FORWARD TOGETHER: MUNICIPAL - INDIGENOUS ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIPS

Northern Directions Conference November 16, 2022





INTRODUCTION



Dan Penner
Senior Planner and
Partner

Experience in:

- Land Use and Community Planning
- Land and Economic Development
- Strategic Planning
- Land and Treaty Claims
- First Nations Land Acquisition
- Additions-to-Reserve and Urban Reserve Development
- Governance and Policy Development
- Based in Winnipeg, working throughout Canada





Our Services

Strategic Planning
Community Planning
Transportation
Environment
Land Development
First Nations
Landscape Architecture
Water + Wastewater



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

Part 1

Broader introduction to the changing landscape of First Nation economic development through the lens some of the Treaty 8 Nations in Northeast BC, including emerging trends in First Nations economic development.

Part 2

Focus on the topic of First Nation
Urban Reserves and their
importance and impact in economic
development for First Nations and
partnering communities.







TRADITIONAL - ONGOING BARRIERS

Colonialism and failure to recognize jurisdiction

Indian Act and Failures to Uphold Treaties

Federal Funding and Own-Source Revenue Shortfalls

Inadequate Infrastructure and Land Land
Management
Jurisdiction and
Reserve Land
Tenure

Access to Capital and Equity

Economic
Development
Capacity

Local Level Challenges Treatment as Stakeholders not Partners



Transportation Culture Community Amenities Utilities Licensing & Permitting Land Management Social Protective & Assistance Emergency Services Education Housing Governance, Public Administration Health & Justice

Environmental

First Nations



Local Government

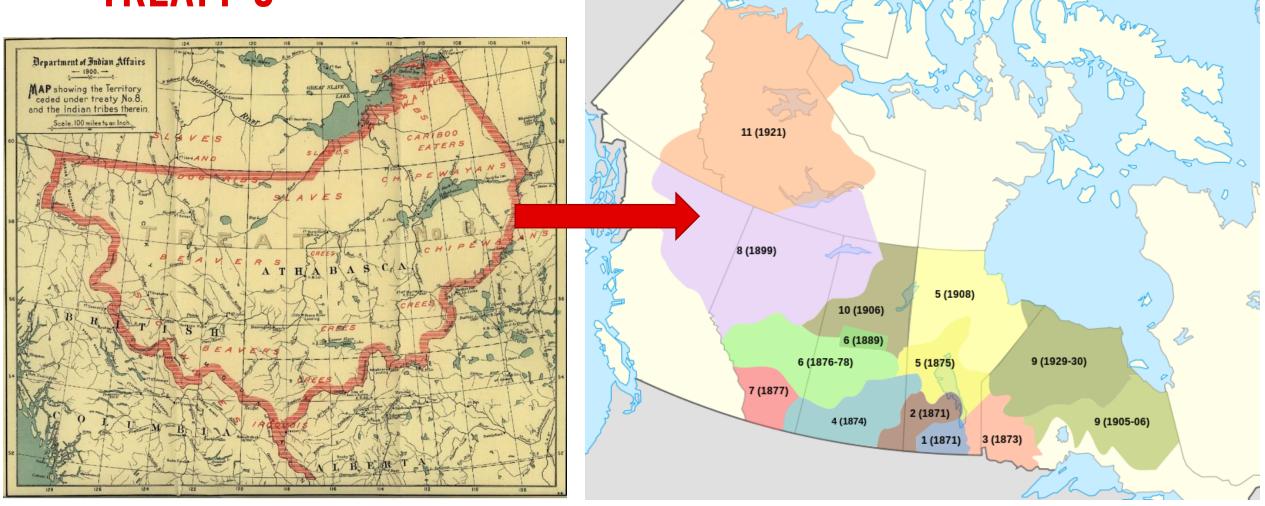
EMERGING ECONOMIC-SUPPORTIVE TRENDS

- Settlement of Longstanding Comprehensive Land and Specific Claims
- Improving Federal Funding Approaches (10-year grants)
- Expansion of First Nation Land Bases
- Better Access to Capital
- Stronger Self-Governance
- Tax Jurisdiction and Systems
- Institutional Supports Available to First Nations
- Improved Participation in Development within Territory
- Procurement Policies Opening Opportunities





TREATY 8





NORTHEAST BRITISH COLUMBIA - PEACE REGION

- Rural northern area (<70,000 regional pop.)
- Significant resource wealth in region
- Key contributor to BC economy
- Slight under awareness of contributions





