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our Future

Lheidli T'enneh Final Agreement Decision

Message from the Chief

# Greetings Lheidli T'enneh



Since the December 2015 newsletter, the Lheidli T'enneh have experienced many Community Engagement sessions to discuss the Final Agreement and the Constitution. The Lheidli T'enneh will conduct

the vote during the month of October 2016 as Council was successful in extending the timeframe.

Much work has been accomplished since our last report in December 2015. The Treaty Project Team has worked closely with Tait Communications to implement a Communications Strategy to ensure all Lheidli T'enneh have access to the information they need.

It is now July 2016 and never has there been a more important time for Lheidli T'enneh. Our people have an opportunity to engage with the Treaty Project Team and to ask the necessary questions that are important to your families. It is the desire of the Chief and Council to ensure that Lheidli T'enneh are adequately consulted and that you cast your ballot and make an informed decision for the future of our people.

By now, you may have received the materials and information such as the Lheidli T'enneh Final Agreement and the Constitution Of Lheidli T'enneh. These are the two key documents that you will need to review and understand in order to cast your vote. Other documents available are the Fact Sheets, the Side Agreements and the Appendices. I encourage you to obtain a copy of the documents, including the

presentations made by the Legal Team and other advisors that are part of the Treaty Project Team.

The Treaty Project Team has held Community Engagement meetings in Prince George, Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and Westbank, BC. What is available to the Lheidli T'enneh people is the information on the new website entitled "Your Voice Our Future". There are also YouTube videos and Fact Sheets for your review. There is also a Facebook page that is intended to engage Lheidli T'enneh and all of these forms of media are intended to keep you informed. It is my understanding that the Prince George Community Engagement meetings have the largest attendance and those meetings can be accessed by Live Webcast and Teleconference.

I applaud the Treaty Project Team and Tait Communications for the time and effort put into creating more understanding and awareness to the Lheidli T'enneh.

This vote will be historic and it has the potential to set us on a path that determines how and when we wish to achieve independence from the *Indian Act* and the stranglehold that the Canadian government has had on our lives for over 100 years. Your participation is critical and it is welcomed. The purpose of the Treaty Project Team is to implement the work-plan agreed upon by Canada, British Columbia and Lheidli T'enneh. The role and responsibility of the Legal Team is to provide you with genuine, forthright information about the Final Agreement and the Constitution. Their role is to provide the facts about the past, present and future and to assist you in forming your own conclusion. The team has been doing an excellent job in fulfilling this mandate. Thank you to all Lheidli T'enneh eligible voters who are taking the time and making the effort to come out and participate in the various

Community Engagement meetings. I encourage you to participate fully and to fearlessly ask the questions you feel are necessary for the sake of your children and grandchildren.

I look forward to seeing you at some of the meetings and encourage you to remain in contact with the team to ensure you are receiving all the information you need to prepare yourself for the vote.

In closing, I say congratulations to all of our graduates from secondary and post-secondary levels who have accomplished their educational goals this year. I wish you all well in your endeavours and hope you all have a great summer.

**Mussi Cho!**

Respectfully,

**LHEIDLI T'ENNEH**  
**CHIEF DOMINIC FREDERICK**  
**On behalf of Chief and Council**

# A unified vision for the future

By George Nicholson, Lheidli T'enneh Legal Advisor



Thank you to all of the members who have been attending recent community meetings on the Final Agreement and related documents. Reviewing legal documents is not particularly fun, and I have been impressed with how patient members have been as we have worked our way through these difficult concepts.

If you feel a bit overwhelmed, don't feel bad and don't give up. The concepts are complicated and require a lot of time to learn. It took me a few years to develop a good understanding of treaties even though I already had a legal background, and I was in a situation where we debated almost every provision daily.

It is also clear from the meetings that some Lheidli T'enneh members have developed a very good understanding of the Final Agreement not just over the past few months, but over the past few years. For some members, these recent community meetings have been like a review. I hope people feel comfortable discussing concepts with friends and family so they can relate better and learn from each other.

