the current crisis of languages that may disappear forever.
- B.C. and the First Peoples' Cultural Council are also seeking federal support for this effort.

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6. How much funding did MIRR provided the FPCC last year?

- In 2016/17, MIRR provided \$1.0 million in funding to the First Peoples Cultural Council,.
- MIRR will continue to provide First Peoples' Cultural Council funding over and above the \$50 million announced in budget 2018.

7. This is a significant budget increase the FPCC. Does the FPCC have the capacity to manage this budget increase?

- The First Peoples' Cultural Council has been working with Indigenous language experts throughout Canada and internationally for over 25 years, and is well-placed to undertake this work.
- First Peoples will work with a range of partners to develop a robust plan on revitalizing Indigenous languages across B.C.

8. Are organizations other than the FPCC receiving funding for language revitalization?

- The Province is providing \$50 million to the First Peoples' Cultural Council, and is working with the First Peoples on a plan to manage and allocate that funding in ways to make significant strides to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.
- The First Peoples' Cultural Council will be seeking to co-ordinate this work through partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations, and other provincial ministries and agencies – such as Advanced Education and Skills Training and Education – on the strategy to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.
- More information on the plan going forward will be available when it is finalized.

9. How will Indigenous language support from the FPCC intersect with work underway with other BC government ministries?

- The First Peoples' Cultural Council will co-ordinate their work through partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations, and other provincial ministries and agencies – such as Advanced Education and Skills Training and Education – on the strategy to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.
- This will ensure that the council's work will complement and build from current work underway on Indigenous language revitalization.

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10. Will any of this new funding go directly to First Nations who are working on revitalizing their languages?

- Many individual First Nations have taken a lead role in teaching and preserving their respective languages, and we will continue to support those nations.
- First Peoples' Cultural Council's existing programming supports First Nations communities implementing successful language revitalization programs, as well as programs that create fluent speakers of First Nations languages in communities across B.C.
- The Province is working with the Council on a plan to manage and allocate the \$50 million in funding in ways to make significant strides to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.
- More information on the plan going forward will be available when it is finalized.

11. What other Indigenous language revitalization work does government support?

- Ministry of Education is working closely with First Nations Education Steering Committee to develop an Indigenous Language Learning policy for the K-12 system.
- There are 17 First Nations languages that have developed approved curriculum to be taught in B.C. schools. And there are six more in development.
- Last year, the ministry provided an extra \$190,000 to support resource development for Indigenous language curricula of the 17 languages.
- The Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills training is currently working with academic and Indigenous partners to develop an Indigenous Language Fluency Degree.
- Public post-secondary schools in B.C. offer a range of Indigenous language courses and programs, all the way up to Masters level, and the ministry also supports language programs through the Aboriginal Community-Based Training Partnerships Program.

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12. Why are you increasing funding support for friendship centres? Is this permanent annual funding?

- Approximately 80 percent of Indigenous people in B.C. live off-reserve and in urban locations.
- Friendship Centres provide quality services which provide for the physical, emotional and spiritual well-being of Indigenous peoples. They are key partners in developing innovative approaches to complex social challenges facing urban Indigenous populations.
- We are more than tripling financial support for Aboriginal Friendship Centres in partnership with the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres, with an additional \$6 million.
- Most importantly, our government is providing for the first time ever, stable core funding for Friendship Centres.
- Friendship Centres provide critical services and training for Indigenous peoples across B.C. who live away from home.

13. How will the funds be divided up among the 25 friendship centres in BC?

- Through original and new sources of funding, each of the 25 Aboriginal Friendship Centres will receive an increase in core funding with the allocations to be determined through discussions with the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

14. Has the Indigenous Skills Training Development Fund been renewed?

- The Province is providing \$30M over another three years to continue the Indigenous Skills Training Development Fund, through the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training.
- Over the coming year, we will be reviewing the current programs in collaboration with Indigenous communities to ensure that the programs meet the skills training needs of Indigenous peoples and communities in B.C.
- We want Indigenous communities to have a lead role in the planning and delivery of the skills training programs.
- Details on potential new or continued programs and services will be announced once confirmed.

15. Why has Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training taken over this fund?

- Support for skills training that meets the needs of Indigenous people in B.C. is a priority for our government.

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- Moving the Indigenous Skills Training Development fund from the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation to Advanced Education, Skills and Training is breaking down the silos.
- We will be investing in giving Indigenous people access to skills training programs so they can participate and thrive in a strong economy.

16. How does this budget support transforming treaty?

- This budget provides an additional \$5M over three years to continue our work on treaties and other agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives, and socio-economic development.
- The Province is committed to reinvigorating and transforming treaty negotiations. We're working in partnership with the First Nations Summit and the federal government to take the steps needed to transform how treaties are negotiated.
- We want to ensure treaties reflect case law and the United Nations Declaration ... and give tables the flexibility to support government-to-government relationships that will evolve over time.

17. MIRR's budget increased by \$8.6M million or nearly 9.4% (compared to 2017/18)? What is it being spent on?

- The ministry's budget supports our commitment to begin transforming how it works with First Nations, and all Indigenous peoples, as well as a wide range of partnerships.
- This includes working collaboratively and respectfully with Indigenous people to establish a clear cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the UN Declaration, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision.
- The ministry's budget has increased to support treaty and reconciliation work, as well as funding for friendship centres and urban Indigenous populations.

18. First Nations have criticised the ministry has being under-staffed and under-resourced. Does this budget address that?

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- This budget provides \$5M over three years to support the staffing for our work on treaties and other agreements, environmental stewardship initiatives, and socio-economic development strategies.
- Reconciliation is a cross-government priority, and we've made investments and increased support on a wide range of pressing issues for Indigenous people and communities.

19. How does this budget support reconciliation and implementing and adopting UNDRIP, Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls-to-action?

- Our commitment to build true and lasting vision of reconciliation vision is anchored by a cross-government commitment to adopt and implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action, and the Supreme Court of Canada Tsilhqot'in decision.
- Budget 2018/19 makes significant new investments across government to address serious and pressing issues, as well as taking steps toward long-term transformation of B.C.'s relationship with Indigenous peoples.
- We're making a difference in the lives of Indigenous people through investments in affordable housing, Indigenous language and culture, child care, mental health and addiction, poverty reduction, and economic development, all of which uphold the principles of the UN Declaration and the calls-to-action.

20. What progress has B.C. made on implementing the UN Declaration?

- Government's commitment to transforming its relationship with Indigenous peoples means deep and meaningful engagement and equally meaningful consideration of Indigenous perspectives in our decision making processes. That process will take time.
- This is an "all-of-government" accountability, which is why our commitment to adopt and implement the UN Declaration is in every Minister's letter.
- We also have work to do to counter the fear mongering around UNDRIP. Free, prior and informed consent is about involving Indigenous peoples in every step of any development process, and about engagement and partnership from the beginning.
- We are working with the First Nations Leadership Council on these topics, and have renewed an MOU with the Metis Nation of BC to guide our discussions.
- We have strong alignment with the federal government and as a province are working much more closely with federal partners than we have for a long time.

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21. Does MIRR budget still commit funding for First Nations related to LNG? Are you still negotiating LNG agreements with First Nations?

- The Province continues to work with First Nations and proponents to ensure local First Nations communities are partners in any proposals and continue to benefit from resource development opportunities.
- The Province has agreements with First Nations associated with LNG and our government has been clear that First Nations communities must benefit from LNG projects.
- While there is no guarantee that a specific pipeline or facility will be built, we will maintain all of our commitments to First Nations communities with signed agreements.

22. Are you planning to shut down ocean-based fish farms?

- First Nations have been vocal for a long time about their concerns about the sustainability of wild salmon, and the impact of fish farms, and appropriate consultation of First Nations about fish farms in their traditional territories.
- Our government is committed to doing things differently.
- We are embarking on government-to-government discussions to address the issues and concerns about fish farms, and the protection of wild salmon in the traditional territory of First Nations in the Broughton Archipelago, based on free, prior and informed consent.
- During the next several months we will thoroughly examine opportunities to address the issues around fish farms in the Broughton.
- We are prepared to do the necessary hard work to find a path forward together in the Broughton Archipelago in keeping with an enacting the principles of the UN Declaration.

23. Has Site C ended the Standing Offer program for First Nations?

- Now that a decision has been made to proceed with Site C, there will be a comprehensive review of BC Hydro including a review of energy procurement and the Standing Offer Program.
- We expect the review of BC Hydro will start soon.
- In the meantime, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources is working with BC Hydro to assess the projects already in the Standing Offer Program.
- We understand the importance of support from local communities and First Nations to ensure the success of small-scale renewable-energy projects.

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- As a component of the comprehensive review of BC Hydro, the Province and BC Hydro will consider the development of a new procurement stream for smaller-scale renewable-electricity projects where Indigenous communities are proponents or partners.

24. Will the ministry restore the level of funding to the First Citizens Fund seen three years ago?

- The First Citizens Fund is a special fund within government's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the monies do not come from the ministry budget.
- As fund revenue is interest-driven, recent low interest rates have affected revenue that supports programs.
- The fund has shown improved returns and will provide approximately \$1.9 million to support programs in 2018/19.
- This funding supports Indigenous small business development, First Nations language preservation, bursaries for Indigenous post-secondary students, and assistance for elders to attend their annual gathering.
- The First Citizens Fund provided \$600,000 to the First Peoples' Cultural Council to support Indigenous language revitalization.
- The First Citizens Fund is over and above commitments by the Province to provide \$50M to support language revitalization and \$6M over three years to support enhanced friendship centre programming.

25. How much has government spent on LNG agreements with First Nations?

- First Nations have received \$207.2M in benefits related to LNG related agreements, as well as \$30M dedicated to skills training.
- This includes \$6.6 to date to support the Environmental Stewardship Initiative.

26. Why is the ministry increasing funding to the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund?

- The Province is increasing funding for First Nations clean-energy projects.
- Money returned to the fund through land and water rents associated with power projects has significantly increased as projects have come on line. In addition, revenues going into the fund will increase from 50% to 55% for the next three years.
- This has resulted in a \$0.042M in 2018/19 increase in the fund. 2017/18 increase was \$4.3M.

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- A portion of this additional funding, \$700,000 per year for three years, is dedicated to helping remote First Nations communities reduce reliance on diesel-powered generators.

27. Is the BC Hydro's Standing Offer program still an option for First Nations?

- BC Hydro has a Micro Standing Offer Program for First Nations and communities interested in developing small, clean energy projects.
- Last August, BC Hydro advised potential Standing Offer program applicants that it had received enough applications to fill the remaining available energy volume to the end of 2019.
- Since 2011, B.C. has invested nearly \$9.7 million to support clean energy opportunities in more than 147 Indigenous communities, and First Nations will continue to benefit.
- First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund is supporting energy efficiency projects and community energy plans in First Nations communities, and we've dedicated \$2.1M over the next three years to support remote First Nations communities reduce reliance on diesel generation.

28. How many other organizations does MIRR directly contribute funds to, and how much will be provided in 2018/2019?

- The ministry provides funding for several organizations.
- The exact amounts are available in public accounts, released in June each year.

29. How much of the budget is being spent on the treaty process?

- s.16,s.17
- MIRR has budgeted \$46.4 million through the Treaties and Other Agreements Funding vote to fund existing agreements, including both treaty and non-treaty related agreements.
- B.C. and Canada split the cost of treaties 50:50, where Canada provides all or the majority of the cash, and British Columbia provides all or the majority of the land.
- s.16,s.17

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30. How much money is MIRR spending in 2018/19 to implement the Tsilhqot'in framework agreement?

- To implement this agreement, B.C. will provide the Tsilhqot'in National Government with:
- \$4.2 million in 2016;
- \$3 million on March 1, 2017; and
- \$3 million on March 1, 2018.
- s.16,s.17

- s.16

- The Tsilhqot'in Nation is not required to pay back any of the implementation funding, other funding provided has been defined as part of the final overall reconciliation settlement (similar to treaty).
- Both parties are working hard to create economic development opportunities for the Tsilhqot'in people so they can become self-sustaining.
- An tripartite emergency management agreement is currently being negotiated. Funding is not directly attached to this coming agreement.

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31. How much has this process already cost the Province?

Fiscal Year	Funding Rational (Source)	Amount (000)	Totals (000)
2014/15	Tsilhqot'in Stewardship Agreement (TSA) (NTAFE)	700	
	Letter of Understanding (LOU) Sept 2014 – capacity funding (NTAFE) and Mt. Polley Sept 2014 (NTAFE)	1,100	
	Funding equivalent of forestry revenue sharing (Sept 2014) (FCRSA)	1,600	
	Advance on future settlement (Feb 2015) [i] (NTAFE – TBD)	900	
			4,300
2015/16	Tsilhqot'in Stewardship Agreement (TSA) (NTAFE)	700	
	Negotiations capacity funding (Apr 2015) (NTAFE)	800	
	Letter of Intent (LOI) (Sept 2015) – economic dev capacity (staff resource) (operational budget, (100)), highest and best use analysis for River West Mill site (operational budget (75)), advance of monies under LOI that were to be expensed in 2016/17 (staff resource) (NTAFE (100)), FN sustenance hunting policy project (Strategic Forestry Accommodation Initiative envelope (SFAI) (170)), TNG participation in a moose management plan (SFAI (200))	645	
	Nenqay Deni Accord Implementation Funding (contingencies)	4200	
			8,445
2016/17	Tsilhqot'in Stewardship Agreement (TSA) (NTAFE) (expired March 31, 2017)	700	
	Nenqay Deni Accord implementation funding (contingencies) – Mar 1/17	3,000	
	Accommodation for industrial activity similar to previous years - \$1.6M (FCRSA) and \$500K (NTAFE)	2,100	
			5,800
2017/18	Tsilhqot'in Stewardship Agreement (TSA) (FNFE) (Renewal 2017-2020 @ \$660K per annum)	660	
	Nenqay Deni Accord implementation funding (contingencies) – Mar 1/18	3,000	
	Accommodation for industrial activity similar to previous years - \$1.6M (FCRSA) and \$400K industrial activity including Gibraltar mine (FNFE)	2,000	
			5,660

s.16,s.17

32. What financial accountability measures are in place for the government funding provided?

- The Tsilhqot'in are required to submit an annual report to B.C. that provides a summary of expenditures and achievements from the previous year's implementation funding

33. Has the budget been increased for the Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSA)?

- Due to approved changes to the treatment of Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSA). MIRR's budget of \$32.8M was increased by \$11.6M in 2018/19 to \$44.4M with an off-setting revenue recovery to vote of \$32.2M for the activity-based component resulting in a net decrease to 2018/19 of \$20.6M.

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34. How much has been spent on Mount Polley?

- Following the incident, MIRR provided \$200,000 to the Soda Creek Indian Band (SCIB) and \$200,000 to the Williams Lake Indian Band (WLIB) to cover costs already incurred and future costs responding to the tailings pond breach. The First Nations are an important partner in addressing the breach, and the funding supports their capacity to actively participate.
- Government and the First Nations communities signed a letter of understanding (LOU) August 2014 outlining how the parties will work together to address all aspects of the Mount Polley tailings pond breach.
- The Province has worked with First Nations to provide adequate resources to assist in implementing the LOU and ensure First Nations full participation in LOU related activities.
- There were four contribution agreements provided in 2014/15 to address First Nations capacity needs in relation to Mount Polley.
 - a. \$400,000 LOU capacity Funding (WLIB)
 - b. \$400,000 LOU Capacity Funding (SCIB)
 - c. \$300,000 LOU Capacity Funding (FNEMC)
 - d. \$250,000 Mining Dialogue projects (FNEMC)
- There were four contribution agreements provided in 2015/16 to address First Nations capacity needs in relation to Mount Polley.
 - a. \$542,000 LOU Capacity Funding (WLIB)
 - b. \$542,000 LOU Capacity Funding (SCIB)
 - c. \$235,000 LOU Capacity Funding (FNEMC)
 - d. Mining Dialogue funding for 2015/16 in the amount of \$600,000 was allocated to First Nations as follows:
 - \$350,000 Mine Code Review (FN individual contracts)
 - \$250,000 Mining dialogue Funding Agreement
 - \$200,000 Environmental Assessment Review Process
 - \$50,000 mineral tenure process and mine revenue sharing
- There were four contribution agreements provided in 2016/17 to address First Nations capacity needs in relation to Mount Polley.
 - a. \$475,000 LOU Capacity Funding (WLIB)
 - b. \$475,000 LOU Capacity Funding (SCIB)

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- c. \$120,000 LOU Capacity Funding (FNEMC)
- d. Mining Dialogue funding for 2016/17 in the amount of \$472,000 was allocated to First Nations as follows:
 - \$172,000 Mine Code Review (FN individual contracts)
 - \$300,000 Mining dialogue funding agreement
- Funding provided by the Province is not compensation, rather it supports the First Nations' participation in committees, planning for monitoring, clean-up and remediation, and analyzing and providing timely responses to comments on reports and studies as government moves forward in making future decisions on Mt. Polley related issues.
- Members of these Bands have been stewards of the land in this area for many generations and have the expertise and traditional knowledge needed to help restore the land and water back to health.
- The Mount Polley LOU capacity funding for Williams Lake and Soda Creek, and the First Nations Energy and Mining Council (FNEMC), as well as Mining Dialogue funding for FNEMC, expired after March 31, 2017. Through the LOU, the Province has provided \$5.7 million to the end of fiscal 2017 to the two First Nations, the Mining Dialogue and the Mine Code Review.

35. What was the BC Treaty Commission budget last year? This year?

- The BC Treaty Commission budget in Fiscal 17/18 was \$4.019M and will be \$4.019M in Fiscal 18/19.

36. Is any funding received from the Federal government and if so, what for?

- Yes, the Ministry will receive approximately \$217,900 in 2018/2019 under the Canada - British Columbia Information Sharing Protocol Agreement (pre treaty lands analysis)

37. Were there any audits of MIRR programs?

- There were no OCG or OAG MIRR specific audits.

38. How much was spent on Travel in the Ministry? How does this compare to last year?

- The ministry spent \$1.458 million in Fiscal 16/17.

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- To January 31, 2018, the ministry spent \$1.073 million on travel and the annual budget is \$1.634 million.

39. How much was spent on travel by the Minister? How does this compare to last year?

- The Minister's Office travel budget is \$85,000 and was the same last year.
- Minister John Rustad's travel costs to July 2017 were: \$16,303.
- My travel costs from July to January 31, 2018 are: \$15,798.

40. How much did the Ministry receive to cover negotiated increases for included staff resulting from existing agreements?

- Budget 2018 provides \$0.187M starting in 2018/19 for negotiated wage increases under the Economic Stability Mandate.
- Budget 2019 provides \$0.099M starting in 2019/20 for negotiated wage increases under the Economic Stability Mandate.

41. Was any additional budget received for increases for Excluded staff?

- Budget 2018 does not include any budget increases for excluded staff.

42. How much was received to fund new positions in the ministry?

- \$0.264M increase for 2 FTEs for MIRR to lead Indigenous engagement strategies and advise and support on complex project for modernized land use planning in collaboration with Ministry of Forests, Land, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development.

43. How many people work for MIRR and where are they located?

- As of January 31, 2018 MIRR had 238 staff in 11 locations around the Province.
- Locations include:

Cranbrook	2 (0.8%)	Smithers	10 (4.1%)
Fort Nelson	1 (0.4%)	Surrey	3 (1.2%)
Fort St. John	5 (2.1%)	Vanderhoof	1 (0.4%)
Kamloops	10 (4.1%)	Victoria	187 (77.3%)
Nanaimo	14 (5.8%)	Williams Lake	3 (1.2%)

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Prince George	6 (2.5%)	
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44. How many FTEs are there in MIRR and how does this compare to past years?

Year	Average # FTEs
2017/18 at Jan 31/18	227.40
2016/17 at Mar 31/17	233.03
2015/16 at Mar 31/16	222.27

45. How many people work in each Division?

- As of January 31, 2018, the breakdown was:

Division	# of Staff	% of Staff
Minister's Office	5	2.1%
Deputy Minister's Office	23	9.5%
Negotiations & Regional Operations	113	46.7%
Strategic Partnerships & Initiatives	90	37.2%
Reconciliation, Transformation and Strategies	11	4.5%
Total	242	100%

46. What is the proportion of Union to Non-Union staff?

- As of February 28, 2018, MIRR had:
- 143 (or 59.1%) Union staff
- 90 (or 37.2%) Management level staff, and
- 9 (or 3.7%) Executive and Exec Ops (i.e. Minister, Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers (3), Senior Ministerial Assistants (2) and Executive Assistants (2))

47. How many "administrative" staff are employed in the Ministry?

- There are 29 staff in administrative type functions (or approximately 12% of total staff) directly supporting MIRR. This does not count staff in Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector which provide support in areas such as finance, payroll, contracts etc.

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48. How many vacant positions are there?

- The number of positions the ministry can accommodate within its budget depends on many factors including the staff mix throughout the year, thus the number of vacant positions will fluctuate.
- On February 28, 2018, the Ministry currently had 16 positions in the recruitment process.

49. Have any programs been transferred to other Ministries?

- Responsibility for ISTDF is transitioning to the Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills and Training (AEST) as it better aligns with their mandate.
- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) is working closely with AEST to ensure a smooth transition.
- AEST will be conducting a review of its current programs, in collaboration with Indigenous communities and partners, to ensure the programs meet the skills training needs of Indigenous people and communities in BC.

50. What is the Minister's compensation?

- Information on compensation is available on the following website:
<https://www.leg.bc.ca/learn-about-us/accountability>
- The compensation is broken into 2 parts:
- Basic Compensation as an MLA is \$105,881.83.
- Top-up of 50% for being a Minister is \$52,940.92.
- The hold back is 20% of the basic compensation. Half is accrued to meeting the government's bottom line and the other half by delivering on those accountable that are attributed to my ministry
- Total \$158,822.75 (20% holdback \$31,764.55))

51. Why was there an increase in the Ministers Office Budgets?

- First, the budgets for minister's offices are being funded from within existing ministry budgets, not from budget lifts. These total a nominal \$1.7M more government wide than in 2016/17. For MIRR, the change is \$0.103M (STOB 50/52), resulting in an annual budget of \$0.684M.

February 1, 2018

- The budget for each minister's office, with a few exceptions, provides for 5 staff: a senior ministerial assistant, a junior ministerial assistant, an executive assistant, an administrative coordinator, and an administrative assistant. This is a reasonable number.
- Finally, this government has a very ambitious budgetary and legislative agenda aimed at improving affordability, services, and a sustainable economy compared to the previous government, and this requires ministers to have the appropriate assistance in order to ensure that the information flow with the civil service is clear and timely.

52. How many staff are employed in the Minister's Office and what is the total salary budget? What are the salaries per position? Are there raises in 18/19 and if yes, how much?

- Total salary budget is \$339,000. Salaries per position are:
- Senior Ministerial Assistant 1: \$ 94,000
- Senior Ministerial Assistant 2: \$ 94,000
- Executive Assistant: \$59,000
- Administrative Coordinator: \$58,000
- Administrative Assistant : Vacant
- There are no raises in 18/19

53. Why did the Ministries capital budget increase?

- The capital budget for MIRR increased by \$3.900M due to approved land purchase for treaty negotiations (Lax Kw'alaams First Nations).

54. What is the ministry's budget for contracts for the coming year? How does this compare to last year?

2017/18 Budget	2018/19 Budget	Change	Reason
\$2.257M	\$2.260M	\$0.003M	Recovery placeholder for new division. Does not affect the bottom line.

55. Contracts – Direct Awards

- See attached detailed contract information notes. Direct awarded information provided attached.

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- In fiscal 2017/18 as at March 31 2018, 10 direct award contacts were entered into with a total value of \$340,800. The table attached details these contracts.

Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2017/18 Restated Estimates ¹	2018/19 Estimates	2019/20 Plan	2020/21 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Negotiations & Regional Operations	12,422	12,812	12,858	12,858
Strategic Partnerships & Initiatives	19,285	21,906	22,143	22,143
Reconciliation Transformation and Strategies	1,709	1,709	1,716	1,716
Executive & Support Services	7,467	7,487	7,520	7,520
Treaty & Other Agreements Funding	41,002	46,438	46,979	46,987
First Citizens Fund	1,850	1,900	1,900	2,000
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	7,222	7,264	8,133	8,051
Total	90,957	99,516	101,249	101,275
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Executive & Support Services	5,341	3,901	1	1
Total	5,341	3,901	1	1

¹For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2017/18 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2017/18 Estimates.

*Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the [Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates.](#)

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
OPERATING BUDGET - 2017/18 to 2020/21

By Core Business

	2017/18 Estimates	Change	2017/18 Restated	Change	\$000s 2018/19 Estimates	s.13,s.17
Ministry Operations						
Negotiations and Regional Operations	14,184	(1,762)	12,422	390	12,812	
Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division	21,360	(2,075)	19,285	2,621	21,906	
Reconciliation, Transformation & Strategies	-	1,709	1,709	-	1,709	
Executive and Support Services	5,346	2,121	7,467	20	7,487	
Sub-Total	40,890	(7)	40,883	3,031	43,914	
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	41,002	-	41,002	5,436	46,438	
First Citizens Fund Special Account	1,850	-	1,850	50	1,900	
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund Special Account	7,222	-	7,222	42	7,264	
	90,964	(7)	90,957	8,559	99,516	

2017/18 Changes include decrease of (\$0.007M):

\$0.007M budget transfer to Ministry of Citizen Services for building occupancy in Cranbrook

s.13,s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

OPERATING BUDGET - 2017/18 to 2018/19

by Group Account Classification (GAC)

(\$000s)				
Group Account Classification	2017/18	2018/19	Increase	% Change
All Votes & Special Accounts	Restated	Estimates	(Decrease)	
Salaries and benefits	22,867	23,398	531	2.3%
Operating costs	8,663	8,666	3	0.0%
Government transfers	70,797	125,525	54,728	77.3%
Other expenses	2,397	2,397	0	0.0%
Recoveries	(13,767)	(60,470)	(46,703)	(339.2%)
Total Operating Budget	90,957	99,516	8,559	9.4%

Variance Explanations:

Salaries and Benefits: net increase by \$0.531M

- \$0.264M increase to support modernized land use planning (2 FTEs)
- \$0.147M lift to cover negotiated wage increase for included staff
- \$0.082M lift due to benefit charge back rate adjustment
- \$0.040M lift to fund the negotiated Economic Stability Dividend increase for included employees
- (\$0.002M) decrease STOB realignment

Operating costs: Increased by \$0.003M

- \$0.003M addition of a recovery placeholder for new Division, does not affect the bottom line

Government transfers: Net increase of \$54.728M (See Government Transfers listing)

- \$27.212M increase in projected revenue sharing payments;
- \$25.012M increase for non treaty agreements moved from contingency to base budget;
- \$2.150M increase for dedicated Friendship Centre funding;
- \$0.350M increase for continued support of the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP);
- \$0.050M increase to The First Citizen fund due to increased investment fund revenue;
- \$0.042M increase to the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund forecast for how much money will be returned to the Fund through land and water rents associated with power projects as they come on-line;
- off set by;
- (\$0.088M) decrease in treaty agreement funding

Recoveries: Increased by (\$46.703M)

- (\$46.700M) increase in projected revenues to be shared with First Nations
- (\$0.003M) addition of recovery place holder for new Division, does not affect the bottom line

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

OPERATING BUDGET - 2017/18 to 2018/19

by Group Account Classification (GAC)

(\$000s)				
Vote / Special Accounts	Group Account Classification (GAC)	2017/18	2018/19	Increase (Decrease)
Ministry Operations	Salaries and Benefits	22,717	23,248	531
	Operating Costs	8,663	8,666	3
	Government Transfers	8,071	10,571	2,500
	Other Expenses	2,397	2,397	-
	Internal Recoveries	(503)	(504)	(1)
	External Recoveries	(462)	(464)	(2)
Ministry Operations Total		40,883	43,914	3,031
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	Government Transfers	53,801	105,937	52,136
	Internal Recoveries	(1)	(1)	-
	External Recoveries	(12,798)	(59,498)	(46,700)
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding Total		41,002	46,438	5,436
Special Accounts	Salaries and Benefits	150	150	-
	Government Transfers	8,925	9,017	92
	Internal Recoveries	(1)	(1)	-
	External Recoveries	(2)	(2)	-
Special Accounts Total		9,072	9,164	92
Grand Total		90,957	99,516	8,559

(\$000s)			
Combined Totals	2017/18	2018/19	Increase (Decrease)
Salaries and Benefits	22,867	23,398	531
Operating Costs	8,663	8,666	3
Government Transfers	70,797	125,525	54,728
Other Expenses	2,397	2,397	-
Internal Recoveries	(505)	(506)	(1)
External Recoveries	(13,262)	(59,964)	(46,702)
Combined Totals	90,957	99,516	8,559

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

				\$000s s.13,s.17	
Vote 31 - Ministry Operations		2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	18,157	360	18,517	227
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	65	-	65	-
52	Employee Benefits	4,441	171	4,612	54
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	54	-	54	-
Total Salaries & Benefits		22,717	531	23,248	281
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	35	-	35	-
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	1,634	-	1,634	17
59	Centralized Management Services	2,800	-	2,800	32
60	Professional Services	2,257	3	2,260	-
63	Information Systems - Operating	455	-	455	-
65	Office and Business Expenses	1,250	-	1,250	(7)
67	Advertising	-	-	-	-
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	1	-	1	-
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-
73	Amortization Expenses	230	-	230	-
75	Building Occupancy Charges	1	-	1	-
Total Operating Expenditures		8,663	3	8,666	42
77	Transfers - Grants	-	250	250	-
79	Entitlements	400	-	400	-
80	Transfers Under Agreement	7,671	2,250	9,921	-
Total Grants and Transfers		8,071	2,500	10,571	-
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-
85	Other Expenses	2,397	-	2,397	-
Total Misc. Expenditures		2,397	-	2,397	-
88	Recoveries - Internal	(503)	(2)	(505)	-
89/90	Recoveries - External	(462)	(1)	(463)	-
Total Recoveries		(965)	(3)	(968)	-
TOTAL MINISTRY OPERATIONS		40,883	3,031	43,914	323
Percent Change		5.8%		7.4%	

