
BUILDING RELATIONS WITH FIRST NATIONS:

A Handbook for Local Governments

A Resource and Information Tool Compiled by
the Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee (LMTAC)

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WITH THANKS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION: BUILDING RELATIONS WITH FIRST NATIONS: A HANDBOOK FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EXPLAINED

1.1 PURPOSE

This handbook follows from one of LMTAC's key services to provide support to member local governments addressing broader Aboriginal issues such as intergovernmental relations and communications with First Nations. One of LMTAC's priority roles is: *to facilitate and develop effective working relationships between local governments and First Nations*. The LMTAC office has received several information requests from its local government members on ways to respond to expressed First Nation interest and expectations for establishing both formal and informal relationships. This handbook is intended to assist members with these types of requests.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide a concise summary of reference papers, reports and examples that explore new and innovative approaches to establish positive intergovernmental relations between neighbouring First Nations and local governments. Materials contained in this handbook may relate to other processes not directly connected to treaty-making. It is envisioned that as new documents and reports arise, they will be added to future editions of the handbook.

The specific papers and reports included in this handbook were each developed independently. The observations and opinions offered are solely the perspectives of the authors involved. The diversity underscores the complexity of the issues facing governments and of the differing perspectives that inform healthy debate on key issues like intergovernmental relationship-building.

None of the materials included within this handbook were authored by the Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee (LMTAC). The inclusion of these materials does not indicate that LMTAC has specifically endorsed any of the proposed approaches, concepts or perspectives raised. Rather, the materials chosen have been included to help inform and contribute to future discussions on and establishment of intergovernmental relations between local governments and First Nation communities.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this handbook include, but are not limited to:

- Promoting the benefits of open communication between local governments and First Nations to build better relationships.
- Facilitating members in the development of effective working relationships between local governments and First Nations.
- Sharing examples of positive relationship building activities initiated by local governments and First Nations.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Urban treaty negotiations are intensified by the interconnections between communities and organizations, therefore treaty-making in urban settings will need to account for and accommodate these realities. The implementation of treaties in urban centres is complicated by several factors including:

- Complex network of existing government structures and management regimes
- Numerous competing private interests
- Unique economic development and land use considerations
- Limited available Crown land for treaty settlements
- Higher population densities
- An absence of past models to provide insight on how relationships with other governments may develop in the post-treaty urban environment

2.1 LMTAC Policy Interests in Treaty Negotiations

To facilitate the identification of local government interests in treaty negotiations within the Lower Mainland, LMTAC established a *Considerations* document outlining 39 First Principles and related interest statements. Some of the interests endorsed by LMTAC members (see Appendix A), emphasized the concepts of reciprocal consultation, strong intergovernmental relations and dispute resolution processes between local governments and First Nation communities on issues of mutual concern.

In addition, LMTAC has emphasized the need for strong intergovernmental relations through the creation of a draft discussion paper *Regional Governance and Governance in the Region* (March 2003) to begin to identify issues that local governments have with First Nation governance and membership on regional district boards, post-treaty, in the Lower Mainland.

The endorsement of such concepts are conducive to local governments undertaking steps for establishing and building positive relations with First Nations in whose traditional territory they are included. Although local governments may find informal processes sufficient to strengthen cooperative processes and enhance intergovernmental relations, others may approach relations through more formal means, such as the establishment of protocol agreements or memorandums of understanding (MOUs).

2.2 Context for Local Governments: Local Government Act Provisions

Open communication and processes for consultation are important when striving to build better relationships between neighbouring communities. The *Local Government Act*, s. 879, contains the following provisions that require local governments to address consultation with First Nations directly with respect to land use planning or Official Community Plans (OCPs).

- (i) *During the development of an OCP, or the repeal or amendment of an OCP, the proposing local government must provide one or more opportunities it considers appropriate for consultations with persons, organization and authorities it considers will be affected.*
- (ii) *For the purposes of subsection (a), the local government must;*
 - (a) *consider whether the opportunities for consultations with one or more of the persons,, organizations and authorities should be early and ongoing, and*

(b) *specifically consider whether consultation is required with... (iv) First Nations...*

Following from the OCP provisions within the *Local Government Act*, s.879, current local government practices with respect to consulting with First Nations on land use planning ranges from:

- No arrangements and little contact on land use decisions or other matters
- Technical discussions on land use planning in relation to servicing agreements
- Informal discussions on land use planning issues between locally elected officials and Indian Band Chiefs or council members; or at the staff level
- Routine referral of OCP, re-zoning application and/or other plans/documents for comment to adjacent Indian Band Councils
- Formal Memorandums of Understanding, Protocols and Accords regarding referral, consultation and occasionally, land use coordination, and cross-boundary service coordination

2.3 What We Have Learned

The resolution of Aboriginal rights and title issues is one of the most complex and pressing public policy questions facing governments today. The successful implementation of treaties, particularly in an intensively developed urban setting such as the Lower Mainland where intergovernmental relationships are critical, is inextricably tied to finding new and innovative approaches to the issues that divide the parties.

Treaties will not solve all outstanding Aboriginal issues in the post treaty context. Some of the solutions to land and resource issues confronting the participants in the B.C. Treaty Process may lie outside the formal negotiations. While treaties such as those being negotiated in B.C. can provide a degree of certainty and stability, treaties, by themselves, are simply a starting point for relationship building among Aboriginal people, government and industry.

For example, the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group (IGRWG) as part of the Katzie Treaty Table negotiations enjoys ongoing success in building relationships, exchanging information and facilitating opportunities in the Lower Mainland. The purpose of the IGRWG is to provide a forum for local government, Katzie First Nation, British Columbia and Canada to discuss a variety of intergovernmental issues. From the time it was established in October 2000, Katzie has strongly supported the tripartite IGRWG initiative as a vehicle for building lasting relationships and providing Katzie with a means of understanding how BC local governments operate in order to prepare for governance discussions at the treaty table. To date, the IGRWG has visited the District of Pitt Meadows, the District of Maple Ridge, the Village of Belcarra, Township of Langley, the City of Surrey, the Great Vancouver Regional District, and the City of Richmond.

Practically speaking, a shift in focus from legal to pragmatic approaches to intergovernmental relations, such as the formalization of consultation best practices and or principle statements through protocol agreements or MOUs, can be an effective means of meeting current policy requirements.

Local governments may deem it beneficial, where appropriate, to develop either formal or informal agreements with neighbouring First Nations that focus on activities that each First Nation requests cooperative relations on and how the range of Aboriginal interests can be

addressed. Please refer to Appendix B LMTAC Member Jurisdiction Profiles for an inventory of such agreements. When exploring options such as formal or informal agreements, it is important to consider the advantages and disadvantages. Advantages include greater certainty and predictability, whereas the disadvantage entails the requirement of significant resources. Therefore, it may be most beneficial to use more formal consultation protocols and MOUs with projects or activities where a longer term relationship is important.

3.0 ESTABLISHING & BUILDING RELATIONS WITH FIRST NATIONS

Local governments are interested in establishing predictable, effective and mutually beneficial working relationships with First Nations on various matters such as: land use, service delivery, communications and governance.

