

MORICETOWN COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN FRAMEWORK

Phase 1



June 9, 2017

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Overview of Planning Process

R. Radloff & Associates (Radloff) was hired to lead and facilitate a process in order to prepare the community for a land use planning process. This work and report has focused on the first phase (Phase 1) of a three phased community land use planning process. Phase 1 is focused on preparing a community for a land use planning process. Phase 2 (currently unfunded) is the core of the land use planning process, and Phase 3 is the finalizing of the community’s plan, the approval process and the implementation strategies.

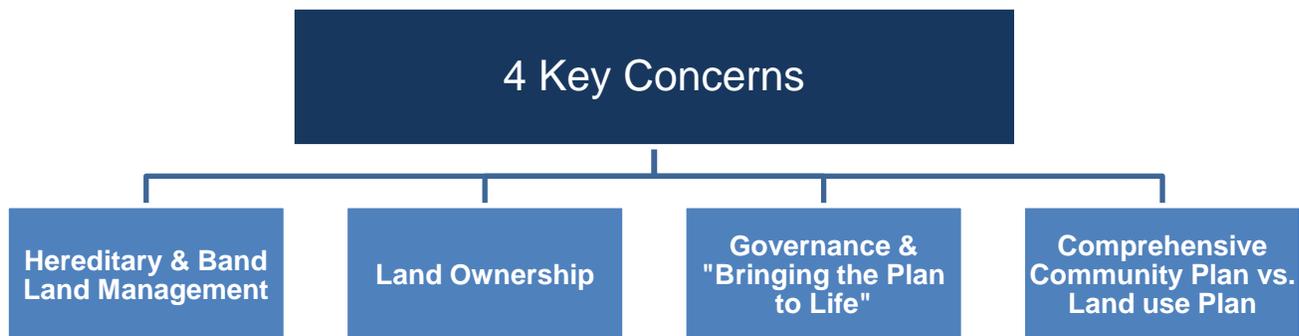
The Radloff project team, held a meeting with Chief and Council, organized and delivered a Community Kick-off Event, held three workshops and a field trip into Smithers and Telkwa. A Community Planning Committee was created with 46 members, and several interviews with Elders were conducted to provide cultural background information for the future planning work.

“Land Use Planning” versus “Comprehensive Community Planning”

The term used in this first phase (Phase 1), is “Land Use Plan” (LUP) and the term is tied to a specific funding program within INAC called the “Lands and Economic Development Services Program (LEDSP)”. This program funds activities that prepare a community for economic development. A land use plan under this program is less comprehensive in scope from the INAC funded “Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP)”, which is funded under different programs from the LEDSP. Now that Phase 1 has been completed under the LEDSP funds, the community is ready to turn its attention to under-taking a community planning process. Through this Phase 1 work with Moricetown, the community expressed interests in ensuring their planning process was comprehensive in scope, such as provided through a CCP. INAC has indicated that the terms of reference for land use planning under LEDSP funding is flexible and can accommodate a process and scope more in line with a CCP. If LEDSP funds for Phase 2 are confirmed by INAC, follow-up discussions with INAC are recommended. If funds from INAC’s LEDSP are not approved, there are a number of other funding programs available to First Nations to conduct Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP).

1.2 Key Concerns

Throughout Phase 1, the following key concerns were consistently brought up. These four concerns represent big-picture, systematic issues that will need to be overcome throughout Phases 2 and 3.



Hereditary & Band Land Management

Prior to the reserve being established in 1891, the Witsuwit'en people were solely governed by a hereditary clan system. The Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) operate under the hereditary system, while the Moricetown Band operate under the band system. The Phase 1 planning process found that, to date, there is limited coordination and alignment on land use between the Moricetown Band and the OW and there are concerns that this may create barriers to decisions on land use and development. Based on community feedback, the involvement of the OW in the land use planning process would be necessary to ensure that all of the community's perspectives are heard and that the land use plan represents the community's shared vision. If the land use plan does not have support from the OW and the hereditary chiefs, then the implementation of the plan would be considered challenging.

Land Ownership

Information regarding hereditary and band ownership of land is limited and residents raised concerns that land use will result in creating concerns and tension within the community. It will be important to consider and engage with community members who have interests and rights to lands within the community reserves to ensure that a shared vision for the future of Moricetown can be realized. Through a well-managed Phase 2 and 3 communications and engagement strategies, the residents with land interests and rights will be able to provide their views and perspectives, and in this way help to influence the overall community plan. A plan with a high degree of participation is much more likely to be implemented.