TREATY 8 BC FIRST NATIONS













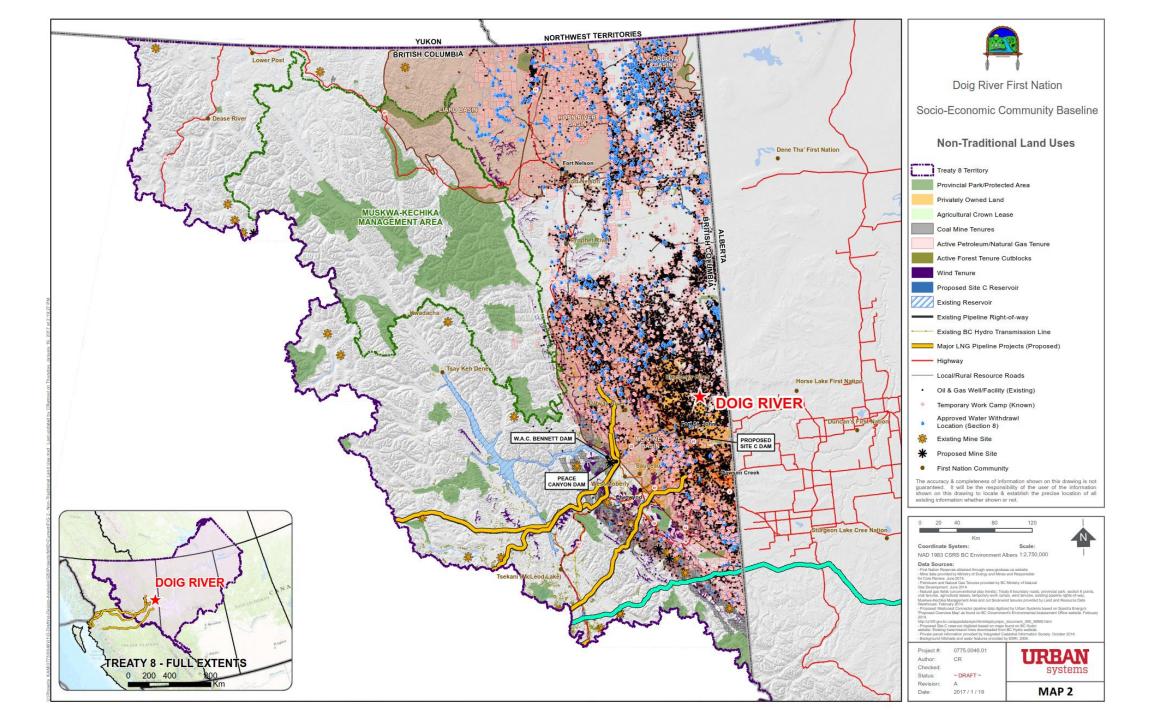


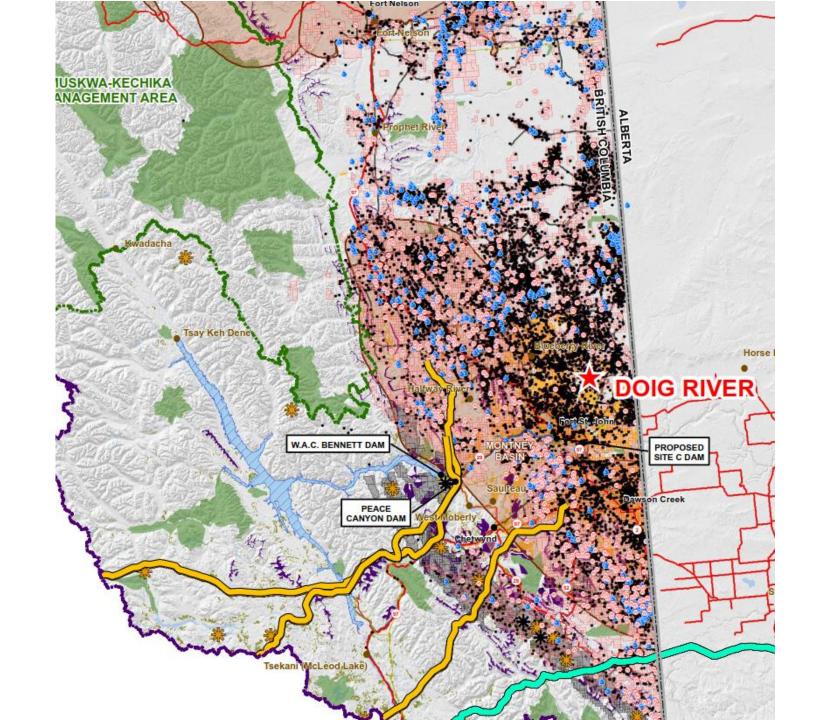
PRE AND EARLY POST-CONTACT ECONOMIC SECTORS