2018/19 changes: \$3.031M increase

Salary & Benefits \$0.531M increase:

- \$0.264M increase to support modernized land use planning (2 FTEs);
- \$0.147M lift for negotiated wage increase for included staff;
- \$0.082M increase to benefit charge back due to rate adjustment;
- \$0.040M lift to fund the negotiated Economic Stability Dividend increase for included staff;
- (\$0.002M) decrease STOB realignment within ESS to Ministers Office

Operating Expenditures increase of \$0.003M

- \$0.003M recovery place holder for new Division, does not affect bottom line

Grants and Transfers \$2.500M increase

- \$2.150M increase for dedicated Friendship Centre funding;
- \$0.350M increase for continued support of the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP)

Recoveries increase of (\$0.003M)

- (\$0.003M) recovery place holder for new Division, does not affect bottom line

s.13,s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

\$000s					
Vote 31 - Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division	2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change	s.13,s.17
50 Base Salaries and Overtime	7,027	71	7,098	178	
51 Supplementary Salary Costs	-	-	-	-	
52 Employee Benefits	1,711	50	1,761	43	
54 Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-	-	
Total Salaries & Benefits	8,738	121	8,859	221	
55 Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-	-	
57 Public Servant Travel Expenses	456	-	456	17	
59 Centralized Management Services	-	-	-	-	
60 Professional Services	2,106	-	2,106	-	
63 Information Systems - Operating	3	-	3	-	
65 Office and Business Expenses	329	-	329	(1)	
67 Advertising	-	-	-	-	
68 Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-	
69 Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	-	
70 Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-	
73 Amortization Expenses	-	-	-	-	
75 Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-	-	
Total Operating Expenditures	2,894	-	2,894	16	
77 Transfers - Grants	-	250	250	-	
79 Entitlements	400	-	400	-	
80 Transfers Under Agreement	7,671	2,250	9,921	-	
Total Grants and Transfers	8,071	2,500	10,571	-	
81 Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-	
84 Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-	
85 Other Expenses	485	-	485	-	
Total Misc. Expenditures	485	-	485	-	
88 Recoveries - Internal	(501)	-	(501)	-	
89/90 Recoveries - External	(402)	-	(402)	-	
Total Recoveries	(903)	-	(903)	-	
TOTAL MINISTRY OPERATIONS	19,285	2,621	21,906	237	
Percent Change	(4.3%)		13.6%		

2018/19 changes: increase of \$2.621M

Salary & Benefits \$0.121M increase:

\$0.067M lift for negotiated wage increase for included staff;

\$0.036M benefit charge back rate adjustment;

\$0.018M lift to fund the negotiated Economic Stability Dividend for included staff

Grants and Transfers \$2.500M increase

\$2.150M increase for dedicated Friendship Centre funding;

\$0.350M increase for continued support of the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP)

s.13,s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

				\$000s		s.13,s.17
Vote 31 - Negotiations and Regional Operations		2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change	
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	8,487	282	8,769	37	
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	65	-	65	-	
52	Employee Benefits	2,066	108	2,174	9	
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-	-	
Total Salaries & Benefits		10,618	390	11,008	46	
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-	-	
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	970	-	970	-	
59	Centralized Management Services	-	-	-	-	
60	Professional Services	151	-	151	-	
63	Information Systems - Operating	71	-	71	-	
65	Office and Business Expenses	653	-	653	-	
67	Advertising	-	-	-	-	
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-	
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	-	
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-	
73	Amortization Expenses	-	-	-	-	
75	Building Occupancy Charges	1	-	1	-	
Total Operating Expenditures		1,846	-	1,846	-	
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-	-	
79	Entitlements	-	-	-	-	
80	Transfers Under Agreement	-	-	-	-	
Total Grants and Transfers		-	-	-	-	
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-	
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-	
85	Other Expenses	17	-	17	-	
Total Misc. Expenditures		17	-	17	-	
88	Recoveries - Internal	(1)	-	(1)	-	
89/90	Recoveries - External	(58)	-	(58)	-	
Total Recoveries		(59)	-	(59)	-	
TOTAL MINISTRY OPERATIONS		12,422	390	12,812	46	
Percent Change		(11.8%)		3.1%		

2018/19 changes: \$0.390M increase

Salaries & Benefits \$0.390M increase:

\$0.264M increase to support modernized land use planning (2 FTEs);

\$0.068M lift for negotiated wage increase for included staff;

\$0.039M increase to benefit charge back due to rate adjustment;

\$0.019M lift to fund the negotiated Economic Stability Dividend increase for included staff

s.13,s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

				\$000s	
Vote 31 - Reconciliation, Transformation & Strategies		2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change
					s.13,s.17
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	1,296	(5)	1,291	6
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	-	-	-	-
52	Employee Benefits	315	5	320	1
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total Salaries & Benefits		1,611	-	1,611	7
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-	-
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	93	-	93	-
59	Centralized Management Services	-	-	-	-
60	Professional Services	-	3	3	-
63	Information Systems - Operating	-	-	-	-
65	Office and Business Expenses	5	-	5	-
67	Advertising	-	-	-	-
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	-
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-
73	Amortization Expenses	-	-	-	-
75	Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenditures		98	3	101	-
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-	-
79	Entitlements	-	-	-	-
80	Transfers Under Agreement	-	-	-	-
Total Grants and Transfers		-	-	-	-
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-
85	Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
Total Misc. Expenditures		-	-	-	-
88	Recoveries - Internal	-	(2)	(2)	-
89/90	Recoveries - External	-	(1)	(1)	-
Total Recoveries		-	(3)	(3)	-
TOTAL MINISTRY OPERATIONS		1,709	-	1,709	7
Percent Change		(87.9%)		-	

2018/19 changes: no changes

s.13,s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

				\$000s	
Vote 31 - Executive and Support Services		2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	1,347	12	1,359	6
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	-	-	-	-
52	Employee Benefits	349	8	357	1
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	54	-	54	-
Total Salaries & Benefits		1,750	20	1,770	7
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	35	-	35	-
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	115	-	115	-
59	Centralized Management Services	2,800	-	2,800	32
60	Professional Services	-	-	-	-
63	Information Systems - Operating	381	-	381	-
65	Office and Business Expenses	263	-	263	(6)
67	Advertising	-	-	-	-
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	1	-	1	-
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-
73	Amortization Expenses	230	-	230	-
75	Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenditures		3,825	-	3,825	26
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-	-
79	Entitlements	-	-	-	-
80	Transfers Under Agreement	-	-	-	-
Total Grants and Transfers		-	-	-	-
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-
85	Other Expenses: balancing of salaries an	1,895	-	1,895	-
Total Misc. Expenditures		1,895	-	1,895	-
88	Recoveries - Internal	(1)	-	(1)	-
89/90	Recoveries - External	(2)	-	(2)	-
Total Recoveries		(3)	-	(3)	-
TOTAL MINISTRY OPERATIONS		7,467	20	7,487	33
Percent Change		70.0%		0.3%	

2018/19 changes: \$0.020M increase

Salaries & Benefits: \$0.020M increase.

\$0.012 lift for negotiated wage increase for included staff;

\$0.007M benefit charge back adjustment;

\$0.003M lift to fund the negotiated Economic Stability Dividend increase for included staff;

(\$0.002M) decrease STOB realignment within ESS to Ministers Office

s.13,s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

				\$000s		s.13,s.17
Vote 32 - Treaty & Other Agreement Funding		2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change	
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	-	-	-	-	
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	-	-	-	-	
52	Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-	-	
Total Salaries & Benefits		-	-	-	-	
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-	-	
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	-	-	-	-	
59	Centralized Management Services	-	-	-	-	
60	Professional Services	-	-	-	-	
63	Information Systems - Operating	-	-	-	-	
65	Office and Business Expenses	-	-	-	-	
67	Advertising	-	-	-	-	
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-	
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	-	
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-	
73	Amortization Expenses	-	-	-	-	
75	Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-	-	
Total Operating Expenditures		-	-	-	-	
77	Transfers - Grants	-	65,336	65,336	2,103	
79	Entitlements	-	-	-	-	
80	Transfers Under Agreement	53,801	(13,200)	40,601	641	
Total Grants and Transfers		53,801	52,136	105,937	2,744	
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-	
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-	
85	Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	
Total Misc. Expenditures		-	-	-	-	
88	Recoveries - Internal	(1)	-	(1)	-	
89/90	Recoveries - External	(12,798)	(46,700)	(59,498)	(2,203)	
Total Recoveries		(12,799)	(46,700)	(59,499)	(2,203)	
TOTAL		41,002	5,436	46,438	541	
Percent Change		(4.8%)		13.3%		

Notes:

The Treaty and Other Agreement vote increase of \$5.439M due to:

\$52.136M increase in projected payments to First Nations; off set by;

(\$46.700M) increase in projected revenues

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

				\$000s	s.13,s.17
		2017/18	Change	2018/19	
First Citizens' Fund		Restated		Estimates	Change
50	Base Salaries and Overtime	-	-	-	-
51	Supplementary Salary Costs	-	-	-	-
52	Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
54	Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total Salaries & Benefits		-	-	-	-
55	Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-	-
57	Public Servant Travel Expenses	-	-	-	-
59	Centralized Management Services	-	-	-	-
60	Professional Services	-	-	-	-
63	Information Systems - Operating	-	-	-	-
65	Office and Business Expenses	-	-	-	-
67	Advertising	-	-	-	-
68	Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-
69	Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	-
70	Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-
73	Amortization Expenses	-	-	-	-
75	Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenditures		-	-	-	-
77	Transfers - Grants	-	-	-	-
79	Entitlements	-	-	-	-
80	Transfers Under Agreement	1,850	50	1,900	-
Total Grants and Transfers		1,850	50	1,900	-
81	Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-
84	Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-
85	Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
Total Misc. Expenditures		-	-	-	-
88	Recoveries - Internal	-	-	-	-
89/90	Recoveries - External	-	-	-	-
Total Recoveries		-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1,850	50	1,900	-
Percent Change		(29.7%)		2.7%	

Notes:

The First Citizen Fund increases are due to increased investment fund revenues.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017/18 to 2020/21

Operating Budget Changes by STOB

					\$000s
					s.13,s.17
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change	
50 Base Salaries and Overtime	121	(1)	120	-	
51 Supplementary Salary Costs	-	-	-	-	
52 Employee Benefits	29	1	30	-	
54 Legislative Salaries - Indemnities	-	-	-	-	
Total Salaries & Benefits	150	-	150	-	
55 Boards, Commissions, Courts Fees	-	-	-	-	
57 Public Servant Travel Expenses	-	-	-	-	
59 Centralized Management Services	-	-	-	-	
60 Professional Services	-	-	-	-	
63 Information Systems - Operating	-	-	-	-	
65 Office and Business Expenses	-	-	-	-	
67 Advertising	-	-	-	-	
68 Statutory Advertising and Publications	-	-	-	-	
69 Utilities Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	-	
70 Operating Equip, Vehicles and Other	-	-	-	-	
73 Amortization Expenses	-	-	-	-	
75 Building Occupancy Charges	-	-	-	-	
Total Operating Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
77 Transfers - Grants	-	4,575	4,575	371	
79 Entitlements	-	-	-	-	
80 Transfers Under Agreement	7,075	(4,533)	2,542	498	
Total Grants and Transfers	7,075	42	7,117	869	
81 Trsf Payment Between Votes	-	-	-	-	
84 Interest Costs - Non Public Debt	-	-	-	-	
85 Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	
Total Misc. Expenditures	-	-	-	-	
88 Recoveries - Internal	(1)	-	(1)	-	
89/90 Recoveries - External	(2)	-	(2)	-	
Total Recoveries	(3)	-	(3)	-	
TOTAL	7,222	42	7,264	869	
Percent Change	185.6%		0.6%		

Notes:

The changes in the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund are due to projected forecast for how much money will be returned to the Fund through land and water rents associated with power projects as they come on-line and due to additional government investment

Page 065

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Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16;s.13;s.17

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
Contracts and Transfers Statistics
April 1, 2017 - March 31, 2018

	#	\$	% by #	% by \$
Total number & dollar value of contracts and transfers	493	168,321,188.19		
Total number & dollar value of contracts	45	3,138,105.52	9.1%	1.9%
Contracts awarded through a competitive process	25	2,306,358.40	55.6%	73.5%
Contracts directly awarded	20	831,747.12	44.4%	26.5%
Total number & dollar value of transfers (shared cost arrangements & grants)	448	165,183,082.67	90.9%	98.1%
Transfers awarded thorough a competitive process	13	62,049,853.01	2.9%	37.6%
Transfers directly awarded	435	103,133,229.66	97.1%	62.4%
Analysis of competed contracts, shared cost arrangements & grants:	26	6,225,358.40	5.3%	3.7%
Code 100 - Open Competitive Process	8	1,173,601.00	30.8%	18.9%
Code 300 - Competitive Process Among Selected Vendors	4	237,500.00	15.4%	3.8%
Code 400 - Selected Vendor from Pre-Qualified List	3	4,021,500.00	11.5%	64.6%
Code 401 - Competition Among Vendors on Pre-Qualified List	7	676,791.00	26.9%	10.9%
Code 500 - Purchase from a Corporate Supply Arrangement	4	115,966.40	15.4%	1.9%
Code 600 - Other Purchase Process	0	-	0.0%	0.0%
Analysis of direct awards:	455	103,964,976.78	92.3%	61.8%
Code 200 - Direct Award to Public Sector Organization	5	1,446,000.00	1.1%	1.4%
Code 201 - Direct Award to Sole Source	7	546,000.00	1.5%	0.5%
Code 202 - Direct Award for Emergency	0	-	0.0%	0.0%
Code 203 - Direct Award for Security, Order, Etc.	0	-	0.0%	0.0%
Code 204 - Direct Award for Confidentiality	1	65,000.00	0.2%	0.1%
Code 205 - Direct Award, Notice of Intent	2	861,600.00	0.4%	0.8%
Code 206 - Direct Award Permitted Under Another Corporate Policy or Legislation	0	-	0.0%	0.0%
Code 207 - Direct Award Under \$25,000	10	35,595.00	2.2%	0.0%
Code 208 - Direct Award, Shared Cost Arrangement (Financial Assistance)	287	57,969,537.37	63.1%	55.8%
Code 209 - Direct Award Shared Cost Arrangement (Competitive Selection Process Not Appropriate)	143	43,041,244.41	31.4%	41.4%
Other:	12	58,130,853.01	2.4%	34.5%
Code 601 - Other Continuing Service Agreements	1	100,000.00	8.3%	0.2%
Code 602 - Other Grants and Entitlements	11	58,030,853.01	91.7%	99.8%
Code 900	0	-	0.0%	0.0%
Un-coded	0	-	0.0%	0.0%

ADVICE TO MINISTER

ESTIMATES NOTE (2018) Confidential	ISSUE TITLE:
Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation	Procurement Practices including Direct Award Contracts
Date: April 2018	Fiscal 17/18

KEY MESSAGES:

- Key message #1 – The Province is committed to obtaining best value for taxpayers when contracting for services.
- Key message #2 – The Province's procurement is based on the principles of fair and open public sector procurement – competition, value for money, transparency, accountability and economies of scale.
- Key message #3 – There are certain circumstances where it makes financial and business sense to award contracts directly.
- Key message #4 – All Ministry procurement is subject to corporate policy as stated in Chapter 6 of the Core Policy and Procedures Manual.
- Key message #5 – The Ministry awarded **45** contracts and **448** government transfers valued at **\$168,321,188**.
- Key message #6 – **5%** of Ministry contracts and transfers were awarded through a competitive process.
- Key message #7 – **4%** of the dollar value of Ministry contracts and transfers were awarded through a competitive process.
- Key message #8 – **47%** of Ministry contracts were directly awarded for regular business activities, accounting for **28% (\$861,747)** of Ministry contract dollars.
- Key message #9 – **97%** of Ministry transfers were directly awarded for regular business activities, accounting for **62% (\$103,133,230)** of Ministry transfer dollars.
- Key message #10 – The single largest Ministry transfer was directly awarded in relation to reconciliation payments and settlement agreements accounting for **5% (\$7,925,000)** of Ministry transfer dollars (Appendix B).

KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- For fiscal 2017/18, no formal vendor complaints were filed under the Vendor Complaint Review Program pertaining to the Ministry.
- The Ministry has a process in place to ensure contracts are awarded based on a fair and open tendering process as per government policy. Specifically:

ADVICE TO MINISTER

- The Ministry has a website which provides up-to-date information on procurement and links to training resources;
 - The Ministry has a hierarchical contract approval process based on the dollar value of the contract.
- Contracts of a material value may be negotiated and directly awarded in limited circumstances, including the following:
 - The contract is with another government organization;
 - The Ministry can strictly prove that only one contractor is qualified and available to provide the goods/services;
 - An unforeseeable emergency exists and the goods/services could not be obtained in time by any other means;
 - The acquisition is of a confidential or privileged nature;
 - A competitive process, such as open bidding, would interfere with the Ministry's ability to maintain security or confidentiality;
 - A contract is less than \$25,000 and a competitive process was not cost effective or reasonable;
 - A transfer payment may be direct awarded where a competitive process is not appropriate or to benefit a specific target population; or
 - A contract may be direct awarded after posting a Notice of Intent on BC Bid, thus advising the vendor community of the intent to direct award. Vendors have the opportunity to challenge the proposed direct award.

The table below lists the largest **10** direct award contracts:

Contract	Sum of Contract Value	Reason for Direct Award	Description
ESSA TECHNOLOGIES LTD.	65,000.00	Confidentiality	FISH HABITAT INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT & ASSESSMENT IN THE MAA-NULTH HARVEST AREAS
ALLEN DOBB CONSULTING	60,000.00	Sore source	ALLEN DOBB CONSULTING - Treaty Range Policy Development
DOBB, ALLEN JOHN	60,000.00	Sore source	DOBB, ALLEN JOHN - Treaty Range Policy Development
WOOLLEY, BRUCE D	50,000.00	Sore source	Treaty Closing Procedures Manual to collect and record all the documents and steps in a treaty closing
CGI INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS INC.	27,000.00	Sore source	CHANGE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

ADVICE TO MINISTER

CLEMENT, DENNI	25,000.00	Sore source	FIRST NATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
KORS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES INC.	24,000.00	Sore source	Sub-division approval application for the Surplus BC Hydro Property
JULIAN GRIGGS & ASSOCIATES LTD.	15,000.00	Services and Construction Under \$25,000	04410 & 04600 - LHOOSK'UZ DENE NATION - Blackwater Gold ECDA
PATRICK RINGWOOD CORPORATION	10,000.00	Notice of Intent (No substantiated objections)	PATRICK RINGWOOD CORPORATION - CONTRACT SERVICES (LAND SURVEY AND REGISTRATION ADVICE/ANALYSIS
INDIGENOUS CORPORATE TRAINING INC.	4,800.00	Services and Construction Under \$25,000	Indigenous Engagement Plan Training Session
Total	\$340,800.00		

APPENDIX A – ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AWARDS for Regular Business Activities

In fiscal 2017/18, **21** direct award contracts were entered into and had a total value of **\$861,747**. This accounts for **28%** of Ministry contract dollars.

The top **10** contracts noted in the table above were directly awarded by the Ministry as allowed under CORE policy as follows:

- **The Ministry can strictly prove that only one contractor is qualified and available to provide the goods/services** – Six contracts were awarded under this criteria totalling **\$246,000**. Two were awarded to Allen John Dobb Consulting. One was awarded to each of; Denni Clement, Kors Development Services Inc. Bruce Woolley and CGI Information Systems and Management Consultants Inc.
- **Contracts may be direct awarded where they are less than \$25,000 and a competitive process is not efficient or cost effective** – Two contracts were awarded with this rationale for **\$19,800**.
- One contract was **directly awarded after posting a Notice of Intent on BC Bid, thus advising the vendor community of the intent to direct award**. The contract was awarded for **\$10,000** to the Patrick Ringwood Corporation for land survey services and registration advice/analysis.

ADVICE TO MINISTER

- One contract was directly awarded as **the acquisition is of a confidential or privileged nature** – The contract was awarded for **\$65,000** to Essa Technologies Ltd.

APPENDIX B – ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AWARD TRANSFERS

Contract	Value	Description
s.16,s.17		
CARRIER-SEKANI TRIBAL COUNCIL	3,945,651.00	As per IFRSA, payment is triggered by wirtten notice from CSTC - written notice was sent by CSTC on April 06,2017
GREAT BEAR INITIATIVE SOCIETY	3,100,000.00	Coastal First Nations / British Columbia Reconciliation Protocol - Spring 2015 Amendment
SECRETARIAT OF THE HAIDA NATION	3,000,000.00	Kunst'aa guu Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol - Fall 2015 Amendment
TAHLTAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,194,357.54	FOREST KERR (ISKUT RIVER) HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
Total	\$20,165,008.54	

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

CAPITAL BUDGET - 2017/18 to 2020/21

\$000s

	2017/18 Restated	Change	2018/19 Estimates	Change	s.13,s.17
Ministry Operations					
Land	1,440	2,460	3,900	(3,900)	
Furniture & Equipment	1	-	1	-	
MINISTRY CAPITAL	1,441	2,460	3,901	(3,900)	

s.13,s.17

Changes in 2017/18 Budget include: Land \$3.900M reprofiled to 2018/19 for purchase of land s.16,s.17

s.16,s.17

s.16,s.17

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

2017/18 – 2019/20 SERVICE PLAN

September 2017



For more information on the British Columbia Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
contact:

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STN PROV GOVT
VICTORIA, BC
V8W 9B1

Or visit our website at
www.gov.bc.ca/arr

Published by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation

Minister Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation 2017/18 - 2019/20 Service Plan* was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Fraser', written in a cursive style.

Honourable Scott Fraser
Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
August 29, 2017

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation leads the Province of British Columbia (B.C.) in efforts towards true, lasting reconciliation with Indigenous peoples¹ in B.C. A key component of reconciliation involves enhancing relationships and respecting how communities choose to define themselves.

The Ministry works towards reconciliation with First Nations, Métis and Inuit people in B.C. through treaties, agreements, partnerships and other reconciliation initiatives. The Ministry's work includes understanding and championing the opportunities and identified needs of First Nations and Indigenous peoples.

The Ministry is also responsible for the First Peoples' Cultural Council, a provincial Crown corporation formed by the Government of B.C. in 1990 to administer the First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Program. B.C. is the only province in Canada that has established a Crown corporation that leads First Nations heritage, language, and culture and arts initiatives. For more information about FPCC, visit their website at www.fpcc.ca.

Ministry Goals, Objectives and Performance Measures

The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation's goals are to help government achieve the following three commitments to British Columbians:

- The first commitment is to make life more affordable. British Columbians are counting on government to make their lives easier by containing costs and service fees.
- The second commitment is to deliver the services that people count on. Government services touch the lives of British Columbians every day, and there is so much more that we can – and must – do to provide these services where and when people need them. Additionally, in many cases, critical programs and services are delivered by Crown corporations, and our Ministry will work with Board Chairs to improve levels of service to citizens.
- The third commitment is to build a strong, sustainable, innovative economy that works for everyone. Our government believes that all ministries and public sector organizations have a

¹ Recognizing that Canada's Indigenous population is distinct and diverse and identities are defined by language, the ministry name has changed to reflect "Indigenous" in its title. The federal *Constitution Act* recognizes the Aboriginal peoples of Canada as the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. "First Nation" is the generally preferred term for Indian peoples of Canada. The term Indigenous as used throughout this document includes all people of Indigenous ancestry, including First Nations, Métis and Inuit. The term communities means the diversity of Indigenous communities as defined by Indigenous people and includes descriptions such as urban, rural, metropolitan, land-based and reserve. The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation works with all Indigenous peoples wherever they may live in British Columbia.

role to play in supporting broad-based economic growth, developing poverty reduction strategies, and helping create good-paying jobs in every region of the province.

Integrating with these priorities is government's commitment to true, lasting reconciliation with First Nations in British Columbia, as we move towards fully adopting and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Beyond our work in supporting these commitments, the Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation has been tasked in the mandate letter to achieve the following specific objectives and performance targets:

- Work collaboratively and respectfully with First Nations to establish a clear, cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision.
- In partnership with First Nations, transform the treaty process so it respects case law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Support Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections to their languages.
- Provide reliable, dedicated funding and support for Friendship Centres.
- With the Minister of Finance, negotiate with First Nations leadership and communities around expanding opportunities for their share of B.C.'s gaming industry.

Our Ministry will continue to develop specific objectives and performance measures for inclusion in our 2018/19 Service Plan, which will be released with *Budget 2018*.

Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2016/17 Restated Estimates ¹	2017/18 Estimates	2018/19 Plan	2019/20 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Negotiations & Regional Operations	14,097	14,184	14,291	14,291
Strategic Partnerships & Initiatives Division	19,687	21,360	20,930	20,202
Executive & Support Services	5,427	5,346	5,174	4,885
Treaty & Other Agreements Funding	41,949	41,002	41,079	41,422
First Citizens Fund	1,650	1,850	1,850	1,850
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,962	7,222	7,945	7,874
Total	85,772	90,964	91,269	90,524
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Executive & Support Services	1	5,341	1	1
Total	1	5,341	1	1

¹For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2016/17 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2017/18 Estimates.

*Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the [Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates.](#)

Appendix A: Ministry Contact Information

Physical Address:
2957 Jutland Road
Victoria, BC V8T 5J9

Telephone: 1-800-880-1022
E-mail: ABRInfo@gov.bc.ca
URL: www.gov.bc.ca

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9100
STN PROV GOVT
Victoria, BC V8W 9B1

Appendix B: Hyperlinks to Additional Information

BC Treaty Commission

www.bctreaty.net/index.php

First Peoples' Cultural Council

www.fphlcc.ca/

A list of statutes that fall under the responsibility of the ministry can be found at:

<http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/amr/amr/1712999503>

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

2016/17 ANNUAL SERVICE PLAN REPORT



For more information on the British Columbia Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation contact:

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation:

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or visit our website at

www.gov.bc.ca/arr

Published by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Minister's Message and Accountability Statement



I am honoured to present the *Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation 2016/17 Annual Service Plan Report*, which outlines achievements during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017 and compares the ministry's actual results to the expected results identified in the *2016/17 - 2018/19 Service Plan*. I am accountable for those results as reported.

I would like to express my gratitude to the dedicated and creative public service professionals in the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation for their efforts to achieve these results.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Rustad".

*Honourable John Rustad
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
June 19, 2017*

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (the ministry) leads the Province of British Columbia's reconciliation priorities with First Nations and Aboriginal peoples¹. Partnerships, enhanced relationships, and engagement create opportunities to pursue reconciliation so that all British Columbians, including First Nations and Aboriginal peoples, are able to pursue their social and economic goals. To enable these opportunities, manage the land base, and recognize Aboriginal rights, the B.C. Government works directly with First Nations and enters into agreements that support participation in financial benefits, skills training, and environmental stewardship projects that result from a strong economy.

The ministry uses different means to pursue reconciliation because reconciliation has different meanings in each Aboriginal community. Treaties, agreements, partnerships and other reconciliation initiatives are important tools for government and Aboriginal peoples to establish negotiated relationships that reconcile rights, and contribute to prosperous communities.

The ministry is also responsible for the First Peoples' Cultural Council, a provincial Crown Corporation formed by the Government of British Columbia in 1990. British Columbia is the only province in Canada that has established a Crown Corporation that leads First Nations' heritage, language, culture and arts initiatives. For information about FPCC, visit their website at www.fpcc.ca.

Strategic Direction and Context

Strategic Direction

The *BC Jobs Plan* continued to create opportunities in B.C.'s economy in 2016. British Columbia's real GDP increased by 3.7 per cent in 2016 (according to preliminary GDP by industry data from Statistics Canada), which was the strongest growth among provinces. Employment in B.C. grew by 3.2 per cent in 2016, its fastest annual pace since 1994. Consumer spending was strong for a third consecutive year as retail sales were supported by strong employment growth, increased tourism, interprovincial migration, and low interest rates. B.C.'s housing market saw elevated levels of activity in 2016, with the highest number of annual housing starts since 1993. B.C. manufacturing shipments and exports expanded in 2016 as goods exports to both the United States and the rest of the world increased.

To realize the opportunities associated with the growing economy in 2016, the Province of British Columbia and First Nations advanced innovative and effective ways to increase partnerships and

¹ Canada's Aboriginal population is distinct and diverse. The Constitution Act recognizes the Aboriginal peoples of Canada as the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. "First Nation" is the generally preferred term for Indian peoples of Canada. The term, Aboriginal, as used throughout this document, includes all people of Aboriginal ancestry, including First Nations, Métis and Inuit. The term "communities" means the diversity of Aboriginal communities as defined by Aboriginal peoples and includes descriptions such as urban, rural, metropolitan, land-based and reserve. The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation works with all Aboriginal peoples wherever they may live in British Columbia.

positive relationships, and supported avenues to reconcile provincial interests with the rights of First Nations and Aboriginal peoples.

Recognizing the importance of working together to create a strong economy and secure tomorrow, the Minister's 2015 Mandate Letter outlined the crucial factors to meeting its purpose. The Mandate Letter instructs the ministry to:

- Work with B.C. First Nations that are in the Treaty Process and have an opportunity to secure a treaty with British Columbia and Canada to provide all parties with economic benefit and long lasting security.
- Work with the Tsilhqot'in National Government to implement the Letter of Understanding signed with the Province of British Columbia.
- Work with the B.C. Treaty Commission Principals to develop a more inclusive approach to the BC Treaty Process.
- Work with B.C. First Nations that participate in and benefit from natural gas extraction, pipelines or LNG facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to participate in this generational opportunity.
- Continue to implement the commitment to B.C. First Nations to expand the number of non-treaty agreements to further economic development opportunities that benefit both British Columbia and First Nations.
- Work with B.C. First Nations to ensure they continue to participate in and benefit from the Clean Energy Standing Offer by BC Hydro through the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.
- Work with BC Hydro to ensure First Nations have the ability to participate in economic development opportunities arising from the construction of the Site C dam.
- Work with the Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training to increase the number of First Nations participating in apprenticeship and skills-training programs to ensure economic prosperity includes First Nations members.
- Work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on the Mining Dialogue with First Nations that was committed following the Mount Polley Mine tailings pond collapse.
- Host the annual meeting between First Nations leaders and the Provincial Government.
- Work with the Ministries of Justice, Health and Children and Family Development to continue to implement Violence Free BC.