Elements of Good Working Relationships:

Good working relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal partners - or any groups of partners - are defined by some common characteristics, including:

- **Mutual awareness/understanding** - Where awareness and understanding exist - partner actions are based on knowledge - not assumption of one another's interests, perspectives, motivating factors and values.
- **Communication** - Awareness and understanding are products of relationships where there is open and honest dialogue.
- **Respect** - Partners in effective working relationships consider the impact of their actions on each other and work to ensure that their actions demonstrate respect for others interests, perspectives and values.
- **Trust** - Partners in effective working relationships trust one another.

Key Factors for Good Working Relationships:

Establishing and maintaining constructive working relationships between First Nations and non-Aboriginal interests are largely built upon the following three key factors:

- First Nations involvement from inception
- Conflict resolution process
- Regular communication

3.1 Principles and Tools to Guide Relationship Building

One overarching tool for local governments to be mindful of when working with First Nation communities is to recognize that each community is unique its history, culture and traditions. It is important to note that on matters related to cultural traditions, individual preferences may vary and should be respected when known.

Please refer to Appendix C Excerpt from: *Life Goes On: First Nations and Municipalities After Delgamuukw* by Professor Paul Tennant. Professor Tennant provides a checklist to illustrate some of the general themes of intergovernmental relations at the community level. It is important to emphasize that every locality will have its own variations and innovations.

The following two sections include excerpts provided by UBCM and relates to the Developing Good Neighbour Relations workshop that was held on February 19th, 2003, and organized jointly by the First Nations Alliance 4 Land Management (FNA4LM), the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM), and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). Proceedings from this workshop have been compiled into a Final Report that is available to the public through both the UBCM (<http://www.civicnet.bc.ca>) and FNA4LM (<http://fna4lm.ca/>) web sites.

Excerpt from:
Excerpt from the Final Workshop Report
Developing Good Neighbour Relations:
Local Governments and First Nations Technical Workshop
(February 19th, 2003)

PRINCIPLES FOR GOOD NEIGHBOUR RELATIONS AND SUGGESTED TOOLS: SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION #2 & FINAL PLENARY

Following the presentation of the second case study, participants broke into small groups to discuss practical ideas for working better together and needed tools and resources to make this easier. The final plenary session focused on identifying principles, tools and resources needed to facilitate cooperative action between First Nations and local governments. The results of these discussions have been summarized below as a list of principles and a collection of tools and suggestions.

PRINCIPLES

The conference assembled a list of principles for good neighbor relations:

- Lay the groundwork early for an ongoing relationship. Don't wait until you need to develop relationships – be proactive.
- Create a joint political vision and develop a clear understanding of that vision so political leaders from both sides can carry it forward as projects and relationships develop. Once a vision is established, leaders will find it useful to have political goals to pursue together.
- Staff needs to be assigned to work so that there is responsibility on both sides for the success of the ongoing relationship.
- Goals and visions need to be constantly revisited and reaffirmed.
- Extend successful partnerships and relationships to private sector representatives.
- Begin relationships with a simple invitation to explore common ground. Work on real issues, but don't dwell on differences early on.
- Develop a strategic plan together which includes visions, mandates, staff responsibilities and stakeholder relations.
- Be patient with the other side's decision making and approvals processes. They are certain to be different from your own. Try to understand your partner's governance and administration process.
- Hold reasonable expectations of each other and deepen those expectations only as the relationship develops.
- Promote and support leadership at both the political level and the staff level. Allow staff to develop their own working relationships with neighboring governments to support the mutual goals of both governments.

Excerpt from:
Excerpt from the Final Workshop Report
Developing Good Neighbour Relations:
Local Governments and First Nations Technical Workshop
(February 19th, 2003)

TOOLS TO SUPPORT GOOD NEIGHBOUR RELATIONS

There are a large number of tools and activities available to communities to support good neighbor relations. Based on best practices and ideas generated in small group discussions, conference participants developed the following list of tools and practices:

Relationship building tools

- Informal tools for building relationships including hosting lunches and suppers, informal job shadowing, and meetings to clarify and understand expectations
- Protocols
- Contact lists (phone and email), including regional provincial contact lists
- Staff exchanges between governments
- Joint planning committees

Communication tools

- Website links to successful projects and resources
- Cultural awareness workshops
- Government decision making process workshops

Support for best practices

- Outlines of First Nations and local government planning, administration and decision making processes
- Best practice guide on GIS integration
- Best practice templates and case studies
- A guide for planners on working with local government and First Nations
- A workbook of protocol templates and examples

Recommendations for province-wide resources

- A clearinghouse for templates, best practices and information related to good neighbor relations, this would include by-laws, sample agreements, and ideas for joint project development

4.0 FINAL THOUGHTS FOR THE READER

The timely resolution of outstanding Aboriginal rights and title issues is one of the most complex and pressing public policy questions facing governments in Canada today. There are opportunities to share and learn from the experiences of other local governments who have taken steps to establish and build positive relations with neighbouring First Nation communities. By learning from these experiences and sharing observations amongst the participants, there are opportunities to both revise old practices or to establish new processes, when appropriate and necessary, to ensure that the mutual concerns of First Nation and local governments are effectively addressed. There are many examples of successful relationship building initiatives within the Province of British Columbia alone, and the future is only limited by our imaginations.

5.0 HANDBOOK EXAMPLES

Partnerships between local government and First Nation communities can be based on mutual economic benefit, as in the case of joint ventures or service agreements with local government. Partnerships may also indicate a recognition, on the part of non-Aboriginal interests, of Aboriginal rights, title and new areas of responsibility including governance.

The examples of working relationships between local government and First Nation communities that are explored in this document are works in progress. Many are, by the admission of the partners involved, not perfect. At the same time they are all indicators of a willingness between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people to work together to address issues of common concern and to strengthen their communities. In this context, they are examples to be considered, learned from and built upon. For more information, we encourage you to contact the individual governments involved with each respective agreement.