Although it is almost impossible for each of you to learn the entire Final Agreement in the time we have, as a collective I do believe Lheidli T'enneh will understand the important aspects of the Agreement. Some members with a good sense of money management will understand the fiscal provisions, and some with a good understanding of lands will understand those provisions. Some of your members with a good legal grasp will understand some of the technical issues. Some of your councillors and past councillors will have a good understanding of implications related to governance and the *Indian Act*. Together your knowledge will be much more complete.

I also hope as this process continues that Lheidli T'enneh will emerge with a unified vision for your future. I do personally believe the right thing to do in this situation is to let the community decide, as long as the ratification can be done in a way that avoids dividing the community. That would be the worst possible result. As long as

members can learn from each other in a way that respects differences of opinions too, then you can take some important steps towards working together even better.

For those members who have not attended meetings, I hope you will have a chance to learn about the Final Agreement from other sources, such as online or from the printed materials which are all available. Also, please feel free to send questions to the communications team. As our facilitator Marcel joked, the more challenging the questions are, the more your legal advisors are pleased to answer them.

Keep up the good work, and I hope to see you at the upcoming meetings even though in the next couple months we may have to hold some meetings on some sunny weekends.

*George Nicholson is part Salish, English and Irish. He is a member of the Squamish Nation and a practicing lawyer licensed with the Law Society of British Columbia. For over seven years, George has worked with Aboriginal people. George has worked in treaty negotiations for over six years, serving both the federal government and various First Nations from Northern BC.*

## Voting information:

**Final Agreement Ratification Vote Polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.**

- **OCTOBER 15, 2016**  
Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre --  
1607 E Hastings St., Vancouver, BC
- **OCTOBER 18, 2016**  
Crest Hotel, Prince Rupert, BC
- **OCTOBER 21, 2016**  
Lheidli T'enneh Administration Office --  
1041 Whenun Rd, Prince George, BC
- **OCTOBER 22, 2016**  
Coast Inn of the North, Prince George, BC

# Getting ready for the vote

By Regina Toth, Treaty Project Manager



We promised to keep in better touch, provide openness and transparency to the Lheidli T'enneh members as we follow this process. The Treaty Team has been so busy we have not always been able to be on top of this as best we could have.

In addition to the community meetings, a majority of the Team's production time has been spent in developing the community communication strategy. The team has also been planning and setting up the community meetings for on and off Reserve members, recruiting and managing new administrative support staff, finding and analyzing the membership data to determine where the out-of-town meetings need to be held, and developing materials --among many other administrative functions to help present a large amount of information in a relatively short amount of time.

In early January, the Lheidli T'enneh engaged the services of Tait Consulting and Communications to develop the community communication engagement strategy. The goal of the communication strategy was to set up a work plan on ways to connect with the members. A focus group consisting of a cross section of members helped to identify eight separate audiences along with tasks and activities tailored to reach them --such as elders or youth.

## **A CHANGING WORLD**

The Team recognized that members no longer receive information as a one way conversation. The Internet has changed our world. People are learning and sharing through social media, electronic mail and YouTube videos.

We wanted to upgrade and modernize the way we communicated and set up a dedicated web page, a Facebook page, and offered direct email contacts. We also agreed that a member's questions would be responded to within 24 to 48 hours . In addition to the social media side, a set of fact sheets were completed (14 in total). These fact sheets were the hot button topics that

members had questions about, such as what happens to the health plan and taxes. As well, short videos were also developed. For these fact sheets, we also promised that we would be balanced and ensured that alternative discussions would be included. To inform the topic of alternatives, a weekend was spent analyzing all other strategies.

We further agreed that in addition to providing timely answers, the content would be educational, factual and balanced. The Membership also strongly requested that the Prince George Community Meetings be set up for a teleconference and be live streamed. It took some time to find a production company that was able to produce this for us. In addition to the live streaming, the sessions are also recorded and available for viewing if anyone was unable to view or participate in a session.

