

STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIPS

**THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA'S
ABORIGINAL POLICY FRAMEWORK**

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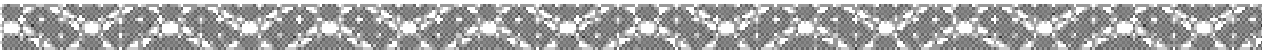
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FOREWORD

Alberta's economy is changing rapidly, along with its employment and social structures. Aboriginal people have told us that they want to participate in all aspects of Alberta's vibrant economic, cultural and social life. Like all Albertans, Aboriginal people need to make many choices in order to take advantage of Alberta's social and economic opportunities.

The Aboriginal Policy Framework, including its commitments to action, proposes a path along which the Government of Alberta, First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities, other governments and stakeholders can move together to address important challenges, including significant socio-economic disparities between Aboriginal and other Alberta households and communities and the need for clarity around provincial, federal and Aboriginal government roles and responsibilities.

Relationships between the Government of Alberta and First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people rest on strong foundations. Through this Framework, the Government of Alberta renews its commitment to foster and participate in co-operative relationships and partnerships with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and people, federal and municipal governments, industry and other Albertans.



Hon. Pearl Calahasen
Associate Minister of Aboriginal Affairs
September 2000



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Alberta recognizes that the federal government has the primary responsibility, under the Constitution of Canada, to address the needs of the Aboriginal people of Canada.

The Government of Alberta also has a relationship with the Aboriginal people who reside in the province of Alberta. The Aboriginal Policy Framework sets out the basic structure for existing and new Government of Alberta policies to address First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal issues in Alberta. The Government of Alberta is committed to working in partnership with Aboriginal governments, organizations and people to implement this Framework.

The Framework's two goals address improving socio-economic opportunities for Aboriginal peoples and communities and clarifying roles and responsibilities of federal, provincial and Aboriginal governments and communities.

For each goal, the Framework lays out principles and commitments to action and calls for Government of Alberta Ministries to address Aboriginal issues in their business plans and report progress in their annual reports.

The Framework addresses the treaty and constitutional rights of Aboriginal people and all Albertans with respect to the use of public lands.

Government of Alberta Ministries will work in partnership with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities, organizations, and people as well as with other governments, industry and other interested parties to facilitate the participation of First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal people in the life and economy of our province. An Aboriginal capacity building strategy will be an important step in this direction.

The Government of Alberta will work with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal people and others to clarify federal, provincial and Aboriginal roles and responsibilities with respect to Aboriginal issues.

The Aboriginal Policy Framework embraces all government Ministries and agencies; it supports other cross-government initiatives including: the Alberta Children's Initiative, People and Prosperity, Alberta's Economic Development Strategy and the Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities' Alberta Disability Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

This Aboriginal Policy Framework outlines the Government of Alberta's approach to Aboriginal affairs. The Framework provides opportunities to enhance the well-being and self-reliance of First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal people and communities and clarify federal, provincial and Aboriginal roles and responsibilities.

The value of the document is not just in the written words, but in how these words are put into practice by Ministries of the Government of Alberta working collaboratively with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal organizations and people.

The Aboriginal Policy Framework does not replace any existing protocols, agreements, memoranda, legislation, financial arrangements, or discussions between the Government of Alberta and First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations.

Nothing in this Aboriginal Policy Framework is meant to abrogate or derogate from any existing treaty or other constitutional rights of Aboriginal people in Alberta.

The Government of Alberta recognizes the special relationship between First Nations and the Government of Canada, which together made treaties over 100 years ago.

CONSULTING WITH ALBERTANS

This framework document reflects the input received from extensive province-wide consultations initiated on September 14, 1999 and concluded February 1, 2000. Alberta's Associate Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Honourable Pearl Calahasen and staff attended 52 meetings with some 1,200 attendees. More than 50 written submissions were received. (For a list of these, please see the back of this document.)

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

A consistent theme during the consultations was that First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal people want to be addressed directly through this document.

In section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, Aboriginal Peoples of Canada are identified as the "*Indian, Inuit and Metis peoples of Canada.*"

FIRST NATIONS

The people of the First Nations are the descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. They have contributed greatly to the economy and vitality of Canada and Alberta through the negotiation of treaties and through community and individual achievements including traditional and modern knowledge, philosophy, arts, science, business and culture. There are 46 First Nations in Alberta with many different cultures and languages. Traditions and protocols vary from community to community.

Some 117,465 persons in Alberta identified themselves as North American Indian during the 1996 Canada Census. A registered Indian is a person registered under the *Indian Act*. Based on the Indian and Northern Affairs register, in 1996 there were 79,419 registered Indians in Alberta; 48,116 living on First Nation reserves.

TREATIES

Alberta is covered in its entirety by numbered treaties. Prior to Confederation, treaties in Canada were made between First Nations and the British Crown. Subsequent treaties, including the western treaties, were made between First Nations and the Crown in right of Canada. The treaties are legal documents that confer rights and obligations on both parties. Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* recognizes and affirms the "existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada."

No two treaties are identical. Treaties 6, 7 and 8 which cover most of Alberta, describe certain treaty rights including, but not restricted to, entitlement to reserve lands, hunting, fishing and trapping.

First Nation people clearly state that the treaties mean more to them than simply legal documents. The treaties are sacred agreements made by the parties and sealed by pipe ceremonies. First Nations consider the treaties to be the essential basis for any relationship between First Nations and other governments.

The Government of Alberta recognizes and respects the treaties and the lands set aside under the treaties as First Nation reserve lands. Nothing in this document will abrogate or derogate from the treaties.

ORGANIZATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Chiefs and Councils are the governing authorities for First Nations. Tribal Councils and other organizations have specific mandates from member First Nations that set the parameters within which they may act in a representative capacity on specific matters.

First Nations in Alberta are members of three treaty organizations: The Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta, the Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations and the Treaty 7 Tribal Council. In addition, member First Nations have created the following organizations: Athabasca Tribal Council, Kee Tas Kee Now Tribal Council, Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council, North Peace Tribal Council, Tribal Chiefs Ventures Inc., Western Cree Tribal Council and Yellowhead Tribal Council.