The ministry fulfilled these mandate commitments in 2016/17, while controlling spending to ensure a balanced budget for the Province as outlined in the Taxpayer Accountability Principles.

Strategic Context

On June 2, 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (the Commission) released 94 calls to action to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of reconciliation. The Commission's report called on all levels of government in Canada to work together and show leadership, courage, and conviction to help heal the wounds of the past and work towards a more just and fair country. The Province's approaches to reconciliation in 2016 align with the Truth and Reconciliation calls to action and the ministry continued its collaborative approach with Canada and Aboriginal leaders in B.C.

Reconciliation requires willing and productive relationships and ongoing engagement with all British Columbians. To strengthen transparency, dialogue, and support among stakeholders for B.C.'s approach to reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples, in 2016/17, the ministry led the implementation of enhanced stakeholder engagement practices to increase dialogue and awareness of the rights of, and government's partnerships with, First Nations and Aboriginal peoples.

Following the Supreme Court of Canada's 2014 decision to grant Aboriginal title to the Tsilhqot'in Nation to land outside of an Indian reserve – a first in Canada – the Province and Tsilhqot'in Nation signed the Nenqay Deni Accord ("The People's Accord"), a five-year framework agreement that establishes a shared vision and structures to negotiate lasting reconciliation. The People's Accord was signed in early 2016. Following the signing, progress has been made on an economic development plan and, community safety issues, as well as creating collaborative resource management planning including renewal of an agreement for shared decision-making that respects land and resource management.

The ministry has worked with the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) to develop a three-year work plan for the B.C.-First Nations Commitment Document, which outlines an agenda that commits the B.C. Government and FNLC to advance the Crown-First Nation relationship in a post-Tsilhqot'in decision environment. The document reflects the B.C. Government's commitment to reconciliation through government-to-government relationships with First Nations, and outlines work the provincial government needs to undertake with First Nations leaders to close economic and social gaps, to collaborate on land and resource decisions, and to be full partners in the economic life of B.C.

Aboriginal communities are increasingly seeking provisions and commitments from government to strengthen and promote social and community well-being. In 2016, the ministry supported community well-being within a variety of reconciliation agreements including Northern Nations (Kaska, Tahltan, Taku River Tlingit First Nations), Nanwakolas First Nations, Tsilhqot'in Nation, Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, shíshálh Nation, Lake Babine Nation, and Cheslatta First Nation.

In March 2016, the B.C. Government and the First Nations Health Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding to work towards partnerships on the social determinants of health – which are complex and interconnected dimensions of well-being that include the physical, spiritual, and emotional wellness of individuals and communities, through all stages of life. Following the signing, the ministry and other government partners participated in five regional caucus sessions with the First Nations Health Authority to discuss regional strategies with a strong focus on supporting child and family development.

In May 2016, the ministry worked in partnership to host the First Nations Children and Family Gathering to discuss Indigenous child welfare. The provincial government is working with the federal government and the FNLC to explore new approaches to the delivery of child welfare services in British Columbia. This led to April 2017, when the B.C. Government, the federal government and the FNLC signed a Reconciliation Charter committing to work together to improve outcomes for First Nations children, youth and families and reduce the number of First Nations children going into care.

The ministry continued to support the valuable work of the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW) to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women in British

Columbia during 2016/17. This included MACAW hosting a Cross-Ministry Roundtable on Aboriginal Women in B.C. on June 28, 2016 in Victoria, which brought together deputy ministers from across the B.C. Government to advance more ways in which the Province and the MACAW can work together more collaboratively.

In April 2016, under the Daniels case, the Federal Court determined that Métis and non-status Indians are “Indians” within the meaning of s. 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*. While this decision does not affect the Province’s consultation policy, it strengthened the ongoing work to engage with the Métis population in B.C. (the fourth largest in Canada). The Métis Nation Relationship Accord II was signed in November 2016 and outlines how the provincial government works with Métis people to address social and economic goals. In October 2016, the Province also appointed a Parliamentary Secretary for Métis Relations to support and advance collaboration with the Métis community.

Report on Performance

In 2016/17, the ministry continued its work to close socio-economic gaps and build reconciliation with First Nations and Aboriginal communities through partnerships and full engagement in economic development, understanding that what is meant by reconciliation is influenced by the legal landscape, the needs of individual Aboriginal communities, and the expectations of both government and First Nations.

Cost discipline, as outlined in the Taxpayer Accountability Principles, benefits all British Columbians, including First Nations and Aboriginal peoples. The ministry focused on developing partnerships with Aboriginal peoples to foster a prosperous economy, while being committed to balancing the budget.

The ministry worked with provincial partners, the federal government, and First Nations to foster economic development and respond to social and community-based priorities by concluding 21 non-treaty agreements. Specific elements of each agreement are flexible, depending on the parties’ objectives, local needs, and relationship history.

Concluding these negotiations demonstrates the ministry’s commitment to reach agreements with First Nations that are relevant to each community’s unique needs. The ministry continued to work with First Nations to support their ability to participate in, and benefit from, the emerging Liquefied Natural Gas industry, the clean energy sector, and economic opportunities arising from major projects.

In addition to continued support for non-treaty agreements in 2016/17, the Province continued its commitment to the treaty negotiations process and worked with the other principals to the B.C. treaty process (Canada and the First Nations Summit) on developing better approaches, and to confirm a new chief commissioner of the B.C. Treaty Commission.

To address the barriers that Aboriginal people often face in finding employment, the ministry pursued partnerships with First Nations, industry, and education institutions to deliver unique foundational skills and training programs, resulting in more than 1,300 Aboriginal people receiving training in 2016/17.

Progress also continued to be made with the Tsilhqot'in National Government to implement the People's Accord through an economic development plan, community safety discussions, and collaborative resource management planning. The ministry also worked to help the public better understand this framework agreement through open houses and engagement with stakeholders.

To collaborate directly with First Nations leadership, the ministry also successfully hosted the BC Cabinet First Nations Leaders' Gathering, which included extensive one-on-one discussions through almost 300 individual meetings.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Results

Goal 1: Create immediate opportunities for improved Aboriginal participation in the economy and increased certainty for development.

Objective 1.1: Improve economic and social outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.

Strategies

- In collaboration with natural resource sector ministries, negotiate and sign agreements with First Nations that create economic and social benefits, including resource revenue sharing agreements with First Nations affected by industries such as mining.
- Partner with First Nations, Aboriginal communities, and organizations to support community-based skills, training, and employment initiatives.
- Manage the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund and lead negotiation of carbon offset-sharing arrangements with First Nations.

Performance Measure 1: Revenue Sharing Agreements

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of completed new revenue sharing agreements with First Nations.	3	5	4	6	4	5

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

Consistent with the strategies outlined above, in 2016/17, the ministry continued its leadership in resource revenue and benefits sharing with First Nations. The Province concluded negotiations with First Nations potentially affected by resource development in their traditional territories. These revenue sharing agreements enable greater process certainty for the Province, First Nations, and industry, and shift all parties into a partnership around development and create support for project success. For the 2016/17 year, the following agreements were completed:

- Ktunaxa Nation (under comprehensive agreement) – Elk Valley Coal – Line Creek Mine
- Ktunaxa Nation (under comprehensive agreement) – Elk Valley Coal – Greenhills Mine

- Lheidli T'enneh First Nation– Giscome Mine
- Tsay Keh Dene First Nation – Kemess Mine
- Takla Lake First Nation – Kemess Mine
- Kwadacha Nation – Kemess Mine

Performance Measure 2: Clean Energy business fund agreements

Performance Measure*	Actuals			Forecast		
	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target
Number of completed clean energy business fund agreements	132	158	178	198	218	238

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation - Data as of May 23, 2017

*Amounts are cumulative each fiscal year

¹Agreement amount is total signed Capacity, Equity and Revenue Sharing Agreements since the implementation of the FNCEBF up to the end of FY 2014/15. For a more detailed breakdown of signed agreements under the FNCEBF, please refer to the tables below.

Discussion

In fiscal 2016/17, 20 new clean energy business fund agreements were signed; eight new Revenue Sharing Agreements and 12 Capacity and Equity agreements. Due to a reduction in future call to power from BC Hydro, new clean energy projects determined as eligible for revenue sharing are anticipated to decrease, therefore, the annual target for newly signed agreements has decreased from 25 to 20, as indicated in the 2017-18 Service Plan.

Revenue Sharing Agreements

	Annually	Cumulative
FY 2016/17	8	50
FY 2015/16	12	42
FY 2014/15	7	30
FY 2013/14	22	23
FY 2012/13	1	1

Capacity and Equity Agreements

		Annually	Cumulative
2 intakes a year	FY 2016/17	12	128
	FY 2015/16	14	116
3 intakes a year	FY 2014/15	8	102
	FY 2013/14	31	94
	FY 2012/13	33	63
	FY 2011/12	30	30

ALL Agreements

	Annually	Cumulative
FY 2016/17	20	178
FY 2015/16	26	158
FY 2014/15	15	132
FY 2013/14	53	117
FY 2012/13	34	86
FY 2011/12	30	30

Performance Measure 3: Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of existing Forest Consultation and Revenue sharing agreements	136	123	130	132	134	134

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

This is a cumulative total that includes FCRSAs that were signed in previous years and represents net new number of agreements (not renewals).

Discussion

Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements (FCRSAs) share forestry revenue with First Nations based on forest activity in their traditional territories. In 2016/17, there were 23 agreement renewals and four new agreements. FCRSAs directly support the forest sector by streamlining consultation with First Nations through negotiated consultation protocols and commitments by First Nations that improve stability on the land base.

Objective 1.2: Through early engagement, ensure First Nations and Aboriginal peoples have opportunities to participate and be involved with initiatives that affect their communities.

Strategies:

- Negotiate and implement forms of reconciliation agreements with First Nations, which contribute to improved social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.
- Support First Nations' access to land and resource tenures.

Performance Measure 4: Strategic Agreements

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of new agreements that support strategic engagement with First Nations, including reconciliation agreements and strategic engagement agreements	7	10	7	10	7	7

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

Non-treaty agreements concluded in 2016/17 focused on: ensuring First Nations benefit from and have the ability to participate in development opportunities; identifying areas of common interest; and creating avenues to work with First Nations to achieve mutual goals through meaningful engagement processes. Specific elements of each agreement were negotiated to be flexible, depending on the parties' objectives, local needs, and relationship history. Strategic agreements come in many forms, depending on the priorities of the negotiating partners. Generally such agreements establish a government-to-government relationship and improve processes for making decisions. Reconciliation agreements are designed to increase economic and legal certainty for resource and land use, establish processes for decision making, and create social and economic opportunities for First Nations' communities. Other strategic agreements negotiated in 2016/17 provided a framework for more substantive reconciliation negotiations and engagement processes, and solidified economic partnerships.

In 2016/17, the following strategic agreements were completed:

- Lake Babine Reconciliation Framework Agreement
- shíshálh Nation Reconciliation Agreement
- Gitanyow Huwílþ Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement
- Cheslatta Reconciliation and Settlement Framework Agreement
- Ahousaht Protocol
- McLeod Lake Government to Government Agreement
- Kitselas Reconciliation Agreement
- Carrier Sekani Tribal Council Interim Path Forward Agreement
- Tsartlip Interim Reconciliation Agreement
- Kemess Government to Government Agreement – Tse Keh Nay

Performance Measure 5: Liquefied natural gas benefit agreements.

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of completed liquefied natural gas benefit agreements, which includes agreements for pipelines and facilities	51	64	65	75	75	80

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

This is a cumulative total that includes agreements signed in previous years.

Discussion

In 2016/17, the ministry continued to employ a comprehensive approach to partner with First Nations that may be affected by natural gas development, pipelines or liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to be a part of the opportunities associated with this sector. The approach included benefit sharing agreements, skills development training, and environmental stewardship projects. This performance measure tracks the cumulative number of pipeline and facilities benefits agreements. In 2016/17, the number of agreements grew to 75.

Goal 2: Continue to reconcile with Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia.

Successful reconciliation produces long-term social, economic, and cultural advantages for all British Columbians. Reconciliation is an ongoing process and it is rarely straightforward. It requires trust and commitment to overcome differences. There must be a willingness to learn from each other at all stages. Relationships built on mutual respect and recognition are the key to making reconciliation possible.

Objective 2.1: Respectfully reconcile provincial interests with First Nations' Aboriginal and treaty rights.

Strategies:

- Advance agreements among First Nations, the Province and local governments.
- Continue to seek improvements to treaty-making through tripartite processes, including treaty revitalization.
- Link economic development to treaty through land transfers for current and future use.
- Work with partner ministries and agencies, First Nations and First Nations' leaders to understand, clarify, and develop solutions to issues involving Aboriginal rights and title.

Performance Measure 6: Treaties and related agreements

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of completed new treaties, incremental treaty agreements and agreements in principle.	2	10	5	3	5	5

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

In 2016/17, the ministry concluded three new treaty-related agreements. While this result did not meet predicted targets for 2016/17, significant progress was achieved ahead of schedule in 2015/16 when 10 new agreements were signed. Combining outcomes from both fiscals (2015/16 and 2016/17) results in 13 agreements signed, ahead of the combined 10 agreement target. The performance measure also does not reflect the progress made towards treaty and treaty-related agreements to support reconciliation at 34 active tables involving 68 First Nations in 2016/17. In addition to these active tables, the ministry also worked with the other principals to the B.C. Treaty Process (Canada and the First Nations Summit) to look for ways to expedite and improve the treaty process and appointed a new chief commissioner of the B.C. Treaty Commission.

Treaty-related agreements in 2016/17:

- Final Agreement (effective date) with Tla'amin Nation – April 5, 2016
- Agreement-in-Principle ratified by NSTQ – April 29, 2016
- K'ómoks Interim Treaty Agreement – Feb. 15, 2017

Treaties address the rights and responsibilities of the Province, First Nations, and Canada on matters such as land ownership, governance, taxation, financial benefits, and environmental management (including wildlife). Agreements-in-Principle (AIP) form the framework for treaties. AIPs contain all the substantive elements to be finalized within the final treaty process. Incremental treaty agreements

(ITA) are pre-treaty agreements that provide treaty benefits in advance of a final agreement to the First Nation to help build trust and momentum toward treaty. An ITA may allow a First Nation to develop an economic opportunity, provide employment for members or acquire culturally significant land.

Objective 2.2: Establish respectful relationships with Aboriginal peoples as a model for all British Columbians

Strategies:

- Facilitate and support collaboration among Aboriginal organizations, all levels of government, and the private sector on initiatives aimed at improving social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.
- Continue to build effective relationships with industry and industry associations, such as providing advice, guidance and direction to industry in engaging with Aboriginal peoples.
- Engage with First Nations leaders to reach shared goals to improve First Nations' communities and increase certainty on the land base.
- Work with other provinces, territories, the federal government and national Aboriginal organizations to initiate and co-ordinate efforts to address issues of mutual interest.
- Directly engage with business and industry on supporting First Nations' participation in liquefied natural gas development.
- Work across ministries to support Aboriginal peoples' access to programs and services associated with skills development and training related to liquefied natural gas.

Objective 2.3: Work with Aboriginal peoples to enhance and build capacity in communities, governments and organizations.

Strategies:

- Support Métis governance and capacity development on a tripartite basis.
- Build from the outcomes and commitments established through existing accords and agreements to develop strategy.
- Work with Aboriginal youth organizations to develop opportunities to advance culturally relevant social innovations in business and entrepreneurship, education and other youth-driven priorities.

Performance Measure 7: Capacity Building

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of yearly capacity-building engagements with communities, youth and Aboriginal organizations.	14	15	12	12	n/a	n/a

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

This performance measure captures the work the ministry does to engage directly with Aboriginal youth, communities and organizations to build capacity through initiatives such as governance support, community engagement, short-term work exchanges, job shadowing, human resource development and building youth leadership. For example, in 2016/17, the ministry supported the following initiatives:

- Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective – a five-member consortium of Aboriginal organizations in B.C.;
- Gathering Our Voices youth conference;
- B.C. Aboriginal Youth Workers Network – a cross-province peer mentorship based network with nearly 300 members;
- The Aboriginal Skills Training Development Fund;
- The Aboriginal Youth Internship Program and the Building Public Service Capacity in Aboriginal Relations strategy.

No targets are forecast for 2017/18-2018/19 since this performance measure has been amended in the 2017/2018 Service Plan to capture the outcomes of capacity building efforts resulting from employment and training initiatives.

Objective 2.4: Work across government, with Aboriginal partners, and with the federal and local governments to improve socio-economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia.

Strategies:

- Continue to support innovative partnerships with provincial ministries, Aboriginal partners, and the federal and local governments to support employment, education and job skills training for British Columbia's urban/off-reserve Aboriginal population.
- Support the goals outlined in B.C.'s Skills for Jobs Blueprint, such as adding 15,000 new Aboriginal workers during the next 10 years and realizing the potential of Aboriginal youth and under-employed Aboriginal peoples to realize opportunities in emerging sectors such as liquefied natural gas.
- Support British Columbia's Métis population as a unique demographic within the urban/off-reserve population to co-ordinate engagement and strategies for achieving better education and job training, healthier family life, and strengthened cultural linkages.
- Ensure negotiations and the implementation of agreements includes wider considerations of both social and economic benefits.

Performance Measure 8: Collaborative engagements

Performance Measure	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target
Number of yearly collaborative engagements, agreements or initiatives that involve formal partnership/coordination with other provincial ministries, federal and/or municipal governments and/or Aboriginal partners.	10	10	10	10	10	10

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

This performance measure captures the work within the context of the *Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan* (ORAAP). ORAAP's effectiveness is measured by its ability to leverage key partnerships to establish a collaborative, coordinated and holistic approach to improving community-identified socio-economic priorities. In 2016/17, the ORAAP supported collaboration resulting in:

- The Union of British Columbia Municipalities working in partnership with the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres to deliver Reconciliation Canada workshops;
- Public events with Métis Chartered Communities;
- Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council partnering with the Aboriginal Community Career Employment Services Society to develop an Urban Indigenous Workforce Development Strategy for Metro Vancouver with support from corporate partners;
- Elder participation in the New Westminster Aboriginal Family Court Project; and,
- B.C. Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres hosting the second BC Indigenous Funding Conference in September 2016 to help connect Aboriginal organizations and communities with potential funding/investment partners.

Financial Report

Financial Report Summary Table

	Estimated	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance ³
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Negotiations and Regional Operations	14,097	2,142	16,239	14,697	(1,542)
Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives	19,687	3,137	22,824	21,140	(1,684)
Executive and Support Services	5,427	313	5,740	8,966	3,226
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	41,949	135,625	177,574	177,574	0
First Citizens Fund	1,650	140	1,790	1,790	0
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,962	1,228	4,190	4,190	0
Sub-Total	85,772	142,585	228,357	228,357	0
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual²	0	0	0	(4,324)	(4,324)
Total	85,772	142,585	228,357	224,033	(4,324)
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)					
Executive and Support Services	1	0	1	0	(1)

¹ "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations and Contingencies. Amounts in this column are not related to the "estimated amount" under sections 5(1) and 6(1) of the *Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act* for ministerial accountability for operating expenses under the Act.

² The Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual of \$4.324 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

³ "Variance" represents "Actual" minus "Total Estimated". If the Actual is greater than the Total Estimated, the Variance will be displayed as a positive number.

Appendix A – Contact Information and Hyperlinks

Contact Information

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2957 Jutland Road
Victoria, B.C. V8T 5J9

Telephone: 1-800-880-1022
E-mail: ABRInfo@gov.bc.ca
URL: www.gov.bc.ca/arr

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9100
STN PROV GOVT
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9B1

Hyperlinks to Additional Information

BC Treaty Commission
www.bctreaty.net/index.php

First Peoples' Cultural Council
www.fpcc.ca

Métis Nation Relationship Accord II
<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/aboriginal-people/new-relationship/m-tis-nation-relationship-accord>

New Relationship Trust
www.newrelationshiptrust.ca/

A list of statutes that fall under the responsibility of the ministry can be found at:
<http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/amr/amr/1712999503>

Appendix B – List of Crowns, Agencies, Boards and Commissions

The ministry is also responsible for the First Peoples' Cultural Council, a provincial Crown Corporation formed by the Government of British Columbia in 1990 to administer the First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Program. British Columbia is the only province in Canada that has established a Crown corporation that leads First Nations heritage, language, culture and arts initiatives.

Appendix C – Significant Independent or Semi-Independent Offices or Operating Segments (N/A)

Appendix D – Minister's Mandate and Actions Summary

In the Premier's July 2015 Mandate Letter, the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation received direction on strategic priorities for the 2016/17 fiscal year. These priorities and the ministry's resulting actions are summarized below:

Mandate Letter Direction	Ministry's Action
1. Balance the ministerial budget in order to control spending and ensure an overall balanced budget for the province of British Columbia.	Met ministerial budget.
2. Continue to work with BC First Nations that are in the Treaty Process and who have an opportunity to secure a treaty with British Columbia and Canada to provide all parties with economic benefit and long lasting security.	The Province participated in 63 different treaty tables involving 114 First Nations. Of these, 34 tables involving 68 First Nations are actively negotiating or implementing a treaty and meeting on a regular basis. Progress in 2016/17 included the Final Agreement (effective date) with Tla'amin Nation on April 5, 2016; the Agreement-in-Principle ratified by NsTQ on April 29, 2016; and K'ómoks Interim Treaty Agreement, signed Feb. 15, 2017.
3. Continue to work with the Tsilhqot'in National Government to implement the Letter of Understanding signed with the Province of British Columbia.	In early 2016, the <u>Nenqay Deni Accord</u> was signed, which is a five-year framework agreement that establishes a shared vision and structures to negotiate lasting reconciliation. Since signing, progress has been made on an economic development plan, community safety issues and in collaborative resource management planning and public engagement. The Province also renewed an agreement for shared decision-making for land and resource management in early 2017.
4. Work with the BC Treaty Commission principals to develop a more inclusive approach to the BC Treaty Process.	In June 2016, the principals to the BC Treaty process (B.C., Canada and the First Nations Summit) endorsed the tripartite report: "Multilateral Engagement Process to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations in British Columbia" that sets out strategies to address some of the complex challenges that impede conclusion of treaty agreements. In February 2017, the principals agreed to appoint Celeste Haldane as the new BC Treaty Commission chief

	commissioner. With the appointment by Canada, the effective date of the chief commissioner appointment was April 12, 2017.
5. Work with BC First Nations that participate in and benefit from natural gas extraction, pipelines or LNG facilities to ensure they are provided with the ability to participate in this generational opportunity.	The Province completed an additional 11 pipeline and facilities benefits agreements for LNG-related infrastructure and activity in 2016/17 resulting in a cumulative total of 75 agreements. This includes milestone agreements with the Lax Kw'alaams, Metlakatla and Kitselas First Nations. Up to \$30 million has been committed for environmental stewardship with First Nations that will benefit all British Columbians. Environmental projects are being designed with First Nations in their traditional territories and regional partnerships are being strengthened by working together. As well, over the past two years, more than 2,500 Aboriginal people have accessed training through programs supported by B.C.'s \$30 million Aboriginal Skills Training Development Fund, including 1,300 Aboriginal people in 2016/17.
6. Continue to implement our commitment to BC First Nations to expand the number of non-treaty agreements to further economic development opportunities that benefit both British Columbia and First Nations.	In 2016/17, the ministry negotiated 21 non-treaty agreements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sechelt First Nation (Shíshálh Nation) Government to Government Agreement • Sechelt First Nation (Shíshálh Nation) Reconciliation Agreement • Gitanyow Huwilt Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement • Cheslatta Reconciliation and Settlement Framework Agreement • Lake Babine 25 Year Foundation Agreement Letter of Understanding • Coastal First Nations Protocol Agreement • McLeod Lake Indian Band Tripartite Land Agreement • Halfway River Tripartite Land Agreement • Doig River Tripartite Land Agreement • Carrier Sekani Tribal Council Interim Pathways Agreement • Gitxsan Pipeline Benefit Agreement • Lax Kwa'laams Pipeline Benefits Agreements – 2 Agreements (PRGT & WCGT) • Lax Kwa'laams First Nation LNG Benefits Agreement • Tsartlip Interim Reconciliation Agreement • Gitga'at LNG Benefits Agreement • Kitselas LNG Benefits Agreement • Ktunaxa Economic and Community Development Agreement • Tsilhqot'in Stewardship Agreement • McLeod Lake Indian Band Government to

	<p>Government Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lheidli T'enneh Giscome Economic and Community Development Agreement
7. Work with BC First Nations to ensure they continue to participate in and benefit from the Clean Energy Standing Offer by BC Hydro through the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund.	<p>In 2016/17, the ministry signed 20 new clean energy business fund agreements: eight revenue sharing, nine capacity and three equity agreements. The ministry conducted two intakes for Capacity and Equity funding: January and May 2016. Approved Equity Agreements includes \$400,000 for the Kwadacha Nation to support a combined heat-and-power bioenergy system to offset diesel generation for a district energy system; \$250,000 for Xeni Gwet'in to begin an electrification project that will swap out their aging and inefficient gasoline and diesel generators for a more reliable hybrid system of solar power and propane; and \$128,120 to the Dease River Nation towards a demand side management project that will install programmable thermostats in all homes, upgrade to LED lights, water-saving showerheads, insulate hot water pipes and replace poorly functioning gas fired furnaces.</p>
8. Work with BC Hydro to ensure First Nations have the ability to participate in economic development opportunities arising from the construction of the Site C dam.	<p>The Province and BC Hydro continued to work in 2016/17 to ensure the Site C project provides lasting economic and social benefits for First Nations and northern communities, through direct job opportunities and Aboriginal businesses participating in site preparation work, as well as negotiating agreements with several First Nations that provide land protection, land transfers, financial payments and other economic benefits. Work is underway to implement those agreements. First Nations are benefiting from jobs and there has been significant involvement of Aboriginal businesses in Site C construction work. To date, approximately \$150 million in procurement opportunities has been committed to Aboriginal companies on Site C.</p>
9. Work with the Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training to increase the number of First Nations participating in apprenticeship and skills training programs to ensure economic prosperity includes First Nations members.	<p>In 2016/17, the ministry negotiated 17 funding agreements to support First Nation participation in skills training and apprenticeship programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haisla, Level 1 Red Seal Construction Craft Worker Training • Gitanyow, Employment and Training Plan • Gitxsan, Skills Training Project • Lake District Aboriginal Training to Employment Society, Nis Ts'edilh - Southside - Phase 2 • Yinka Dene Economic Development General Partner Inc., Nis Ts'edilh Northside - Phase 2 • Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association (PGNAETA), Employment Readiness Program • PGNAETA, Carpentry Foundation Program • PGNAETA, North Central LNG Strategies Phase 2 • PGNAETA, Skills Connect Phase 2 • PGNAETA, Enhanced Weaving our Way

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Workforce Development Initiative Phase 2 • Doig River, Ready for Work: Pipeline Craftmanship & Wildlife Monitoring Certificate • Nicola Valley Institute of Technology (NVIT), Powering Up For Opportunities • Fort Nelson Community Literacy Society, Prophet River Adult Education Program • NVIT, BRFN Bridging to Trades and College Readiness • NVIT, HRFN Employment Readiness and Engagement Initiative • Saulteau First Nations, Construction Craft Worker Program
10. Work with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on the Mining Dialogue with First Nations that was committed following the Mount Polley Mine tailings pond collapse.	In 2016/17, the Province continued to work in partnership with First Nations to support local First Nation requirements for incident response and continuing a dialogue on mining. In regards to the Mount Polley Letter of Understanding, the parties concluded commitments during 2016/17, and recognized BC's commitment to ongoing engagement in long-term planning.
11. Host the annual meeting between First Nations leaders and the B.C. Government.	The third annual First Nations and Cabinet Leaders Gathering was held in Vancouver on Sept. 7 and 8, 2016.
12. Work with the Ministries of Justice, Health and Children and Family Development to continue to implement Violence Free BC.	The ministry and partners, including the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women (MACAW), continued to work together to address actions arising from the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls (MOU) and address the disproportionate levels of all types of violence experienced by Aboriginal women and girls. This includes outcomes following the 2016 Provincial Gathering for Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Prince George. On Feb. 16, 2017, the Province proclaimed Moose Hide Campaign Day in BC to underline the importance of the campaign and the need to end violence toward Aboriginal women and children.