The Internet has allowed us to be faster, transparent, and fluid. These new methods of delivery also represent significant changes in how we see our world, and how we connect with people. Please note that not everyone has a computer or the Internet or is interested in receiving their information online and still like to hold paper in their hands or still want a telephone call. Those traditional methods are still being used.

## **MEETINGS AND MORE**

From November 2015 to present, a number of community meetings have taken place in Prince George and out of the territory. About 75% of Lheidli T'enneh members live off Reserve. A little more than half of members live in the Prince George Region (on and off), 40% live elsewhere within British Columbia and the balance live in the Canadian Prairies, the USA and Yukon. The numbers determine where the out of town meetings take place. Areas selected include Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Southern Interior, North Coast and Southern Vancouver Island. The Prince George location meetings have been well-attended, while the out of town meetings have been less so. Those numbers have improved when members are given better advance notice.

In addition, we are finding many members do require

some kind of assistance to get to the meeting locations and we have been looking into ways to address that. If any member wishes to attend a meeting and needs assistance of any kind, please contact us and we will find a way to help.

### **PREPARING FOR THE VOTE**

In early January, the Council also met with Carolyn Bennett, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Minister, to advise that a later ratification date was needed. The ratification vote is now scheduled for the end of October, 2016. The Notice to Vote will be issued 30 days prior to the vote date. For Lheidli T'enneh, there are a number of vote dates in October with a poll set in Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Shelley and Prince George.

### **Ratification Committee**

Once the Notice to Vote is issued, the Electoral Officer also issues the Mail in Ballots. Each member has the option to vote in person or by a mail in ballot. The Electoral Officer was selected by the Ratification Committee. Loreen Suhr and Associates was chosen. The Ratification Committee is comprised of Canada, British Columbia and Lheidli T'enneh. Each party has a representative. The representative for Lheidli T'enneh is Art Kahn, Chairperson and Jim Martin, Administrator from the Fraser Fort George Regional District. The Ratification Committee is an arm's length committee that oversees the ratification process to ensure neutrality.

### **Eligibility and Enrolment Committee**

One other of the Committees involved with the Ratification process is the Eligibility and Enrolment (E&E) Committee. The role of the Committee is to oversee and approve the registration intake forms from those individual members who will be registering to vote. There is one new vacancy within the E&E Committee.

### **Constitution Committee**

The Constitution Committee meets every Wednesday until Aug. 6 to review the Lheidli T'enneh Constitution. Its members are: Miranda Schmold, Rena Zatorski, Helen Buzas, Carl Frederick and Albert Peeling (Legal Advisor). The Community Treaty Council is the only section of the Constitution the committee is allowed to revise.

The Team is in the midst of developing additional community meeting dates as well as setting up meetings for the other audiences such as youth when they are out of school at the end of this month. These proposed dates will be sent out as soon as possible.

## **Treaty information available on USB Flash Drive sticks**

As the Treaty Team continues its efforts to inform people about the Final Agreement and the upcoming ratification vote, some USB Flash Drives were handed out at recent community meetings that did not have the correct files on them. Discard it or turn it in to the Band Administration Office or the Economic Development Office and we'll replace it with one that has all the correct files on it.

# Is Lheidli T'enneh ready?

By Richard Krehbiel, Lheidli T'enneh Treaty Consultant



Is Lheidli T'enneh ready for a treaty? In 2007 nearly half of the 123 members who voted against the treaty said “no”. They “felt the band was not yet ready for self-governing, needing more experience before managing land and money successfully”. Nearly ten years later, the question is still being asked so the answer needs

to be reconsidered. After being involved with Lheidli T'enneh for more than 25 years, here are my thoughts.

I suggest there are three steps that lead to the answer. First, decide exactly what the question means. Second, look at your past accomplishments. Third, look at how the treaty would answer the question.