The following examples of agreements between local governments and First Nations in both national and international contexts are featured in this edition of the handbook:

Lower Mainland	
A	<i>Cates Park/ Whey-ah-Wichen Protocol/ Cultural Agreement between the District of North Vancouver and the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation (March 13, 2001).</i>
B	<i>Memorandum of Understanding Between Matsqui First Nation and the City of Abbotsford (June 13, 1996)</i>
C	<i>Memorandum of Understanding Between and the City of Abbotsford, Greater Vancouver Regional District and Matsqui First Nation (June 13, 1996)</i>
D	<i>Grant Narrows Regional Park Letter of Understanding Between the Katzie First Nation and the Greater Vancouver Regional District (December 10, 1997)</i>
E	<i>Community Accord Between the Corporation of the District of Powell River and the Sliammon First Nation (May 10, 2003)</i>
British Columbia	
F	<i>Protocol on Cooperation and Communication between the Regional District of Fraser- Fort George and the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation (July 16, 2002).</i>
G	<i>Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation and Communication between the Regional District of Fraser- Fort George and the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation (July 16, 2002).</i>
H	<i>Protocol on Cooperation and Communication Between the City of Prince George and the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation (July 16, 2002)</i>
I	<i>Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation and Communication Between the City of Prince George and the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation (July 16, 2002)</i>

J	<u>Statement of Political Relationship Between the Kamloops Indian Band and City of Kamloops (December 1991)</u>
K	<u>The Alert Bay Accord Between the Village of Alert Bay and the Namgis First Nation (September 20, 1999)</u>
L	<u>Developing Capacity for Self-Government: Ditidaht/ Pacheedaht Proposed Partnership Between the Ditidaht Nation and Ladysmith (February 1999)</u>
M	<u>Statement of Political Relationship Between the Westbank First Nation and the Regional District of Central Okanagan (January 1999)</u>
Ontario	
N	<u>Background to the Grand River Notification Agreement (October 1998) & Grand River Notification Agreement Renewal (October 3, 1998)</u>
United States	
O	<u>Centennial Accord Between the Federally Recognized Indian Tribes in Washington State and the State of Washington (August 4, 1989)</u>
P	<u>Intergovernmental Agreement Between the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation and the Washington State Department of Ecology (2001)</u>
Q	<u>Government to Government Agreement Between the Tulalip Indian Tribes and City of Seattle</u>
R	<u>Memorandum of Understanding for Establishing Procedures for the Administration of a Cooperative Land Use Planning Program Between the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community and Skagit County</u>

6.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Excerpts from: *LMTAC Considerations Document* A Guide to Lower Mainland Area Local Government Interests in Treaty Negotiations (July 2000)

Interest Statement 4.1.1 *Shared Values:*

Treaties should facilitate understanding and respect between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities with the goal of creating inclusive and accessible communities for all.

Interest Statement 4.2 *Lands and Assets:*

Local Governments have interests in land for a number of reasons. In the Lower Mainland, a significant proportion of local government revenue is derived from the land base through taxation. Local governments are also responsible for the maintenance of access through their jurisdictions and of public amenities within their boundaries. In keeping with existing growth management strategies, such as Official Community Plans (OCPs) and the Livable Regional Strategic Plan (LRSP), local governments wish to ensure that existing planning, land use, growth management, and transportation strategies are not negatively impacted by treaty settlements.

Interest Statement 4.2.6 *Discovered Rights:*

Treaties should set out a process by which First Nations and Lower Mainland area local governments can work together to deal with archaeological artifacts that are discovered in areas away from treaty settlement lands in the post treaty environment.

Interest Statement 4.2.7 *Access:*

Access to or through reserve land or treaty settlement lands for the purposes of infrastructure and service development, as well as access for emergency and law enforcement services, is critical. Local governments also have specific interests in accessing beaches, foreshores, and parkland which are important for recreational and development purposes.

Interest Statement 4.2.8 *Land Management:*

The principle of reciprocal consultation with respect to planning and land use issues must be contained within treaties. Local Governments and First Nations should be provided an opportunity to comment on the development of community plans, land use by laws or other such documents when such plans/bylaws affect their respective jurisdictions.

Balanced Urban Growth:

- Growth on treaty settlement lands must be compatible with the carrying capacity of the landbase and the interest of neighbouring communities to ensure that local infrastructure is not overburdened.
- Treaties should include provisions to ensure that, working in coordination with existing local governments, First Nation governments develop official lands use, transportation and strategic plans to define the long-term growth potential of their communities.
- First Nations should also participate in regional growth management/livable region strategies.

Coordinated Planning:

- First Nations and Local Governments need to inform each other about their existing planning processes
- Treaties should provide a mechanism to ensure that planning, land use, growth management, and transportation strategies on Aboriginal settlement lands are compatible with or harmonized with neighbouring Local government strategies to ensure that the carrying capacity of the land base is not exceeded and that the appropriate infrastructure and level of services are maintained.
- First Nations should be full participants in regional planning processes

Dispute Resolution Involving Lands:

- Treaties must include a specific process for dealing with land use designations that are perceived as incompatible by neighbouring communities, whether for environmental, design, safety, or other reasons. In particular, an effective dispute resolution mechanism is needed to address zoning decisions that have transboundary impacts. Such a process must ensure that Local Governments and First Nation governments work cooperatively as community partners.
- Dispute resolution on planning issues should include a public hearing process that involves more than merely consultation. Such a process must ensure that local governments and First Nation governments work cooperatively as community partners.

Interest Statement 4.4.3 Intergovernmental Relations:

Since local governments exercise substantial jurisdiction at the local level, and it is at the local or community level at which the de facto, day-to-day relationships between self-governing First Nations and other governments will take shape, treaties should create mechanisms and processes to open meaningful dialogue First Nations and local governments.

Treaties must recognize and specifically provide for intergovernmental relations between local and First Nation governments, particularly on issues such as education, health, transportation, land use planning, air quality, and zoning which require substantial interaction between various levels of government.

Self-government arrangements and co-management regimes established in treaties should encourage cross representation. In other words, consideration should be given to non-Aboriginal representatives sitting on First Nation Councils/Boards, and First Nation representatives sitting on Local Governments Councils/Boards.

Local Governments strongly believe that final treaty settlements must include a formalized process of dispute resolution to deal with issues that directly involve Local Government. Such a forum would have access to both traditional and alternative dispute resolution processed and strive to deal with cross-community issues and impacts as well as treaty rights that apply outside of settlement lands.

APPENDIX B**Profiles of LMTAC-Member Jurisdictions and Relationship-Building Examples
(Updated August 14, 2003)**

The following pages include the profiles of LMTAC-member jurisdictions¹, including population and area of LMTAC-member jurisdictions and Indian Reserves. Relationship-building examples are also provided, including a listing of servicing agreements, memoranda of understanding and other agreements, as well as any related documents or events involving local governments. The data provided in each jurisdiction's profile is based on information provided to the LMTAC office. Please contact the particular jurisdiction for further information.