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
SERVICE PLAN COMPARISON (FEB 2017 AND FEB 2018)

	Feb 2018 SERVICE PLAN (current)		Feb 2017 SERVICE PLAN (previous)
GOAL 1	Establish a clear, cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action, and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision.	GOAL 1	Continue to create avenues for improved economic and social outcomes for Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia.
OBJECTIVE 1.1	Through extensive engagement, collaborate and build relationships with Indigenous peoples to inform government actions to develop and implement the new reconciliation vision.	OBJECTIVE 1.1	Create opportunities for improved Aboriginal participation in the economy and increased certainty for development.
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	1.1a Successful establishment and support s.12,s.13 s.12,s.13	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	1. Revenue sharing agreements 2. FNCEBF agreements 3. LNG agreements 4. FCRSAs
		OBJECTIVE 1.2	Engage First Nations and Aboriginal peoples early to ensure they have opportunities to participate in, and be involved with initiatives that affect their communities.
		PERFORMANCE MEASURE	5. Strategic agreements
		OBJECTIVE 1.3	Work with Aboriginal peoples to enhance and build capacity in Aboriginal communities, governments and organizations.
		PERFORMANCE MEASURE	6. Training and Employment (ASTDF trained and % employed)
GOAL 2	Continue to support improved economic and social outcomes for Indigenous peoples in British Columbia.	GOAL 2	Continue to reconcile with Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia.
OBJECTIVE 2.1	Productively partner with other ministries, Indigenous governments, communities and organizations, stakeholders and other orders of government to improve socio-economic and socio-cultural outcomes, which includes sharing in benefits and collaboration on land-use planning and management.	OBJECTIVE 2.1	Continue to pursue agreements and actions that reconcile provincial interests with the rights of First Nations and Aboriginal people.
PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2.1a Number of new opportunities to increase participation of First Nations in revenue sharing. 2.1b Cumulative number of community well-being initiatives.	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	7. Treaties and related agreements
		OBJECTIVE 2.2	Work across government, with Aboriginal partners and with the federal and local governments to improve socio-economic outcomes for off-reserve/urban Aboriginal people in British Columbia.
		PERFORMANCE MEASURE	8. Collaborative Agreements – ORAAP
		OBJECTIVE 2.3	Work with Aboriginal communities to jointly identify socio-cultural-economic outcomes that can be met through partnership and collaboration.



July 18, 2017

Honourable Scott Fraser
Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4

Dear Minister Fraser:

Congratulations on your new appointment as Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation.

It has never been more important for new leadership that works for ordinary people, not just those at the top.

It is your job to deliver that leadership in your ministry.

Our government made three key commitments to British Columbians.

Our first commitment is to make life more affordable. Too many families were left behind for too long by the previous government. They are counting on you to do your part to make their lives easier.

Our second commitment is to deliver the services that people count on. Together, we can ensure that children get access to the quality public education they need to succeed, that families can get timely medical attention, and that our senior citizens are able to live their final years with dignity.

These and other government services touch the lives of British Columbians every day. It is your job as minister to work within your budget to deliver quality services that are available and effective.

Our third key commitment is to build a strong, sustainable, innovative economy that works for everyone, not just the wealthy and the well-connected. Together, we are going to tackle poverty and inequality, create good-paying jobs in every corner of the province, and ensure people from every background have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

These three commitments along with your specific ministerial objectives should guide your work and shape your priorities from day to day. I expect you to work with the skilled professionals in the public service to deliver on this mandate.

.../2

As you are aware, we have set up a *Confidence and Supply Agreement* with the B.C. Green caucus. This agreement is critical to the success of our government. Accordingly, the principles of “good faith and no surprises” set out in that document should also guide your work going forward.

As minister, you are responsible for ensuring members of the B.C. Green caucus are appropriately consulted on major policy issues, budgets, legislation and other matters as outlined in our agreement. This consultation should be coordinated through the Confidence and Supply Agreement Secretariat in the Premier’s Office. The secretariat is charged with ensuring that members of the B.C. Green caucus are provided access to key documents and officials as set out in the agreement. This consultation and information sharing will occur in accordance with protocols established jointly by government and the B.C. Green caucus, and in accordance with relevant legislation.

British Columbians expect our government to work together to advance the public good. That means seeking out, fostering, and advancing good ideas regardless of which side of the house they come from.

Our government put forward a progressive vision for a Better B.C. that has won broad support with all members of the legislature. There is consensus on the need to address many pressing issues such as reducing health-care wait times, addressing overcrowded and under-supported classrooms, taking action on climate change, tackling the opioid crisis, and delivering safe, quality, affordable child care for all. As one of my ministers, I expect you to build on and expand that consensus to help us better deliver new leadership for British Columbians.

As part of our commitment to true, lasting reconciliation with First Nations in British Columbia our government will be fully adopting and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. As minister, you are responsible for moving forward on the calls to action and reviewing policies, programs, and legislation to determine how to bring the principles of the declaration into action in British Columbia.

In your role as Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation I expect that you will make substantive progress on the following priorities:

- Work collaboratively and respectfully with First Nations to establish a clear, cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, and the Tsilhqot’in Supreme Court decision.
- In partnership with First Nations, transform the treaty process so it respects case law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Support Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections to their languages.
- Provide reliable, dedicated funding and support for Friendship Centres.
- With the Minister of Finance, negotiate with First Nations leadership and communities around expanding opportunities for their share of B.C.’s gaming industry.

.../3

All members of Cabinet are expected to review, understand and act according to the *Members Conflict of Interest Act* and to conduct themselves with the highest level of integrity. Remember, as a minister of the Crown, the way you conduct yourself will reflect not only on yourself, but on your Cabinet colleagues and our government as a whole.

I look forward to working with you in the coming weeks and months ahead.

It will take dedication, hard work, and a real commitment to working for people to make it happen, but I know you're up to the challenge.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John Horgan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'J' and 'H'.

John Horgan
Premier

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: Jan. 9, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	Minister's Mandate Letter
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

Broad government priorities:

- It is time for a change in how the Province works with First Nations and all Indigenous peoples.
- We need to have a relationship that's based on respect and recognition guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action and court rulings such as the Tsilhqot'in decision. This is important for us all moving forward.

s.13

MIRR specific priorities:

- As Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation my key priorities are:
 - To work collaboratively and respectfully with Indigenous people to establish a clear cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision.
 - Work in partnership with First Nations to transform the treaty process so that it respects case law and the United Nations declaration.
 - Support Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections to their languages.
 - Provide reliable, dedicated funding and support for friendship centres.
 - Work with the Minister of Finance to negotiate with First Nations leadership and communities on expanded opportunities for their share of B.C. gaming revenue.

Cross-government commitment to UNDRIP

- I am ready to deliver on our commitments to Indigenous peoples, and work together with First Nations to build a better BC

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- **We will adopt the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and address the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.**
- **Every minister in government will meet our commitment to implement UNDRIP and to address the Calls to Action.**
- **We will work with First Nations and other Ministries to improve relationships and reduce conflict over land use decisions.**
- **Our commitment to reconciliation will be reflected across government.**

KEY FACTS:

- On July 18, 2017 cabinet ministers received their mandate letters from Premier John Horgan outlining key cross-government commitments and individual file priorities for each minister.
- Minister Fraser's mandate letter outlined the following ministerial priorities:
- To move forward on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and to review policy, programs and legislation to determine how to bring the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into action in B.C. All ministers have been mandated with these actions as they relate to each ministerial portfolio.
- To work with Indigenous people to establish a cross-government vision to adopt the UN declaration, the TRC Calls to Action, and the 2014 Supreme Court Tsilhqot'in decision.
- To work with First Nations to transform the treaty process so that it respects case law and UNDRIP.
- To support Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections to their language. The First Peoples' Cultural Council is MIRR's Crown agency mandated to preserve and revitalize First Nations language, arts and culture. In 2017/18 MIRR provided FPCC with just over \$1 million. This is in line with the previous two fiscals. FPCC also receives funding from the Government of Canada, the New Relationship Trust, the BC Arts Council and various non-governmental agencies.
- To ensure there is reliable, dedicated funding and support for BC Aboriginal Friendship Centres. In 2017/18, MIRR is providing \$642,600 through the First Citizens' Fund to the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres. MIRR also provides domestic violence funding and Aboriginal skills development funding, but this is one-time project-based funding and is not part of the MIRR operational budget.

Gaming Revenue

- The minister is also mandated to work with the Minister of Finance and First Nations leadership and communities on opportunities for First Nations' share of B.C.'s gaming industry.
- Unlike Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick, B.C. does not share gaming revenues directly with First Nations.
- First Nations in B.C. have been actively pressing for gaming revenue-sharing since 2007 when First Nations leaders presented a 'B.C. First Nations Investment Plan'. The plan recommended allocating 3% of B.C.'s gross gambling revenues directly toward economic and community development initiatives in Indigenous communities. At the time, First Nations leaders described the plan as the "single most important" action the provincial government could take to "ease First Nations poverty and begin to close the economic and social gap for all First Nations."
- In summer 2010, the B.C. First Nations Gaming Commission suggested First Nations would set up their own gambling authority, challenging the BC Lottery Corporation jurisdiction on reserve land. This committee is on-going with commissioners appointed by all three First Nations leadership organizations.
- Currently there are three First Nations that host gaming facilities on their land but do not operate the facilities: Cowichan Tribes in Duncan, Squamish Nation in Squamish and Adams Lake Indian Band in Salmon Arm. Ktunaxa Nation in Cranbrook both host and operate a gaming facility on their land.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- In B.C. First Nations are treated the same as a local government when it comes to hosting a gambling facility, revenue-sharing and consultation. Local governments that host a gambling facility typically receive 10% of net gambling revenue generated by the facility.
- The Gaming Control Act requires that BCLC must be satisfied that the host local government has consulted with each potentially affected local government located within five km of a proposed gaming facility. This includes local First Nations. In 2016, the City of Penticton approved the relocation of its casino and the City announced an agreement to share 10% of the City's casino revenue with the Penticton Indian Band.
- This agreement is the second of its type in B.C. (the other is View Royal) where the host local government revenue is shared between communities located near gaming facilities. It is the first of its kind between a municipality and a First Nation. BCLC and the Province were not party to discussions.

Communications Contact: Sharon Pocock; 7-1253

Program Area Contact: names and phone numbers

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
Mandate letter and Holdback tracking 2017/2018

Mandate Letter Measure	Holdback Target	ADM Responsible	Mandate Status	Holdback Status
Work collaboratively and respectfully with First Nations to establish a clear, cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision.	<p>Start dialogue at the First Nations Leaders Gathering around a path forward on UNDRIP & TRC. (Sept 30, 2017)</p> <p>Develop and present to the Minister of Indigenous Relations & Reconciliation a strategy to engage indigenous people and organizations to support establishing a cross-government vision on a new path forward with indigenous people. (March 31, 2018)</p>	Jessica Wood	<p>Ministry developed a new division (NRST) with an Indigenous leader.</p> <p>Commitments document & BC's version of 10 principles s.12,s.13</p>	<p>Complete. A Q&A style plenary panel session on UNDRIP was hosted at the 4th annual First Nations Leaders Gathering September 5 – 7, 2017. Delegates who sat on the panel included: Attorney General David Eby, Minister Scott Fraser (MIRR), Minister Katrine Conroy (MCFD), and Grand Chief Edward John (First Nations Summit).</p> <p>s.12,s.13</p>
Mandate Letter Measure	Holdback Target	ADM Responsible	Mandate Status	Holdback Status
In partnership with First Nations, transform the treaty process so it respects case law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Develop and present options to the Minister of Indigenous Relations & Reconciliation to transform the treaty process, building from the Multilateral Engagement Process to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations in British Columbia. (March 31, 2018)	Doug Scott	s.12,s.13	s.12,s.13
Mandate Letter Measure	Holdback Target	ADM Responsible	Mandate Status	Holdback Status
Support Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections to their languages.	Seek approval from government to commit to a process to engage Indigenous organizations, and the First Peoples Cultural Council, to develop recommended actions to revitalize indigenous languages. (Sept 2017)	Laurel Nash	\$50m announced in budget 2018 to support indigenous language revitalization.	s.12,s.13

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
Mandate letter and Holdback tracking 2017/2018

				s.12,s.13
Mandate Letter Measure	Holdback Target	ADM Responsible	Mandate Status	Holdback Status
Provide reliable, dedicated funding and support for Friendship Centres.	<p>s.12,s.13</p> <p>Provide staff support for at least 2 events lead by BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres. (Mar 31, 2018)</p>	Laurel Nash	\$6m over 3 years announced in funding friendship centres.	<p>s.12,s.13</p> <p>Ongoing: Gathering Our Voices Youth conference: March 20-23, 2018 Richmond – Provided funding and staff support.</p> <p>41st Annual BC Elder’s Gathering: July 2017 – Staff supported with Elders transportation to the gathering, including elders dealing with wildfires getting transportation to and from the gathering.</p>
Mandate Letter Measure	Holdback Target	ADM Responsible	Mandate Status	Holdback Status
With the Minister of Finance, negotiate with First Nations leadership and communities around expanding opportunities for their share of B.C.’s gaming industry	Seek approval from Government to establish a joint working group to make recommendations to Government to share gaming revenue and report progress of that joint working group to the Minister of Indigenous Relations & Reconciliation and the Minister of Finance. (March 31)	Doug Scott	Ongoing. MIRR has been meeting with Ministries and FN advisors Around gaming as well as reviewing other Provinces policies.	<p>Complete - BC has established a working group with the FN Gaming Commission members and has met three times to date to discuss a collaboratively designed gaming revenue sharing arrangement. Meetings occurred January 11, 2018, January 12, 2018, January 18, 2018, January 24, 2018</p> <p>A workplan has been agreed to and finalised and engagement funding has now been provided to support FNGC participation.</p> <p>The minister for MIRR has been briefed on discussions to date.</p>

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

TRC Recommendations and Actions

ISSUE: Truth and Reconciliation Commission Recommendations and Actions

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **A key priority for the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation is to work collaboratively and respectfully with Indigenous people to establish a clear cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.**
- **Importantly, all Ministers have been mandated to accept and implement the 94 Calls to Action, and have pledged to work with Indigenous people and Canada to achieve this.**
- **Reconciliation touches upon all social, economic, cultural aspects, and it includes First Nations governance and jurisdiction.**
- **Through collaboration with Indigenous peoples and the federal government, we can work to improve the quality of life for Indigenous people through new economic partnerships, resource development revenue sharing, and closing gaps in health, education, skills training, and employment.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- On June 2, 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) released its findings and Calls to Action representing the first steps in redressing the legacy of Indian Residential Schools and advancing the process of reconciliation.
- The TRC's Calls to Action include steps to protect child welfare, preserve language and culture, promote legal equity, and strengthen information on missing children.
- The role of education in the report was highlighted: governments were called on to eliminate educational gaps between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, equalize education funding for children living on and off reserve, and increase access to post-secondary education for Indigenous youth.
- The need to educate Canadians on residential schools and their impacts was also stressed: the TRC called for the development of age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, treaties, and Indigenous peoples' historical and contemporary contributions.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
TRC Recommendations and Actions

- The TRC points to the critical role the Federal Government must play in achieving reconciliation. The majority of recommendations are federally-focused. The federal government has committed to fully implementing all 94 Calls to Action.
- On July 13, 2015, a copy of the TRC's summary report was presented in the BC Legislature, further highlighting the report's importance to British Columbians.
- All ministers have been mandated to accept and implement the 94 Calls to Action, and have pledged to work with Indigenous people and Canada to achieve this.
- In addition, ministers have also been mandated to review policy, programs and legislation to determine how to bring the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into action in BC.
- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation through its website has provided a publically available factsheet on the various initiatives the Province is undertaking to respond to many of the TRC Calls to action.
- Provincial efforts to respond to the TRC Calls to action include initiatives related to children and families, economic development, education, health, languages and culture and justice and public safety.
- A recent example of the Province's leadership to implement the TRC Calls to Action was the recent announcement in Budget 2018 to provide \$50M for indigenous language revitalization in partnership with the First Peoples' Cultural Council.

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ADVICE TO MINISTER
GCPE Communications Issues Note

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: February 27, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP): Free, Prior and Informed Consent
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- **We are committed to adopting the UN Declaration, which has been adopted by 148 nations, including the federal government.**
- **All ministers' mandate letters include a requirement to review policies, programs and legislation to determine how to bring the principles of the declaration to life in B.C.**
- **Building a positive working relationship with First Nations is the foundation to moving forward successfully with the implementation of the UN Declaration.**
- **We must move away from the ongoing cycle of court battles, embrace Section 35 of the Constitution and move toward meaningful reconciliation in partnership with Indigenous peoples.**
- **We look forward to working in partnership on this with Canada and First Nations.**

KEY FACTS:

- In order to renew the relationship between Canada and Indigenous Peoples, the Government of Canada has committed to making the recognition and implementation of rights the basis for all relations between Indigenous Peoples and the federal government. On February 14, 2018, the Prime Minister announced that the Government of Canada will develop – in full partnership with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples – a Recognition and Implementation of Rights Framework.
- The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous People which ran from April 24 to May 5, 2017, in New York took as its key theme is the 10th anniversary of UNDRIP and the measures that have been taken to implement the declaration. It will also discuss violence against women. [In a speech](#) at the opening ceremonies Carolyn Bennett, federal minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, formally retracted Canada's concerns on "free, prior and informed consent," which was a request made by a delegate of Canadian First Nations.

ADVICE TO MINISTER

GCPE Communications Issues Note

- On Feb. 22, 2017, the Prime Minister announced the creation of a working group to review laws and policies related to Indigenous people. This will include UNDRIP and supporting implementation of TRC calls to action.
- On May 10, 2016, Minister Bennett formalized Canada's position on UNDRIP. She confirmed Canada is a full supporter of UNDRIP, removing previous qualifications when Canada endorsed UNDRIP in 2010.
- In B.C., some First Nations have claimed that the declaration wording on "free, prior and informed consent" (FPIC) provides them a veto over land use decisions. The FPIC wording was a point of contention for the previous B.C. government.
- In October 2016, the First Nations Summit passed a resolution calling on B.C. to uphold Canada's "unqualified" endorsement of UNDRIP and commit to the implementation of TRC's 94 Calls to Action. They called on B.C. to follow Ontario's example on reconciliation through their "Statement of Ontario's Commitment to Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples" in May 2016.
- Federal officials indicate that the government will adopt and implement UNDRIP in accordance with the Canadian Constitution and that UNDRIP "reflects the spirit and intent of our treaties."
- On Dec. 15, 2015, following the TRC's final report, the Prime Minister committed to "[working] with leaders of First Nations, Métis Nation, Inuit, provinces and territories, parties to the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement, and other key partners, to design a national engagement strategy for developing and implementing a national reconciliation framework, informed by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations." The approach of the strategy and framework haven't been defined.
- The TRC's Call to Action No. 41 says: "We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as the framework for reconciliation." Sept. 13, 2017, is the 10th anniversary of the adoption of UNDRIP by the UN General Assembly.
- Canada's intent is to position the adoption of UNDRIP within the Canadian Constitution and rely on existing mechanisms such as treaties and self-government agreements. The federal government does not see the adoption as giving a veto to First Nations.

INTERNAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTATION:

- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) is updating internal documents to give staff, particularly in the natural resources sector, an understanding of the complexities and issues related to UNDRIP. These documents will be shared on an as-needed basis.

QUOTES:

Minister of Justice Jody Wilson-Raybould – Sept. 7, 2016

- "We have seen other countries where international human rights instruments are adopted, but then fail to translate into real change for their citizens. We cannot let this happen in Canada. This is why, with respect to the United Nations Declaration, it is important to appreciate how come it cannot simply be incorporated word for word into Canadian law."
- "How we as a society choose to balance the various rights and interests protected in our constitution set out in our Charter of Rights and expressed in the United Nations Declaration, is also a decision that we need to make together."

ADVICE TO MINISTER GCPE Communications Issues Note

- “The hard and sometimes painful truth is that many of our current realities do not align with the standards of the United Nations declaration, and as such they must be systemically and coherently dismantled.”

Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Caroline Bennett – April 24, 2017

- "This is about making decisions together" from the inception. It means not putting some fully baked project in front of people and getting them to vote yes or no."

Minister of Natural Resources Jim Carr -

- According to a Globe and Mail articles on Dec. 11, 2016, the Minister of Natural Resources says that the principle of ‘free, prior and informed consent’ doesn’t provide First Nations with a veto, but it does require companies to work with First Nations to *“ensure they are partners in the evaluation and monitoring of projects, are properly consulted and have their concerns accommodated.”*

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FEDERAL POSITION:

- In July 2016, the federal Attorney General clarified that implementing UNDRIP is complicated and that many of Canada’s present-day realities don’t align with the current standards of UNDRIP. Adopting it as Canadian law now is unworkable and a distraction from the work needed to implement the spirit of UNDRIP in communities. She stated that building respectful nation-to-nation relationships means not fighting the battles already won, or reinventing the wheel where progress has been or is being made.

POTENTIAL CHALLENGES:

- s.13,s.16
- s.13,s.14

ADVICE TO MINISTER GCPE Communications Issues Note

- s.13,s.14

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- s.13,s.16

- s.13,s.14

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Media: There has been considerable media interest on the implementation of the declaration both at the federal and provincial level, including discussions around whether “free, prior and informed consent” equates to veto.

Communications Contact: Sharon Pocock

Program Area Contacts: Barb Miles/Francesca Wheeler



Ref. 42499

October 4, 2017

Doug Caul
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
5th Floor - 2957 Jutland Road
Victoria BC V8T 5J9

Dear Doug Caul:

As you know, this government is committed to working in respectful partnership with Indigenous peoples to move towards meaningful reconciliation. That means doing things differently than our predecessors. As a first step, I am writing this letter to provide ministry staff additional clarity on government's objectives for a new approach to working with all Indigenous peoples in British Columbia.

Going forward in Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) engagements, staff are empowered to work with Indigenous communities in discussion of all interests, topics and potential solutions. **I want to ensure that staff have the ability to explore topics and approaches that have, to date, been considered out of scope, including aspects of Indigenous roles in decision making and mechanisms to collaboratively implement rights and title.** I realize that not all of the ideas that come forward may be achievable, but I believe this open approach will benefit all parties. This approach applies to the full range of engagements led by MIRR, including both treaty and non-treaty tables.

When working with First Nations, our discussions will be grounded in the recognition of rights and title. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, and case law will guide our way.

.../2

Ministry of
Indigenous Relations
and Reconciliation

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Moving past barriers in negotiations, adopting a more collaborative approach, and exploring ideas, potential outcomes and mechanisms that have previously not been embraced can be challenging. I ask that you ensure ministry staff seek appropriate advice and support when engaged in these discussions. It is important that we act with honour, integrity, good faith and fairness in all dealings. It is also important that staff be clear when necessary, that the outcomes of these exploratory discussions are subject to provincial approval processes, just as we can expect the same for a First Nation or Indigenous government and their respective approval processes.

The matters being discussed during the ministry's engagements with Indigenous communities often impact the responsibilities of other provincial ministries and other levels of government. Please continue to engage with all deputy ministers, and I will similarly continue to engage with my Cabinet colleagues. Together we can work to ensure the Province acts consistently in its work with Indigenous peoples.

Close partnership with the federal government and meaningful consultation with stakeholders and local governments are also critical to reconciliation. It is important for ministry staff to enhance existing processes for stakeholder and local government engagement to build partnerships and strengthen cultural understandings between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities.

I request that you take steps to rapidly implement tangible changes in our approaches to reconciliation at all tables and in all initiatives with Indigenous peoples. I have every confidence that MIRR staff have the talent and commitment to continue to build trust and turn a new page in the Province's relationships with Indigenous partners.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S Fraser', with a stylized, flowing script.

Scott Fraser
Minister

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: April 9, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	Tsilhqot'in: Xeni Gwet'in/ tourism operators
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

s.13,s.16

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

s.13,s.16

KEY FACTS:

- There is increased tension between Xeni Gwet'in First Nation and tourism operators in the Cariboo-Chilcotin due to perceived infringements by both parties. The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation has received a number of strongly worded letters outlining the situation as each party sees it.

s.13,s.16,s.17

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

s.13,s.16,s.17

Background:

- Since the 2014 Supreme Court of Canada Tsilhqot'in decision, B.C. has been working with the Tsilhqot'in on an orderly transfer of the management, benefit and control of title lands, including dealing with existing tenures on title land issued by B.C. through bridging agreements. However, there has never been a tourism bridging agreement signed with the TNG, as permitting is not required in BC for operating a commercial bear viewing business on Crown land.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- The Aboriginal Title Area (ATL) encompasses a number of privately owned properties and lands submerged by water that are excluded from the declaration of title. Sections of two provincial parks are also partially within the Title Area.
- In order to affect an orderly transition of the land, the Province and the TNG signed bridging agreements related to existing permitted use of Crown land at the time of the court ruling. These agreements provide interim Tsilhqot'in consent for guided angling, guide outfitters and provincial parks to continue within the Title Area, although some of these agreements expired March 31, 2017.
- Agreements on trapping and recreation sites were re-signed. Agreements related to guide-outfitters and ranchers (grazing) remain current, with guide-outfitters expiring March 31, 2019 and ranchers expiring Dec. 31, 2019. s.13,s.16
- s.13,s.16
- s.16,s.17

Media: There has been some coverage by major media on this issue.

Communications Contact: Sharon Pocock

Program Area Contact: Devon Ramsay File Created: Jan. 9, 2017

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017 Estimates Note

Treaty Transformation

I. ISSUE: Commitment in the ministerial mandate letter to transform the treaty process in partnership with First Nations to reflect case law and UNDRIP.

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **In partnership with treaty partners (Canada and the First Nations Summit), the province is committed to transforming treaties in BC to reflect new case law and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, and to better address the priorities of all those who are part of the process.**
- **BC is seeking a renewed relationship with First Nations based on the recognition of rights and the evolution of a long-term, government-to-government relationship through treaty.**
- **The intent is to work with our treaty partners and First Nations in the treaty process to identify key areas for innovative change to mandates, process and structures.**
- **There is good work to build off, specifically the report from the Multilateral Engagement Process to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations.**
- **We look forward to the work over the coming months to identify transformation priorities, including robust engagement with our BC treaty partners and First Nations' communities who choose treaty as their pathway to reconciliation.**

III. BACKGROUND:

The term “treaty” generally refers to an agreement between sovereign states. In Canada, treaties are mostly referenced in relation to lasting, formal agreements with First Nations.

The BC Treaty Commission launched in 1993 with a goal to complete treaty-making within ten years. However, progress has been slow. There are four (4) treaties in effect through the BC Treaty Commission process, including the Tsawwassen First Nation Final Agreement (2009), the Yale First Nation Final Agreement (2011), the Maa-nulth First Nation Final Agreement (2011), and the Tla’amin Final Agreement (2016). Other treaties in BC include: the 14 Douglas Treaties on Vancouver Island, made between 1850 and 1854; Treaty 8, a historic Treaty which covers the northeast region; and the Nisga’a Treaty, implemented in 2000.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017 Estimates Note

Treaty Transformation

The BCTC treaty negotiation process is voluntary and open to all First Nations in British Columbia. 65 First Nations are participating in or have completed treaties representing 104 of the 203 *Indian Act* Bands in BC. Negotiations are conducted through a six stage process: statement of intent, readiness, negotiation of a framework agreement, negotiation of an agreement in principle, negotiation of a final agreement, and treaty implementation.

While there continue to be active treaty negotiations, with several tables close to a Final Agreement, the BCTC process has become long and arduous for many First Nations. The process is faced with a number of challenges, including:

- Loans are used to provide First Nations with capacity to negotiate. By agreement, these loans will be deducted from the final settlement amount. Nations are concerned this process is unfair and restricts their ability to acquire bank funding.
- There is a growing frustration from First Nations that, treaty represents an “extinguishment” of their rights once the treaty is signed.
- Jurisprudence has advanced (i.e. the Tsilhqot’in decision) towards recognition of title beyond existing treaty mandates.
- Core components of the existing treaty process were not designed with UNDRIP in mind. Alignment to UNDRIP articles is unclear.
- Federal and provincial mandates do not meet evolving First Nations interests with respect to Aboriginal rights and title post-Tsilhqot’in decision and there have been little change in mandates that would reflect the implementation of UNDRIP and the TRC Calls to Action resulting in the perspective from First Nations that the compromises inherent in the treaty process often outstrip potential benefits.

The challenges above have resulted in an environment where many First Nations have lost confidence in the Treaty Process. Many First Nation groups are seeking alternatives that move their communities forward outside the treaty process, and have approached BC and Canada to partner on those alternatives.

In May of 2016, the Principals to the BC treaty process endorsed a report from the Multilateral Engagement Process to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations. Implementation of a number of recommendations within that report is underway. Specifically, the report offers a path to address the negotiation support funding model including loan indebtedness and the approach to certainty both topics which have the potential to significantly contribute to treaty transformation.

Treaty must continue to be seen as a viable and important option for First Nations in BC to achieve self-determination, one of the key outcomes of reconciliation and a key principle of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. To achieve this goal, treaty transformation is required to rebuild trust and confidence.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2017 Estimates Note
Treaty Transformation

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Comprehensive Reconciliation Agreements (Sechelt, Lake Babine, Carrier Sekani)

I. ISSUE: Comprehensive Reconciliation Agreements with First Nations

II. KEY MESSAGES

- BC is engaging in negotiations with a number of First Nations that are seeking a pathway to long-term reconciliation with BC outside of the established British Columbia Treaty Commission process.
- Comprehensive Reconciliation Agreement (CRA) negotiations are informing the ongoing development of the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation's (MIRR) treaty transformation mandate, and are a tangible near-term demonstration of the Province's renewed commitment to reconciliation that is guided by the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* (UNDRIP), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, and the Supreme Court of Canada's *Tsilhqot'in* decision.
- Progress at these tables will move us closer to reconciliation with these Nations and provide us with concrete examples of how, working collaboratively, we can be partners in building a stronger BC.
- Targeted outcomes include:
 - enduring Government-to-Government relationships;
 - the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal rights and title in an incremental manner;
 - greater predictability for resource development approval processes; and
 - improved socio-cultural and economic conditions for First Nations and Indigenous peoples.
- These negotiations form a key part of the Province's strategy to improve relationships with First Nations outside of the BC Treaty Process and reach agreements that may eventually lead to comprehensive treaty agreements.