In 1995, the Premier of Alberta and 22 Chiefs in Alberta signed the Understanding on First Nations/Alberta Relations. Chiefs' Summits between First Nations and Alberta representatives have been held under this umbrella agreement.

Other agreements, protocols and memoranda of understanding, such as the 1998 Protocol with the Peigan First Nation and the 1999 Athabasca Tribal Council/Industry Working Group Agreement, have been signed between Alberta and specific First Nations.

INTRODUCTION

The Aboriginal Policy Framework does not replace or change any agreements between First Nations and the Government of Alberta. Many of these agreements lay out specific processes for dialogue. The Government of Alberta will continue to work through existing agreements and, where appropriate, develop new agreements to address issues of concern to First Nation people in Alberta.

METIS

The Metis are an aboriginal people who have played a major role in opening up the North American continent. As Canada grew, the Metis contributed as nation builders, educators, farmers, professionals, entrepreneurs and industrialists. They continue to play a significant role in the evolving partnerships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Canada.

According to the 1996 Canada Census 45,745 people in Alberta identified themselves as Metis. This number included some 5,000 people living on Metis Settlements in Alberta.

METIS NATION OF ALBERTA ASSOCIATION (MNA)

The Metis Nation of Alberta Association's Provincial Council consists of a provincially elected President and Vice-President as well as Zone Presidents and Vice Presidents elected from each of six Zones within the province. There are approximately 65 MNA Locals across Alberta.

The by-laws of the MNA define Metis membership as follows:

"Metis means an Aboriginal person who self-identifies as Metis, who is distinct from Indian, and Inuit and

- (a) is a descendant of those Metis who received or were entitled to receive land grants and/or Scrip under the provisions of the *Manitoba Act, 1870*, or the *Dominion Lands Acts*, as enacted from time to time; and
- (b) a person of Aboriginal descent who is accepted by the Local Community as a Metis person."

ALBERTA/METIS NATION OF ALBERTA AGREEMENTS

The Government of Alberta and the MNA have worked co-operatively for many years. Since 1987, the focal point of this relationship has been several Government of Alberta/Metis Nation of Alberta Association Framework Agreements. These Agreements promote the advancement of Metis people by providing a framework for the partners to address agreed-upon needs and aspirations of Metis people, including preserving their identity and cultural heritage.

In 1992 the governments of Canada and Alberta signed a Tripartite Process Agreement with the MNA that provides a forum for discussions on furthering Metis self-management and self-reliance.

These agreements are the foundation of the special relationship between the Government of Alberta and the Metis Nation of Alberta Association. The Aboriginal Policy

Framework does not alter these agreements. The Government of Alberta will continue to work through these agreements and, where appropriate, develop new ones that address issues that are important to the membership of the Metis Nation of Alberta Association.

METIS SETTLEMENTS

Metis Settlements Accord 1989

In 1989 the Government of Alberta and the Federation of Metis Settlement Associations signed an historic accord. This led to the co-operative development of unique legislation that establishes the only land base and the only form of legislated Metis government in Canada. Proclaimed in 1990, the legislation includes: the *Metis Settlements Act*, the *Metis Settlements Land Protection Act*, the *Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act*, and the *Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act*.

Under the *Metis Settlements Act*, Metis means a person of Aboriginal ancestry who identifies with Metis history and culture.

The legislation established eight Settlement Corporations (Buffalo Lake, East Prairie, Elizabeth, Fishing Lake, Gift Lake, Kikino, Paddle Prairie and Peavine), the Metis Settlements General Council, the Metis Settlements Transition Commission and the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal.

An elected Settlement Council governs each Metis Settlement. The members of the Settlement Councils comprise the Metis Settlements General Council, which elects a four-person executive. The General Council deals with matters that affect the collective interests of the eight Settlements and holds the Letters Patent for the Settlement lands.

Other Agreements between Alberta and Metis Settlements

The Co-Management Agreement provides for the co-management of exploration and development of minerals, as defined by the agreement, on Settlement lands.

The 1997 Canada/Alberta/Metis Settlements Tripartite Process Agreement established a process to address priority issues and enhance the control and influence of Metis Settlement members over decisions that affect their lives.

The Metis Settlements Accord, legislation, and agreements are the foundation of the relationship between the Government of Alberta, Metis Settlements and Metis Settlement members. The Aboriginal Policy Framework does not alter the Accord, legislation or agreements. The Government of Alberta will continue to work through these agreements, and, where appropriate, develop new agreements to address issues that are important to Metis Settlement members.

OTHER ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

According to the definition in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* the term Aboriginal includes the "Indian, Inuit and Metis peoples." The phrase "other Aboriginal people" in the Government of Alberta's Aboriginal Policy Framework is not intended to challenge the existing categories nor is it seeking to create a new category. The intent is to ensure that

INTRODUCTION

this Framework will address the concerns and interests of every person of Aboriginal ancestry in Alberta.

During the consultation process, some people said that they were not represented by Chief and Council or by any of the Metis organizations. Some may define themselves as non-status Indians; others may choose to be recognized as Aboriginal people without affiliation or may affiliate with other organizations.

In 1985, the federal government's Bill C-31 amended the *Indian Act* to enable some Aboriginal women, veterans and others who had previously been denied "registered" Indian status to be registered under the Act. Some First Nations people who might be classified as "Bill C-31" say they did not fit into the categories of either First Nation or Metis. They have told us that they do not want to be forgotten. Others who have acquired their "registered" Indian status through the provisions of federal Bill C-31 might choose to be identified as First Nations or Metis people.

Some people from remote communities and others from urban areas say the identifications "First Nations" or "Metis" do not fit their perception of themselves.

The relatively small number of Inuit people living in Alberta (1,645 in 1996) is included in the definition "other Aboriginal."

SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

GOAL

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL WORK WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE, FEDERAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS, INDUSTRY AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES TOWARDS THE GOALS OF INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING AND SELF RELIANCE

BACKGROUND

By every common indicator, there are significant socio-economic disparities between First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and people and other Albertans. These disparities must be addressed.

Aboriginal people in remote communities often have difficulty accessing goods, services and opportunities.