Below is a legend of the categories used in the profiles:

Municipality	Aboriginals	Indian Reserves and Area
This category refers to data collected for the respective LMTAC jurisdiction from the 2001 and 1996 Census from Statistics Canada , including land area, population, percentage growth in population and annual population growth rate between 1996 and 2001.	This category refers to the results of the Census question on Aboriginal identity and includes all Aboriginal people living in a municipality (i.e. North American Indian, Métis, and Inuit) except those living on Indian Reserves, which are reflected in a separate category in the Profile (under Indian Reserve Population).	This category lists the Indian Reserves located within the respective LMTAC jurisdictions as well as the size of the reserve(s) in hectares.
Indian Reserve Population	First Nations	SOI and Treaty Status
This category lists the population of the Indian Reserve(s) located within the respective LMTAC jurisdiction, including both Registered Indians and non-Aboriginals. Source: 2001 Census from Statistics Canada .	This category denotes the First Nations, as recognized by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) having a presence within the respective LMTAC jurisdiction.	SOI (or Statement of Intent) refers to a document submitted by a First Nation to the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) indicating its intention to negotiate a treaty and depicting its traditional territory. The First Nations that have filed an SOI with the BCTC are noted in this category along with the current treaty negotiation status (based on the six-stage negotiation process). Please note that the Statements of Intent included in this listing do not include those that may have been filed by First Nations or Tribal Councils in other jurisdictions (i.e. Sto:lo Nation) that overlap the Lower Mainland area.
Servicing Agreements	Agreements & MOUs	Related Events
This category lists all of the servicing agreements or arrangements between the respective LMTAC jurisdiction and the First Nation(s).	This category identifies any additional agreements or memoranda of understanding between the respective LMTAC jurisdiction and the First Nation(s).	This category identifies all of the events that the LMTAC-member jurisdiction may have taken part with a First Nation or number of First Nations that relate to relationship-building.
Related Documents	LMTAC Contacts	First Nation Contacts
This category identifies all of the documents (e.g. statement of principles, discussion papers, etc.) that the LMTAC-member jurisdiction may have produced as it relates to aboriginal issues, including treaty negotiations.	This category identifies key contact people for the respective LMTAC member jurisdiction.	This category identifies a key contact person with the respective First Nations that are either located within the LMTAC member jurisdiction or have submitted a Statement of Intent identifying the particular local government jurisdiction. First Nation contact information (including Band office address, telephone, fax, etc.) is also included as reference.

¹ Information related to the Corporation of Delta has been included although it withdrew membership from LMTAC in March 2003.

Village of Anmore

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	780	2001 Population:	0	None.	
2001 Population:	1,344	% of Municipal Pop.:	0%		
1996 Population:	965	1996 Population:	25		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	39.27%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	-100%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	6.85%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	-100%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Musqueam	Stage 3
				Squamish	Stage 3
				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
<i>Village of Anmore. Inventory of Interests in regards to the Tsleil-Waututh Treaty Negotiations, April 1999.</i>		Councillor Ken Juvik Councillor Heather Anderson		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

Village of Belcarra

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	517	2001 Population:	0	None.	
2001 Population:	682	% of Municipal Pop.:	0%		
1996 Population:	665	1996 Population:	0		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	2.59%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	0%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0.51%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Musqueam	Stage 3
				Squamish	Stage 3
				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group • Meetings of the Belcarra Citizens Treaty Advisory Committee 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
<i>Village of Belcarra. Inventory of Interests in regards to the Tsleil-Waututh Treaty Negotiations, April 1999.</i>		Councillor Colin Richardson Councillor Jamie Ross		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

Bowen Island Municipality

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	5,031	2001 Population:	15	None.	
2001 Population:	2,957	% of Municipal Pop.:	0.57%		
1996 Population:	est. 2,500	1996 Population:	N/A		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	18.28%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	N/A		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	3.41%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	N/A		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Squamish Stage 3	
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
Policy Position Regarding Treaty Negotiations Involving the Islands Trust Area (October 2000) A Guide to Islands Trust Interests in Treaty Negotiations in the Islands Trust Area (Working Draft: July 2003)		Mayor Lisa Barrett Ms. Isabell Hadford, Chief Administrative Officer		Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob	

City of Burnaby

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	8,845	2001 Population:	3,145	None.	
2001 Population:	193,954	% of Municipal Pop.:	1.62%		
1996 Population:	179,210	1996 Population:	2,500		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	8.22%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	25.8%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.59%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	4.70%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Katzie	Stage 4
				Musqueam	Stage 3
				Squamish	Stage 3
				Tsawwassen	Stage 4
				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
N/A		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
<i>Recommendations for Treaty Making Principles with Aboriginal Peoples in British Columbia (1996).</i>		Councillor Lee Rankin Ms. Kimberly Flick, Long Range Planner		Katzie – Chief Peter James Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

City of Coquitlam

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	12,336	2001 Population:	1,485	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	112,890	% of Municipal Pop.:	1.31%	Coquitlam I.R. No. 1	2.6
1996 Population:	101,820	1996 Population:	1,240	Total Reserve Area	2.6
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	10.87%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	19.76%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.09%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	3.67%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
<i>2001</i>		Kwkwetlem First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Coquitlam I.R. No. 1	15			Musqueam	Stage 3
(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)				Squamish	Stage 3
				Tsawwassen	Stage 4
				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None, although the City of Coquitlam provides fire services to the Kwkwetlem First Nation.		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group • Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 • A Community-to-Community Forum with the Kwkwetlem First Nation is planned for the Fall 2003 	
In additions, discussions regarding a utility servicing agreement are ongoing between the City, Kwkwetlem First Nation, the GVRD, and the BC Buildings Corporation.					
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
<i>City of Coquitlam Inventory of Interests in regards to the First Nations Treaty Negotiations, July 1999.</i>		Councillor Louella Hollington		Katzie – Chief Peter James	
		Ms. Sonia Santarossa, City Clerk		Kwkwetlem – Chief Marvin Joe	
				Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell	
				Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob	
				Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	
				Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

Corporation of Delta²

Municipality	Aboriginals	Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares): 16,850	2001 Population: 1,495	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population: 96,950	% of Municipal Pop.: 1.54%	Tsawwassen I.R. No. 0	272.6
1996 Population: 95,410	1996 Population: 860	Total Reserve Area	272.6
% Population Growth 1996-2001: 1.61%	% Population Growth 1996-2001: 73.83%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001: 0.32%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001: 11.69%		
Indian Reserve Population	First Nations	SOI and Treaty Status	
2001 Tsawwassen I.R. No. 0 Registered Indian Pop. 209 (Non-Aboriginals 265) Total Reserve Population 474	Tsawwassen First Nation	Katzie	Stage 4
		Musqueam	Stage 3
		Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements	Agreements & MOUs	Related Events	
None. Discussions are ongoing between the Corporation of Delta and the Tsawwassen First Nation regarding emergency services on the reserve.	None.	Delta's Treaty Advisory Task Force (DTATF) Gathering with the Tsawwassen First Nation (August 24, 2000).	
Related Documents	First Nation Contacts		
Delta's Position Paper: Treaty Advisory Task Force (July 12, 2000) Contributed to the drafting of the LMTAC <i>Local Government Fisheries Background Paper</i> (October 2001)		Katzie – Chief Peter James Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

² The Corporation of Delta withdrew membership from LMTAC in March 2003.