III. BACKGROUND:

- The Province is engaged in bi-lateral negotiations with several First Nations seeking a pathway to long-term comprehensive reconciliation outside of the BCTC process.
 - Canada is engaging at several tables through formal MOUs, in the context of their Recognition of Rights and Self-Determination tables.
- CRA's are a path to reconciliation built in partnership with a First Nation that is responsive to the First Nation's vision of self-determination and the needs and circumstances of the Crown-First Nation relationship.
- The principal objective of CRAs is to enable self-determination through the recognition of Aboriginal title and rights, and the incremental implementation of those rights through intergovernmental arrangements over time, based on mutual respect and recognition.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Comprehensive Reconciliation Agreements (Sechelt, Lake Babine, Carrier Sekani)

s.12,s.13

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- s.13,s.16

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Status of CRA Tables

The following is a summary of the current status of work at these tables.

s.13,s.16

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Comprehensive Reconciliation Agreements (Sechelt, Lake Babine, Carrier Sekani)

s.13,s.16

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
First Peoples' Cultural Council and Indigenous Languages

I. ISSUE: First Peoples' Cultural Council and Indigenous Languages

II. TALKING POINTS

- **Indigenous languages, culture, arts and heritage are integral to the health of Indigenous communities.**
- **One of my key mandate priorities is to support Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections with their languages.**
- **The First Peoples' Cultural Council (FPCC) is a Crown corporation that supports First Nations in British Columbia (BC) to revitalize their languages, arts, culture and heritage.**
- **As noted in the February 2018 budget, the Province of BC has committed to providing an additional \$50M to FPCC to support revitalization of Indigenous languages.**
- **I look forward to working with FPCC as we move forward on this very important work.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The First Peoples' Cultural Council (FPCC) is a Crown Corporation established by the Province in 1990 by the *First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act* (the Act).
- FPCC is governed by a Board of Directors comprising of up to 13 members. In addition, the Board is supported by a 34-member Advisory Committee, with one representative for each of the First Nations language groups in BC. FPCC's mandate includes:
 - Providing funding and training supports to organizations, programs, cultural centres and individuals to support the revitalization of Indigenous languages, arts and culture in BC;
 - Supporting and advising government ministries on initiatives, programs and services related to Indigenous heritage, language, culture and arts; and,
 - Advising government on the preservation and fostering of Indigenous languages, arts and other aspects of cultural development of Indigenous peoples throughout BC.

Financial Information:

- The 2018 Provincial budget includes a commitment of \$50M to support Indigenous languages.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
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First Peoples' Cultural Council and Indigenous Languages

- s.16,s.17

- In previous years, FPCC has had an overall budget of approximately \$4M annually with the majority of its revenues coming from the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR), the Federal Government, the BC Arts Council, Margaret A. Cargill Foundation, the New Relationship Trust (NRT) and the First Peoples' Cultural Foundation.
- From 2007 to 2017, MIRR had contributed between \$1.051M and \$1.451M annually to FPCC. MIRR provides funding to FPCC through its base budget, as well as through the First Citizen's Fund, an interest-driven investment fund.
- In 2017/18, the NRT reduced funding to FPCC by \$500,000. MIRR was able to provide an additional \$500,000 to address the NRT funding shortfall as well as an additional \$200,000 to support engagement and planning.
- In 2017/18, the Department of Canadian Heritage (DCH) provided \$2.8M to FPCC (up from \$800,000 provided in previous years). DCH has also indicated that it will be providing \$6.6M to FPCC in fiscal year 2018/19.
- FPCC also receives annual funding from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (TAC) through the BC Arts Council (BCAC). It is anticipated that FPCC will receive a lift in their funding from BCAC in 2018/19.

Other Relevant Information

- s.16

- FPCC has been providing leadership and advice on the federal government's Indigenous Language Legislation. BC will also be formally consulted on this in 2018. The federal government ultimately plans to have a bill in 2018 and to seek Royal Assent in 2019.

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Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: March 12, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	First People's Cultural Council Funding
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- For too long, support for Indigenous language revitalization has been neglected.
- We're supporting the important work of the First Peoples' Cultural Council so that Indigenous communities can reclaim connections to their language and culture.
- All Indigenous languages in B.C. are severely endangered.
- There was a concerted effort by the state to extinguish Indigenous language and culture through the residential school system.
- Many of the challenges communities face are systemic and are founded on our colonial past. By investing in Indigenous languages and culture, we start to address those systemic social challenges at community level, connecting people to their communities, land and cultures.
- It is critical to their identity and the key to reconciliation.

Secondary responses:

- The First Peoples' Cultural Council is an internationally recognized Indigenous-led B.C. Crown agency heading up this important and urgent work.
- We are thrilled to have the opportunity to work with First Peoples' Cultural Council.
- This Indigenous organization is leading the way in meeting the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - for the benefit of Indigenous people and all British Columbians.

Funding:

- The Province is also providing \$50 million to the First Peoples' Cultural Council, and is working with the Council on a plan to manage and allocate that funding in ways to make significant strides to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.
- The First Peoples' Cultural Council will be seeking to co-ordinate this work

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

through partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations, and other provincial ministries and agencies – such as Advanced Education and Skills Training and Education – on the strategy to revitalize B.C.'s Indigenous languages.

- More information on the plan going forward will be available when it is finalized.

Other Indigenous languages initiatives:

- This new funding is additional to other funding and Indigenous language initiatives supported by the Province. The First Peoples' Cultural Council will co-ordinate their work through partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations, and other provincial ministries and agencies.
- This will ensure that the council's work will complement and build from current work underway on Indigenous language revitalization.
- Ministry of Education is working closely with First Nations Education Steering Committee to develop an Indigenous Language Learning policy for the K-12 system.
- There are 17 First Nations languages that have developed approved curriculum to be taught in B.C. schools. And there are six more in development.
- Last year, the ministry provided an extra \$190,000 to support resource development for Indigenous language curricula of the 17 languages.
- The Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills training is currently working with academic and Indigenous partners to develop and Indigenous Language Fluency Degree.
- Public post-secondary schools in B.C. offer a range of Indigenous language courses and programs, all the way up to Masters level, and the ministry also supports language programs through the Aboriginal Community-Based Training Partnerships Program.

KEY FACTS:

- The Feb. 20, 2018 provincial budget announced \$50M for the First Peoples' Cultural Council of one-time year-end funding to support language preservation and revitalization. The funding from 2017/18 is being provided through three-year funding to address the current crisis of languages that may disappear forever.
- B.C. and the First Peoples' Cultural Council are also seeking federal support for this effort.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- MLA Mike Morris has publicly criticized the funding, saying that it would be better spent providing additional policing to deal with crime in First Nations communities.
- In 2017/18, the Province is contributing \$1.75 million in annual operating funding to the First Peoples Cultural Council.

BACKGROUND:

- The 2017/18 – 2019/20 First Peoples' Cultural Council (FPCC) Service Plan noted the organization faces challenges with existing resources, primarily meeting the language and cultural revitalization needs of all 203 First Nations and 34 languages.
- FPCC receives funding from the Province of British Columbia, the Government of Canada, the New Relationship Trust, the BC Arts Council and various non-governmental agencies.
- FPCC has asked for greater funding from the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR). The minister's mandate letter priorities include supporting Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections with their languages.
- Part of the council's funding comes from the First Citizens Fund. In recent years, earned revenue from the fund had declined. Despite the decline, MIRR maintained funding levels of \$1,051,000 per year in 2015/16 and 2016/17. (\$600,000 of this comes from the First Citizens Fund).
- Canada, through the Department of Canadian Heritage has increased funding to Indigenous languages nationally through the Aboriginal Language Initiative. Canadian Heritage has contributed \$2.6M to FPCC in fiscal 2017/18 (an increase from \$800,000 in previous years). This level of funding should sustain until 2020 when the national Indigenous legislation process has completed and resulted in clarity in how Canada will fund Indigenous languages.

Relationship with provincial ministries

s.16

Media: Coverage on FPCC is generally low, however the \$50M in the 2018 gained substantial coverage as part of general budget reporting.

Quote: Squamish First Nation Councillor and lecturer in Indigenous languages at Simon Fraser University Dustin Rivers (Squamish name: Khelsilem) quoted on CBC On The Coast (Feb 26, 2018)

"This kind of funding is a real tangible example of reconciliation in my opinion,"

"The government is committing to reversing the impact of residential schools and colonization with a serious investment in Indigenous languages."

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
BC ASSOCIATION OF ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTERS

I. ISSUE: BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

II. TALKING POINTS:

- **Friendship Centres play a very important role in the Province through provision of a wide array of programs and services including health, employment, education, children and families, and Elders and youth. Friendship Centres serve all Indigenous peoples whether they are status, non-status, Métis, or Inuit and whether they live on-Reserve or reside in urban areas.**
- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation works directly with the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) on a number of initiatives including the Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan and the Gathering Our Voices Aboriginal Youth Conference.**
- **Our government recognizes the important role that Friendship Centres play in providing services and supporting cultural connections.**
- **Accordingly, in the 2018/19 Budget, the ministry has been provided with \$2.15 million/year (\$6.45 million over three years) in additional funding to support the BCAAFC in providing core funding to the 25 Friendship Centres it represents throughout the province.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- **The British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) provides services to 78 percent of BC's Indigenous peoples living off-reserve and in urban settings. The BCAAFC represents 25 member Aboriginal Friendship Centres across BC.**
- **With over 1000 employees province-wide, the BCAAFC is the largest Indigenous service provider in BC outside of government and the longest standing Indigenous service delivery network.**
- **Initiatives that are supported through funding from the Province to the BCAAFC include the Gathering Our Voices Aboriginal Youth Conference, Northern Corridor Skills Development Initiative, BCAAFC Capacity Building Initiative, Aboriginal Domestic Violence Fund and Off Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP).**

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
BC ASSOCIATION OF ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTERS

- In 2017/18, MIRR funding for the BCAAFC totalled \$1,272,600 including:
 - Capacity/Governance/Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective - \$230,000
 - ORAAP - \$150,000
 - Elder's Gathering - \$50,000
 - First Citizens Funding:
 - Administration - \$54,600
 - Student Bursaries - \$63,000
 - Elders Gathering - \$21,000
 - Friendship Centre Programs - \$504,000
 - Reconciliation Framework Engagement - \$200,000
- Provincial funding for the BCAAFC through the First Citizens Fund has decreased by a total of \$297,400 since 2008/09 due to reductions in the income generated from the fund.
- Under the 2018/19 Budget, MIRR received additional funding of \$2.15 million/year (\$6.45 million over 3 years) to support BCAAC in providing core operational funding for 25 Friendship Centres located throughout the province.

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Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: Feb 9, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	First Nations Gaming Revenue Sharing
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- **Sharing revenue with Indigenous communities is an important reconciliation tool and is consistent with United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**
- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation is working with the Ministry of Finance to engage Indigenous leaders and communities around expanding opportunities for their share of B.C.'s gaming industry revenue.**
- **We are bringing British Columbia in line with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick, which already share gaming revenue with First Nations.**
- **We are working towards a new fiscal relationship with Indigenous people in BC. Gaming is one step in that approach.**

KEY FACTS:

- In fiscal year 2016/17, revenue to the Province from gaming, net of the distribution of proceeds, was \$1.339 billion.
- Discussions began in January 2018 with the B.C. First Nations Gaming Commission, created by the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC).
- The first priority of the discussions will be revenue sharing; second will be gaming operations and facilities within First Nations territory.
- Issues to be discussed include: the dispersal of shared revenue to First Nations in B.C.; how funds may be designated within the community; creating an allocation formula; and a simplified auditing process.
- This engagement is likely to result in a recommended design for gaming revenue sharing in fiscal year 2018/19.

BACKGROUND:

- In November 2017, the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) contacted Minister Fraser to urge the government to begin negotiations with the B.C. First Nations Gaming Commission led by chairman Grand Chief Joe Hall.
- As part of the negotiations, the FNLC identified three important areas for discussion:
 - Revenue sharing from all forms of gaming in B.C., including lotteries and sort wagering, slots, table games, online gaming, pull tabs, horse racing, etc.;
 - Future opportunities for First Nations to develop gaming facilities; and
 - A review and revision of the B.C.-Canada Memorandum of Understanding on the application of the Criminal Code.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- The commission argues First Nations have been cut out of gaming revenue sharing and the BC Lottery Community Gaming Grants Program, receiving no funding support from either possible gaming revenue stream “despite precedents set in other provincial agreements that have provided substantial contributions to First Nation communities for decades.”
- In addition, the commission notes that municipalities receive an annual 10% of net revenue for hosting casinos within the boundaries of their communities while First Nations receive no compensation or benefits from casinos located and operated within their territories.
- Currently, B.C. does not share gaming revenue with First Nations. Provinces that do are Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick.
- First Nations have been asking for gaming revenue sharing to be negotiated by the Province since 2007, when First Nations leaders presented the “B.C. First Nations Investment Plan.” The plan recommended allocating 3% of B.C.’s gross gambling revenue directly toward economic and community development initiatives in Indigenous communities.
- At the time, First Nations leaders described the plan as the “single most important” action the provincial government could take to “ease First Nations poverty and begin to close the economic and social gap for all First Nations.”

Provincial gaming policy and First Nations

- The BC Lottery Corporation is responsible for the conduct and management of gaming on behalf of the provincial government under the Gaming Control Act, including responsibility for the development, relocation and any substantial change in gaming facilities, subject to host local government approval. In particular, the act does not differentiate between local governments and First Nations as it relates to hosting a gambling facility and consultation.
- In B.C., First Nations are also treated the same as a host local government when it comes to sharing revenue generated by a gambling facility. Local governments that host a gambling facility receive 10% of net gambling revenue generated by that facility.
- There are four First Nations communities in B.C. that currently host and/or operate a casino or community gaming centre: Squamish Nation (Chances Squamish), Cowichan Tribes (Chances Cowichan, near Duncan), Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council Society (Casino of the Rockies) and Adams Lake Indian Band (Chances Salmon Arm).
- Last year, revenue sharing with these four First Nations totalled more than \$2.5 million.
- A revenue-sharing agreement also exists between the City of Penticton and the Penticton Indian Band as it relates to revenue generated at the Lake City Casino. BCLC and the Province are not party to that agreement.

Resource revenue sharing

- B.C.’s 203 First Nation communities receive in total approximately \$125 million per year through **resource** revenue sharing (e.g. mining and forestry sharing arrangements, and reconciliation and economic benefits agreements).

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Multilateral Engagement Report Update

I. ISSUE: Update on the Multilateral Engagement Report implementation

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **The BC treaty negotiations process has been lengthy and costly for all parties.**
- **The 2015 commitment to the multilateral engagement process by Canada, British Columbia, and the First Nations Summit was the first step in addressing the need for change.**
- **The three parties (Canada, British Columbia, and the First Nations Summit, with support from the BC Treaty Commission), are continuing to implement the Multilateral Engagement Report (the Report) recommendations agreed to in 2016.**
- **The parties have developed options to address First Nations treaty loan debt, measures to improve accountability and transparency in funding allocation, and clarified the role of the BC Treaty Commission and work continues to address recommendations in the Report.**
- **But we can do more - which is why the Province has committed to transforming treaty negotiations in British Columbia to better reflect the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action and case law.**

III. BACKGROUND:

The Treaty Commission and the treaty negotiations process were established in 1992 by agreement among Canada, BC, and the First Nations Summit. They are guided by the 1991 Report of the BC Claims Task Force, which is the blueprint for the made-in-BC treaty process, the BC Treaty Commission Agreement, and federal and provincial legislation. The Treaty Commission and the six-stage treaty negotiations process were designed to advance negotiations and facilitate fair and durable treaties.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Multilateral Engagement Report Update

BC treaty negotiations can be complex, lengthy and costly for all parties. The challenges faced in the treaty process have been documented in several internal and external reviews and reports since the BC Treaty Process was established.

In May 2015, the Principals to the British Columbia treaty process (Federal Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs, Canada; former Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, British Columbia; and the First Nations Summit Task Group) agreed to establish a multilateral initiative to review, improve and expedite the treaty process in British Columbia.

The commitment of the Principals to the multilateral engagement process is an acknowledgement that changes need to be made to advance more timely reconciliation. The process was mandated to focus on the following subject areas: Process Efficiencies, Negotiation Support Funding, Shared territories and overlap issues, Role of the British Columbia Treaty Commission, and Certainty.

The work of the Multilateral Engagement Technical Working Group (TWG) was concluded in March 2016, culminating in a *Multilateral Engagement Report* that includes a total of 24 proposals to improve and expedite treaty negotiations in BC. The Report's proposals and action items include new tools to streamline the negotiation of agreements, as well as more flexible tools and approaches that support reaching a wider range of negotiated agreements in advance or in place of concluding a comprehensive treaty.

The TWG has made considerable progress in identifying and addressing the systemic barriers to negotiating and concluding treaties, and most recently has focused its work on developing ways to reduce or eliminate treaty loan debt incurred by First Nations and provide direction and clarity on the role of the BC Treaty Commission.

Current work includes collaborating with the Canada and the First Nations Leadership Council on planning for an upcoming forum for all BC First Nations on the recognition and implementation of rights, and developing a Principals' Accord to set out the parties commitment to transform the BC treaty negotiations process.

There are a number of issues causing delays in and challenges to treaty negotiations that are not within the mandate of the multilateral engagement process, including issues with respect to the parties' internal mandates and mandating processes. A priority for the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, as illustrated in the mandate letter, will be to "in partnership with First Nations, transform the treaty process so it respects case law and the UNDRIP" and go beyond what was contemplated in the Multilateral Engagement Report.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Multilateral Engagement Report Update

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
TREATY COST SHARING WITH CANADA

I. ISSUE: Treaty cost sharing with Canada

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **Treaty cost sharing is enabled under the 1993 federal-provincial cost sharing Memorandum of Understanding (1993 MOU).**
- **The 1993 MOU met Canada's goal of 50:50 treaty cost sharing, while minimizing the financial impact on British Columbia's fiscal plan.**
- **To date this has allowed for the tabling of offers at 27 negotiating tables worth ^{s.16,s.17} in cost sharing value.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- BC shares the total costs of treaties with Canada equally under the 1993 MOU and three additional related 2003 MOUs on sharing the costs of Treaty Related Measures, Resource Revenue Sharing in treaty-related agreements and the costs of First Nation self-government.
- BC and Canada (the Parties) agreed that BC would contribute primarily Crown land and little (if any) cash, and Canada would contribute primarily cash. This arrangement ensured treaties would have a very limited impact on the provincial fiscal plan, since only cash contributions are budgetary costs (contributions of provincial lands and resources generally do not impact the fiscal plan).
- The 1993 MOU determines how treaty costs are divided between the Parties. It does not commit the Parties to conclude treaties or determine the size of treaties. The size and composition of treaty settlements are determined through negotiations and according to the mandates obtained by the Parties.
- Settlement costs are characterized as 1) provincial crown lands, and 2) cash and cash equivalents, for which the 1993 MOU assigns cost sharing credit (reflective of market value). Three types of "cash contributions" are defined (capital transfer; appraised land; and, forgone resource revenues). The vast majority of land contributions in treaties are provincial rural Crown land.
- For each treaty, cost shares are determined according to the relative land and cash contribution offered. Some treaties are "land-rich" and Canada is required to pay a higher portion of cash. Others are "cash-rich", in which case BC is required to pay a higher portion of cash.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
TREATY COST SHARING WITH CANADA

- The 1993 MOU is designed so that, BC's cumulative portion will be between 10 and 25 per cent of cash contributed to treaties. However, BC is able to deduct the value of forgone resource tax bases and appraised urban land contributions from its share of cash. Net of these deductions, it is projected that BC's actual cash payment to First Nations will be minimal within treaties.
- A bilateral account keeps track of whether the 50:50 balance of land and cash contributions to treaties is being achieved on an ongoing basis. If the cumulative cost sharing value of provincial land and resource contributions exceed the agreed to 50 per cent share, Canada is required (within limits) to make cash payments to BC. The design of the 1993 MOU ensures that it is extremely unlikely that BC will be required to make payments to Canada.

s.16,s.17

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
BCTC AND NEGOTIATION SUPPORT FUNDING

I. ISSUE: BRITISH COLUMBIA TREATY COMMISSION FUNDING

II. TALKING POINTS

- **The British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC) is the independent keeper of the treaty process.**
- **The Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia provide negotiation support funding to the BCTC to allocate to First Nations, under funding guidelines approved by the Principals.**
- **To date and including this fiscal year 2017/18, up to eighty per cent of negotiation support funding is provided to First Nations in the form of loans by the Government of Canada exclusively. The remaining twenty per cent is provided as contribution funding and is cost shared by the two respective governments.**
- **As part of the 2018 budget, Canada committed to replace the use of loans with non-repayable contributions. This change will commence in 2018/19 fiscal year. Furthermore, Canada committed to engage affected Indigenous groups on how best to address past and present negotiation loans, including forgiveness and/or repayment of loans. The Federal government will be managing the full cost of moving to contribution based negotiation funding.**
- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) will provide BCTC with a total of \$4.0m in FY 2018/19, comprised of BC's \$1.0m share of BCTC's operating expenses and \$3.0m share of negotiation support funding (NSF) for First Nations.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- **The BCTC was established in 1992 by agreement among the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia, and the First Nations Summit, as the independent body responsible for the BC treaty process. BCTC responsibilities include facilitating treaty**

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
BCTC AND NEGOTIATION SUPPORT FUNDING

negotiations, providing First Nation negotiation support funding, and providing public information on the treaty process.

- The BCTC is fully funded by Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada and the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR). BCTC operating costs are cost shared 60:40 (Canada/BC). To date and including this fiscal year 2017/18, up to eighty percent of Negotiation Support Funding provided to First Nations is through repayable loans. A minimum of twenty percent of funding is provided in the form of non-repayable contributions, which is shared under the Cost- Sharing Memorandum of Understanding on a 60:40 (Canada/BC) basis.
- Through endorsement of the Multilateral Engagement Report to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations, the Principals directed officials from BC, Canada and the First Nations Summit to identify a range of options for ongoing negotiation support funding and also to address outstanding loan debts.
- Based on the options for ongoing negotiation support funding and outstanding loan debt, Canada as part of the 2018 budget committed to replace the use of loans with non-repayable contributions. Furthermore, Canada committed to engage affected Indigenous groups on how best to address past and present negotiation loans, including forgiveness of loans. The change in support funding from loans to grants funding will have implications for BC. BC expects pressure from Canada for BC to increase its share of negotiation support going forward. At the staff level, Canada indicated to BC that they are contemplating to have a discussion with BC on this as part of broader discussion on cost-sharing.
- As of February 12, 2018, approximately \$727M has been provided to First Nations for negotiation support in BC (\$565M in loans plus \$162M in grants). Annual NSF funding through the BCTC to First Nations participating in the treaty process for FY 2018/19 is expected to be ^{s.16,s.17} and given the change Canada is expected to contribute ^{s.16,s.17}
- For 2018/19, BC will provide the BCTC \$1.019 million in operational funding and approximately \$3 million towards the contribution portion of the First Nations negotiations support funding. In its 2018/19 funding submission, BCTC is requesting an additional \$0.5 million increase in its operational funding (BC share is \$0.2 million) due to additional responsibilities added to BCTC. BC is currently reviewing this request which is not part of MIRR budget 2018/19.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
BCTC AND NEGOTIATION SUPPORT FUNDING

- In 2017/18, MIRR provided \$1.019M in operational funding and \$3M towards the contribution portion of the First Nations negotiations support funding to the BCTC.
- Loans are provided exclusively by the Government of Canada; however, the Government of British Columbia is liable jointly with the Government of Canada for any loan funding if a First Nation defaults. The Government of Canada has not advised of any defaults to date.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
British Columbia Treaty Process File Status

I. ISSUE: Status of Treaties in the BC Treaty Process (the “Treaty Process”)

II. KEY MESSAGES:

- **Our Government is committed to transforming the Treaty Process so that it respects case law, and is guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action.**
- **While we work with First Nations, Canada, the First Nation Summit, and Stakeholders on that initiative, a number of tables are moving to achieve major treaty milestones.**
- **Sixty five First Nations, representing over half of all Indian Act bands in British Columbia, are participating in, or have completed treaties through, the Treaty Process.**
- **The following is a snapshot of progress under the Treaty Process:**
 - **Seven First Nations are implementing treaties:** Maa-nulth First Nations, Tsawwassen First Nation, and Tla’amin Nation.
 - **One First Nation has reached a treaty that has yet to be implemented:** Yale First Nation.
 - **One First Nation is in the treaty ratification phase:** Lheidli T’enneh First Nation.
 - **Twelve Indian Bands represented by the following First Nations are in the final phases of treaty negotiations:** In-SHUCK-ch First Nations, Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nations, K’omoks First Nation, Wuikinuxv Nation, Yekooche First Nation, and Te’mexw First Nations.
 - **Eighteen Indian Bands represented by the following First Nations are in the final phases of, or have recently concluded Agreements-in-Principle negotiations:** Stó:lō Xwexwilmexw Treaty Association (SXTA), Ditidaht and Pacheedaht First Nations, Katzie First Nation, Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw First Nations (NSTQ), Metlakatla First Nation and Ktunaxa Nation.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

British Columbia Treaty Process File Status

- **Twenty four Indian Bands represented by the following First Nations have or may receive lands under Incremental Treaty Agreements:** Kaska Dena Council, NSTQ, Ktunaxa Nation, Ditidaht and Pacheedaht First Nations, Te'mexw First Nations, Hamalco First Nation, Nazko First Nation, K'omoks First Nation, Klahoose Nation, Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nations and Lake Babine Nation.

III. BACKGROUND:

- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (the Ministry) represents the Province in tri-partite negotiations under the Treaty Process. Treaties create the foundation for renewed relationships and a positive and stable climate that supports social development and economic growth.
- Canada, British Columbia and the First Nation Summit (the "Principals") have taken steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Treaty Process, key among them include:
 - In June 2016, the Principals endorsed the tripartite report: "Multilateral Engagement Process to Improve and Expedite Treaty Negotiations in British Columbia" that sets out strategies to address some of the complex challenges that impede the timely and cost effective conclusion of treaty agreements.
 - In January 2018, the Principals introduced new responsibilities for the BC Treaty Commission to enhance its effectiveness and support implementation of the Multilateral Engagement report.
- The Ministry is also involved in tripartite discussions at certain treaty tables (e.g. Ktunaxa Nation), to explore new approaches to conclude treaty negotiations and incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action.

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Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: March 9, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	Treaty negotiation funding and debt
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

s.13,s.16,s.17

KEY FACTS:

- The federal government announced through its 2018 budget it would move from loans to non-repayable contributions to fund First Nations participating in treaty negotiations.
- s.13,s.16,s.17
- s.13,s.16,s.17 Canada has about \$1.4 billion in outstanding treaty loans across the country; approximately \$565 million with B.C. First Nations.
- s.13,s.16,s.17
-
-
- The outgoing treaty negotiation cost-sharing model was divided into 80% loans (funded by Canada) and 20% contributions, funded 40% by B.C. and 60% by Canada. This is equivalent to the 92%-8% split.
- s.12,s.13,s.16,s.17

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- s.13,s.16,s.17
s.13,s.16,s.17 the BC Treaty Commission remains in charge of allocating treaty negotiation funding.
- For the 2018/19 fiscal year, treaty negotiation funding for First Nations is expected to cost s.16,s.17 MIRR would pay about s.16,s.17 in non-repayable contributions from its core budget.
- The First Nations Summit issued a release supporting loan forgiveness, noting that treaty debt has had detrimental economic, political and social and impacts on First Nations. "We have always maintained we should not have to borrow money from the very governments who wrongly took all Indigenous lands in BC in the colonial era ... without any notice, consent or agreement."
- Media: None.

Communications contact: Edward Hill

Program Area Contact: Barb Miles, Badema Karabegovic, Rob Draeseke

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: Mar 15, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	Treaty 8: Land transfers and stakeholder engagement
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

s.13,s.16

KEY FACTS:

- MIRR has hired Urban Systems to develop recommendations for a process and overall strategy to engage stakeholders and the public in northeast B.C. Members MLA Committee formed by former MLA Pat Pimm, along with other stakeholders and First Nations, were invited to participate in the design process. An interim report was released in December of 2018 titled *"What we Heard"*. Follow up meetings and final recommendations have now been completed and are being reviewed by government prior to implementation in May and June 2018. .
- MIRR in partnership with other NRS agencies is committed to establishing a transparent and effective process for engaging and communicating with stakeholders and the public to build awareness and understanding of government to government reconciliation activities in the Northeast.

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- The Province is involved in negotiating three types of agreements with Treaty 8 First Nations: Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE); Site C Tripartite Land Agreements (TLA); and Government-to-Government (G2G) agreements.
- G2G agreements do not include Crown land transfers, but can include new land protections or land management measures. TLA and TLE will result in Crown Land transfers.
- MIRR will continue stakeholder engagement on Land Act measures in 2018 related to G2G agreements with Saulteau and Halfway River; on Land Act measures with West Moberly; and on potential land transfers and Land Act measures for TLA with Saulteau, Halfway River, Doig and McLeod Lake.

Charlie Lake and Red Creek

- A s.16 *Land Act* withdrawal prevents Crown land applications in the subject area.
- MIRR has submitted applications for s.16 *Land Act* withdrawals at Charlie Lake and at Red Creek (aka mile 63.5). FLNRORD will be in a position to make a decision on these applications in late April or early May.
- These applications are consistent with the Province's commitment to seek protections on Charlie Lake and Red Creek parcels as per the MOU with Blueberry River First Nations (BRFN). This represents a significant milestone in finalizing BRFN's TLE settlement.
- FLNRORD and MIRR engaged a consultant (Gord Earlandson), as a third party facilitator, to help engage and build understanding and trust with Red Creek and Charlie Lake residents, the public and stakeholders regarding the pending decisions.
- Opposition to the future Crown Land transfers for TLE purposes in these two areas continues but Provincial staff believe that the facilitated sessions are improving trust and understanding in the process.

MLA Committee

- An MLA Committee has been active in the Northeast but the members have not directly engaged with the Province since before the election in 2017. Stakeholder concerns over Red Creek and Charlie Lake could result in a resurgence of the MLA Committee.
- On September 18, 2018, the MLA Committee wrote Minister Fraser a letter inviting Minister Fraser to attend a committee meeting. The proposed response recommends that the Minister respectfully decline the invitation and reiterates MIRR's commitment to a provincially led stakeholder engagement forum. A specific engagement plan is being advanced for approvals that would continue stakeholder engagement in May and June, 2018.