## 1. What Does “Are We Ready” Really Mean?

Everyone agrees that this is an important question. It is perfectly reasonable to face a new challenge by assessing your ability to meet it. But because the treaty is far-reaching and the stakes are high, care must be taken not to jump to an easy answer. So in practical terms, what exactly does it mean to be “ready for the treaty”? And when the time comes to decide, how will you know?

In our discussions, “ready” seems to be used in two ways: first, to be ready for the technical and professional work of managing the treaty, and second, to be ready to responsibly manage the collective assets that the treaty would provide.

The first is easy. As far as technical and professional preparation goes, “ready” certainly doesn’t require the capacity to actually do all the hands-on work required to implement and administer the treaty. No First Nation could do it all. The treaty provides wealth, power and opportunity but Lheidli T'enneh will still surely need to recruit help in addition to the efforts of its own members. By comparison, the City of Prince George, which has a population of 80,000 and more employees than Lheidli T'enneh has members, must still hire from outside the community. The important thing is that the First Nation and its members would benefit overall from the effort and opportunities.

This takes us to the second meaning of “ready”, which refers to the concern that a future Lheidli T'enneh government will, through incompetence or malice, squander or pilfer the land, natural resources and financial benefits of the treaty. Because you have always been powerless under the *Indian Act*, such worries are understandable. Generations of dependence on the federal government can rob people of self-confidence and hope and it is human nature to jump to the worst case scenario. Nevertheless, the concerns are exaggerated simply because all the usual controls of civil society would be in place. Thus the Lheidli T'enneh Constitution, the protections that are contained in the Final Agreement itself and the general law will provide at least as much security as any other government enjoys.

Finally, how will you know if Lheidli T'enneh is ready? In the end, you will simply need to decide for yourselves.

In my view, the question “are we ready” really means “are we politically ready”? To my mind, that is the readiness issue that matters right now: are a sufficient number of Lheidli T'enneh members ready to learn, ready to work, ready to focus and take part, and ready to make decisions? If so, Lheidli T'enneh is ready for the treaty.

## 2. Judge Yourself By Your Accomplishments

How will you know if you have achieved a sufficient level of political readiness? I think the best way is to look back on your past achievements. Consider what you accomplished with less than 400 members:

- In 1993, you were in the first group of First Nations to enter the BC treaty process. You were the first BC First Nation to conclude a Final Agreement. In 2000, under the Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management you ratified the first Land Code in BC and have been independently managing your reserve lands ever since.
- In 1993 you pioneered a cross-cultural workshop where provincial government staff spent two days on-reserve learning from elders and political leaders. This became a model for other such exchanges throughout B.C.

- Your Community Treaty Council, despite problems in meeting its responsibilities to members outside the Council, was a model of community consultation that inspired other First Nations.
- Instead of paying lip service to your youth, you involved them in land use planning and the Community Treaty Council. Most important of all, you gave them the power to vote on their future.
- You have several members with university degrees and at least three with professional and post graduate degrees: two in law and a Master of Education. At least one other member is finalizing postgraduate studies and a Commerce student graduated in May.
- You have members working for the Band Council, and members working outside the community in local government, industry, education, transportation, administration, consulting and other careers. You have a highly successful fisheries program and several band businesses, including logging.
- You distinguished yourselves nationally in the 2015 Canada Winter Games. You have a powerful ceremonial presence in Prince George and nearly every public event begins with an acknowledgement of your traditional territory. You also take a leading part in the formal functions of the University of Northern British Columbia.
- You have worked with other community organizations on environmental assessment and protection initiatives such as the Nechako Watershed Council, achieving Provincial Park status and UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for the Ancient Forest, and you were involved in developing the UNBC Greenway trail system.
- You negotiated support and recognition protocols with other First Nations throughout BC. You developed international relations with Indigenous people in Russia. You negotiated successful agreements on Cooperation and Communication with the City and Regional District, and have a visible presence in the downtown business district.