Aboriginal people living outside First Nation reserves or Metis Settlements — in towns and cities where they move to find jobs, housing and education or other services — find themselves far from family and friends. Housing and amenities are expensive. Aboriginal people often face discrimination and prejudice. Some feel unprepared to compete for jobs in what often appears an alien environment. The 1996 census showed that more than 68 per cent of Aboriginal people in Alberta lived in towns and cities.

In 1996, almost half (46 per cent) of all Aboriginal people in Alberta were under 20 years of age, compared with 29 per cent of the province's overall population. Preparing youth for a rapidly changing social, economic and work environment represents a significant challenge for all of Alberta's families, communities and governments; the challenge is greater for Aboriginal families.

Many Aboriginal people face significant health and social challenges. According to the Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities, over 30 per cent of Aboriginal people have disabilities that may limit their physical, mental and emotional well-being and their ability to participate fully in economic activities.

Aboriginal people have told us that while there is a continuing need to address specific health, education, social and justice issues in their communities, social programming by itself has failed to address the underlying economic conditions that are the basis for much of the disparity in community and individual well-being.

The vision of the Aboriginal Policy Framework is a future in which strong, sustainable Aboriginal economies support self-reliant First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and people. Capacity building and economic development are the keys to unlocking this future. This vision can be accomplished if all parties – federal, provincial and municipal governments and Aboriginal governments and people – take appropriate responsibility and action.

PARTICIPATION IN THE ALBERTA ECONOMY

Many positive examples of First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal participation in the economy already exist. However, a more co-ordinated collaboration among First Nations,

SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Metis and other Aboriginal communities; federal and provincial governments, and municipal governments where appropriate; and the private sector should lead to improvements both in the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of local First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal economies.

In 2000 - 2001, the Government of Alberta will embark on the development of an Aboriginal Capacity Building Strategy with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal leaders, communities, and businesses, industry, federal and municipal governments, and other interested parties.

An Aboriginal Capacity Building Strategy for Alberta will be practical and results oriented. It will focus on activities that work. Capacity building and economic development strategies should allow flexible and sensitive responses to the unique needs and resources of different communities.

An Aboriginal capacity building strategy has two goals. The first is to support individual self-reliance and initiative. The second is to work with First Nations, Metis Settlements and other Aboriginal communities in developing their economies to better sustain their populations. Such is not based on special advantage but rather on a level playing field so Aboriginal people can compete equally with other Albertans in the Alberta economy.

The Strategy can be developed around the following elements:

Address barriers to Aboriginal participation in the Alberta economy

The Government of Alberta will examine policy, regulatory and legislative barriers to the enhanced participation of First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal people in the economy of Alberta.

The Government of Alberta will encourage the federal government and Aboriginal communities to address other barriers to Aboriginal participation in the economy.

Capacity building with regard to community, individual and entrepreneurial readiness

Capacity building may include working with communities to:

- Strengthen the administrative and managerial abilities of Aboriginal individuals and communities so they can develop and implement their business plans and related strategies in support of their economic goals.
- Improve the success rate of Aboriginal students in our schools and provide educational upgrading, job training and employment readiness for Aboriginal people.
- Improve entrepreneurial and business training and opportunities for Aboriginal people and businesses.

Capacity building activities may involve a number of partners including federal, provincial and municipal governments, industry, and other organizations.

Partnerships

The Government of Alberta, industry and First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities need to continue building partnerships to enhance employment and business opportunities. There are many examples of partnerships throughout Alberta, including: the Athabasca Tribal Council/Industry Working Group agreement,

Syncrude and Suncor initiatives supporting Aboriginal hiring and business ventures, Weyerhaeuser/Aseniwuche Winewak Nation agreement, and Co-operative Renewable Resource Management Agreements.

The Government of Alberta encourages the development of First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal businesses as well as partnerships and joint ventures among Aboriginal businesses and between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal businesses.

Resource Development

Resources are the cornerstones of Alberta's economic base. Forestry, oil and gas, oil sands, coal, other mineral development and agriculture are examples of sectors that will continue to provide significant opportunities and benefits for all Albertans.

The Government of Alberta is committed to working with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and industry to improve the participation, in a fair and reasonable way, of Aboriginal people and businesses in the economic opportunities associated with natural resource development.

Other economic possibilities

First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities are interested in other forms of economic development, including construction, tourism, gaming, electronic commerce, high technology and a variety of small business ventures with both domestic and international markets.

Government business planning and coordinated program delivery

An Aboriginal goal focusing on well-being and self-reliance was added to the Government of Alberta's Business Plan for 2000-2003. Government Ministries are to address this Government Business Plan Goal by addressing Aboriginal well-being and self-reliance issues in their business planning processes and reporting progress in their annual reports.

Government of Alberta Ministries and agencies will also address the capacity needs in their organizations, including the participation of Aboriginal people, so that the organizations will be better able to address the Aboriginal goals and strategies in their business plans.

BENEFITS OF INCREASED FIRST NATIONS, METIS AND OTHER ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION IN THE ALBERTA ECONOMY

There are potential benefits for both Aboriginal and corporate partners. For Alberta's corporate sector, partnerships with Aboriginal businesses can give access to new markets and help gain First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal community support for economic and business development. Over the long term, partnerships can cut costs and develop a stable, long-term workforce, particularly in remote communities.

For First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities, partnerships can assist in the development of business and managerial expertise, financing, contracting opportunities business growth, training, employment opportunities, and better prospects for long-term employment.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
<p data-bbox="899 306 1312 338">THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:</p> <p data-bbox="138 422 690 457">ENHANCED ABORIGINAL WELL-BEING</p> <ul data-bbox="138 464 763 936" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="138 464 763 653">❑ Government of Alberta Ministries share responsibility for achieving the government-wide goal to enhance the well-being of Aboriginal people in Alberta, including Aboriginal persons with disabilities. <li data-bbox="138 674 763 936">❑ While respecting the responsibilities of the federal government to provide services to First Nation communities and persons, ensure that Aboriginal people have access to provincial public services enjoyed by Albertans in communities of similar size and geographic location. 	<ul data-bbox="808 464 1427 898" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="808 464 1427 688">❑ Work with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal organizations to develop and implement strategies to achieve the goal of enhanced Aboriginal well-being, <ul data-bbox="829 617 1390 688" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="829 617 1390 688">• Including the development of an Alberta Disability Strategy. <li data-bbox="808 709 1427 898">❑ Assist, where appropriate, First Nation, Metis Settlements and other Aboriginal communities and organizations to build capacity to enhance community and individual well-being.