City of Langley

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	1,018	2001 Population:	745	None.	
2001 Population:	23,643	% of Municipal Pop.:	3.15%		
1996 Population:	22,525	1996 Population:	485		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	4.96%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	53.6%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0.97%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	8.96%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Katzie	Stage 4
				Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Ted Schaffer		Katzie – Chief Peter James Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

Township of Langley

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	30,305	2001 Population:	1,945	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	86,896	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.23%	Katzie I.R. No. 2	23.1
1996 Population:	80,175	1996 Population:	1,155	McMillan Island I.R. No. 6	181.0
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	8.38%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	68.39%	<u>Matsqui I.R. No. 4</u>	<u>24.3</u>
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.62%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	10.99%	Total Reserve Area	228.4
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Katzie First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Katzie I.R. No. 2 Total Pop.	31	Kwantlen First Nation		Tsawwassen	Stage 4
(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)		Matsqui First Nation			
McMillan Island I.R. No.6 Total Pop.	59				
(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 9)					
Matsqui I.R. No. 4	417				
<u>(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 388)</u>					
Total Reserve Population	507				
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
Servicing agreements with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katzie First Nation municipal water service agreement in northern part of Langley Township • Kwantlen First Nation Municipal service agreement in northern part of Langley Township • Matsqui First Nation Municipal services to reserve • Katzie First Nation Discussions pending to negotiate an operating agreement for pumping sanitary sewage from its reserve through Township sewage collection system to the GVS&DD trunk 		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group • Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Bob Long Councillor Mel Kositsky		Katzie – Chief Peter James Kwantlen –Chief Gabriel Marilyn Matsqui –Chief Alice McKay Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

Village of Lions Bay

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	233	2001 Population:	0	None.	
2001 Population:	1,379	% of Municipal Pop.:	0%		
1996 Population:	1,350	1996 Population:	10		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	2.14%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	-100%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0.43%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	-100%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Squamish Stage 3	
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
N/A		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
<i>Village of Lions Bay Statement of Interests in Regards to the Tsleil-Waututh Treaty Negotiations, April 2001</i>		Councillor Lisa Turpin Councillor Elizabeth Jordan		Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob	

District of Maple Ridge

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	25,978	2001 Population:	1,555	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	63,169	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.46%	Graveyard I.R. No. 5	0.4
1996 Population:	56,173	1996 Population:	1,085	Langley I.R. No. 5	140.6
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	12.45%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	43.31%	<u>Whonnock I.R. No. 1</u>	<u>34.4</u>
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.38%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	7.46%	Total Reserve Area	175.4
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Katzie First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Graveyard I.R. No. 5	0	Kwantlen First Nation			
Langley I.R. No. 5	0				
Whonnock I.R. No. 1	5				
<u>(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)</u>					
Total Reserve Population	5				
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
N/A		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group • Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 • Conducted various formal and informal related events (e.g. dinner exchanges between the District's Council and the Katzie First Nation) 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Candace Gordon		Katzie – Chief Peter James	
		Mr. Ron Riach Property and Risk Manager		Kwantlen – Chief Marilyn Gabriel	

City of New Westminster

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	1,538	2001 Population:	1,595	None.	
2001 Population:	54,656	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.91%		
1996 Population:	49,350	1996 Population:	1,375		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	10.75%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	16.00%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.06%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	3.01%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		Qayqayt First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
				Musqueam	Stage 3
				Tsawwassen	Stage 4
				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Bob Osterman Leslie Gilbert, Assistant Director of Planning		Katzie – Chief Peter James Qayqayt – Chief Rhonda Larrabee Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

City of North Vancouver

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	1,077	2001 Population:	1,010	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	44,303	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.27%	Mission I.R. No. 1	59.6
1996 Population:	41,475	1996 Population:	715	Total Reserve Area	59.6
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	6.81%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	41.25%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.33%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	7.15%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
<i>2001</i>		Squamish Nation		Musqueam	Stage 3
Mission I.R. No. 1	339			Squamish	Stage 3
<i>(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)</i>				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Total Reserve Population	339				
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Craig Keating Mr. Ken Tollstam, City Administrator		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

District of North Vancouver

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	16,161	2001 Population:	825	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	82,310	% of Municipal Pop.:	1.00%	Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3	108.2
1996 Population:	80,420	1996 Population:	590	<u>Seymour Creek I.R. No. 2</u>	<u>45.5</u>
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	2.35%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	39.83%	Total Reserve Area	153.7
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0.47%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	6.94%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Tseil-Waututh Nation		Musqueam	Stage 3
Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3 (Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 962)	1,203	Squamish Nation		Squamish	Stage 3
Seymour Creek I.R. No. 2 (<u>Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 27</u>)	54			Tseil-Waututh	Stage 4
Total Reserve Population	1,257				
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
Service Agreement and Interim Service Agreement with Squamish Nation and four separate service agreements with the Tseil-Waututh Nation re: firefighting, storm water and sanitary sewer, and water supply and other municipal services.		CatesPark /Whey-ah-Whichen Protocol/Cultural Agreement with Tseil-Waututh Nation (March 2001)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 • Conducted various formal and informal related events 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Mayor Don Bell Mr. Steve Hardy, Executive Assistant to the Mayor		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tseil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

District of Pitt Meadows

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	8,561	2001 Population:	305	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	14,670	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.08%	Katzie I.R. No. 1	44.1
1996 Population:	13,435	1996 Population:	190	Total Reserve Area	44.1
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	9.19%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	60.5%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.77%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	9.93%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
<i>2001</i>		Katzie First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Katzie I.R. No. 1 (Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 15)	224			Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Total Reserve Population	224				
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
N/A		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group • Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 • Conducted various formal and informal related events (e.g. dinner exchanges between the District's Council and the Katzie First Nation) 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Debra Eisel Councillor Janis Elkerton		Katzie – Chief Peter James Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

City of Port Coquitlam

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	3,481.1	2001 Population:	1,030	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	51,257	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.00%	Coquitlam I.R. No. 2	81.9
1996 Population:	46,680	1996 Population:	715	Total Reserve Area	81.9
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	9.80%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	44.05%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.89%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	7.57%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Kwikwetlem First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Coquitlam I.R. No. 2 (Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)	5			Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Total Reserve Population	5			Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
Interim Fire Services agreement (fire fighting and emergency medical response) with Kwikwetlem Indian Band		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Mike Forrest Jim Maitland, Treasurer		Katzie – Chief Peter James Kwikwetlem – Chief Marvin Joe Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

City of Port Moody

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	2,621	2001 Population:	480	None.	
2001 Population:	23,816	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.01%		
1996 Population:	20,845	1996 Population:	350		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	14.25%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	37.14%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.70%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	6.52%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Musqueam	Stage 3
				Squamish	Stage 3
				Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
N/A		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Karen Rockwell Gerry van der Wolf, City Clerk		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

City of Richmond

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	12,968	2001 Population:	1,165	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	164,345	% of Municipal Pop.:	0.70%	Sea Island I.R. No. 3	6.5
1996 Population:	148,865	1996 Population:	1,215	Total Reserve Area	6.5
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	10.39%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	-4.12%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.00%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	-0.84%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Musqueam Indian Band		Katzie	Stage 4
Sea Island I.R. No. 3	0			Musqueam	Stage 3
Total Reserve Population	0			Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
Contributed to the drafting of the LMTAC <i>Local Government Fisheries Background Paper</i> (October 2001)		Councillor Harold Steves Mr. Jim Bruce, General Manager, Finance and Corporate Services		Katzie – Chief Peter James Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