You went through a forced relocation, epidemics and years of poverty. You have been trying for 100 years to increase your land base and have worked since 1982 to negotiate a treaty. Like communities everywhere, you have undercurrents and interpersonal issues but you never gave up and your record of achievement shows that you can come together when it matters. That means that when you need to be ready, you will be ready.

### 3. How Does the Treaty Deal with Getting “Ready”?

Finally, the treaty itself recognizes that capacity development is essential to success. Therefore several measures have been agreed to in the Final Agreement that deal with this reality.

One is the “Effective Date”. This means that you would not need to start administering the treaty immediately after a positive vote in October. There would initially be a period of time for British Columbia and Canada to formally ratify the Agreement. After that, the three parties would negotiate a formal “Effective Date” when the treaty will actually come into effect. That date is normally 3 – 5 years in the future, and can be more if necessary.

During that period, some of the benefits of the treaty start to flow, including literally millions of dollars for capacity building, planning, law-making and other pre-treaty activities.

Also, some of the work is already done. For example, a comprehensive Implementation Plan has been negotiated. Some of your law making was substantially completed under the Land Code. Other First Nations that are implementing treaties have offered help and support so you wouldn’t have to reinvent every wheel. You also have tremendous local public good will and intergovernmental commitment.

So, is Lheidli T’enneh “ready”? Personally I believe so. But it’s up to you. You need to be careful that the question does not become an excuse to avoid hard choices and then decide for yourselves! But remember, ready or not, the train is rolling and there’s no second chance this time.

Or, as William Shakespeare wrote “all things are ready, if our mind be so.”

# Community Engagment Meetings

## AUGUST 2016 SCHEDULE

Please note that Agenda's for each location are to follow under separate cover. Community members are encouraged to attend the Community Engagement sessions in their respective areas.

Dates	Locations
<b>Prince George Youth Engagement Meeting</b> Saturday, July 30 & Sunday, July 31, 2016	Fore Bistro and Patio 2601 Recplace Drive Prince George, BC
<b>Vancouver Island Community Engagement</b> Friday, August 5 & Saturday, August 6, 2016	Hotel Grand Pacific 463 Belleville Street Victoria, BC (South Pender Island Room)
<b>Western Canada Community Engagement</b> Saturday, August 13 & Sunday August 14, 2016	Sandman Hotel Edmonton West 17635 Stony Plain Road, NW Edmonton, AB (3 km from West Edmonton Mall)
<b>Northcoast Community Engagement</b> Saturday, August 20 & Sunday August 21, 2016	Crest Hotel 222 1st Ave Prince Rupert, BC
<b>Prince George Community Engagement</b> Friday, August 26 & Saturday, August 27, 2016	Prince George Civic Centre 808 Canada Games Way, Prince George, BC (Room 208)
<b>Vancouver &amp; Fraser Valley Community Engagement</b> Sunday, August 28, 2016	Sandman Hotel Vancouver City Centre 180 W. Georgia Street Vancouver, BC (Georgia Room)

# On the Path to Reconciliation: the History of Lheidli T'enneh Treaty Negotiations

*Updated June 15, 2016*

The Lheidli T'enneh First Nation has been working to reconcile its relationship with government through treaty negotiations for over thirty years. This is a summary of that work.

## **1982 – 1992: SEARCHING FOR A FORUM**

On April 15, 1982 as a member of the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, Lheidli T'enneh participated in submitting a "Carrier and Sekani Declaration and Claim" which attempted to open treaty negotiations under the federal Comprehensive Claims Policy. However, only the Nisga'a First Nation in BC was accepted into that process and no further opportunities to negotiate existed for more than ten years.

From 1989 to 1992, as a participant in the First Nations Summit, Lheidli T'enneh monitored and supported the work of a Premier's Council and the BC Claims Task Force to develop a "made in BC" approach to treaty negotiations. As a result of these efforts a BC Treaty Commission Agreement was reached by Canada, British Columbia and the Summit on September 21, 1992. The Agreement implemented 19 Task Force recommendations establishing the unique British Columbia Treaty Process.