ISSUES FACING ABORIGINAL PEOPLE LIVING OFF RESERVE AND OFF SETTLEMENT

<ul data-bbox="138 1083 763 1627" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="138 1083 763 1346">❑ Emerging social and economic issues must also be addressed, with Aboriginal people who live off reserve or off Metis Settlements in villages, towns, cities, specialized/regional municipalities, municipal districts, or remote communities. <li data-bbox="138 1367 763 1627">❑ Federal and provincial Ministries, agencies, municipalities and other service providers need to work with Aboriginal people and Aboriginal communities to eliminate barriers to services when people move between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. 	<ul data-bbox="808 1083 1427 1837" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="808 1083 1427 1627">❑ Develop partnerships with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal organizations and, where appropriate, with federal and municipal governments, volunteer agencies and the private sector to develop strategies for addressing the needs of Aboriginal people living off First Nation reserves or Metis Settlements, <ul data-bbox="829 1388 1406 1627" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="829 1388 1406 1497">• Including strategies to address the needs of Aboriginal persons living in urban areas, and <li data-bbox="829 1518 1406 1627">• Strategies to address the needs of homeless people, including homeless Aboriginal persons. <li data-bbox="808 1648 1427 1837">❑ Strengthen the capacity of Aboriginal organizations and other community-based service agencies to address the needs of Aboriginal people living off First Nation reserves and Metis Settlements.
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PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
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THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:

INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH

- The Government of Alberta recognizes the important role of youth in Aboriginal communities and the need to have the voice of youth heard by their communities and by government.
- The Government of Alberta seeks to improve the success of Aboriginal students in the Alberta education system.

- Work with First Nation and Metis leaders and Aboriginal youth to develop an appropriate provincial forum where the voice of Aboriginal youth can be heard.
- Establish a youth advisory panel, comprising 50 per cent Aboriginal youth, to advise the Youth Secretariat.
- Decrease dropout rates and increase high school completion rates among Aboriginal learners.

CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING

- The languages, cultures, traditions and values of Aboriginal people in Alberta contribute positively to the province's vitality.
- Cross-cultural awareness and understanding among Aboriginal people and other Albertans is an important component of an inclusive Alberta society.

- Work with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal organizations and communities – and other Alberta organizations and communities – to promote cross-cultural awareness and understanding among Aboriginal people and other Albertans.

ENHANCED ABORIGINAL SELF-RELIANCE

- The Government of Alberta recognizes the importance of federal, provincial and community social and economic policy initiatives to support the self-reliance of First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people and communities in Alberta.
- "Aboriginal self-reliance" means the ability of First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and individuals to manage their own affairs, develop a sustainable economic base, and participate in partnerships with governments and the private sector.

- Work with the federal government, First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people to refocus existing federal, provincial and community programs toward a goal of individual Aboriginal self-reliance.

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
	THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:

DEVELOP AN ABORIGINAL CAPACITYBUILDING STRATEGY

- ❑ Develop the capacity of First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities, individuals and businesses to participate in economic opportunities.
- ❑ In a fair and reasonable way, improve the participation of Aboriginal people and businesses in the economic opportunities associated with natural resource development.
- ❑ Broaden the base of economic participation by Aboriginal people to include all aspects of Alberta’s economy.
- ❑ First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities should have the capacity to engage in natural resource development activities, as well as other aspects of the Alberta economy, including the technological innovations accessed through the Internet.
- ❑ Coordinate government business planning and program delivery to better meet capacity building needs of First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal individuals and communities.

- ❑ Initiate and implement an interdepartmental Aboriginal capacity building strategy in 2000-2007 to work with First Nation, Metis communities and organizations, industry, federal and municipal governments and other interested parties to develop practical, results-oriented proposals to enhance the capacity of Aboriginal communities, workers and entrepreneurs.
- ❑ Develop and implement strategies that encourage partnerships involving First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities with organizations, industry and, where appropriate, federal and/or municipal governments to
 - In a fair and reasonable way, strengthen the administrative and managerial capacity of Aboriginal individuals and communities so that they can develop and implement their business plans and related strategies in support of their economic goals.
 - Improve the success rate of Aboriginal students in our schools and provide educational upgrading, job training and employment readiness for Aboriginal people.
 - Improve entrepreneurial and business training and opportunities for Aboriginal people and businesses.
- ❑ Assist with the development of partnerships and joint ventures between Aboriginal communities and industry, between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal businesses and among Aboriginal businesses.

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
	<p data-bbox="948 197 1357 222">THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="850 268 1446 411">❑ Assist in making Aboriginal people and businesses aware of international business opportunities, including international trade missions. <li data-bbox="850 438 1403 621">❑ Where feasible provide Aboriginal communities Internet connections of appropriate speed and bandwidth, with appropriate participation by federal and Aboriginal governments. <li data-bbox="850 648 1451 791">❑ Review existing programs that support capacity building to ensure responsiveness to individual First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal and community needs.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS PLANNING AND REPORTING

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="191 934 797 1117">❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes its responsibility to report to the public on progress in achieving the government-wide goal on Aboriginal well-being and self-reliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="857 934 1458 1077">❑ Identify strategies and performance measures in appropriate Ministry and agency business plans directed toward this goal. <li data-bbox="857 1104 1414 1211">❑ Report progress made on this goal in appropriate Ministry and agency annual reports.
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CLEARER GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

GOAL

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL WORK WITH ALL INTERESTED PARTIES TO CLARIFY FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL AND ABORIGINAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

CONSTITUTIONAL ROLES

The Constitution Act 1867 establishes federal responsibility for "Indians, **and** Lands reserved for the Indians," and gives provincial governments responsibility for legislation in other areas. Provincial laws apply generally throughout Alberta, unless they are in direct conflict with First Nation treaties, federal legislation or federally approved by-laws passed by First Nations under the *Indian Act*. In addition, the Government of Alberta has a responsibility, under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, to treat all Albertans equally.

GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA'S ROLE IN MANAGING PUBLIC LANDS

The Government of Alberta has the constitutional mandate to manage public lands and natural resources in the province. It will exercise its responsibilities to benefit all Albertans.

First Nations have rights under the *Constitution Acts 1867-1986* and the western treaties signed in the late 1800s between representatives of First Nations and the federal government. When the western treaties were signed, Aboriginal title, including rights on "traditional lands," was "ceded" and replaced by treaty rights.

The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (Constitution Act, 1930) – NRTA – transferred from the Government of Canada the ownership of public lands and resources in Alberta to the Province of Alberta. Treaty rights including the rights to hunt, fish and trap are included in the NRTA, along with the Government of Alberta's obligation to provide land in the settlement of treaty land entitlement claims.

In 1930 the province of Alberta accepted responsibility under the agreement for honouring treaty rights as they pertain to public lands. Today, the Government of Alberta honours Aboriginal use of public lands as provided for in the treaties and NRTA, including the rights to hunt, fish and trap on public lands.

The Government of Alberta and Aboriginal governments may disagree over assertions and interpretations of treaty and NRTA rights respecting the use of public lands.

Any disputes over the assertion or interpretation of treaty and constitutional (including NRTA) rights may be resolved through negotiation or litigation. Where possible, the Government of Alberta prefers negotiation. Court decisions continue to provide clarification regarding the nature and scope of the rights and responsibilities of Aboriginal people and the federal and provincial governments.

The Government of Alberta is committed to meeting all of its treaty, constitutional and legal obligations respecting the use of public lands.

CONSULTATION, TREATY AND ANY OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Aboriginal people are concerned about the impacts of natural resource development and land use decisions. Decisions made by courts are defining provincial governments' obligations to consult with Aboriginal people. Where consultation is required on land and resource issues relating to an infringement of an existing treaty, NRTA or other constitutional right, it is the Government of Alberta's role to consult affected Aboriginal people. This is not the role of industry.

CONSULTATION, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Alberta, industry, First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people also desire a proactive, made-in-Alberta consultation process that addresses participation by Aboriginal people in activities related to resource development.

The Government of Alberta encourages a "good neighbour" approach based on respect, open communication and co-operation. It expects those who propose natural resource developments to consult with and consider the views, values and experiences of communities and people that could be affected by their developments.

Alberta will continue to require developers to undertake historical resources impact and mitigation studies of historical resources sites. In recognition of the importance to First Nations of cultural sites, the Government of Alberta encourages industry and First Nations to co-operate on timely baseline studies of such sites on public lands.

LAND CLAIMS

The Government of Alberta accepts its obligation under the NRTA to provide unoccupied Crown land to the federal government so that the federal government can fulfill its First Nation land claims responsibilities.

The Government of Alberta works with the federal government and First Nations to resolve outstanding treaty land entitlement claims, by negotiating fair and equitable settlements. All treaty land entitlement claims in Alberta that have been validated by the federal government have been settled or are being actively addressed.

Settling land claims increases certainty for all parties, reducing the potential for conflict between land claims and other land uses and providing resources and opportunities that enable First Nations to become more self-reliant.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY RESPONSIBILITIES

First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people are entitled to know with certainty which order of government is responsible for providing programs and services.

CLEARER GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibility to First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people has long been an area of disagreement between federal and provincial governments. Confusion over whether the federal or provincial government is, or ought to be, responsible for which programs and services has resulted in inconsistency, duplication and unnecessary costs.

Government roles and responsibilities need to be clarified and this may include the role and responsibilities of municipal governments. Government of Alberta Ministries and agencies will review their policies, practices and programs respecting service delivery to First Nation people, both on and off reserve, Metis and other Aboriginal people.

In working with Aboriginal people, Government of Alberta Ministries and agencies have developed a wide variety of agreements with First Nation, Metis Settlements and Aboriginal organizations to enhance the delivery of programs and services to their members.

REDUCTIONS IN FEDERAL SERVICES AND FUNDING

A key issue for First Nations and provinces is the fact that the Government of Canada has not exercised its full jurisdiction under the *Constitution Act, 1867*. Canada has responsibilities to "Indians" who are or can be "registered" according to the *Indian Act*. However, Canada has tended to restrict itself to funding services to registered Indian people living on First Nation reserves. In many cases, the federal government is transferring responsibility for the delivery of community programs and services directly to First Nation governments.

Increasingly, as the federal government withdraws from service provision or restricts funding, First Nation people turn to provincial and municipal service agencies. In some cases, the province or municipality is legally required to provide public services. In many cases the Government of Alberta has done "the right thing" and supported Aboriginal people in achieving self-reliance and well-being.

The Government of Alberta will work proactively with First Nations to encourage the federal government to fulfill its responsibilities to Aboriginal communities and people, wherever they live.

GOVERNANCE

The Government of Alberta takes the position that it will work with First Nations and Metis Settlements on a "government-to-government" basis.

Many Aboriginal communities aspire to be self-governing, with enhanced decision-making authority over programs, services and many of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of community life. Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities alike recognize that accountability is a key component of governance. Accountability is based on the right of people to know what their governments and representative organizations intend to achieve and what they actually accomplish.

As self-government moves from theory to practice the question of roles and responsibilities grows increasingly complex. Many Aboriginal aspirations were supported

CLEARER GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

by the report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, but as yet there is no common agreement on the extent and nature of Aboriginal self-government.

The Government of Alberta contends that the authority and responsibilities of Aboriginal governments must be negotiated and defined. All governments need to understand clearly where their respective authorities and responsibilities begin and end.

Provincial and federal roles and responsibility must be better defined to help resolve issues and support the development of Aboriginal self-governance.