- Trapping and Fur Trading
- Agriculture and Ranching
- Guide Outfitting
- Employment through Resource Development









Non-Traditional Land Uses

- Treaty 8 Territory
- Provincial Park/Protected Area
- Privately Owned Land
- Agricultural Crown Lease
- Coal Mine Tenures
- Active Petroleum/Natural Gas Tenure
- Active Forest Tenure Cutblocks
- Wind Tenure
- Proposed Site C Reservoir
- Existing Reservoir
- Existing Pipeline Right-of-way
- Existing BC Hydro Transmission Line
- Major LNG Pipeline Projects (Proposed)
- ---- Highway
- Local/Rural Resource Roads
 - Oil & Gas Well/Facility (Existing)
 - Temporary Work Camp (Known)
 - Approved Water Withdrawl Location (Section 8)
 - Existing Mine Site
 - * Proposed Mine Site
 - First Nation Community

REGIONAL MAJOR PROJECTS

- Site C Dam
- Regional LNG Development
- Forestry / Community Managed Forests
- Metallurgic Coal Mines
- Biomass, Wind, and Geothermal Energy







EMERGING ECONOMIC TRENDS (TREATY 8)

- ✓ Access to Sustainable Own-Source Revenues
- Growing Economic Development Capacity
- ✓ Building Equity in Resource Development
- Growing Sectors (Indigenous and Cultural Tourism)
- ✓ Land Development / Urban Reserves
- ✓ Improved (somewhat) involvement in Resource Management



CUMULATIVE EFFECTS



How a big win for a First Nation in B.C. could bring change for resource development in Canada











Results of legal victory for Blueberry River First Nations being watched by Indigenous leaders and industry



Tony Seskus · CBC News · Posted: Oct 21, 2021 4:00 AM ET | Last Updated: October 21, 2021





DOIG RIVER FIRST NATION







UUJO DEVELOPMENTS







TOURISM - KEMA EXPERIENCES





URBAN RESERVE - LAND DEVELOPMENT



'Economic reconciliation': Naache **Commons anchor Doig River** development plans

New urban reserve celebrated in Fort St John: "It's a real turning point for our nation in realizing our own economic destiny."

Matt Preprost, Dave Lueneberg Jun 21, 2022 6:30 PM











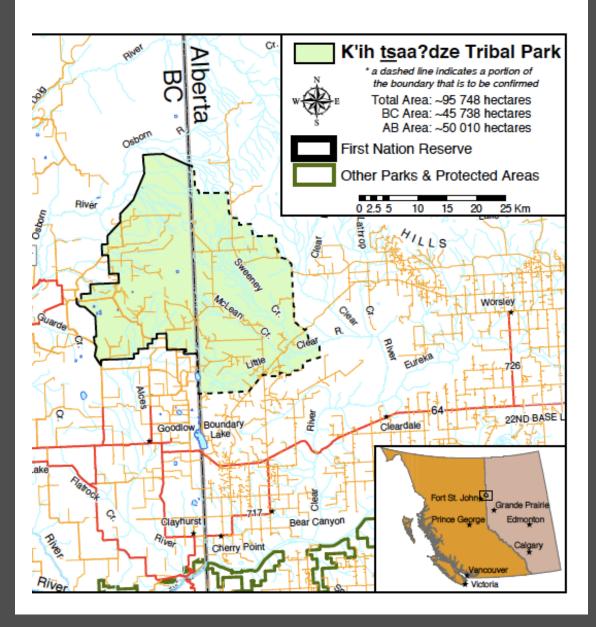


















Relationship Building

PARTNERSHIP BENEFITS



Attract Investment and Employment



Support Increased Spending Power



Partnership
Can Support
Renewal /
Revitalization



Coordination of Joint Interests / Advocacy



Support Reconciliation Efforts



Transactional Relationship

Neighbouring communities are viewed to be simply customers or service providers. The relationship may be friendly, but interactions are minimal and brief.

Foundational Relationship

Neighbouring communities are viewed to be partners, with strong assets and unique ability to contribute to achieving a jointly held vision of the region.



URBAN RESERVES - LEGAL CONTEXT

- Reserve land are set aside under the Indian Act for the exclusive use of a First Nation
- Reserves were created as part of the Treaty making process (or forced relocation)
- There is no private ownership of reserve lands (semi-form exists)
- Indian Act dictates land management of reserve lands
- Taxation exempt (for activities on-reserve)



URBAN RESERVES - OVERVIEW

- Sometimes referred to as "Urban Economic Zones"
- Urban Reserves are First Nation administered lands within/adjacent to municipal boundaries
- Urban Reserves may include:
 - Retail Development
 - Residential Development
 - Professional Office Space
 - Mixed-Use Neighbourhoods
 - Industrial Development
 - Gaming Facilities.