## **1993 – 1995: FIRST STEPS**

Under the Agreement and its supporting legislation, the provincial government joined First Nations and the federal government in a six-stage political process to resolve outstanding indigenous claims. On December 15, 1993 - the first day of the process - Lheidli T'enneh took the first step by filing a formal Statement of Intent to negotiate a treaty with the governments of Canada and British Columbia.

From then until May, 1995 Lheidli T'enneh prepared for negotiations by setting up a treaty office, arranging loan funding and reaching three sub-agreements to guide the negotiations: an Openness Protocol, a Procedures Agreement and a set of Information Sharing Principles. On June 6, 1995 the BC Treaty Commission, the "Keeper of the Process", declared Lheidli T'enneh's negotiating

team ready to begin negotiations and on November 2nd the second stage of the process was completed when the Commission declared the full table ready.

## **1996 – 2006: MEMBER ENGAGEMENT AND SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS**

Negotiations began immediately and on August 26, 1996 the three parties completed the third stage of the treaty process by agreeing on a Framework Agreement which set out the full range of issues that would form the content of their Final Agreement.

Also in 1996, the Community Treaty Council was established. This group of family representatives, youth, elders and the Band Council worked throughout the treaty process to exchange information with negotiators, to develop mandates and to make procedural decisions such as approval of the Agreement in Principle. The success of the CTC model of community consultations was ultimately questioned, but it was a unique institution that attracted broad respect through interaction with federal, provincial and other First Nation negotiators and third parties.

Two other important internal events occurred during this time. On October 1, 1996 a membership retreat established 15 Guiding Principles that formed the general mandate for the Lheidli T'enneh negotiating team. Then, on February 23, 1997 a second group of elders and other members agreed on a Lheidli T'enneh "Vision and Purpose" statement that set specific objectives for the First Nation's negotiators. That vision, to "establish a future that will ensure a high quality of life while flourishing with the environment", was to be achieved through six strategic goals that would be met by a treaty: opportunities for education, skills and employment; trust and effective communications; responsible stewardship of resources; accountable and effective financial management; strong and viable economy; and effective, accountable and continuous infrastructure.

From August 1996 until July 2003, the parties negotiated the content of the treaty. On July 26, 2003 they completed

Stage Four of the treaty process by reaching an Agreement in Principle containing the basic terms and understandings regarding the four components of a Final Agreement: Lheidli T'enneh governance, lands, natural resources and finance. Very intensive negotiations continued until August 2, 2006 when the three Chief Negotiators agreed that they had met their mandates and reached a formal understanding on all terms of the treaty. This Final Agreement was initialed in a formal ceremony attended by the Premier of BC and other dignitaries on October 29, 2006. This completed Stage 5 of the BC treaty process.

It is important to recognize that throughout this period, Lheidli T'enneh was recognized as a "lead table" by the other parties. They accordingly provided priority negotiator time and resources, including funding for several research projects known as Treaty Related Measures which informed the negotiators on difficult issues such as commercial fishery opportunities, water resources inventory, wildlife and governance.

Lheidli T'enneh also reached 'shared territory' agreements with the Saik'uz and Nazko First Nations and cooperation protocols with the Nisga'a, Snuneymuxw and Sliammon First Nations. Finally, outreach to local government and local third parties resulted in extensive public support for Lheidli T'enneh's efforts.

During this period, a subcommittee of the Community Treaty Council also developed a draft Constitution that set out the proposed Lheidli T'enneh governance structure under the Final Agreement. The structure included a democratically elected seven-member legislature, safeguards for treaty assets and provisions for transition out of the oppressive *Indian Act* form of governance.