CLEARER GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
<p data-bbox="185 779 748 814">CONSTITUTIONAL AND TREATY RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="185 821 797 930">❑ The existing treaty and other constitutional rights of Aboriginal people are recognized and affirmed. <li data-bbox="185 953 805 1178">❑ Hunting, fishing and trapping rights of Aboriginal people as established in the treaties, the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement, Metis Settlements legislation, other provincial legislation and case law are recognized. <li data-bbox="185 1201 805 1465">❑ When the western treaties were made by First Nations and the federal government, Aboriginal title was ceded and replaced by treaty rights. Only the Government of Alberta has a legal right to ownership and management of provincial Crown lands and resources. 	<p data-bbox="943 663 1360 695">THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="857 821 1446 972">❑ Acknowledge and respect the existing treaty and other constitutional rights of Aboriginal people in provincial legislation, policies, programs and services. <li data-bbox="857 995 1474 1146">❑ Encourage the Government of Canada to join the Government of Alberta in amending the Constitution of Canada to provide protection for Metis Settlement lands. <li data-bbox="857 1169 1419 1278">❑ Fulfill its constitutional responsibility to manage natural resources and related revenues for the benefit of all Albertans.
<p data-bbox="185 1556 391 1591">LAND CLAIMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="185 1598 805 1780">❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes its obligation to participate in the settlement of First Nation land claims through negotiated agreements with First Nations and the Government of Canada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="857 1598 1344 1707">❑ Work with First Nations and the Government of Canada to address outstanding land claims in Alberta.

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
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THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:

CONSULTATION

- ❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes the importance of consultation and providing Albertans with opportunities to participate in decisions on natural resource development.
- ❑ The Government of Alberta consults appropriately with affected Aboriginal people and communities when regulatory and development activities infringe their existing treaty and other constitutional rights, such as the rights to hunt, fish and trap for food.
- ❑ The Government of Alberta, Aboriginal communities and industry have a duty to facilitate dialogue and participate in good faith.

- ❑ Where appropriate, consult affected Aboriginal people about proposed regulatory and development activities that may infringe existing treaty, NRTA or other constitutional rights.
- ❑ Work with affected Aboriginal communities and industry to use existing mechanisms and, where necessary, develop new ones for appropriate consultation on resource development and land-use decisions and to identify opportunities to participate in the associated benefits.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDIES

- ❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes the importance of working with the leadership and Elders of First Nations and with industry to develop baseline studies of traditional uses.
- ❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes that sacred and culturally sensitive information that may be collected through a traditional use study should not be widely shared.

- ❑ In consultation with First Nations and industry, facilitate development of best practice guidelines for studies of public lands in relation to the provisions of the NRTA and the treaties, including First Nations rights to hunt, fish and trap on public lands.
- ❑ Where appropriate, negotiate protocols with the Aboriginal people concerned regarding the management and security of sensitive information.
- ❑ Where appropriate, work with all interested parties to facilitate timely baseline studies.
- ❑ Work with the leadership and Elders of First Nations and Aboriginal communities that have concerns about specific public land areas, and industry to identify and place notations on specific sites.

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
<p>CLARIFY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Government of Alberta agrees with First Nations that the federal government should fulfill its responsibilities to First Nation communities and people, wherever they live. ❑ The Government of Alberta does not intend to replace federal programs and services, but rather to complement them. 	<p>THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Work with Aboriginal governments, communities and organizations and the federal government to define roles and responsibilities, including funding, within the appropriate constitutional jurisdiction of Aboriginal, provincial and federal governments.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

- ❑ The Government of Alberta supports First Nations in their view that the Government of Canada has a special relationship with First Nations and responsibilities, based on the Constitution and the treaties, to co-operate with First Nations in the design, funding and delivery of:
 - Specific services on First Nation reserves; and
 - Specific services to First Nation persons wherever they live.
- ❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes the need to facilitate appropriate participation by First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal organizations in the design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of provincial programs and services.
- ❑ Provincial service agreements with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations must include commitments for program and financial accountability.

- ❑ Design and implement an Aboriginal policy checklist for ongoing review of existing and future provincial policies, programs and services to see if they address the needs, legal requirements and agreements with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations.
- ❑ Using the Aboriginal policy checklist, review the applicability of provincial laws, programs and services to First Nation people on and off reserve. Consider provincial and federal obligations under the Constitution, provincial laws, and the aspirations of First Nations to be responsible for delivery of programs and services.
- ❑ Where capacity exists or can be developed, delegate delivery of statutory services to First Nations that are prepared to meet statutory standards and program objectives.
- ❑ Continue working with Metis and other Aboriginal organizations with regard to agreements and funding to support the delivery of services to their members and, where appropriate, to others.



PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
	<p>THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Work with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations to ensure that program and service delivery agreements with Government of Alberta Ministries and agencies contain acceptable mechanisms for financial and program accountability, including performance measures.

PARTICIPATION IN THE DESIGN AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes the need to discuss the design and delivery of services for Aboriginal people with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations. ❑ Discussion processes should facilitate the participation of people who would otherwise find participation difficult, including Elders, homeless people and persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Continue to develop appropriate discussion processes with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations regarding the design and delivery of services for Aboriginal people. ❑ Encourage provincially funded service agencies to work with First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal organizations to develop culturally appropriate services and/or service delivery procedures when providing services to Aboriginal people. ❑ Encourage the participation of First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal people on appropriate provincial government boards and commissions.
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REPATRIATION OF SACRED CEREMONIAL OBJECTS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Government of Alberta supports traditional values in strong, confident First Nation communities. The Government of Alberta wishes to harmonize the role museums play in preserving human heritage with the desire of First Nations to have important sacred ceremonial objects returned to their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ As required by the <i>First Nations Sacred Ceremonial Objects Repatriation Act</i>, consult extensively with First Nations, including Elders, to determine what processes and procedures should be put in place for repatriation of sacred ceremonial objects, where that is the desire of a First Nation community.
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PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
	<p>THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Implement the <i>First Nations Sacred Ceremonial Objects Repatriation Act</i> for collections from the Provincial Museum of Alberta and the Glenbow Museum. This will allow the return of sacred ceremonial objects vital to the practice of ceremonial traditions in First Nation communities.