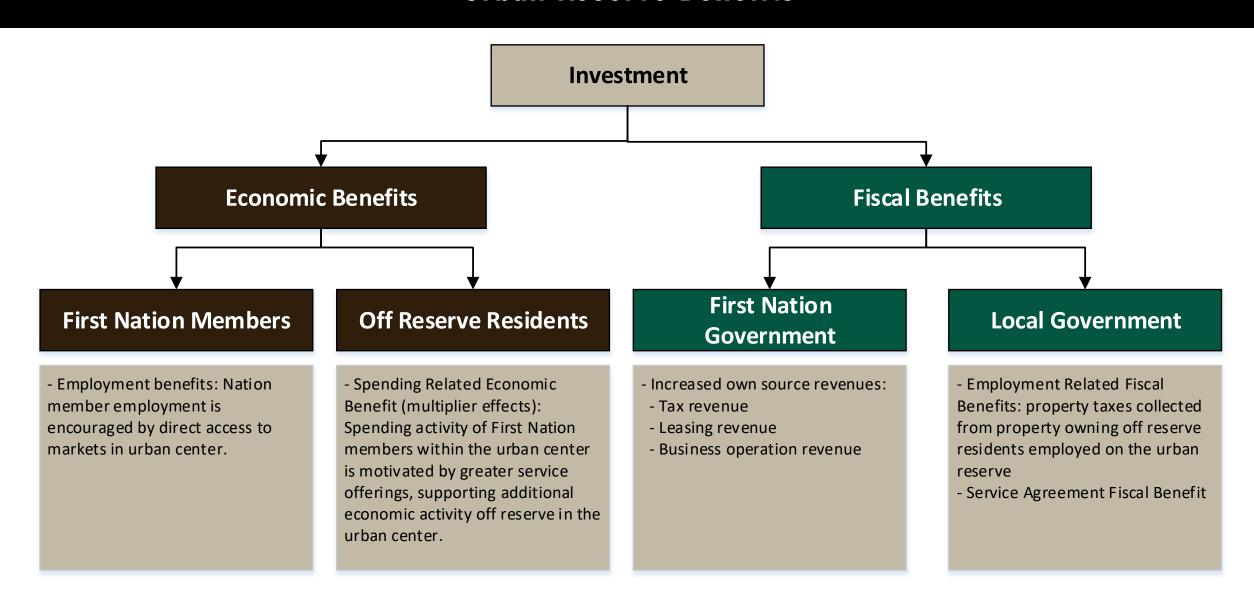
URBAN RESERVE MISCONCEPTIONS

- Not welcoming to surrounding communities
- No regulation or land use control
- No relationship with adjoining municipality
- Don't contribute or pay for services
- Not a positive contributor to the Regional Economy





Urban Reserve Benefits



URBAN RESERVES - ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS

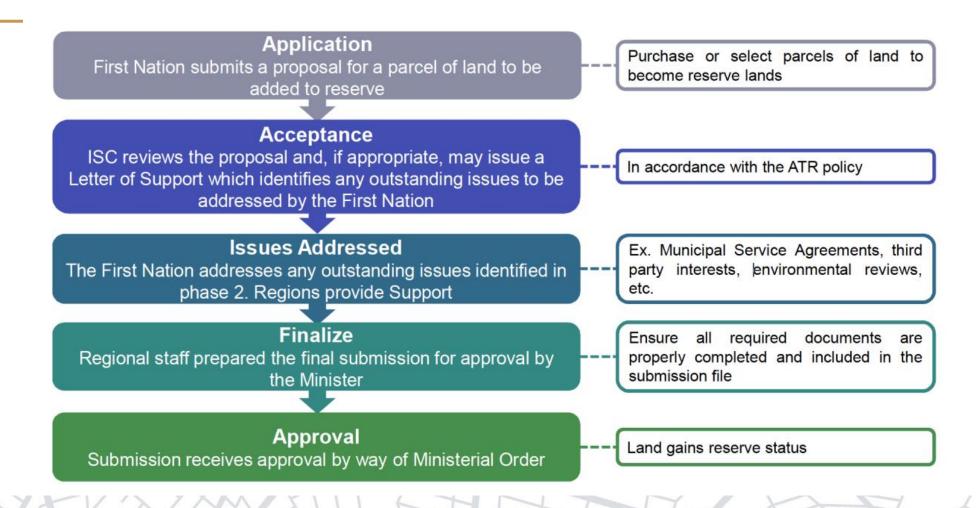
Common elements of urban reserve success include:

- Inter-Governmental Cooperation (Established Relationship)
- Invisible Borders and Seamless Transition
- High Quality Architecture and Design
- Focused on Regional Economic Development
- Fair Servicing Agreements
- Similar Taxation and Regulation
- Capacity Building (Both Ways)
- Mutual Respect and Open Communication





URBAN RESERVES - DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES





SERVICING AGREEMENTS AND MOU'S

Process of developing and servicing Urban Reserve Lands raises several questions:

- How will development occur?
- How will development be serviced?
- How will costs be recovered?
- What effects will municipal bylaws have?
- What are the potential impacts and benefits of urban additions to reserve?
- What are the opportunities to achieve mutual goals?



SERVICING AGREEMENTS AND MOU'S

Sets principles for future Service Agreements Sets path for MTSA's: **Defines** land relationship **Functional** development and common contract that and servicing objectives outlines services, Locallregional decisions rates and other contractual Newlandsand obligations development Changing Councils/Staff MoU between parties for specific land(s).



LESSONS LEARNED IN G2G RELATIONSHIPS

- Its all about "genuine" relationships
- Be proactive and prepare to learn
- Build connections at political and administrative levels
- Find common ground (it exists!)
- Outside facilitation can support G2G's
- Codify relationship and joint-interests
- Champion the importance among your citizens

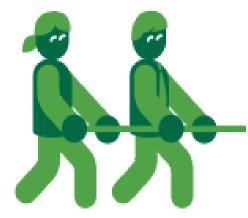










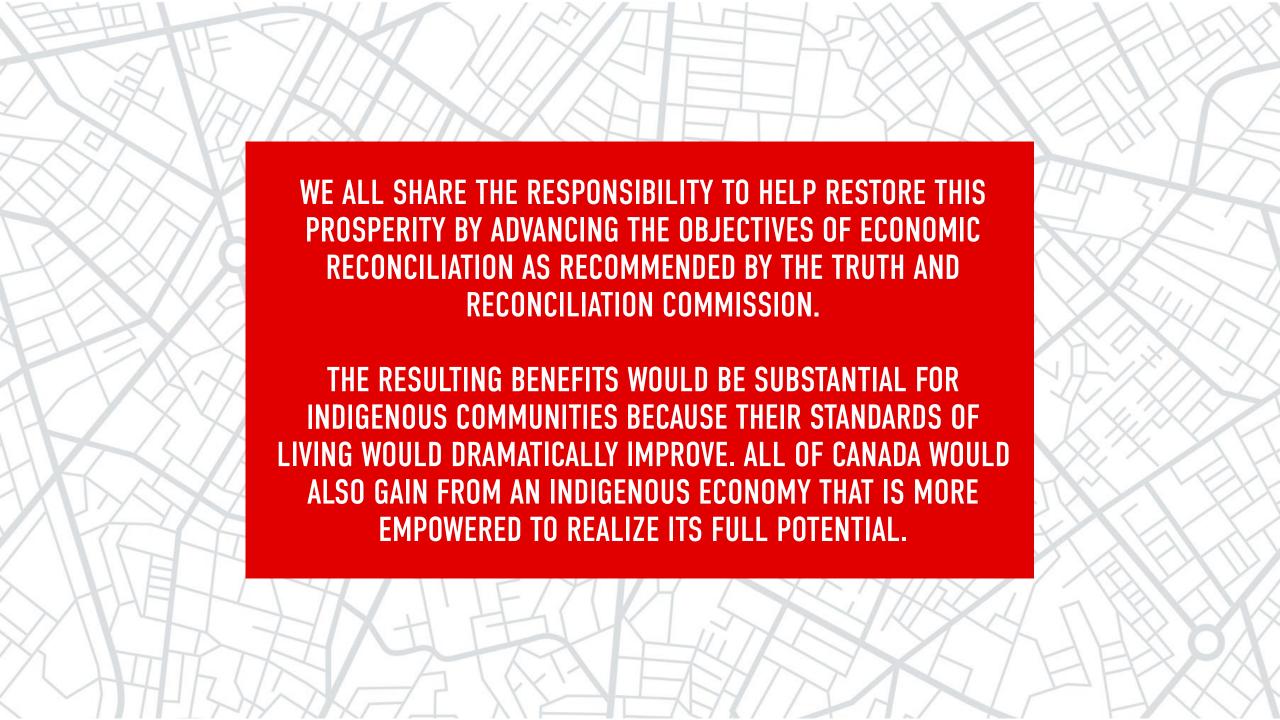


D WORK TOGETHER









THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS?

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