District of Squamish

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	9,541	2001 Population:	360	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	14,247	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.52%	Cheakamus I.R. No. 11	1,639.4
1996 Population:	13,994	1996 Population:	325	Poiquiosin &	
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	1.80%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	10.77%	Skamain I.R. No. 13	45.2
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0.36%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.07%	Waiwakum I.R. No. 14	15.0
				Aikwucks I.R. No. 15	11.1
				Seaichem I.R. No. 16	27.5
				Kowtain I.R. No. 17	20.8
				Yekwaupsum I.R. 18	3.0
				Stawamus I.R. No. 24	22.1
				Yookwitz I.R. No. 12	9.3
				Total Reserve Area	1,793.4
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Squamish Nation		Squamish	Stage 3
Cheakamus I.R. No. 11	45				
Poiquiosin &					
Skamain I.R. No. 13	N/A				
Waiwakum I.R. No. 14	91				
Aikwucks I.R. No. 15	N/A				
Seaichem I.R. No. 16	0				
Kowtain I.R. No. 17	23				
Yekwaupsum I.R. 18	24				
Stawamus I.R. No. 24	50				
Yookwitz I.R. No. 12	N/A				
Total Reserve Population	233				
(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)					
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
Further Information Required on existing service arrangements between District of Squamish and Squamish First Nation for Sewer & Water, and emergency services.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Corinne Lonsdale Mr. Kim Anema, Administrator		Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob	

City of Surrey

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	30,176	2001 Population:	6,900	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	347,825	% of Municipal Pop.:	1.98%	Semiahmoo I.R.	129.1
1996 Population:	304,475	1996 Population:	5,070	Total Reserve Area	129.1
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	14.23%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	36.09%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	2.70%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	6.36%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Semiahmoo First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Semiahmoo I.R.				Musqueam	Stage 3
-Registered Indian Pop.	50			Tsawwassen	Stage 4
-Non-Aboriginals	81				
Total Reserve Population	131				
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
Servicing Agreement (1990) with the Katzie First Nation for water services at Barnston Island I.R. No. 3 on Barnston Island.		None.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group (November 2001 & April 2002) 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Penny Priddy		Katzie – Chief Peter James	
		Mr. Robert Costanzo, Manager, Contracts & Waste Management		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell	
				Semiahmoo – Chief Willard Cook	
				Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

City of Vancouver

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	11,309	2001 Population:	10,445	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	545,671	% of Municipal Pop.:	1.91%	Musqueam I.R. No. 2	190.4
1996 Population:	514,010	1996 Population:	10,965	Total Reserve Area	190.4
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	6.16%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	-4.74%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.20%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	-0.97%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Musqueam Indian Band		Musqueam	Stage 3
Musqueam I.R. No. 2 (Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 760)	1,305			Squamish	Stage 3
Total Reserve Population	1,305			Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
Servicing agreement with the Musqueam Indian Band for municipal services. The City of Vancouver and Musqueam Indian Band are currently negotiating a long-term servicing agreement.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Ellen Woodsworth Mr. Rhys Williams, Manager of Information Services		Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

District of West Vancouver

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	8,909	2001 Population:	95	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	41,421	% of Municipal Pop.:	0.23%	Capilano I.R. No. 5	155.6
1996 Population:	40,880	1996 Population:	75	Total Reserve Area 155.6	
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	1.32%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	26.67%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	0.26%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	4.84%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
	<i>2001</i>	Squamish Nation		Musqueam	Stage 3
Capilano I.R. No. 5 (Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 1697)	2,230			Squamish	Stage 3
Total Reserve Population	2,230			Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
<p>Servicing agreement between the District of West Vancouver and the Squamish Nation for municipal services (dated 1993-2000)</p> <p>Also, the District of West Vancouver and the Squamish Nation are currently negotiating to have a representative from the District sit on the Squamish Nation's Advisory Planning Commission.</p>		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		<p>Councillor Jean Ferguson</p> <p>Mr. Rick Beauchamp, Director of Administrative Services</p>		<p>Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell</p> <p>Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob</p> <p>Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas</p>	

Resort Municipality of Whistler

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	16,172	2001 Population:	115	None.	
2001 Population:	8,896	% of Municipal Pop.:	1.29%		
1996 Population:	7,172	1996 Population:	70		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	24.03%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	64.28%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	4.40%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	10.44%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Squamish	Stage 3
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None.		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Mayor Hugh O'Reilly Councillor Nicholas Davies		Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob	

City of White Rock

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	505	2001 Population:	160	None.	
2001 Population:	18,250	% of Municipal Pop.:	0.87%		
1996 Population:	17,210	1996 Population:	175		
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	6.04%	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	-8.57%		
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	1.18%	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	-1.78%		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
None.		None.		Katzie	Stage 4
				Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
N/A		None.		None.	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
None.		Councillor Mary-Wade Anderson Councillor Doug McLean		Katzie – Chief Peter James Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird	

Greater Vancouver Regional District³ Electoral Area A

Municipality		Aboriginals		Indian Reserves and Area	
Land Area (hectares):	82,666	2001 Population:	160	<i>Hectares</i>	
2001 Population:	7,810	% of Municipal Pop.:	2.04%	Barnston Island I.R. No. 3	54.6
1996 Population:	N/A	1996 Population:	N/A	Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4	218.5
% Population Growth 1996-2001:	N/A	% Population Growth 1996-2001:	N/A	Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4	0.5
Annual Population Growth Rate 1996-2001:	N/A	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2001:	N/A	Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4A	2.0
			Total Reserve Area 275.6		
Indian Reserve Population		First Nations		SOI and Treaty Status	
<i>2001</i>		Katzie First Nation		Katzie	Stage 4
Barnston Island I.R. No. 3	46			Musqueam	Stage 3
(Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. 0)				Squamish	Stage 3
Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4	0			Tsawwassen	Stage 4
Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4	0			Tsleil-Waututh	Stage 4
Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4A	0				
Total Reserve Area 46					
Servicing Agreements		Agreements & MOUs		Related Events	
None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Narrows Regional Park: Letter of Understanding Between the Katzie First Nation and the Greater Vancouver Regional District (December 10, 1997) Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Abbotsford, GVRD and the Matsqui First Nation re: Matsqui Trail Extension/Fraser Valley Regional Trail (June 13, 1996) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted the Katzie Intergovernmental Relations Working Group on several occasions Attended the Katzie Regional Visioning Workshop in February 2003 	
Related Documents		LMTAC Contacts		First Nation Contacts	
GVRD Principles for Treaty Negotiations (1999 – revised July 2002)		Mayor Ralph Drew (Belcarra) Mr. Marino Piombini, Senior Planner (Aboriginal Affairs)		Katzie – Chief Peter James Musqueam – Chief Ernest Campbell Squamish – Chief Gibby Jacob Tsawwassen – Chief Kim Baird Tsleil-Waututh – Chief Maureen Thomas	

³ * For information related to GVRD member municipalities, please refer to the individual municipal profiles.