### **2007: A COMMUNITY DIVIDED**

The next step was to determine whether Lheidli T'enneh members supported the treaty agreement. Referendum dates in March 2007 were set by agreement of the three parties and a process of community outreach was undertaken locally and with members who lived away from the Prince George region. Persons with Lheidli T'enneh ancestry were identified and enrolled as potential citizens of the First Nation and voting procedures were established. Lheidli T'enneh also successfully defended itself against court challenges brought by two neighbouring First Nations regarding "overlap" claims.

But when voting was completed on March 30, 2007 the Final Agreement was defeated by a vote of 123 to 111. The Constitution was accepted by a vote of 121 to 112.

In view of the high profile of Lheidli T'enneh negotiations and the implications to the process generally, the BC Treaty Commission conducted a formal review of the reasons for the failure of the ratification vote

### **2008 - 2015: SECOND THOUGHTS AND A FRESH START**

The Commission's research revealed a complex range of factors in decision-making that suggested it would be appropriate to consider the treaty further. Therefore, a community meeting on January 22, 2008 directed the First Nation to establish a Governance Working Group to review the Final Agreement and other alternatives.

Following nearly three years of work, the group tabled its final report on August 31, 2010. The report entitled "*New footprints for future generations*" concluded that "in order for Lheidli (T'enneh) to be economically viable and self-sufficient, the best governance option available is through ratification of the Final Agreement". It recommended, among other things, that Lheidli T'enneh move forward with a second ratification vote and a membership meeting on November 20, 2010 voted 92 to 89 to support that recommendation.

A subsequent community engagement process was conducted between May 2012 and January 2014. This process involved community meetings, house calls and interviews conducted by a Community Engagement Committee which was tasked to look at three paths for Lheidli T'enneh to achieve community growth and development. These three paths were: maintain the status quo, approve the treaty as recommended by the Governance Working Group, or pursue a course of economic development with industry and government initiatives. The committee interviewed 115 band members and their report provides an important snapshot of views about the treaty and alternatives.

The current process commenced in August 2015 and is intended to lead to a final vote in October 2016.

**The implications for Lheidli T'enneh's future are immense. The next steps will be decided this year.**

# For Your Information

## **GOVERNANCE**

Dominic Frederick Chief  
Dolleen Logan Councillor  
Louella Nome Councillor  
Vanessa West Councillor  
Shirley Wiltermuth Councillor

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George Nicholson Legal Advisor  
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Maureen Luggi Communications Coordinator  
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Tom Dendes MARR  
David Pilling MARR  
Lindsay Hutchinson MARR  
Ian Hollingshead MARR  
Art Kaehn Lheidli Representative  
Jim Martin Lheidli Representative

## **CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER**

Loreen Suhr Chief Electoral Officer

## **ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT**

Shirley Wiltermuth Administrator  
Violet Bozoki Board Member  
Edith Frederick Board Member  
Vacant Board Member

## **ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT APPEALS BOARD**

Carl Frederick Board Member  
Elaine Gagnon Board Member  
Michael Mladen Canada Rep Board Member

## **MAIN TABLE**

Ben Clermont Canada  
Robert Leece MARR  
Gerry Walsh MARR  
Ian Hollingshead MARR

## **EXTERNAL CONSULTANTS**

Leanne Tait Tait Communications

## **CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE**

Helen Buzas Committee Member  
Rena Zatorski Committee Member  
Carl Frederick Committee Member  
Miranda Schmold Committee Member

## **LEGAL ERRATA COMMITTEE**

Jonathan Sarin Council Aboriginal Affairs  
Mark Timmis Aboriginal Land & Litigation Group  
Albert Peeling LTN Legal Advisor

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Lheidli T'enneh Final Agreement Decision

## The Lheidli T'enneh welcomes New Staff to the Treaty Team



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Whatever the outcome, this vote will be historic. As we walk this path, as we talk about and consider our future together, our people will become stronger. We will hold the conversations about our choices in an open and respectful way, where all thoughts and opinions will be valued; where we respect and learn from each other; where we decide our future together.

We are the Lheidli T'enneh.  
We have many voices  
But we are one proud people.  
We will move forward together  
To make a better future.