SELF-GOVERNANCE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Government of Alberta recognizes, in principle, the inherent right of self-government. ❑ The Government of Alberta will focus its efforts on establishing self-government arrangements with Aboriginal people living on recognized Aboriginal land bases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Respond to requests from First Nations and the Government of Canada to participate in the development of agreements to implement the inherent right of self-government. Implementation of such agreements must be based on legally recognized mechanisms. ❑ Work with Metis Settlements to assess progress on their goal of becoming self-regulating and self-reliant governments, and make any required changes to the <i>Metis Settlements Act</i> and funding agreements to ensure the goal is achieved in a reasonable time period.
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RELATIONSHIPS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Government of Alberta will continue working with First Nations and Metis Settlements (including the Metis Settlements General Council) on a government-to-government basis, while respecting the special relationship between First Nations and the federal government. ❑ The Alberta Government will continue working with the Metis Nation of Alberta Association through the terms and procedures set out in the Government of Alberta/Metis Nation of Alberta Association Framework Agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Continue to work with First Nations and Metis communities and organizations through mutually negotiated and signed agreements, protocols, memoranda and understandings. ❑ When appropriate, meet at the Ministerial level with First Nation Chiefs and Councils, Metis Settlement Chairs and Councils, the Metis Settlements General Council and the Provincial Board of the Metis Nation of Alberta Association.
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CLEARER GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PRINCIPLES	COMMITMENTS TO ACTION
THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WILL:	
STRATEGIC PLANNING WITH ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS	
<input type="checkbox"/> In its agreements, arrangements and contracts with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations, the Government of Alberta recognizes the need to incorporate strategic planning processes, including evaluations.	<input type="checkbox"/> Work with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal communities and organizations to establish strategic planning processes and evaluate relationships with them, based on progress toward their planning goals.
GOVERNMENT BUSINESS PLANNING AND REPORTING	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Alberta government recognizes its responsibility to report to the public on the progress made towards the goal of clarifying government roles and responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Report progress made on this goal in appropriate Ministry and agency annual reports.

A PATH AHEAD

This Framework sets out two important goals. Achieving them will require co-ordinated efforts from First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal, provincial, federal and municipal governments and organizations, the private and volunteer sectors and individual Albertans.

The Framework is one more step in the Government of Alberta's continuing relationship with First Nation, Metis and other Aboriginal people in this province. The Government of Alberta, with First Nations and Metis governments and other Aboriginal organizations, must continue to move forward in existing partnerships and build new co-operative relationships.

Government of Alberta Ministries and agencies will review existing strategies and programs to determine how they fit into this Framework. They will develop individual and government-wide implementation plans to put this Framework into practice.

The Government of Alberta and individual Ministries and agencies will consider Aboriginal perspectives in the design of appropriate performance measures and the Alberta government will report to the people of Alberta on progress towards the goals set out in this Policy Framework. Ministries and agencies will review their progress on meeting the Government Business Plan Goal addressing Aboriginal well-being and self-reliance on an annual basis. Ministries and agencies will also review progress on their specific business plan goals on an annual basis.

A comprehensive evaluation of the Aboriginal Policy Framework will be undertaken in the year 2007-2008. This evaluation will invite participation from First Nations, Metis and other Aboriginal governments and organizations, Aboriginal people and other interested Albertans.

ABORIGINAL POLICY FRAMEWORK MEETINGS AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

I. MEETINGS

1. September 14, 1999 First Nation Chiefs, Tribal Councils - Edmonton
2. September 15 Metis (Metis Settlements General Council, Metis Settlements, Metis Nation of Alberta Association) and Remote Community Leaders - Edmonton
3. September 16 Local resource companies, municipal and county representatives and local Aboriginal communities from the Hinton and Grande Cache areas - Hinton
4. September 17 Aboriginal relations representatives from energy companies - Calgary
5. September 17 Executive Members of Alberta Native Friendship Centres Association and Sik Ook Kotoki Friendship Centre, Lethbridge
6. September 18 Alberta Native Friendship Centres Association Annual General Meeting - Lethbridge
7. September 20 Industry leaders (oil, gas, pipelines, Chamber of Commerce), 17 representatives - Calgary
8. September 27 Interdepartmental Proposed APF Committee - Edmonton
9. September 27 Treaty 7 Chiefs - Calgary
10. September 29 Indian Resource Council of Canada National Annual General Meeting - Edmonton
11. October 1 Alberta Forest Products Association Provincial Annual General Meeting - Jasper
12. October 4 Chiefs' Summit staff - Edmonton
13. October 6 Chief and Council, Peigan Nation - Brocket
14. October 6 Napi Friendship Centre, Mayor of Pincher Creek, Councilors of Peigan Nation - Pincher Creek
15. October 7 Metis Settlements Tripartite Steering Committee Meeting - Edmonton
16. October 9 Peerless Lake Community Association Meeting - Peerless Lake
17. October 9 Trout Lake Community Association Meeting - Trout Lake
18. October 14 President, Vice President and staff, Metis Nation of Alberta Association - Edmonton

MEETINGS AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

19. October 15 Chiefs of the Yellowhead Tribal Council - Alexis First Nation
20. October 25 Metis Nation of Alberta Association - Nakoda Lodge, Morley
21. October 26 Environmental Resource Council - Peace River
22. October 27 Alberta Indian Economic Development Officers Network - Edmonton
23. October 28 Howard Mustus, Executive Director, Yellowhead Tribal Council - Enoch First Nation
24. November 1 Kapawe'no First Nation - Kapawe'no reserve
25. November 1 Grouard Community Meeting - Grouard
26. November 1 Sucker Creek First Nation - Sucker Creek reserve
27. November 3 Loon River Band - Loon River reserve
28. November 3 Loon River Elders - Loon River reserve
29. November 3 CEO's, Alberta Child and Family Services Authorities – Edmonton
30. November 4 Tallcree Band – Tallcree reserve
31. November 4 Tallcree Elders – Fort Vermilion
32. November 4 Red Earth, Brewster's Camp community meeting - Red Earth
33. November 6 Calgary Urban Aboriginal Affairs Committee - Calgary
34. November 8 City of Edmonton Urban Aboriginal Affairs Committee - Edmonton
35. November 9 Robert Breaker, Program Director, Aboriginal Programs, Banff Centre for Management - Edmonton
36. November 24 Northern Alberta Development Council - Edmonton
37. November 30 Assembly of First Nations with National Chief and Regional Vice Chief - Edmonton
38. December 2 Westlock Child and Family Service Authority - Westlock
39. December 3 Swan River Chief and Council - Edmonton
40. December 7 Peavine Metis Settlement
41. December 11 Metis Nation of Alberta Association Town Hall meeting - Edmonton
42. December 13 Tallcree Elders - Tallcree Reserve
43. December 13 Treaty 6 Chiefs - Edmonton
44. December 14 Metis Settlements General Council staff and consultants - Edmonton
45. December 15 Metis Settlements General Council Christmas Assembly - Edmonton
46. January 7, 2000 Joint Elected Officials Meeting, - High Level