Sunshine Coast Regional District⁴

Municipalities & Electoral Areas within the SCRD	Aboriginals	Indian Reserves and Area
Town of Gibsons Sechelt Indian Government District District of Sechelt Pender Harbour/Egmont (Electoral Area A) Halfmoon Bay (Electoral Area B) Roberts Creek (Electoral Area D) Elphinstone (Electoral Area E) West Howe Sound (Electoral Area F)	2001 SCRD Total Pop.: 25,599 2001 SCRD Aboriginal Population: 1,215 % of SCRD Total Pop.: 4.74% Sechelt Indian Government District (2001) Total pop: 795 Aboriginal identity pop: 430 Sechelt Indian Band (June, 2003) Total registered pop: 1,086	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hectares</i></p> <u>Sechelt Indian Government District:</u> Sechelt Part 5 1071 *Note: Sechelt Indian Band has a small land holding in Powell River <u>Squamish Nation:</u> Chekwelp 26 14 Checkwelp 26A 1 Schaltuuch 27 0
Indian Reserve Population	First Nations	SOI and Treaty Status
SCRD Total Reserve Pop. 819 Sechelt (Part 5) 795 Chekwelp 26 24 Chekwelp 26A 0 Schaltuuch 27 0 (Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A)	Sechelt Indian Band Squamish Nation	Sechelt Stage 5 Sliammon Stage 4 Squamish Stage 3
Servicing Agreements	Agreements & MOUs	Related Events
District of Sechelt and Sechelt Indian Band (SIB) jointly run, as full and equal partners, the sewer system. The Sechelt Sewage Facilities Commission owns the Dusty Road Plant and the force-main trunk line (no formal service agreement in place). SCRD provides Building Inspection services to SIB. SIB is a full member of the SCRD, participating in all regional services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCRD Watershed Accord with SIB (2002) • SCRD and SIB entered into discussions for developing Protocol Agreements related to land use and the protection of archaeological sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community to Community Forum scheduled for September 18-19, 2003
Related Documents	LMTAC Contacts	First Nation Contacts
	Mayor Barry Janyk (Town of Gibsons) Mr. Paul Fenwick , General Manager, Community Services.	Sechelt- Chief Garry Feschuk Sliammon- Chief Bruce Point Squamish- Chief Gibby Jacob

⁴ SCRD profile may reference information pertaining to its member municipalities and electoral areas affected by treaty negotiations.

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District⁵

Municipalities & Electoral Areas Within the SLRD	Aboriginals	Indian Reserves and Area
Lillooet Pemberton Squamish Whistler Squamish- Lillooet A, B, C, D	2001 SLRD Total Pop.: 32,925 2001 SLRD Aboriginal Pop.: 3,695 % of SLRD Total Pop.: 11.2%	<i>Hectares</i> Bridge River 1 4008 Cayoosh Creek 1 157 Cheakamus 11 1888 Chilhil 6 257 Fountain 1 143 Fountain 3 269 Fountain 10 89 Fountain 11 23 Fountain 12 31 Fountain Creek 8 21 Kowtain 17 21 Lillooet 1 364 McCartney's Flat 4 196 Mission 5 27 Mount Currie 1 82 Mount Currie 2 50 Mount Currie 6 1664 Mount Currie 8 362 Mount Currie 10 33 Necait 6 35 Nequatque 1 182 Nequatque 2 10 Nequatquw 3A 9 Nesikep 6 552 Nesuch 3 445 Pashilqua 2 308 Pavilion 1 944 Seaichem 16 8 Seton Lake 5 33 Seton Lake 5A 362 Slosh 1 822 Slosh 1A 614 Stawamus 24 19 Towinock 2 89 Waiwakum 14 17 Yekwaupsum 18 3 SLRD Total Reserve Area 14135
Indian Reserve Population	First Nations	SOI and Treaty Status
2001 Total On-reserve Pop.:2,666 1996 Total On-reserve Pop.:2,514 % Growth 1996-2001: 6.0% Non-Aboriginal portion of pop. N/A	Squamish Nation Bridge River Cayoosh Creek Fountain Mount Currie Seton Lake T'it'q'et Ts'kw'aylaxw (Pavillion) Douglas, Samahquam, Skatin N'Quatqua	Squamish Stage 3 In- SHUCK-ch Stage 3 (Douglas, Samahquam, Skatin)

⁵ SLRD profile may reference information pertaining to its member municipalities and electoral areas affected by treaty negotiations

Servicing Agreements	Agreements & MOUs	Related Events
<p>SLRD and Ts'Kw'aylaxw municipal services agreement regarding Lillooet Landfill</p> <p>SLRD (with the District of Lillooet and Lillooet & District REC Centre Society) and Lillooet Indian Council established a Joint Use Agreement (Operations) regarding Lillooet District Recreational, Educations and Cultural Centre.</p> <p>SLRD with Village of Pemberton and Mount Currie Band Public Transit Cost Sharing Agreement.</p>		<p>Community to Community Forum held in Mount Currie March 9, 2002</p>
Related Documents	LMTAC Contacts	First Nation Contacts
	<p>Director John Turner (Electoral Area D)</p> <p>Mr. Paul Edgington, Administrator</p>	<p>Squamish- Chief Gibby Jacob Bridge River- Chief Jack Bradley Cayoose Creek- Chief Redan Perry Fountain- Chief Adolph Roger Mount Currie- Chief Andrew Leonard Seton Lake- Chief John Garry T'it'q'et- Chief Leech Norman Ts'kw'aylaxw- Chief Ned Dennis Douglas- Chief Darryl Peters Samahquam- Chief William Schneider Skatin- Chief Patrick Williams N'Quatqua- Chief Harry O'Donaghey</p>

Contact Information for First Nations located within the Lower Mainland Area

<p>Katzie First Nation 10946 Katzie Road Pitt Meadows, BC, V3Y 2G6 Tel: 604.465.8961 Fax: 604.465.5949 E-Mail: katzie.treaty@shawcable.com Web Site: www.katzie.ca</p>	<p>Kwantlen First Nation 92 Gabriel Lane, Box 108 Fort Langley, BC, V1M 2R4 Tel: 604.888.2488 Fax: 604.888.2442</p>
<p>Kwikwetlem First Nation 65 Colony Farm Road Coquitlam, BC, V3C 3V4 Tel: 604.540.0680 Fax: 604.525.0772 E-Mail: kway@intergate.ca Web: www.intergate.ca/kwayhqitlum/</p>	<p>Matsqui First Nation PO Box 10 Matsqui, BC, V4X 3R2 Tel: 604.826-6145 Fax: 604.826-7009 Web: www.geocities.com/matsqui2002/</p>
<p>Musqueam Indian Band 6735 Salish Drive Vancouver, BC, V6N 4C4 Tel: 604.263.3261 Fax: 604.263.4212 Web Site: www.musqueam.bc.ca</p>	<p>Qayqayt First Nation Suite 105 – 3680 Rae Avenue Vancouver, BC, V5R 2P5 Tel: 604.451.0531 Fax: 604.451.9231</p>
<p>Semiahmoo First Nation 16049 Beach Road Surrey, BC, V3S 9R6 Tel: 604.536.3101 Fax: 604.536.6116 E-Mail: mail@semiahmoofirstnation.org Web: www.semiahmoofirstnation.org</p>	<p>Squamish Nation PO Box 86131 North Vancouver, BC, V7L 4J5 Tel: 604.980.4553 Fax: 604.980.4523 or 604.980.9601 Web Site: www.squamish.net</p>
<p>Tsawwassen First Nation 131 North Tsawwassen Drive Delta, BC, V4M 4G2 Tel: 604.943.2112 Fax: 604.943.9226 E-Mail: receptionfn@yahoo.ca Web Site: www.tsawwassen-fn.org</p>	<p>Tsleil-Waututh Nation 3075 Takaya Drive North Vancouver, BC, V7H 2V6 Tel: 604.929.3454 Fax: 604.929.4714</p>

APPENDIX C

Life Goes On: First Nations and Municipalities After Delgamuukw.