Communications Contact: Edward Hill

Program Area Contact(s): Dale Morgan;

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Overview of Economic and Reconciliation Agreements

I. ISSUE: Overview of Economic and Reconciliation Agreements

II. TALKING POINTS

- **Economic Development and Reconciliation Agreements improve consultation processes and provide a means to respect the rights of indigenous peoples.**
- **They allow the Province and First Nations to work collaboratively, and partner with indigenous peoples to create safe jobs and a sustainable economy.**
- **These Agreements provide important benefits to First Nations while advancing mutual interests to build a sustainable economy, protect the environment, and advance social objectives.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- There are four types of economic benefit revenue sharing opportunities: Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements (FCRSAs), Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDAs), Economic Benefits Agreements (EBAs) and revenues flowing from the First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund. To date there are:
 - 34 ECDAs with 45 First Nations, providing a share of mineral tax revenue to First Nations;
 - 319 FCRSAs, including renewals, with 156 FNs since program start;
 - 54 IPP (clean energy) revenue sharing agreements with 40 First Nations;
 - 5 EBAs with 6 First Nations.
- There are two types of strategic agreements: Strategic Engagement Agreements (SEAs) and Reconciliation Agreements (RAs).
 - SEAs establish a Government-to-Government Forum in which multiple First Nations collaborate with the provincial government. SEAs support a stronger Government to Government relationship, streamline engagement and support other negotiations. The province has seven SEAs with 38 First Nations.
 - RAs pursue broader reconciliation objectives and may include commitments to pursue resource revenue-sharing, economic development opportunities, and socio-cultural initiatives. There are 15 RAs with 36 First Nations.

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MINERAL TAX REVENUE SHARING AGREEMENTS

I. ISSUE: Update on Mineral Tax Revenue Sharing (through Economic and Community Development Agreements and mine Revenue Sharing Agreements)

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **The Province is committed to sharing mineral tax revenue with First Nations as a means to ensure First Nations are partners in resource development and to advance reconciliation.**
- **Economic and Community Development Agreements (ECDAs) and mine Revenue Sharing Agreements provide a share of the mineral tax collected by BC from mining projects and provide financial resources to First Nations to support the achievement of the socio-economic goals they identify for their communities.**
- **To date, BC has signed agreements that cover the following mines:**
 - **New Afton outside of Kamloops;**
 - **Mt. Milligan north of Fort St. James;**
 - **Four Elk Valley Coal mines in southeastern BC;**
 - **Copper Mountain near Princeton;**
 - **Highland Valley Copper near Logan Lake;**
 - **Huckleberry in the Smithers/ Houston area;**
 - **Quinsam Coal on Vancouver Island;**
 - **Gibraltar Mine north of Williams Lake;**
 - **the Kitsault project northeast of Prince Rupert;**
 - **Mount Polley Mine;**
 - **Red Chris Mine in the Northwest, some North-east Coal projects;**
 - **the Giscome mine near Prince George;**
 - **the Brucejack mine, and;**
 - **the Kemess Underground Mine in the northern interior.**
- **To date, there are 34 agreements with 45 First Nations to share mineral tax from emergent and producing mines in the Province.**
- **Potential or approved mine projects for which revenue-sharing negotiations or discussions are underway include Brucejack (Tahltan), Blackwater Gold, Bonanza Ledge, Endako, Mount Milligan and Kootenay West Gypsum.**

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note

MINERAL TAX REVENUE SHARING AGREEMENTS

III. BACKGROUND:

- BC has been sharing provincial mineral tax revenue with First Nations since 2008. These agreements build support for mining projects, increase process certainty for the Province, First Nations and industry, strengthen relations and support mine operations for the life of the agreement.
- MIRR leads the negotiation of ECDAs and these agreements provide First Nations with up to 37.5% of the incremental mineral tax revenue from the specific mine projects. Payments are made for the life of the mine.
- The actual revenue share percentage tabled with First Nations is dependent on project specific considerations: project size and value, potential impact and, the number of First Nations engaged for revenue sharing. This is an economic accommodation.
- First Nations are using project payments to enhance the socio-economic well-being of their members.
- Over \$ 42 million in incremental mineral tax revenue has been shared to date under the mine revenue sharing agreements.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note

Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements

I. ISSUE: Update on Forestry Revenue Sharing (through Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements)

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **Revenue sharing is an important part of our work toward reconciliation.**
- **We have heard very clearly First Nations' concerns about the existing forestry revenue sharing program, and that's why it is currently under review.**
- **To allow time for proper consultation and to make sure we have a joint vision for the way forward, we have extended the current mandate of the program.**
- **We recognize this decision to maintain the status quo for now will be disappointing to a number of First Nations who are eager for change.**
- **We are working to make improvements to the program as soon as possible, but we need to make sure that the reforms are developed in close consultation with First Nations as partners – based on respect, recognition and accommodation of Aboriginal title and rights.**
- **As we work to build true government-to-government relationships with First Nations, we are also reviewing other revenue-sharing policies, including gaming.**
- **Sharing resource development revenue with First Nations has been identified as a powerful reconciliation tool that supports the spirit of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- B.C. has extended the current Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA) program mandate for three years, to March 31, 2020.
- This includes extending the current transition payment formula of 40% of the old Forest and

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements

Range Agreements (FRA), which used a full per-capita revenue-sharing model amount, to 2020.

- During the past three years, the Province has been engaging with First Nations about how to improve the FCRSA program and the mandate extension will allow further time to develop a joint vision with First Nations.
- Letters advising individual First Nations with active agreements of the 2018/19 revenue-sharing calculations, based on the status-quo mandate decision, were sent early in February 2018, and the mandate extension was also communicated to First Nations leaders (FNLC, UBCIC), First Nations Forestry Council, and industry stakeholders.
- First Nations may be critical of status-quo FCRSA revenue-sharing amounts. First Nations have previously requested a larger share of revenue from forestry and other natural resources activity than what is being offered and a number of First Nations, such as the Haisla, Lower Nicola, Osoyoos and Penticton Indian Band, have expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the current revenue sharing levels and have not, to date, re-signed agreements.
- Two First Nations - McLeod Lake Indian Band and Ashcroft Indian Band – have recently provided notice of termination of existing agreements due to dissatisfaction with current revenue sharing levels and dissatisfaction with forestry consultation process, respectively.
- The extended FCRSA revenue-sharing mandate includes: a minimum payment of \$35,000 per agreement per year; 40% transitional per-capita funding (where applicable); activity-based amounts derived from general stumpage revenue, annual rent and waste, ranging from 3% to 5%, and; a refund of a percentage of stumpage paid (35% to 85%) on eligible First Nations direct-award licenses.
- The Province has entered into 319 FCRSAs with 156 First Nations to date, including 191 renewals.
- The FCRSA program has provided over \$225 million in forestry revenue sharing benefits to First Nations since 2010.
- MIRR has shared over \$44 million through the FCRSA program for the 17/18 fiscal year.
- FCRSAs have a three year term and provide First Nation communities with economic benefits returning directly to their communities, based on harvest activities in their territory.
- MIRR regions, working with their regional colleagues from Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development, notify industry stakeholders of the FCRSAs expiring/being negotiated in their region on an annual basis and stakeholder engagement also occurs through government/industry forums such as the Provincial Forestry forum.

FCRSA Program - Financial Summary

Year	FRA Commitments	FCRSA Actuals	Budget	Projected Non -Treaty Agreement Funding Envelope Request
2010/11	26 Million	12 Million	34 Million	4 Million
2011/12	18 Million	18 Million	34 Million	2 Million

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note

Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements

2012/13	9 Million	25 Million	34 Million	0 Million
2013/14	4 Million	30 Million	34 Million	0 Million
2014/15	0.5 Million	33 Million	33.5 Million	0 Million
2015/16	0.0 Million	32.8 Million	32.8 Million	0 Million
2016/17	0.0 Million	42.7 Million	32.8 Million	9.9 Million
2017/18	0.0 Million	44.1 Million	32.8 Million	12 Million

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

I. ISSUE: First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

II. TALKING POINTS:

- **The purpose of the FNCEBF is to promote increased First Nation participation in the clean energy sector within their asserted traditional territories and treaty areas.**
- **Budget 2018 reflects total annual spending from FNCEBF of up to \$7.264M for fiscal 2018/19 – this is a \$0.681M decrease over budget 2017 of \$7.945M. This decrease is the result of lower anticipated revenues associated with the Forest Kerr IPP which produced a lower amount of power than previously forecasted.**
- **As the result of previous climate change initiatives announced in 2016, funding deposited into the FNCEBF was increased from 50% to 55% of total eligible project revenues over three fiscal years starting in FY 2017/18. The increased revenues are intended to provide support towards diesel displacement initiatives to off grid remote First Nation communities.**
- **Budget 2018 reflects additional associated spending of up to \$660,000 towards diesel displacement initiatives for fiscal 2018/19.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- **The Clean Energy Act (CEA), which received Royal Assent on June 3, 2010, enables the creation of a First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF). The fund was created as a self-sustaining fund and receives annual revenues from eligible Independent Power Projects (IPP). The revenues are based on a percentage of land and water rentals and wind participation rents collected by the government. The fund was provided with an initial appropriation of \$5M to support the implementation of the Fund in the short-term.**
- **50% of new incremental land and water rentals and wind participation rents, for clean energy projects are deposited into the FNCEBF for sharing with applicants: 37.5% in sharable revenues; the remaining 12.5% remain in the fund to further support capacity and equity grants to be made available by the fund.**

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 ESTIMATES NOTE
First Nation Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF)

- The FNCEBF is an application driven program with intakes held twice per year in January and May. Since the fund was launched in April 2011, the ministry has completed 18 rounds of intakes and committed approximately \$9.67 million for capacity and equity funding to 141 Aboriginal projects. Of the total funding provided, the fund has approved 17 equity agreements totaling \$5.653M.
- Capacity funding supports activities such as community energy plans, feasibility studies or engage with proponents of clean energy projects - Total Capacity Funding is limited to \$50,000 per First Nation community
- Equity funding provides support towards acquiring equity positions in clean energy projects, assisting in the development of First Nation owned clean energy projects or developing demand side management / energy load displacement opportunities within First Nation communities - maximum Equity Funding is up to \$500,000 per applicant, regardless of the number of potential projects in the applicant's traditional territory
- Eligible First Nations may enter into revenue sharing agreements with clean energy projects identified as eligible under the *Clean Energy Act* within their traditional territory. These agreements are based on new, net, incremental revenues to government derived from Independent Power Project (IPP) water rentals, land rents and wind participation rents. (Revenue Sharing). Since the implementation of the FNCEBF, 40 First Nations have signed 54 clean energy revenue sharing agreements, providing a total of \$8.15M. Of that total, \$4M in revenue sharing was provided to First Nations in fiscal year 2017/18 to date.
- In September 2015, the scope of Capacity and Equity funding was expanded to fund a wider variety of projects:
 - a. Equity investments were expanded to include a maximum of \$150,000 towards demand side management and energy load displacement opportunities.
 - b. Capacity funding was expanded to also include training and business development related to construction or implementation of energy efficiency projects.

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Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: Jan. 31, 2018 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- The sustainability of the land is a value we share with First Nations and all British Columbians have a desire to do what we can to adapt to climate change.
- There is great value in First Nations communities continuing to participate in the clean-energy sector, including energy-efficiency and electrification projects.
- The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund is part of a commitment to have First Nations as full partners in clean-energy developments and to reduce dependency on diesel generators in remote communities.
- Provincial funding to assist remote communities will reduce reliance on diesel generators over time and can leverage matching federal funding.

KEY FACTS:

- The announcement of the May 2017 First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund (FNCEBF) grants has been delayed until a review of the program is complete in light of the suspension of BC Hydro's Standing Offer Program (SOP) and associated electricity purchase agreements.
- s.13,s.16
- B.C. Hydro announced in August 2017 that it was suspending acceptance of applications into the SOP until a review of the program is complete.
- Many of the projects approved for FNCEBF equity or capacity funding rely on an Electricity Purchase Agreement through BC Hydro's SOP in order to proceed.
- BC Hydro had previously said the SOP had enough applications to meet its energy needs until the end of 2019 (150 GWh/yr). That included the Micro Standing Offer Program for projects of more than 100 kilowatts and up to 1 megawatt.
- With the continuation of the Site C hydroelectric dam project announced in December 2017, BC Hydro anticipates the assessment of Electricity Purchase Agreements for existing projects in the SOP process will be completed early in 2018.
- A review of future energy procurement, including the Standing Offer Program, will be part of the comprehensive review of BC Hydro expected to begin in the spring of 2018.

PROGRAM REVIEW:

- In announcing the continuation of the Site C hydroelectric dam project, B.C. included a commitment to consider smaller renewable electricity projects where Indigenous organizations will be proponents

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

or partners.

- The development of the program concept is to be informed by a comprehensive review of BC Hydro.
- If approved, BC Hydro and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (EMPR) will consult with Indigenous organizations, the clean-energy industry and others to develop a final program design
- In the meantime, EMPR is also working with BC Hydro to explore opportunities for Indigenous participation in the clean-energy sector in advance of the launch of the potential new Indigenous-focused clean-energy procurement program.
- A new BC Hydro program for renewable energy projects may not satisfy First Nations that believe Site C severely limits the opportunities to sell electricity back to the utility company.
- Chief Judith Sayers, a director with Clean Energy BC and president at Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council, had this to say in her blog after the Site C announcement: “[Premier Horgan] did not address First Nations opportunities to create clean energy as is required in the Clean Energy Act. They keep overlooking this issue, refusing to meet with First Nations so they could understand the potential, the need and the lack of opportunity.”
- Chief Sayers goes on to suggest there may be a legal issue: “This decision was made without First Nation involvement on this particular aspect of the fallout of Site C. Maybe First Nations should bring a class action suit against the government of British Columbia for lack of opportunity to create clean energy. The government expects First Nation lawsuits, this is one they never thought of.”

BACKGROUND:

- Since the First Nations Clean Energy Business fund was introduced in 2010, more than 110 First Nations have benefited from more than \$8 million in capacity and equity funding.
- The Province also shares revenue from independent power projects, mining and other resources with First Nations. Today, 50 First Nations are benefiting from 37 clean-energy revenue-sharing agreements with B.C.
- The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund increased \$4.26 million (143%) in 2017/18 due to significant increases in land and water rents as run-of-river and other clean-energy projects have come online. Total annual budget is \$7.2 million.
- The fund is collecting revenue primarily through five run-of-river independent power projects: Long Lake (online 2013); Forrest Kerr (2014); McLymont Creek (2015); Tretheway Creek (2015); and Jimmie Creek (2016).
- The B.C. First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund provides equity funding to First Nations up to \$500,000 for clean-energy projects; up to \$150,000 in equity funding toward energy-efficiency projects (also known as demand-side management); and capacity funding up to \$50,000. Capacity funding supports community energy planning, feasibility studies for developing clean-energy projects or engagement with private-sector clean-energy project proponents.
- The fund also provides First Nations with revenue-sharing agreements that allow them to receive a portion of water and land rents charged by the Province for new clean-energy projects. If an eligible clean-energy project site is in a traditional territory, First Nations may be eligible for a revenue-sharing agreement. In 2016, First Nations communities in B.C. received approximately \$3.2 million through the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund – more than \$2.2 million through revenue-sharing agreements and nearly \$1 million in capacity and equity funding.

Communications contact: Cale Cowan

Program contacts: Rob Draeseke, Lindsay Wood, Michael Matsubuchi

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- Media: There has been regional media coverage as funding is announced. There has been substantial media around Indigenous concerns that Site C will mean a reduction in future clean-energy opportunities.

Page 170 to/à Page 171

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16;s.13;s.17

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note LNG Related Agreements

I. ISSUE: LNG Benefits Agreements

II. TALKING POINTS

Our Government is committed to the implementation of UNDRIP and the TRC Calls to Action. The Government supports LNG Development as long as projects meet four conditions - including that LNG projects be conducted in partnership with First Nations.

The Province is applying a three-pillar approach to ensure First Nation communities can participate in and benefit from B.C.'s LNG opportunity.

These three pillars include providing financial benefits to address First Nations' community needs, enhancing environmental stewardship and land management opportunities and, offering skills training so First Nation members can realize employment opportunities.

The Province's approach to support responsible LNG development will provide significant opportunities for Indigenous people to live and work in their communities and to truly benefit from economic development.

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

LNG Overview:

- The Province has negotiated benefit agreements with more than 40 First Nations for LNG-related infrastructure and activity, including proposed LNG facilities and shipping (downstream), proposed natural gas pipelines (midstream), and in recovery of natural gas from oil and gas fields (upstream).
- BC's LNG related agreements with Indigenous partners have already provided \$49.5 million in benefits (\$37.1M for facilities and coastal agreements plus \$12.4M for Pipeline Benefits Agreements) to Indigenous communities.
- There are four major permitted LNG Facilities and associated natural gas pipelines in Northern BC:
 - Coastal GasLink (CGL) (TransCanada) affiliated with LNG Canada (Shell, decision on Final Investment Decision expected in 2018);
 - Pacific Trail Pipeline (Chevron) affiliated with Kitimat LNG (Final Investment Decision is not expected in the near or medium term);
 - Prince Rupert Gas Transmission (PRGT) (TransCanada) affiliated the PNW LNG (Petronas, decided not to proceed in July 2017); and,
 - Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission (WCGT) (Enbridge – formerly Spectra) associated with Prince Rupert LNG (Shell project acquired thorough merger with BG Group and decided not to pursue the project in May 2017).
- In fall 2017, the Province collaborated with First Nations LNG Alliance to engage First Nations whose territories are affected by LNG-related development to discuss First Nations' insights into the emerging LNG industry. The report produced as part of this engagement is expected to be released in March 2018.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note LNG Related Agreements

- BC has supported proponents in their engagement with First Nations which has resulted in proponents taking innovative measures with Indigenous peoples to negotiate benefit agreements; provide employment and contracting opportunities; and invest in local community initiatives.

Northern LNG Projects

Upstream:

- BC has Economic Benefit Agreements in place with 6 of 8 Treaty 8 First Nations providing benefits to communities related to natural gas exploration and production activities.

Midstream:

- BC has benefits agreements with nearly every First Nation affected by major natural gas pipelines associated with LNG. A total of 63 Pipeline Benefits Agreements (PBAs) have been signed with 29 of 32 First Nations (more than 90%) for four proposed northern natural gas pipeline projects.
- First Nations that signed PBAs receive one-time benefits at the start of construction and again at the start of pipeline operation, early signatories also received a one-time additional payment.
- There is also an on-going benefit that provides a share of \$10M to Eligible First Nations annually for as long as a pipeline is in service.

Downstream:

- In February and March, 2017, the B.C. government announced LNG export facility related agreements with Lax Kw'alaams, Metlakatla, Kitselas and Gitga'at First Nations to provide benefits from export facilities in the Prince Rupert and Kitimat areas. BC previously entered into an agreement with Coastal First Nations, and is currently in negotiations with Haisla and Kitsumkalum.
- BC has also completed revenue-sharing agreements with Metlakatla and Lax Kw'alaams First Nations, related to Sole Proponent Agreements related to LNG-associated Crown land development.

Southern LNG Projects (South Coast and Vancouver Island):

- BC is in benefit sharing negotiations with Squamish Nation related to the Woodfibre LNG facility and Eagle Mountain Pipeline expansion; and, with Musqueam and Tsleil-Waututh jointly with respect to the same facility and pipeline.
- Steelhead LNG is pursuing a project called Kwispaa LNG at Sarita Bay on Vancouver Island in partnership with Huu-ay-aht First Nation, with production targeted for 2024. The community has recently held a vote to ratify and support this project – allowing it to move ahead to the next exploratory and feasibility phase.

See Appendix A for First Nation LNG negotiation status report. *Note – status of proponent agreements is confidential and protected under non-disclosure agreements*

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Indigenous Skills Training Initiative

I. ISSUE: Indigenous Skills Training Initiative

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **Providing access to skills training for Indigenous people is a priority.**
- **The Indigenous Skills Training Development Fund (ISTDF) aligns with the spirit and intent of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.**
- **ISTDF has been a \$30M initiative over 3 years (2015/16 – 2017/18) designed with and for Indigenous communities and in collaboration with the business sector, provincial ministries, post-secondary and training organizations, as well as the federal government to provide transferable skills while meeting communities' unique needs.**
- **Given the success of this initiative, the Province has committed a further \$10.25M per year over the next 3 years (2018/19 – 2020/21) to continue the ISTDF.**
- **Responsibility for ISTDF is transitioning to the Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills and Training (AEST) as it better aligns with their mandate.**
- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) is working closely with AEST to ensure a smooth transition.**
- **AEST will be conducting a review of its current programs, in collaboration with Indigenous communities and partners, to ensure the programs meet the skills training needs of Indigenous people and communities in BC.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- **ISTDF is an Indigenous skills training initiative which commenced in 2015/16 with a total provincial investment of \$30M allocated over 3 years.**
- **ISTDF supports Indigenous communities (on and off reserve) in British Columbia's North and Lower Mainland to acquire the skills needed to respond to emerging resource-based opportunities. All training has been transferrable.**
- **63 training projects have been funded through ISTDF. Examples of training projects funded include, but are not limited to:**
 - **Essential Skills/Job Readiness**
 - **Environmental Monitoring/Stewardship Training**

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Indigenous Skills Training Initiative

- Pre-Trades/Bridging to Trades
- Driver's Training
- Information Technology Training
- Results to date:
 - 45 Indigenous communities representing almost 20% of the Indigenous population have benefitted.
 - In 2015/16, 1,200 Indigenous people accessed training; 52% found employment and at least 21% went on to further education/training;
 - In 2016/17 over 1,500 Indigenous people accessed training (annual employment and education results are pending as several projects were multi-year and are still underway); and,
 - 2017/18 outcomes are not yet available as projects are still underway.
- Given that the delivery of ISTDF more closely aligns with AEST's mandate, it is being transitioned to AEST.
- AEST has received approval from Treasury Board for \$10.25M (\$10M for program delivery and \$0.25M for program administration, including staff) per year for the next three years.
- The intent is to continue the current program for another year (2018/19) while AEST undertakes an Indigenous Skills Training Alignment Review to inform future AEST programming and investments.
- To ensure a smooth transition and maintain strong relationships with Indigenous communities, MIRR will continue to administer the program, in the short-term, with AEST staff working with them for a full knowledge transition. AEST will take over all administrative responsibilities by December 31, 2018.
- A communications plan is being developed including joint announcement opportunities.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
First Nations Leadership Council

I. ISSUE: First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC)

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **We remain committed to working with the FNLC to further advance reconciliation initiatives and opportunities that close the social and economic gap between First Nations and other British Columbians.**
- **We worked with the FNLC to successfully plan and implement the September 6 – 7, 2017 BC Cabinet-First Nations Leaders' Gathering.**
- **MIRR provides annual core funding to FNLC to support ongoing engagement. On a case by case basis, other funding may be provided by the Ministry, or other Ministries, for specific initiatives.**

III. BACKGROUND:

In early 2005, the Province engaged in discussions with the three First Nation political organizations – The First Nations Summit, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, and the BC Assembly of First Nations – through a newly-formed First Nation coalition known as the FNLC.

FNLC membership is comprised from the Executive of each organization, currently:

- BC Assembly of First Nations: **Regional Chief Terry Teegee** of the Takla Lake First Nation.
- Union of BC Indian Chiefs: **Grand Chief Stewart Phillip** of the Penticton Indian Band; **Chief Bob Chamberlin** of Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish First Nation; and **Kukpi7 Judy Wilson**, Chief of the Neskonlith Indian Band in the BC Interior.
- First Nations Summit: **Grand Chief Ed John**, hereditary Chief of the Tl'azt'en Nation; **Cheryl Casimer** of the Ktunaxa First Nation; and **Robert Phillips** of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw (Shuswap) of the Canim Lake First Nation.

While the members of the FNLC work together to engage with the Province, they remain separate entities. They are mandated separately from each of their organizations and are responsible to act on the resolutions of their respective organizations. Demonstrable progress at the community level is very important to their members. The FNLC has established four council entities in the following key areas:

- First Nations Energy and Mining Council; First Nations Fisheries Council;
- First Nations Forestry Council; and First Nations Technology Council

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
First Nations Leadership Council

MIRR supports meetings between the FNLC, their entities, provincial officials and members of the British Columbia business community.

The Province and FNLC followed an agreed engagement in 2012 which includes an annual meeting with the Premier; quarterly meetings with the Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation; quarterly meetings with Deputy Ministers; and meetings at a Technical Table level on individual topics. All meetings include the topics of lands and resources as well as social development, on their respective agendas. Over the past couple of years, all levels of meetings have occurred on an as-required basis. Commitments to meet more regularly have been made to FNLC by both the Premier and the Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation.

There are a number of specific initiatives underway with the FNLC and other partners, including:

- In 2014, the FNLC, Métis Nation BC and the Province signed, the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls. In 2016, the signatories co-hosted the Provincial Gathering for Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.
- The Province, in partnership with Canada and the FNLC, have formed a tripartite working group to address current policy and legislative frameworks related to First Nations children and families, and to focus on ways to bring about real change in child welfare in BC.
- The Commitment Document (CD) was originally tabled at the September 2015 BC Cabinet and First Nations Leadership Gathering as a means to move forward in the relationship with the FNLC and subsequently at the 2016 Gathering there was a draft Vision document and work plan tabled.

Funding for specific initiatives is negotiated with and provided to FNLC on an as needed basis including:

- Core funding of \$500,000 shared among the three entities of the FNLC was provided in 2017/18.
- MIRR and MCFD have committed \$300,000 of funding in 2017/18 for the Tripartite Children and Family Working Group.
- \$805,000 in funding was provided to the FNLC to complete the deliverables identified in the CD work plan for year one (January 2017 to December 2017).

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Métis People of BC

I. ISSUE: Métis People of BC

II. TALKING POINTS:

- **There are currently just under 90,000 Métis people living in British Columbia which represents over 30 percent of the total Indigenous population in the province.**
- **The Province recognizes and works collaboratively with Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) as the political representative organization for Métis people in the province.**
- **The Métis Nation Relationship Accord II (MNRA II), signed between the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) and MNBC in November 2016 commits the parties to work together to improve social and economic conditions for Métis people.**
- **MIRR has also supported a project with the BC Métis Federation (BCMF) to undertake research to gain a better understanding of the history of Métis people in BC.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- Métis people are a separate and distinct Indigenous people with their own language, history and culture. BC is home to the fourth largest Métis population in Canada. The 2016 Census enumerated 89,405 Métis in BC, representing 15.2% of the total Métis population in the country and 33% of the total Indigenous population in BC.
- The Government of British Columbia recognizes the Métis as distinct from other Aboriginal peoples in accordance with Section 35(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, which states that “the Aboriginal peoples of Canada includes the Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples of Canada”. The Province does not consult with Métis regarding Section 35 Aboriginal rights as research and legal advice indicates they do not have recognized Aboriginal rights or title in British Columbia. The Province engages with Métis on the basis of interests rather than rights.
- Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) was established in 1996 and is recognized by the provincial and federal governments and the Métis National Council as the official representative of Métis in BC. MNBC is one of the five governing members of the Métis National Council. MNBC works on behalf of the nearly 90,000 Métis in BC.
- Not all Métis organizations in the Province are affiliated with the MNBC. Examples include the BC Métis Federation, the Vancouver Métis Citizens Society and the Kelly

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Métis People of BC

Lake Métis Settlement Society. MIRR has engaged these groups in discussions at various levels but continues to engage with MNBC as the primary representative of Métis interests in the province.

- MIRR works with MNBC through the Métis Nation Relationship Accord (MNRA II), signed in November 2016. MNRA II identifies mutual goal of closing the socio-economic gap for Métis people in BC including improvements in health, housing, education, lifelong learning, economic opportunities, children and families, justice, federal-provincial coordination, wildlife stewardship and Métis data collection and information sharing.
- Funding to the MNBC ensures that Métis people are able to identify and define priorities related to MNRA II to be explored in collaboration with the provincial government. This process supports government in developing policy and social and economic programs to improve outcomes for Métis people in BC.
- MIRR provided a total of \$830,000 of funding to MNBC in 2017/18 to support a variety of initiatives including: capacity and governance (\$385,000); Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) (\$100,000); Reconciliation Framework Engagement (\$300,000) and the Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective (UAYC) (\$45,000). In 2017/18 MIRR continued to support MNBC education and skills training initiatives to increase Métis participation in the economy.
- MNBC funding for 2017/18 increased by \$309,000 over 2016/17. This is attributable to a \$9,000 increase to UAYC funding and \$300,000 to support engagement with Métis people in BC on the development of a provincial Reconciliation Framework.
- MIRR provided \$25,000 to the BC Métis Federation to conduct a research project to gain a better understanding of the history of the Métis people in BC including the diversity of Métis culture, language and traditions.

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2017 Estimates Note

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES

I. ISSUE: Community and Social Innovation initiatives that promote socio-cultural reconciliation and community wellbeing.