MEETINGS AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

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| 47. January 13 | First Nations Forestry Program - Edmonton |
| 48. January 17 | Alberta Forest Products Association - Edmonton |
| 49. January 25 | Cold Lake First Nation - Edmonton |
| 50. January 26 | Native Perspective Task Team, Child and Family Services Region 13 - Grande Prairie |
| 51. January 28 | Aboriginal Task Force, Child and Family Services Region 3 - High River |
| 52. February 1 | Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council - Edmonton |

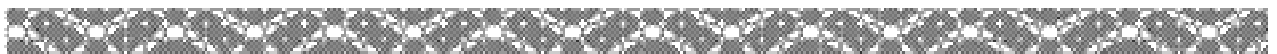
II. WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

1. Proposed Agreement for strengthening relationships submitted by Yellowhead Tribal Council - 09/14/99.
2. Letter to Ivan Strang from John Huey, Woodland Manager for Sundance Forest Industries forwarded to Associate Minister - 09/30/99.
3. Written submission from Larry Veilleux - Golder Associates Ltd. - 09/24/99.
4. Letter from Clint Buehler, Northern Horizons Publishing - 09/29/99.
5. Written submission from Bev Davies, Syncrude - 10/04/99.
6. Letter from Tom Thompson, President, Grande Prairie Regional College - 10/14/99.
7. Written Submission from Kapawe'no First Nation - 11/01/99.
8. Letter from Lorne West, Forestry Development Officer, Canadian Forestry Services, Natural Resources Canada - 11/02/99.
9. Memorandum from Leroy Johnson, Chair of Alberta Alcohol & Drug Abuse Commission - 11/04/99.
10. Letter from from Alberta Association of Municipal Districts & Counties – 11/09/99.
11. Submitted Workbook from Dennis Whitford, Assistant District Manager, Native Services Office, Child and Family Services Office- 11/10/99.
12. Letter from Al Findlay, Muskeg River Enterprises - 11/18/99.
13. Written submission from Vice Chief Meneen on behalf of the Assembly of First Nations- 11/30/99.
14. Letter from the Honourable Ralph Goodale, Federal Interlocutor for Metis and Non-Status Indians - 12/01/99.
15. Letter from Honourable Robert D. Nault, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - 12/08/99.
16. Letter from Bernie Makokis, Saddle Lake First Nation - 12/16/99.
17. Written submission from Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council - 12/20/99.

18. Letter from John te Linde, Manager Community and Social Development Calgary Aboriginal Urban Affairs Committee - 12/22/99.
19. Letter from Dan Martel, Four Winds & Associates - 12/23/99.
20. Lette from Sunpine Forest Products Ltd. - 12/23/99.
21. Written submission from Metis Nation of Alberta Association - 12/29/99.
22. Letter from Trevor Wakelin, Director/Fibre Resources, Millar Western Forest Products Ltd. - 01/04/00.
23. Memorandum from Honourable Iris Evans re: Alberta's Children's Initiative - 01/10/00.
24. Submitted Workbook from Bob Phillip, Pow Petroleum Ltd. - 01/19/00.
25. Submitted Workbook from Hugh Klaassen, Corporate Compliance Officer, Paramount Resources Ltd. - 01/18/00.
26. Written submission from Metis Settlements Centre for Tripartite Negotiations - 01/18/00.
27. Submitted Workbook from John P. Kerkhoven, Surface Land Supervisor, Petro-Canada - 01/20/00.
28. Submitted Workbook from Alderman's Office, The City of Calgary - 01/24/00.
29. Submitted Workbook from Mark Calliou, Child and Family Services Region 11 - 01/25/00.
30. Written Submission from Donna Lajeunesse, Elder - 01/26/00.
31. Written Submission from First Nations Resource Council - 01/28/00.
32. Written Submission from Metis Nation of Alberta Association - 01/28/00.
33. Written Submission and Workbook from Edmonton Aboriginal Urban Affairs Committee - 01/31/00.
34. Written Submission from Alberta Forest Products Association - 01/31/00.
35. Letter from Silver Birch Child and Family Services Authority - 01/31/00.
36. Written Submission from Settlement Metis for Aboriginal Rights - 02/01/00.
37. Written submission from Athabasca Tribal Council - 02/01/00.
38. Written submission from Koch Canada Ltd. - 02/02/00.
39. Written submission from Municipal District of Big Lakes - 02/02/00.
40. Submitted Workbook from Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers - 02/03/00.
41. Submitted Workbook from unknown source - 02/04/00.
42. Letter from Daishowa -Marubeni International Ltd. - 02/04/00.
43. Written submission from Alberta Official Opposition - 02/08/00.
44. Letter from Tolko Industries Ltd. - 02/08/00.
45. Submitted Workbook from Town of High Level - 02/14/00.

MEETINGS AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

46. Submitted Workbook from the Alberta Teachers' Association - 02/14/00.
47. Written Submission from Windsong Child and Family Services - 02/16/00.
48. Submitted Workbook from unknown source – 02/28/00.
49. Submitted Workbook and accompanying letter from the Calgary Chamber of Commerce – 02/28/00.
50. Written Submission from the Alberta Centre for Injury Control & Research – 03/03/00.
51. Written Submission from NorthPeace Tribal Council – 03/03/00.
52. Submitted Workbook from Palliser Health Authority – 03/09/00.
53. Letter from Neegan Awas'sak Child and Family Services Authority – 03/12/00.
54. Letter from Alberta Urban Municipalities Association – 04/04/00.





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TOLL FREE

310-4455

INTERNET

www.albertaconnects.gov.ab.ca

FAX

(780) 427-1760
for toll-free access,
dial 310-0000
outside of the
Edmonton area

MAIL

Government of Alberta
P.O. Box 1333
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2N2

For more information on the Alberta government's relations with Aboriginal people, visit the following website: www.iir.gov.ab.ca