**Excerpts from: talk delivered by Professor Paul Tennant to the Greater Vancouver Chapter of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC).
(April 26, 1998)**

How, then, should first nations and municipalities go about thinking about each other and dealing with each other? As I have indicated, I believe that the *Delgamuukw* ruling leads us to two further principles or ideas: first, co-equality of local communities; second, diplomacy as the guiding principle in relations between first nations and municipalities.

Co-Equality of First Nations and Municipalities

From a perspective that embraces both first nations and municipalities, there is a substantial similarity. In the human dimension both are collectivities of local residents who have similar daily and longer-term concerns. In the governance dimension both are local governing authorities. The day-to-day activities, issues, and operations handled by their officials are amazingly similar.

Given these actual similarities, it seems to me a small step to accept first nations and municipalities as having equal moral worth. Perceiving the two as having equal human value does not mean that either will be forced to be identical to the other. For this reason, I suggest the term “co-equality”, rather than simply “equality” — to indicate that first nations and municipalities are different and will remain so, and to acknowledge that they are also fundamentally similar insofar as they are composed of local communities of British Columbians led by community governments concerned with local needs.

Accepting the principle of co-equality of first nations and municipalities opens the door for leaders on each side to come to realize that the other can be an important source of support and ideas for improving local government and for strengthening the role of local communities in the BC Treaty Process. More immediately, however, accepting the principle of co-equality points to diplomacy as the foundation of relations between the two communities, and as the direct and pragmatic way to move leaders on each side step-by-step through the doorway to better understanding and practical benefits.

The Principle of Diplomacy Between Communities

Diplomacy has three working assumptions that are especially germane. First, participants are equal. Second, recognition of similarities and common goals provides a basis for dealing with differences. Third, having regularized channels of communication lessens the chance of conflict and simplifies resolving any that does occur. Put simply, diplomacy is the art and practice neighbourliness.

The methods of diplomacy are many, but formal protocol is always one major attribute. Protocol allows each side to display the symbols of its history and values, and it allows each side to demonstrate its respect for the history and values of the other. Protocol also allows each side to display its leaders and to acknowledge the position of leaders on the other side. Protocol prevents surprises (including unintended omissions or insults), and so provides predictability. Mutual respect for protocol is a mark of mutual respect between the participants and is itself thus an important manifestation of neighbourliness.

Protocol is most visible and routinized (sic.) in the planning and conducting of scheduled formal events, but it is a factor in all communications and interactions — as shown in the fact that knowing when and how to “dispense with protocol” is itself an aspect of protocol. Protocol can be looked upon as the aspect of diplomacy that creates and maintains a secure and stable framework for informal and speedy communication and cooperation.

The Practice of Diplomacy Between Municipalities and First Nations

Many neighbouring first nations and municipalities already have good relations. Typically these rest on agreements or contracts relating to specific services or activities. However, in few, if any, cases has fully developed diplomacy been attained — that is, the existence of an active relationship having the following features:

1. The councils and officials on both sides genuinely accept the principle of co-equality and regard good relations as a policy imperative.
2. Each government invites representatives of the other to all major official community functions, where their presence is acknowledged and welcomed.
3. There are regular events intended specifically and primarily to demonstrate the principle of co-equality and the desire for good relations. For example, perhaps each council hosts an annual feast for the councillors and senior officials of the other community.
4. Individual councillors and senior staff are personally acquainted with their counterparts in the other community's government and are reasonably well-informed about the issues and concerns facing them. There is no hesitancy about picking up the phone to talk with a counterpart, and there are occasional visits to the other's office or work location.
5. There is an ongoing issues audit. Current issues of common concern are identified, as are current and possible future issues of concern to one side that may cause friction with the other.
6. Official symbols, such as municipal coats of arms and maces, may be modified or revised to take account of the presence and history of the other community and to symbolize co-equality. Less obvious symbols, such as street and subdivision names, may also be seen as relevant.
7. Leaders on both sides are well-aware of the fundamental differences between the two communities and thus of the need for asymmetry in their relationship. For example, families or houses or clans are seen as components of community on the aboriginal side and so the mayor knows the worth of an invitation to a potlatch and the respect he or she conveys (and gains) by attending a family funeral.
8. In general, among leaders and public on both sides there is a sense of satisfaction with the relations between their communities, and a recognition that in a certain sense they form a community of communities.

Attaining a state of fully developed inter-community diplomacy is not an over-night task. Given that first nations generally have fewer resources and that their officials face debilitating demands upon their time and attention, the initiatives will in practice often have to come from the municipal side. Given that minorities with grievances have long memories, and that many good words have been offered without follow-up in the past, those making the initiative will in some cases need extra-strength patience and credibility. In most cases, however, the beginnings have already been accomplished, with the Union of BC Municipalities having played an important leadership role in this endeavour for more than a decade.

In a few cases, relations are already on a firm and evolving foundation. The Tsleil-Waututh (Burrard First Nation) and North Vancouver District, and the Katzie First Nation and Pitt Meadows provide two examples that I have some acquaintance with. There are relevant models also in the corporate sector, with perhaps the most notable and progressive example of relations with first nations having been developed and put into practice by BC Tel, through its Aboriginal Liaison Officer, Paul Peters.

Where beginnings have not been made, and in those few cases where relations are actively hostile, indirect or outside facilitation may be appropriate. An indirect beginning could take the form of hiring a researcher to organize local volunteers (jointly from both communities) to prepare a history of key historical developments in both communities, to collect documents and photographs for display in a place welcoming to members of both communities, and to provide a list of the major annual events and ceremonies in both communities.

A more direct beginning could involve hiring a consultant in the emerging specialty of community-level diplomacy. Here a first stage could be an assessment of the state of relations and factors bearing upon including, in the case of larger communities, the role of the media.

My eight-point check list merely illustrates the general themes of diplomatic relations at the community level. Every locality will have its own variations and innovations. The larger first nations and municipalities will need to consider having a senior official specializing in relations with the other community - or perhaps jointly appointing one person to work for both. The danger associated with such specialization is that other senior officials may tend to view community diplomacy as outside their own responsibility. What is certain, however, is that in the initial stages every large municipality will need to have one person or committee to whom councillors and staff can turn for prompt protocol guidance in contacting the first nation and in developing the diplomatic relations.