II. TALKING POINTS:

- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation supports and funds community-led socio-cultural reconciliation initiatives to help strengthen communities and increase their institutional and governance capacity.**
- **The demand for investments in socio-cultural reconciliation is growing as evidenced by recent agreements with Lake Babine Nation and Carrier Sekani Tribal Council that feature collaborative socio-cultural working groups.**
- **The 3Nations agreement with the Tahltan, Taku River Tlingit and Kaska First Nations is another example where the Province is working jointly with three First Nations to improve outcomes for child and family care, education and wildlife stewardship.**
- **Community-based investments in socio-cultural reconciliation demonstrate Government's commitment to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- Socio-cultural initiatives support reconciliation by promoting Indigenous-led solutions to community-identified social, cultural and economic priorities. They often rely on cross-agency collaboration.
- Demand for socio-cultural reconciliation arrangements is growing. In 2017/18, MIRR worked with the following Nations to develop or implement activities to support socio-cultural and community wellbeing:
 - Carrier Sekani Tribal Council's 7 First Nations (CSTC);
 - Kitselas First Nation;
 - Ktunaxa Nation;
 - Lake Babine Nation;
 - Nanwakolas Council;
 - 3 Northern Nations (Tahltan, Kaska and Taku River Tlingit First Nations);
 - Okanagan Nation Alliance;
 - Shíshálh Nation;
 - Tahltan Nation;

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MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2017 Estimates Note
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES

- Cheslatta Nation;
 - Sts'ailes Nation; and
 - Tsilhqot'in National Government.
- Socio-cultural initiatives are resourced through negotiated non-treaty agreements, inter-governmental partnerships, and special requests. s.16,s.17
- s.16,s.17
- March 31, 2018 will mark the completion of an extremely successful 3 year ESCIA agreement with CCTC. All outcomes from the Socio-Cultural Working Group (SCWG) were exceeded and longterm relationships were built with CSFN member and the Province. s.16,s.17
- s.16,s.17

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Violence Against Women and Missing and Murdered Women and Girls

I. ISSUE: Violence Against Women and Missing and Murdered Women and Girls

II. KEY MESSAGES

- The Province is committed to creating a legacy of safety for Indigenous women in British Columbia (BC) by working to change the systemic issues that lead to violence.
- Ending violence needs strong government leadership and the active participation of stakeholders, partners, and each and every British Columbian.
- BC is moving forward on actions to increase safety and respond to the needs of Indigenous women and girls:
 - In June 2014, we signed the *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls* with the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) and Métis Nation BC (MNBC).
 - In September 2017, we signed the *MOU to Develop an Indigenous Justice Strategy* with the BC Aboriginal Justice Council, which will include a focus on addressing violence against Indigenous people, especially women and girls.
- BC has and will continue to participate fully, as appropriate, in the independent National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

III. BACKGROUND:

MOU Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls

- The *MOU Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls* was signed on June 13, 2014 by FNLC, MNBC, and the Province, facilitated by the Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women (MACIW).
- The MOU commits the parties to:
 - Work together to identify shared priorities, principles, actions, outcomes, and indicators;
 - Agree that success is a shared responsibility with shared accountabilities, and to report on collective progress; and,
 - Meet annually or more frequently to ensure agreed upon work is proceeding, the reporting is on track, or to make amendments as the work evolves.

Administration

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Violence Against Women and Missing and Murdered Women and Girls

- The Joint Partners' Table (JPT), comprised of political leadership from the signatory organizations (i.e., Chiefs and Ministers), is committed to meeting annually; the last meeting was March 2017.
- The JPT is supported by the Technical Working Group, which is comprised of staff members from the signatory organizations, and is committed to meeting on an as-needed basis; the last meeting was May 2015.
- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation provides secretariat support to both of these groups.

Successes

- From January 31 to February 1, 2016, the signatories co-hosted the Provincial Gathering for Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Prince George, BC, on the traditional territory of the Lheidli T'enneh Nation.
- On May 10, 2016, the Province unveiled the BC Memorial Quilt that was created by family members during the Provincial Gathering. The quilt was displayed at the BC Parliament Building throughout summer 2016.
- In February 2016, an accompanying book that was developed to capture stories from family members about their loved ones, entitled *Our Sacred Sisters: A Book of Honour, Love and Remembrance*, was shared with families and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Complementary Work

- The *MOU Regarding the Development of Indigenous Justice Strategy* was signed on September 7, 2017 by the BC Aboriginal Justice Council and the Province.
- This MOU commits the parties to jointly develop an Indigenous justice strategy which would include several areas of focus, one of which being "Addressing violence against Indigenous people, especially women and girls."

Aboriginal Domestic Violence Funding Project

- In 2016-17, the Province invested \$1.5 million in the Aboriginal Domestic Violence Funding Project (ADVFP), which addresses domestic violence in Indigenous communities.
- The ADVFP was developed through a partnership between the British Columbia Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres, the Provincial Office of Domestic Violence, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, and the Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women (MACIW).
- The ADVFP supported the delivery of 24 community-based programs in 2016-17 for Indigenous women, men, children, and youth who have been, or are at risk of being, impacted by domestic violence.
- Through a reinvestment of \$850,000 by the Province, the programs were provided top-up funding so that they could continue to provide services throughout 2017-18.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Violence Against Women and Missing and Murdered Women and Girls

- The ADVFP is nearing the end of its second year, with no plans for funding beyond 2017-18.

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

- On August 3, 2016, the federal government announced a National Inquiry to examine and report on systemic causes of violence experienced by Indigenous women and girls and their greater vulnerability to violence.
- A variety of engagement processes are being utilized to obtain information, including Family/Survivor Hearings, Institutional Hearings, and Expert Panels.
- Community Hearings have taken place in the province at the following locations:
 - September 26-28, 2017 in Smithers, BC
 - February 5-9, 2018 in Prince George, BC
- Community Hearings took place April 4-8, 2018 in Vancouver, BC.

BC Family Information Liaison Unit

- The BC Family Information Liaison Unit (FILU) was launched in July 2017, providing a dedicated service for families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls who are seeking general or case-specific information related to the loss of their loved one.
- In addition to serving families' information requests, BC FILU frontline staff also coordinate with local services to ensure that family members have access to the healing and wellness supports they need (e.g., counselling, cultural supports).
- Family members may access the BC FILU directly, or through referrals by community agencies, National Inquiry Commission staff, and other provincial/territorial FILUs.

Highlighted Activities

- The Province provided \$48,000 to the Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council to host a community-based gathering for missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, which took place September 12-14, 2017 in Port Alberni, BC.
- The Province has established a cross-ministry working group which includes Indigenous community representatives (including a representative from MACIW) to undertake engagement and develop a provincial action plan to address the social impacts of industrial work camps on Indigenous women and communities.
- The Province proclaimed February 15, 2018 as Moose Hide Campaign Day in BC. The Moose Hide Campaign is a grassroots Indigenous-led movement of Indigenous and non-Indigenous men and boys standing together to end violence against women and children.
- BC participated in the first and second National Roundtables on Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls in 2015 and 2016.

Attachments

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Development of an Indigenous Justice Strategy

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Violence Against Women and Missing and Murdered Women and Girls

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Tripartite First Nations Children and Family Working Group

I. ISSUE: Tripartite First Nations Children and Family Working Group

II. KEY MESSAGES

- We have a responsibility, not just as government, but as parents, as family members and as community members to ensure that every child and every vulnerable family, whatever their background, has the best possible supports.
- The work to improve the lives of Indigenous children is both serious and urgent, and needs to be addressed in partnership with Indigenous people and the federal government.
- In May 2016, the Province committed to working with the federal government and First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) to explore new approaches to the delivery of child welfare services in British Columbia (BC).
- The resulting Tripartite First Nations Children and Family Working Group is mandated to review current policy, program, and legislative frameworks, including funding, and determine what systemic changes need to be made to improve outcomes for Indigenous children and families.
- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) and the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) jointly provided \$600,000 in 2017/18 to support the FNLC's participation in this work.
- In April 2017, the Province, Canada, and FNLC signed a Reconciliation Charter committing to work together to improve outcomes for First Nations children, youth, and families and to reduce the number of First Nations children coming into care.
- In January 2018, federal, provincial, and territorial ministers and National Indigenous Organizations met to discuss the severe over-representation of Indigenous children in the child welfare system.
- The work of the Province is informed by Grand Chief Ed John's November 2016 report, *Indigenous Resilience, Connectedness and Reunification – From Root Causes to Root Solutions*.
- BC will continue to work respectfully with all partners to improve outcomes for children by understanding their past, honouring their present and supporting their future.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Tripartite First Nations Children and Family Working Group

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) is government's lead on the Tri-partite First Nations Children and Family Working Group and associated activities. The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) also participates and provides advice related to policy development, engagement, and other key issues.
- In May 2016, at the BC First Nations Children and Family Gathering, BC committed to working with the federal government and FNLC to address jurisdictional and funding frameworks in the area of child welfare.
- The Tripartite First Nations Children and Family Working Group was formed, and consists of representation from the Province of BC (MCFD, MIRR, and Attorney General), FNLC, and Indigenous Service Canada.
- The working group is informed by Grand Chief Ed John's November 2016 report: *Indigenous Resilience, Connectedness and Reunification – From Root Causes to Root Solutions*.
- The Working Group has a confirmed Terms of Reference, has developed a Reconciliation Charter and a draft work plan to address systemic issues including jurisdiction and funding as it pertains to child welfare in First Nations.
- MIRR and MCFD have jointly provided \$600,000 in 2017/18 to support the FNLC's participation in this work.
- MCFD is leading a series of internal workshops to identify key considerations in the development of possible governance models in First Nations communities over child welfare and child protection. Currently, agreements have been signed with Splatshin, Office of the Wet'suwet'en and Lake Babine to collaborate on this work.
- In January 2018, the federal, provincial and territorial ministers and representatives of National Indigenous Organizations attended an 'emergency meeting' on Indigenous child welfare. Federal commitments coming out of the meeting include:
 - Continuing the work to fully implement all orders of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, and reforming child and family services including moving to a flexible funding model;
 - Shifting the programming focus to prevention and early intervention;
 - Supporting communities to draw down jurisdiction and explore the potential for co-developed federal child welfare legislation;
 - Accelerating the work of trilateral and technical tables that are in place across the country;
 - Supporting Inuit and Métis Nation leadership to advance culturally-appropriate reform; and,
 - Developing a data and reporting strategy with provinces, territories and Indigenous partners.
- On February 1, 2018 Canada announced it will immediately start covering the actual cost of services provided by First Nations child welfare agencies. This is a response

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Tripartite First Nations Children and Family Working Group

to a fourth compliance order from the Canadian Rights Tribunal. The costs will be covered retroactively to January 26, 2016.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Aboriginal Youth

I. ISSUE: Indigenous Youth

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **Indigenous Youth leaders are supported through projects that increase the capacity of individuals and key organizations.**
- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) actively supports youth in enhancing their strategic and institutional capacity through engagement and leadership skill development.**
- **Since 2006, MIRR has provided support to, and worked closely with, the Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective (UAYC).**
- **The UAYC played a key role in the development of British Columbia's very successful Aboriginal Youth Internship Program launched in 2007.**
- **Total UAYC funding for 2017/18 was \$284,000. Funding for 2018/19 is projected to be the same as 2017/18.**
- **Since 2012/13, MIRR has been supporting the development of the BC Aboriginal Youth Worker Network (239 members) with regional capacity development training, networking, strategic planning and Youth Workers Forums.**
- **MIRR provided the BC Association for Aboriginal Friendship Centres a total of \$200,000 in 2017/18 to support their annual Gathering Our Voices Youth Leadership and Training Event for Indigenous youth scheduled to take place from March 20-23, 2018 in Richmond, BC.**
- **In response to the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres' call for volunteer support for Gathering Our Voices 2018, MIRR has committed to sending 10 staff to the 4-day event.**

III. BACKGROUND:

Indigenous Youth leaders are supported through the Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective (UAYC) and the BC Aboriginal Youth Workers Network.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Aboriginal Youth

Unified Aboriginal Youth Collective

The UAYC brings together diverse groups of Aboriginal youth. Current members of the UAYC include:

- Provincial Aboriginal Youth Council of the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres;
- First Nations Youth Councils of BC;
- British Columbia Assembly of First Nations youth representatives; and
- Youth Council of Métis Nation BC.

Since 2006, MIRR has provided each UAYC organization with up to \$50,000 annually for youth engagement and capacity development. In 2017/18, each organization received \$45,000 and MIRR allocated \$104,000 to support the UAYC for quarterly in person meetings, a strategic planning session, and a provincial UAYC youth forum held in Parksville (January 26-28, 2018).

BC Aboriginal Youth Workers

MIRR has worked to support and establish a network of Aboriginal youth workers through:

- Hosting regional Aboriginal youth worker forums in Kamloops (2013), Prince George (2013), Terrace (2013), Prince Rupert (2014) and Mission (2017);
- Supporting Aboriginal youth workers to establish peer-based networks to broaden and increase resources, align their work, facilitate mentoring-based relationships and share best practices; and
- Creating a provincial Aboriginal network in 2014, which is now comprised of more than 240 youth workers from all regions of the province.

Gathering Our Voices Youth Conference:

MIRR provides an annual amount of \$50,000 to the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres to support their annual Gathering Our Voices Provincial Aboriginal Youth Conference. In 2017/18, the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) provided an additional \$150,000 in support of the conference (see ORAAP's Estimates Note).

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP)

I. ISSUE: Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan

II. TALKING POINTS:

- **The Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP) was established in 2011 to improve socio-economic outcomes for off-reserve Indigenous people in BC.**
- **A Provincial Coordination Team allocates funding and oversees implementation of the ORAAP. It includes representatives from the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC), Métis Nation BC, the Union of BC Municipalities, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR), and Indigenous Services Canada.**
- **MIRR continues to work with key partners to support initiatives that will improve socio-economic outcomes for off-reserve Indigenous people.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- On October 3, 2011, the Speech from the Throne acknowledged the importance of the off-reserve Indigenous population and included a commitment to work with Indigenous partners, the federal government and local governments to develop the ORAAP to improve socio-economic outcomes for off-reserve Indigenous people in BC.
- In 2017/18 the Province provided \$385,000 in funding for ORAAP to support:
 - BCAAFC participation and engagement in ORAAP with \$150,000 to support a four-day Gathering Our Voices Youth Leadership and Training Event for Indigenous youth scheduled to take place from March 20-23, 2018 in Richmond, BC.
 - MNBC participation and engagement in ORAAP with \$100,000 to:
 - increase Métis Chartered Communities' capacity to deliver on their existing mandates and undertake 10 new initiatives;
 - host dialogue sessions and create new promotional materials to support the "Sashing our Warriors" campaign to end violence against Métis women and girls; and,
 - create a publication related to Métis culture and history to build awareness for provincial and local officials.
 - Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVAEC) participation in ORAAP with \$100,000 to host the 2nd Annual Policy Engagement Conference to present the findings from their Indigenous Collective Impact Framework and Strategy and develop partnerships to increase Indigenous participation in the provincial economy.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan (ORAAP)

- Red Fox Healthy Living Society with \$20,000 to deliver a youth leadership training camp to deliver capacity building workshops, work experience and team building activities to 80 Metro Vancouver Indigenous youth.
- Victoria Native Friendship Centre with \$15,000 to develop an Urban Aboriginal Social Innovation Municipal Engagement Strategy.
- In 2017/18 the Provincial Coordination Team focused its efforts on increased municipal engagement including a meeting with the Union of British Columbia Municipalities in November 2017.
- ORAAP funding for 2018/19 has not yet been approved; discussions with Indigenous partners and Canada will occur once funding has been approved to explore better ways to support urban Indigenous populations.
- Provincial funding to ORAAP has historically been provided through contributions of \$35,000 from each from the Ministries of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation; Advanced Education, Skills and Training; Education, Children and Family Development; Municipal Affairs and Housing; Health; Jobs, Trades and Technology; Tourism, Arts and Culture; Attorney General; Public Safety and Solicitor General; and Social Development and Poverty Reduction.
- Under the 2018/19 Budget the \$385,000 in funding for ORAAP has been consolidated into MIRR's operational budget.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
FIRST CITIZENS' FUND (FCF)

I. ISSUE: First Citizens' Fund

II. TALKING POINTS

- **The First Citizens Fund is a special account and as such the funding it provides does not come from the ministry budget.**
- **The First Citizens Fund supports Aboriginal small business development, First Nations language preservation, and the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres.**
- **Investment revenues from the fund are projected at \$1.85M for 2017/18 fiscal year, \$1.9M for fiscal years 2018/19 and 2019/20, and \$2.0M for the 2019/20 fiscal year; however income from the First Citizens Fund will be less than total expenditures for programs that have been supported by the fund to date.**
- **Available surplus returns within the fund have managed funding shortfalls in the past, but are now exhausted.**
- **As part of budget 2018, annual funding to the Aboriginal Friendship Centres from all sources, including the FCF, has been increased to \$3.1 million.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The First Citizen's Fund (FCF) was established in 1969 as a perpetual fund "for the purposes of advancing and expanding the culture, education and economic opportunities and the position of persons of North American indigenous ancestry who are ordinarily resident in British Columbia" ; as a perpetual fund only the investment returns on the principal of the fund are allowed to be expended - expenditure of principal is not permitted.
- FCF programming is an important part of British Columbia's reconciliation process with Indigenous people. Approximately 73% of the Indigenous population (including Metis) lives off reserve and access the Friendship Centres, the Aboriginal Business Advisory Centres and the Aboriginal Business Loan Program which are all funded by the First Citizens Fund.
- At the time the fund was created it was an innovative undertaking, and was a primary source of provincial funding for Indigenous priorities. Today, the fund is one of several provincial initiatives for investing in education, training, business, culture and social programs for First Nations and Indigenous people.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
FIRST CITIZENS' FUND (FCF)

- The current principal of the FCF is \$66.49 million. For the 2017/18 fiscal year the annual return on the principal eligible for expenditure out of the fund is \$1.85M. Returns are projected to go up slightly to \$1.9M for fiscal years 2018/19 and 2019/20, and \$2.0M by 2019/20 fiscal year.
- Investment returns from the fund for 2017/18 increased from \$1.650M in 2016/17 to \$1.850M, due to a change in the investment portfolio to include corporate bonds. The expenditures to maintain program funding for 2017/18 total \$2.47M – the same level as 2016/17. The deficit of \$620k for the current fiscal year 2017/18, was covered by a \$400k pre-payment in 2016/17 with the remaining deficit covered through the Ministry's operating budget.
- The program expenditure of \$2.47M supports the following:
 - a) Aboriginal Business Loan Program – \$978,000 including:
 - \$400,000 pre-payment in 2016/17 for 2017/18 loans;
 - \$463,000 for loans; and,
 - \$115,000 for administration.
 - b) Aboriginal Business Advisory Centres – \$252,000 including:
 - \$84,000 each for 3 centres across B.C.
 - c) BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres – \$642,600 including:
 - \$54,000 - Administration;
 - \$21,000 - Elders Transportation Program;
 - \$63,000 - Student Bursary Program; and,
 - \$504,000 - Friendship Centre Program.
 - d.) First Peoples Cultural Council – \$600,000 (constant for 2015/16 to 2017/18)
- The FCF has been negatively impacted by poor market performance and historically low rates of return on investment dating back to the economic downturn in 2008. Program funding since that time has been sustained by drawing down on the accumulated surplus that had previously been built up in the FCF; that surplus has now been used up.
- Funding shortfalls from the FCF have, to date, been managed through the Ministry operating budget and through year end funding asks to government contingencies.
- BC Aboriginal Friendship Centres have continued to identify the challenges with reliance on FCF for funding and have requested a commitment for stable funding. The Minister's mandate letter directs him to work on providing reliable, dedicated funding and support for Friendship Centres.
- As part of budget 2018, annual funding to aboriginal friendship centres will be increased by \$2.15 million, increasing the annual budget to friendship centres to \$3.1 million.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
FIRST CITIZENS' FUND (FCF)

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIGENOUS WOMEN

I. ISSUE: Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women

II. TALKING POINTS

- **The Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women (MACIW) was established in 2011 to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Indigenous women and girls in British Columbia (BC).**
- **As we move forward with implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, we will be drawing upon MACIW members' knowledge and experience for guidance.**
- **In 2014, MACIW facilitated the signing of the *Memorandum of Understanding on Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls*, which was co-signed by Provincial and Indigenous leadership as a commitment to increase the safety of Indigenous women in BC.**
- **The Province is working with MACIW to explore ways to expand on opportunities and funding to share their expertise in supporting Indigenous women and girls to meet their full potential.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

MACIW

- MACIW was established in 2011 to provide advice to government on how to improve the quality of life for Indigenous women in BC.
- MACIW is comprised of up to 10 Indigenous women from across BC, including a Chair, Vice-Chair, Elder, and Youth, who are appointed by the Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation based on criteria of diversity, experience, and regional representation.
- MACIW meets quarterly, and additionally as determined by the Chair or Minister, and at least twice a year with the Minister.
- MACIW recently released its *Annual Report 2016-2017*.

Strategic Plan 2017-2020

- As outlined in its *Strategic Plan 2017-2020*, MACIW's priorities are to:
 - Develop Partnerships
 - Educate and Build Awareness
 - Give Voice to Indigenous Women
 - Prevent Violence
 - Encourage Ownership
 - Measure Change

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIGENOUS WOMEN

- MACIW has focused its recent efforts on providing advice to government on:
 - How to support families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls in BC during the National Inquiry.
 - MACIW has met with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General with regards to the National Inquiry as well as the BC Family Information Liaison Unit, which provides a dedicated service for families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls who are seeking general or case-specific information related to the loss of their loved one.
 - How to reduce the negative impacts of natural resource development on Indigenous women and communities.
 - MACIW participates in a Provincial working group consisting of several ministries and Indigenous representatives to undertake engagement and develop a provincial action plan to address the social impacts of industrial work camps on Indigenous women and communities.

Highlighted Activities

- In June 2014, facilitated the signing of the *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls*, which was co-signed by the Province, the First Nations Leadership Council, and Métis Nation British Columbia.
- Provided advice on strategic government documents, such as *Violence Free BC* and the *Highway 16 Action Plan*.
- Helped allocate \$1.5 million to 24 Aboriginal Anti-Domestic Violence projects and \$420,000 to 50 Giving Voice projects.
- Co-hosted the 2016 Provincial Family Gathering for Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.
- Informed the Province's submission to the Federal Government regarding the design of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

Attachments

Annual Report 2016-2017

Strategic Plan 2017-2020

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Stopping Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
BCAFN First Nations Sustainable Economic Development &
Fiscal Relations Strategy

I. ISSUE: British Columbia Assembly of First Nations' (BCAFN) Sustainable Economic Development and Fiscal Relations Strategy

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **The Province is fulfilling the commitment of \$2.5 Million over 3 years to support the BCAFN's Sustainable Economic Development and Fiscal Relations Strategy.**
- **The Province continues to have confidence in the BCAFN meeting its ambitious vision to deliver key economic development building blocks for Indigenous people, entrepreneurs and communities.**
- **This includes:**
 - **establishing a BCAFN/ Business Council of BC (BCBC) Champions Roundtable (for mentorship);**
 - **improving First Nations labour market and economic statistics, and data governance; and,**
 - **developing new online Indigenous economic development toolkits and other business supports.**
- **The BCAFN provides regular quarterly updates and the project is on track.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- The Province is committed to increasing Indigenous participation in the economy to improve economic and social outcomes for Indigenous people as a key part of reconciliation in BC.
- In the fall of 2015, the BCAFN's then Regional Chief proposed to develop a First Nations Economic Strategy and Fiscal Framework.
- The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) and the Ministry of Jobs, Trade and Technology (JTT) co-funded (\$300K) five regional workshops designed by the BCAFN and led by a facilitator.
- The final report, *"Towards a BCAFN Regional Economic Development Strategy"*, was released in May 2016.
- In August 2016, three-year funding (FY 2016/17 – FY 2018/19) in the amount of \$2.5M was approved to support BCAFN's implementation of a variety of initiatives within the strategy.
 - 2016/17: An initial release of these funds (\$500K) was made in September 2016.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

BCAFN First Nations Sustainable Economic Development & Fiscal Relations Strategy

- 2017/18: The BCAFN then developed a multi-year work plan which was approved by Cabinet, resulting in the release of \$1.0M.
 - 2018/19: The final \$1.0M under this commitment is expected to be released, upon approval of the Secretary to Treasury Board, by April 2018.
- To support the initiative, the BCAFN also received federal funds in FY 2016/17 (\$240K) and FY 2017/18 (\$250K).
- In January and February 2017, the BCAFN held eight regional workshops building off the findings in their 2016 report. The report on these follow-up sessions was provided to BC in March 2017.
- In August through October 2017, the BCAFN held a third round of regional sessions to gain critical direction on key deliverables as the BCAFN goes into their final year under this funding commitment.
- Key deliverables achieved to date include:
 - Formation of a BCAFN and BCBC Champions Roundtable of First Nations and business leaders;
 - Launching a business portal/online economic development resource centre;
 - Forming a data governance working group and continuing to design and collect key First Nations economic and labour market data; and,
 - Hosting two annual Indigenous Business Forums – in March 2017 and October 2017.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

MOU on Social Determinants of Health

I. ISSUE: Memorandum of Understanding on the Social Determinants of Health

II. KEY MESSAGES

- The Province is committed to working with our partners to improve the health and wellness of Indigenous children, families and communities.
- The Province and the First Nations Health Council (FNHC) are working collaboratively towards this outcome.
- The FNHC is facilitating an engagement process between First Nations and a number of provincial ministries to identify potential changes to policies, programs, and services that address some key social determinants of health.
- We understand the critical role of social determinants to the overall health of a community and to families.
- The partnerships with FNHC, other ministries, health authorities, and First Nations communities are important in creating trust and cooperation within the health system.
- Together, we are changing the face of health care and supporting health and wellness by looking at how to improve the social determinants of health, such as child welfare, education, and justice.

III. BACKGROUND:

- In March 2016, the First Nations Health Council (FNHC) and the then Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, on behalf of the Province, signed the *Memorandum of Understanding: A Regional Engagement Process and Partnership to Develop a Shared Ten-Year Social Determinants Strategy for First Nations People in BC* (the MOU) (attached).
- Through the MOU, the Parties have agreed to work together to eliminate disparities and inequities in the health status between First Nations in British Columbia (BC) and other residents of BC.
- The MOU aligns with government's commitment to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action.
- The MOU outlines a commitment to regional engagement sessions to inform the development of specific interim regional action plans, which will further build into the development of a ten-year social determinants of health strategy.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

MOU on Social Determinants of Health

- The strategy will “set out pragmatic, effective, responsive and culturally appropriate actions to address the social determinants of health with clear outcomes and agreed upon measures to track and report on progress.”
- Specific areas of focus currently identified include child and family well-being, child welfare, education, and justice.
- The provincial ministries engaged in the development of the strategy include Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Children and Family Development, Attorney General, Public Safety and Solicitor General, Education, Advanced Education and Skills Training, Health, Mental Health and Addictions, and Social Development and Poverty Reduction.
- Three rounds of regional engagement sessions with First Nations leaders have occurred since the fall of 2016, with the last one ending December 2017.
- In the fall 2017 sessions, provincial and federal partners engaged Chiefs and leaders on plans and policies related to emergency management, child welfare, child and youth mental health, the early years, and mental health and addictions.
- Common themes included: the need for more access to culturally safe / appropriate services across sectors; supports for early childhood development and families; and, for Chiefs and leaders to be involved in the decision-making process to ensure decisions are community-driven and Nation-based.
- In the last round of engagement sessions, the FNHC also tabled a discussion paper on the ten-year determinants of health strategy for input and feedback (attached). The paper proposes a two track strategy:
 - First track: short-term goal to address the most pressing issues through the current program based systems already in place.
 - Second track: longer-term goal whereby Nations receive block funding, accountable for their own health and social development and reducing onerous reporting and administration efforts.
- The FNHC has reviewed the Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions (MMHA) mandate and is looking to leverage MMHA’s role to support the MOU and are collaborating on a concept paper to develop ideas such as aligning MMHA’s cross ministry work with the MOU.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Stakeholder Engagement

I. ISSUE: Stakeholder Engagement on Agreements with First Nations and B.C.'s Approach to Reconciliation with Indigenous People

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **The Province is committed to work collaboratively with Indigenous peoples to establish a clear, cross-government vision of reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action, and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court decision.**
- **Reconciliation is a journey, not an end point and requires building a relationship based on respect and partnership with all British Columbians. Reconciliation must be inclusive and open, and include important partners and stakeholders such as local governments, industry, and community members.**
- **Because reconciliation comes to life on the ground and benefits are felt in individual communities, local governments and regional stakeholders must be informed and involved for the negotiation and long term implementation of agreements to be successful.**
- **The Province wants to ensure stakeholders are engaged early and often in reconciliation dialogue, including our various negotiation efforts. This commitment to stakeholder engagement includes an emphasis on transparency and dialogue.**
- **Transparency is a core principle of stakeholder engagement - reconciliation requires an openness and inclusivity that is based on clear, timely, and accessible information.**
- **The Province's commitment to transparency enables more informed, forward-looking conversations with stakeholders.**
- **This engagement results in deeper relationships and partnerships built between Indigenous communities, industry, stakeholders, and all orders of government. We are committed to maintain and strengthen our engagement efforts with industry and community stakeholders.**

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Stakeholder Engagement

III. BACKGROUND:

- The B.C. Government has promised to achieve its reconciliation commitments in a manner that is both respectful and collaborative, guided by UNDRIP and Canada's Calls to Action.
- The Ministry's engagement efforts in 2018/19 will include developing meaningful and respectful engagement approaches with Indigenous peoples as well as the public, partners, and the federal and municipal governments.
- This engagement intends to inform a transformation in the way government designs and develops policy, programs, and services.
- The engagement will be built on enhanced stakeholder engagement efforts and relationship building undertaken in 2016-2017.
- Led by the former Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Natural Resource Sector (NRS) agencies came together to build and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (the "Strategy") in April 2016.
- The Strategy identifies a clear process for NRS ministries to engage municipalities, regional districts, businesses and business associations, interest groups and individuals with a vested interest in the particular topic, whether it be a specific negotiation, reconciliation initiative, or provincial strategy.
- Related to specific negotiations, stakeholder engagement may be triggered by negotiations of land transfers, economic agreements and major treaty milestones, such as agreements-in-principle or final agreements, and the implementation of shared decision-making arrangements.
- Transparency is a guiding principle of the strategy, and includes a focus on presenting clear, timely, and accessible information to support meaningful participation.
- Transparency has to be balanced with confidentiality. The strategy contemplates transparency to include communication regarding clear objectives, expectations, and levels of engagement, as well as the boundaries within which the Province is operating.
- Other guiding principles for stakeholder engagement are communication, collaboration, inclusiveness, integrity and commitment.
- The strategy and enhanced engagement efforts to date have been positively recognized by provincial-level stakeholders such as Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, Council of Forest Industries, Provincial Forestry Forum, Association for Mineral Exploration BC, Mining Association of BC, Coast Forest Products Association, BC Treaty Commission, Union of BC Municipalities and the Government of Canada.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Stakeholder Engagement

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Aboriginal Litigation

I. ISSUE: Aboriginal Litigation

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **The Courts consistently recommend to all parties (Province and First Nations) that the preferred approach of resolving disputes on aboriginal claims (rights and title) is through negotiation rather than litigation.**
- **This Government has chosen chart a different path with indigenous partners - to embrace reconciliation as foundational principle and adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the 94 Calls To Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.**
- **I believe our approach to reconciliation will result in more collaboration and positive outcomes for indigenous communities which in turn will lessen the need for indigenous peoples to resort to litigation in order to be heard by Government.**
- **For the status and implications of any specific case, I will refer questions to my honourable colleague, the Attorney General.**

III. BACKGROUND:

Following the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Haida* in 2004, many of the cases brought by First Nations have challenged the adequacy of consultation and accommodation in relation to resource decisions on asserted traditional territories.

In May 2010, the then Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation updated the consultation procedures used across government to ensure consistency with requirements set out in current jurisprudence and to minimize legal risks associated with the government's consultation obligations. Additional messaging has been drafted post-*Tsilhqot'in*, and is available to staff on the Consultation Guide located on the ministry's intranet.

- On June 26, 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada granted a declaration of Aboriginal title to the Tsilhqot'in Nation (TN) over the area sought. The SCC further granted a declaration that B.C. breached its duty to consult the TN, and affirmed that provincial laws apply to Aboriginal title lands, subject to certain limitations.

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
Aboriginal Litigation

- On February 12, 2016, the B.C. government and the TN signed a five-year framework agreement that establishes a shared vision, principles and structures to negotiate a comprehensive and lasting reconciliation between the Nation and the Province.

s.14,s.16

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Sinixt - Desautel Case

I. ISSUE: B.C. Supreme Court Decision in *R v. Desautel*

II. KEY MESSAGES

- This case involved a U.S. citizen who claimed an aboriginal right to hunt in B.C. based on his Sinixt [Sin-eye-t] ancestry and his membership with the Lakes Tribe.
- The Provincial government applied for leave to appeal the B.C.S.C. decision on 26 January 2018. The B.C. Court of Appeal has 60 days to hear the application for leave to appeal.
- For the status and implications of any specific of this case, I will refer questions to my honourable colleague, the Attorney General.

III. BACKGROUND:

- Mr. Desautel, a U.S. citizen, turned himself in for hunting without a permit under the *Wildlife Act* in order to seek a declaration of an aboriginal right to hunt in B.C. based on his Sinixt ancestry.
- On 27 March 2017 the Provincial Court acquitted Mr. Desautel of illegal hunting and ruled that the *Wildlife Act* unjustifiably infringed his aboriginal right to hunt. The Province appealed the decision to the B.C. Supreme Court. The Crown disagreed that a U.S.-based First Nation could hold aboriginal rights in Canada and appealed the decision.
- On 28 December 2017, the B.C. Supreme Court dismissed the Province's appeal and concluded that the Sinixt people are "an aboriginal peoples of Canada" for the purposes of s. 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982.
- The B.C. Supreme Court decision is potentially precedent-setting and implicitly recognizes constitutional obligations on the Crown to consult, and where necessary accommodate, aboriginal groups resident outside of Canada who may have a historical connection to the Province and arguable claims of aboriginal rights and title within Canada.

s.14

- The Sinixt or Arrow Lakes peoples' historical territory spanned from Revelstoke, B.C. to the Kettle Falls area in Washington State and shifted their residency to the Kettle Falls area around the late 19thC and early 20thC. The Sinixt people exist today as the Lakes Tribe based in Washington State, one of 13 tribes of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Free Prior and Informed Consent – Fish farms

I. ISSUE: Free Prior and Informed Consent – Fish farms

II. KEY MESSAGES (NOTE – MOST QUESTIONS TO BE REFERRED TO MINISTER DONALDSON)

- **The Province is committed to working collaboratively with Indigenous peoples to implement UNDRIP based on partnership and respect.**
- s.13
- **A consent based process does not mean indigenous partners hold a veto on what happens to the fish farm operations in the Broughton.**
- **The Province has extended an invitation for Federal officials to be part of this process as they hold substantial accountability for protection of wild salmon and their habitat in addition to regulation of the aquaculture industry.**
- **At the appropriate time, we also recognize it's important for the industry perspective to be heard and shared.**
- **The fish farm industry has signalled support for the consent based process and would like to participate and be part of solution building.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- On January 30th, the Province invited five bands representing six First Nations (Dzawada'eunuw, Kwikwasut'inuxw-Haxwa'mis, Gwawaenuk, 'Namgis, and Mamalilikulla) to a Ministers' meeting to acknowledge the October meeting held in the Big House in Alert Bay and to discuss next steps relating to ongoing disputes with fish farms in the Broughton Archipelago.
- These Nations have long held concerns about the impact of Atlantic farmed salmon on wild Pacific salmon. These concerns include the sea lice transfers to pacific wild salmon, the lack of environmental regulations and enforcement of fish farm operations, and not having a proper Government to Government relationship where these issues can be appropriately discussed and resolved.
- The meeting included participation of elected and hereditary Indigenous leaders from the communities, four provincial Ministers and their senior officials, and senior officials from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (as observers). The agenda was jointly developed and the meeting was facilitated by an agreed upon third party s.22 .
- At the meeting the Nations reiterated their position of having all the fish farm operations in the Broughton to be removed when their current tenures expire on June 20th. The Nations also expressed a desire that the Province honour its commitment to implement the United Nations

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Free Prior and Informed Consent – Fish farms

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), in particular to enact the Free, Prior and Informed Consent provisions.

- At the January 30th meeting, the Nations and Province agreed to move forward on a consent-based, government-to-government (G2G) process that identifies important issues and charts a path forward to reconciliation rooted in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- At the conclusion of the meeting, a joint public communique was issued that ratified the parties will work together to develop and implement a consent based process that will focus on the importance of wild salmon health and sustainability; and the fish farm operations in the Broughton area.
- s.16

s.16 The Province will provide capacity funding to ensure the Nations have the resources to also represent their interests in this consent-based process.

- While currently contemplated to be a Government-to-Government consent based process, the Province will be speaking with the Nations about how to bring in the industry and Federal Government perspectives into the dialogue.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
CRITICAL INCIDENTS and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

I. ISSUE: Critical Incidents and Emergency Management Overview

II. TALKING POINTS

- **Strong relationships built with trust, respect and solutions created together with First Nations and Indigenous people are key components of our approach to managing conflict and emergencies.**
- **Emergency response and recovery requires a collaborative approach that recognizes the unique needs of our First Nations partners.**
- **While the issues facing Indigenous people in the Province may, at times, be difficult to resolve, the Province firmly believes that respectful engagement, not confrontation, is the most effective way to find resolution to these issues.**
- **The Province urges those who wish to raise awareness of these issues to engage in safe and legal activities that foster productive dialogue.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

The Critical Incidents and Emergency Management (CIEM) Branch leads a coordinated approach in managing emergencies and conflict across the province and works collaboratively with agencies across government to provide guidance, and where possible implement solutions, to issues involving Indigenous people.

First Nations were disproportionately impacted by firstly the freshet, and then wildfire seasons of 2017. The Branch worked closely throughout both seasons to support Emergency Management BC (EMBC) and the BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) ensuring impacted First Nations were supported in the response, and to influence a shift towards working collaboratively with Indigenous people. MIRR continues to support these agencies in wildfire recovery efforts.

Proposed resource development projects such as pipelines and natural disasters, Site C, raise concerns about environmental impacts to the land, water and wildlife remain as causes for potential tension on the land base. Additionally, expectations of the Province are high due to the commitment to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the 94 recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report.

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CRITICAL INCIDENTS and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Where ongoing opposition is expected to potential resource development, a Critical Incidents Response Plan (CIRP) is drafted and followed to ensure the Province's coordinated response. Staff safety is paramount, the Branch has delivered training open to all staff working in areas where direct action against a project is possible.

s.16

s.13,s.16

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

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TNG Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement

I. ISSUE: Tri-partite Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement signed with the Tsilhqot'in National Government and Canada

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **Agreement signed, but not public**
- **We want to recognize the leadership of all First Nations impacted by last year's fires. We will continue to work with those First nations and Indigenous organizations so we can better prepare for any future emergency management situations.**
- **The Tsilhqot'in experience is a valuable opportunity for us to work together to support the capacity of their communities as true partners and leaders in emergency management.**
- **This is an important step in building regional emergency operations capacity. Tsilhqot'in and neighbouring communities across the region will have key roles in participating in this work and aligning their respective efforts.**

III. BACKGROUND:

- The Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG) represents six First Nations communities in the Cariboo-Chilcotin: Tl'etinqox (Anaham), Tsi Deldel (Redstone), Yunesit'in Government (Stone), Xeni Gwet'in First Nation Government (Nemiah), ?Esdilagh (Alexandria) and Tl'esqox (Toosey).
- In February 2016, B.C. and TNG signed the Nenqay Deni Accord, a five-year engagement framework that establishes a shared vision, principles and structures for a long-term agreement.
- In October 2017, B.C. and TNG signed a Commitment Letter, recommitting to reconciliation work under the Nenqay Deni Accord, including the work of the five sub-tables formed under the terms of the Accord and support for the practical challenges of transitioning the management, benefit and control of the Declared Title Area and addressing socio-economic gaps. The Commitment Letter was driven by the new government's desire to confirm its commitment to reconciliation with TNG, and in response to the slow pace of work under the Accord in 2017 due to the interregnum and the extraordinary 2017 wildfire season.

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TNG Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement

- TNG communities were heavily impacted by the 2017 wildfire season. Tl'etinqox (Anaham) Chief Joe Alphonse received significant media attention given challenges regarding evacuation of communities and communication challenges.
- At the end of the Wildfire Season, during EMBC feedback sessions following the fire season, TNG shared their vision to streamline fiscal processes for emergency management, as well as their expectations for a greater role in decision-making.
- The TNG requested that Canada, as represented by the Department of Indigenous Services (DISC) and BC (represented by BC Wildfire, Emergency Management BC, and MIRR) negotiate a Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement (CEMA) that would provide for a greater role in emergency management decision-making.
- This tri-partite agreement commits to two components: a Steering Committee to jointly develop recommendations for emergency management and who will work to increase Tsilhqot'in community capacity in emergency management; and a feasibility study to explore opportunities for an emergency centre in the region.
- A side letter will clarify resourcing requirements for implementation of the agreement and is being drafted by TNG with input from DISC.
- The agreement is signed. A formal signing event is being planned for a date to be determined in April when all parties can be present.
- To support the agreement, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy has been developed by MIRR. Additionally, a communications strategy has been developed with input from TNG and DISC to support a public ceremonial signing, as well as public facing materials. Stakeholder engagement is underway.
- DISC and the Province have indicated their interest in exploring similar agreements with other First Nations in the Province.
- The Province has received a number of recommendations from the Freshet and Wildfire After-Action Review (AAR) process events, many of which suggest improving or creating process that support working collaboratively with Indigenous people.
- The remaining component of the AAR process is the independent strategic review conducted by Mr. George Abbott and Chief Maureen Chapman, which will review all aspects of the Provincial response.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

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Emergency Preparedness and Wildfire Recovery

I. ISSUE: Emergency Preparedness and Wildfire Recovery

II. TALKING POINTS (REFER TO MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR EMBC)

- **Emergency response and recovery requires a collaborative approach that recognizes the unique needs of our Indigenous partners.**
- **Emergency Management BC entered into an agreement with Canada on April 1, 2017 to provide emergency management services to on-reserve First Nation communities to support Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada's mandate. Unfortunately, flooding and wildfires delayed implementation of this agreement.**
- **We have also heard from First Nations an interest in making this a Tripartite agreement. Discussions are underway to make this a reality**
- **Emergency Management BC is in the early stages of working with First Nations so they can enhance their own emergency management capacity, through mitigation and preparedness support. This work is ongoing.***
- **The Province is working to support communities as they look to the future. This will include working closely with Indigenous communities and Indigenous organizations to discuss how we can support them as they rebuild from the floods and fires.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

In April 2017, Department of Indigenous Services Canada (DISC) and Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC) entered into a 10-year, \$30-million agreement. The agreement enhances the delivery of emergency management support services to on-reserve First Nations communities in BC. The agreement adds to the response and recovery support that on-reserve First Nations in BC previously received from EMBC, and provides greater opportunities for Indigenous people to further enhance their own community emergency management capacity through mitigation and preparedness support.

The BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) has an agreement in place with DISC to provide fire suppression response on-reserve, recently renewed on April 1st, 2017. Engagement with First Nations has historically been limited to communication during response, and through the hiring of First Nations unit crews.

The unprecedented 2017 freshet and wildfire season impacted more than 30 Indigenous communities. Although there were mis-steps in the response, many lessons were learned

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Emergency Preparedness and Wildfire Recovery

and positive changes were made during activation to ensure needs were met. In support of the response, a First Nation Liaison Branch within EMBC Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres was established. MIRR continues to work with EMBC to ensure this program is fully integrated into any response activation, which will ensure better communication and the flexibility to ensure culturally agile processes during response and recovery.

Led by FLNRORD, Provincial recovery is underway, using a regional delivery model implemented by staff on the ground in the wildfire zones, utilizing regionally-focused agency advisory boards such as the Inter Agency Management Committees to ensure broad, multi-agency coordination. To support the philosophy of community-led recovery, the Province has provided funding to communities under the *Emergency Program Act* to hire recovery managers within those communities. Many impacted Indigenous communities now have Recovery Managers in place, who have identified their unique needs for support, and clear pathways for involvement in recovery activities, including revenue generation.

BC will continue to work with DISC to identify priority areas such as social cultural supports, availability of traditional foods, and participation in rehabilitation work to ensure First Nations successfully recover.

Recovery efforts also include the Canadian Red Cross (CRC). The CRC is working directly with communities through programs that support individuals and small businesses. CRC has a flexible approach in considering applications to ensure that Indigenous community needs are specifically addressed. For instance, funds for small businesses typically included those holding a business license; however the program will now cover those who earn a living through cultural means such as fabricating items for regalia.

To gain feedback on the emergency response, a four-tiered review is underway. MIRR and EMBC held internal reviews on the First Nation Liaison Program (Tier 1). EMBC hosted regional engagement sessions in Williams Lake and Kamloops to discuss the successes and challenges related to the 2017 wildfires and spring floods (Tier 2). The Provincial After-Action Review in January included a full day dedicated to impacted Indigenous communities. Each of these sessions garnered feedback for: additional training; government recognition and acknowledgement for the role that Indigenous people play during response; decision-making involvement in emergency situations; and better understanding Indigenous perspectives.

The fourth tier, an independent review of the 2017 Freshet and Wildfire Season is being carried out by Mr. George Abbott and Chief Maureen Chapman. The report and recommendations are expected April 30th.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
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Emergency Preparedness and Wildfire Recovery

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Unist'ot'en Camp Opposition to Pipeline Development

I. ISSUE: Unist'ot'en Camp Opposition to Pipeline Development

II. TALKING POINTS

- **The Province continues to seek to engage with Wet'suwet'en leaders on Government-to-Government discussions to support reconciliation.**
- s.13,s.16
-
- **For our part, our government recognizes the need to reset our relationship with the Wet'suwet'en Nation and hereditary leaders.**
- **In embracing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, B.C. is committed to work with the Wet'suwet'en Nation and hereditary leaders to find a path forward.**
- **We have been having discussions on the situation amongst the ministries involved.**
- **While the issues facing Indigenous people in the Province may, at times, be difficult to resolve, the Province firmly believes that respectful engagement, not confrontation, is the most effective way to find resolution to these issues.**
- **I will refer any questions specific to TransCanada's proposal to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- The Wet'suwet'en are a Nation made up of thirteen Houses divided among five Clans. The Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) has historically represented the hereditary house chiefs for treaty negotiations, consultation, and other engagements with government.
- s.16
- TransCanada submitted a route amendment to the CGL project in October 2017, based on engagement with Hereditary Chiefs and the OW. s.17
- s.17

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Unist'ot'en Camp Opposition to Pipeline Development

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- Office at the Wet'suwet'en signed a child-welfare agreement with hereditary chiefs, Witset, Hagwilget, and the Ministry of Children and Family Development. The agreement frames how the Wet'suwet'en and BC will work together in a joint solution-building process to improve the care, well-being and outcomes for Wet'suwet'en children, youth, families and communities by improving short-term service delivery and exploring long-term jurisdiction options.
- Witset (Morice town) recently joined the Environmental Stewardship Initiative for the Skeena Region.

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Unist'ot'en Camp Opposition to Pipeline Development

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
SITE C

I. ISSUE: Site C decision and Provincial commitments to the project

II. TALKING POINTS

- **On December 11th of 2017, after a review of the Site C project by the BCUC and engagement with First Nations, the Province made a very difficult decision to proceed with the Site C project.**
- **Along with the decision, the Province confirmed:**
 - **Continuation of commitments made under interim benefit agreements and tripartite land agreements with Treaty 8 First Nations.**
 - **Commitment to activate BC Hydro's \$20 million Agricultural Compensation Fund; establishing a provincial food security fund, exploring options to develop a Peace River Legacy Trust; and to considering the implementation of a new Indigenous-focused clean energy procurement stream.**
 - **Commitment to ensure that project benefits assist local communities, and to increasing the number of apprentices and First Nations workers hired onto the project.**
- **The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation and BC Hydro will continue to engage Treaty 8 First Nations to seek additional solutions to mitigate the adverse impacts of Site C, and to advance reconciliation.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

Site C Decision

- **On December 11th, 2017 the Premier of BC announced that the Site C Project will continue.**
- **The decision was based on a of review of the project including:**
 - **BC Utility Commission review of the ratepayer impacts of continuing, terminating or suspending the Site C project**
 - **EMPR and MIRR-led Provincial Engagement Process to hear new or incremental Treaty 8 First Nations views on the future of the Site C project**
 - **Energy expert reviews and presentations to Cabinet**

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SITE C

Site C Commitments

- A new Project Assurance Board that will provide enhanced oversight to future contract procurement and management, project deliverables, environmental integrity, and quality assurance – all within the mandate of delivering the project on time and budget. Based on current projections, BC Hydro has revised the budget to \$10.7 billion.
- Commitment to make sure that project benefits assist local communities and increase the number of apprentices and First Nations workers hired onto the project.
- A new BC Food Security Fund – based on Site C revenues – dedicated to supporting farming and enhancing agricultural innovation and productivity in the province.
- BC Hydro and the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure will work with Treaty 8 First Nations and others to redesign the Highway 29 realignment at Cache Creek to reduce the effects on potential burial sites and sacred places. BC Hydro will invite proposals from Treaty 8 First Nations for this roadbuilding work.
- Province will develop a Peace River Legacy Fund to implement solution to longer-term environmental, social and economic issues.
- Activate the \$20-million agricultural compensation fund to offset lost sales and stimulate long-term productivity enhancements in Peace Valley agriculture.
- Complete commitments within Tripartite Land Agreements that have been signed by Doig River, Sauleau, Halfway River and McLeod Lake in support of the Site C project.
- Permit authorizations will be required at both the provincial and federal levels as construction progresses. The Ministry of Forest Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development will continue to lead on continuing First Nations consultation

New Legal Challenges

- Prophet River First Nations and West Moberly First Nations, continue to vigorously oppose Site C and have launched a \$1 billion court challenge to the project, asserting that the project will infringe their Treaty Rights and that the province has not consulted appropriately.
- A new injunction to halt all Site C construction has been filed by West Moberly and Prophet River. JAG is leading the legal response and the injunction will likely be heard in May or June 2018.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

Local Government Funding to Participate in Treaty and other Negotiations

I. ISSUE: Funding for Local governments to participate in treaty and advance Reconciliation

II. KEY MESSAGES

- **Reconciliation is all our responsibility, not just the responsibility of government.**
- **The Province supports municipal efforts to advance reconciliation with First Nations and provides some financial support through the Community to Community (C2C) and Rural Dividend Fund programs.**
- **Our government has committed to developing a vision for reconciliation to guide the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions Calls to Action for all British Columbians.**
- **As we move forward with this work we want to work collaboratively with Indigenous people and local governments as we recognize reconciliation happens on the ground within communities.**

III. BACKGROUND:

Local governments have asked for the Province to develop:

- Funding programs to assist local governments in advancing First Nations relations and reconciliation efforts within the province, and;
- Tools specific to local governments to support organizational capacity building efforts with First Nations.

The Province does provide limited funding through Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing for the Community to Community (C2C) Forum program and through the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development from the Rural Dividend Fund program. These application driven programs provide financial assistance to municipalities to advance reconciliation and relationship building efforts; however, the programs are designed to support one-off events as opposed to more systemic efforts.

Currently there are no provincial programs to specifically fund local governments' participation in treaty discussions with First Nations.

MIRR may be able to provide First Nations or indigenous organizations with some funding to engage with local governments on priority initiatives, where provincial commitments have been made and where the initiatives align with natural resource objectives.

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Local Government Funding to Participate in Treaty and other Negotiations

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
2018 Estimates Note
NEW RELATIONSHIP TRUST

I. ISSUE: New Relationship Trust

II. TALKING POINTS

- **The *New Relationship Trust Act* took effect in March 2006 with a \$100M investment for First Nations' capacity building.**
- **The New Relationship Trust (NRT) is operated by an independent board of directors. BC appoints two of the seven board members; the First Nations Leadership Council appoint five members.**
- **The NRT strategic direction is based on input from community consultation processes. The NRT Board's 2017/2020 Three Year Strategic Plan focuses on investing in First Nations in BC through continued support for capacity building.**
- **Spending for the three-year period 2017-2020 is projected to be \$5M per year, allocated across five key program areas: 1) governance capacity; 2) education; 3) culture and language; 4) youth and Elders; and 5) economic development.**
- **BC recognizes the importance of the work being done by the NRT and will continue to work with NRT to address key issues and opportunities.**

III. KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:

- On March 31, 2006, the *New Relationship Trust Act (Act)* took effect, establishing a corporation to manage \$100M to support First Nations' goals to build their governance capacity with respect to land and resource management processes and other matters affecting the economic, cultural and social well-being of their communities.
- The NRT is not a trust in law, it is an independent not-for-profit corporation created by the BC Government through legislation. The NRT is managed by seven directors:
 - Miles Richardson and Chief David Jimmie appointed by the First Nations Leadership Council;
 - Debra Hanuse, appointed by the BC Assembly of First Nations;
 - Chief Byron Louis, elected by the Union of BC Indian Chiefs;
 - Hugh Braker (Chair), appointed by the First Nations Summit; and
 - Terry Kuzma (Vice Chair) and Angela Wesley currently being reappointed by BC.
- In accordance with the *Act*, a Five-Year Legislative Review was completed in 2011. As recommended, the BC Government made two minor amendments to the *Act* - to stagger the terms of board members and to lengthen the term of board members to three years - in Bill 25, the *Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 2012*.

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NEW RELATIONSHIP TRUST

- The NRT completed a subsequent Five-Year Legislative Review in January 2017 which identified two areas for potential amendment:
 1. Changing the requirement for an annual 3-year strategic plan to requiring it every three years; and
 2. Changing the *Act* to allow First Nations organizations to invest their trust and foundation funds alongside NRT's investment portfolio without being required to relinquish control of their funds.
- While the NRT Board can spend both the principal and interest, they have only used the interest. To date, NRT has provided more than \$54M to BC First Nations, investing in five strategic priority areas: Governance Capacity, Education, Language & Culture, Economic Development, and Elders & Youth. These investments have been sourced from the interest portion of the principal and other sources of funding raised by the NRT.
- The NRT 2017/2020 Three Year Strategic Plan builds on the successes of the NRT to date and calls for a balanced approach to project spending and growing the fund through return on investments and fundraising.
- The NRT has experienced lower returns on investment in recent years due to prevailing low interest rates. This, combined with the Board's current policy of spending interest only, has required the NRT to reduce annual funding for some of the organizations it supports. Actual program spending over the past three fiscal years totalled \$5.57M in 2014/15, \$5.19M in 2015/16, and \$5.13M in 2016/17.
- In 2016/17 the NRT allocated funding to its five strategic program areas as follows: governance capacity (\$2.12M), education (\$847K), language & culture (\$975K), Elders & youth (\$449K), and economic development (\$736K).
- In 2017/18, the total funding allocation for the five strategic program areas is \$5M.

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MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

2018 Estimates Note

BC Cabinet and First Nations Leaders Gathering

I. **ISSUE: 4th Annual BC Cabinet and First Nations Leaders Gathering (The Gathering)**

II. **TALKING POINTS**

- **The 4th annual BC Cabinet and First Nations Leaders Gathering took place at the Vancouver Convention Centre on September 6 – 7.**
- **The Gathering was co-hosted between the Province and the First Nations Leadership Council.**
- **At The Gathering there were approximately 600 attendees, and 566 one-on-one meetings, which focussed on community based issues and initiatives. This was a 73% increase in the number of meetings from last year.**
- **The Gathering was an opportunity to commence important dialogues with Indigenous leaders on transforming the Province's relationship with Indigenous people.**

III. **KEY POINTS AND BACKGROUND:**

All Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers and some NDP, Liberal and Green MLAs were in attendance. On the evening of September 5th there was a pre-event co-hosted and funded by the BC Federation of Labor and the BC Business Council that all delegates were invited to. Also in attendance at the pre-event were some Federal Ministers as well as business leaders across the Province.

Listed below is a summary of the program, key objectives of the Province and themes identified by First Nations Leaders throughout the two days of The Gathering.

Program:

- Main focus was on one-on-one meetings between community leaders and Cabinet Ministers.
- Running concurrently to the one-on-one meetings were 5 breakout sessions organized by the First Nations Leadership Council:
 - TRC Calls to Action
 - Children & Families
 - Transition to PharmaCare
 - Overdoes Public Health Emergency
 - Softwood Lumber
- At the beginning of each day and at the end of day 2 there were 3 plenary sessions in panel and Q&A style format:

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BC Cabinet and First Nations Leaders Gathering

- UNDRIP
- Government Commitments/Mandate Letters
- Emergency Management

Key Objectives of The Gathering:

- Establish a new relationship with Chiefs through one-on-one meetings
- Demonstrate that Government is taking a new approach with First Nations and reconciliation
- Highlight that BC is committed to making progress at the community level so Indigenous peoples can see a tangible improvement in their quality of life.
- Demonstrate that this Government is taking a new approach with Indigenous peoples with an emphasis on listening and working collaboratively on initiatives from the outset to improve relationships and advance reconciliation.
- Work together with Indigenous leaders on a path forward to adopt the United Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court Decision.

Themes of The Gathering:

- Mandate letters and government commitments
- Implementation of UNDRIP/TRC/TNG Supreme Court Decision
- Aboriginal Title
- Children & Families (including child welfare)

Budget:

The Gathering is funded out of the Ministry of Indigenous Relations & Reconciliation's budget. \$500,000 per year is allocated to this event. In 2016 & 2017 the full budget was spent.

Budget Breakdown	2016	2017 – to date
Event Management	\$74,948	\$91,063
Vancouver Convention Centre	\$204,728	\$252,248
Public Servant Travel	\$32,782	\$42,013
Non-Public Servant Travel	\$72,908	\$57,577
Audio Visual	\$37,672	\$57,842
Salaries/disbursements/Misc	\$76,962	TBD

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Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Date: Jan. 26, 2017 Minister Responsible: Hon. Scott Fraser	Commitment Document and work plan
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RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- **The Commitment Document reflects B.C.'s continued commitment to reconciliation through government-to-government relationships with First Nations.**
- **The document outlines work we need to do together to close economic and social gaps, to collaborate on land and resource decisions, and to be full partners in the economic life of B.C.**

KEY FACTS:

- Between September 2016 and April 2017 a joint core working group made up of staff from the Province and the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) identified priority areas for year one of the Commitment Document work plan and provided the FNLC with \$805,000 in funding.
- By mutual consent in April 2017 work on year one deliverables was put on hold while the provincial election completed.
- The new government confirmed the Commitment Document as an important mechanism to advance reconciliation and endorsed continuing with it.
- The joint core working group reformed and met twice in November and December 2017. s.12,s.13
s.12,s.13
- s.13,s.16

BACKGROUND:

- The B.C.-First Nations Commitment Document outlines an agenda that commits the B.C. Cabinet and FNLC to advance the Crown-First Nation relationship in a post-Tsilhqot'in decision environment.
- B.C. and the FNLC developed a three-year Commitment Document work plan with a focus on:
 - Strengthening First Nations governance capacity and economic development;
 - Reviewing legislation, policies and practices to identify systemic barriers to reconciliation;
 - Developing new approaches to negotiation and dispute resolution; and
 - Promoting the education of British Columbians to recognize the history and contributions of First Nations.
- The overarching themes of the Commitment Document seek to address:
 - Reconciling respective jurisdictions, governance, laws and responsibilities;

Confidential Issues Note - ADVICE TO MINISTER

- First Nations being full partners in economic development and growth;
- Collaborative environmental stewardship of lands and resources;
- Closing social and economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians; and
- Negotiation as the path to collaboration and addressing respective interests

CHRONOLOGY/ KEY EVENTS RE COMMITMENT DOCUMENT AND WORK PLAN:

s.16,s.17

Media: There has been no media coverage on the Commitment Document itself, however, media interest is high on government's relationship with Indigenous leadership.

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