Governance & “Bringing the Plan to Life”

Throughout Phase 1 residents raised questions and concerns about how the plan will be “brought to life”. The residents of Moricetown want to know that the time they put into developing the LUP is well spent and will result in action. The development of a detailed Implementation Strategy (see page 6) is essential to ensure that the ideas in the LUP are realized.

1.3 Land Use Topics

The following land use topics were raised consistently throughout Phase 1 and are described in Chapter 3.



Elders & Youth

- Concerns about the need for housing and care for elders.
- Disconnect between elders and youth.



Community Safety

- Residents feel unsafe due to lack of lighting and speeding on roads.



Housing

- Housing in need of repair
- Housing for elders
- Housing for off-reserve members
- Housing for families



Social Issues

- Pride in existing healthcare and social services.
- Desire to create a healthy community for people of all ages



Tourism & Economic Development

- Enthusiasm for potential job creation and tourism expansion.



Education & Recreation

- Pride in recreation and education services and facilities
- Desire for more trails and a more walkable community



Natural Hazards

- New development must consider wildfires, flooding and slopes.
- Concerns about emergency preparedness



Infrastructure

- Servicing constraints and opportunities will dictate where new development can occur



Reserve Expansion

- Traditional lands not included in the reserve.
- Desire to acquire more land



Environment

- Respect for natural resources, such as water, the canyon, hunting, fishing and the natural beauty of Moricetown



Archaeological & Cultural Sites

- Development that respects culturally significant areas.



Energy & Sustainability

- New buildings should be energy efficient
- Moricetown should be more energy independent

1.4 Planning Committee

The Planning Committee played a key role throughout Phase 1. Residents of Moricetown were asked to submit nominations for individuals who they felt would be effective on the Planning Committee and the nominations were announced at the Kick-Off Dinner in December. The Planning Committee participated in three workshops and a field trip. The Planning Committee provided invaluable insight regarding community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and concerns.

In total, there were forty-six (46) Planning Committee members. For Phase 1, a large number of participants were accepted for the Planning Committee to ensure that all interested members of the community had an opportunity to learn about land use planning and contribute to the process. The Planning Committee members represented a cross section of all 5 Witsuwit'en Clans and 13 House groups that live on reserve.

Members of the Planning Committee were provided with a \$50 honorarium for each engagement event that they attended. A Terms of Reference was developed for the Planning Committee (Appendix ii) to ensure that there was consensus and understanding regarding the role of Planning Committee members in the land use planning process.

At the initiation of the Phase 2 community land use planning, the Planning Committee should be brought together to discuss the scope (what the land use plan will deal with), and determine if the composition of the membership covers all the key interests. For example, there were concerns that “youth” was not adequately represented during Phase 1. If INAC approves funding for Phase 2, the Planning Committee could also play a role of working with Moricetown’s staff to review and provide feedback on the terms of reference for the planning, prior to being approved by INAC.



1.5 Communication Strategies:

Below is a summary of key recommendations for consideration when planning and designing community meetings and public engagement tools:

- Use a variety of methods to promote community meetings. Useful tools include: Beaver Slap Newsletter, Moricetown Facebook Page, local radio stations, school notices and posters in heavily used facilities such as the Band Office.
- Deliver invitations to homes in Moricetown to increase turn-out to community meetings.
- Develop summaries of public engagement shortly after each event and share the summaries with residents via Facebook, the Beaver Slap Newsletter or other communication tools.
- Utilize the list of key organizations and people included in Appendix v when developing stakeholder engagement plans.
- Ensure that the Chief, Council and the Band Manager are encouraged to participate in community engagement events.
- Consider opportunities to engage local artists in creative aspects of plan-making and allow a budget to pay for artists' contribution.
- Develop strategies for engaging off-reserve members.
- Provide food at community meetings and purchase from local catering businesses.

1.6 Recommended Work Plan & Deliverables

The following table represents the recommended work plan and key deliverables for Phases 2 and 3. This work plans addresses the 4 key challenges and the 12 land use topics identified in Phase 1:

<p>Step 1: Background Review & Refine Mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review Phase 1 Framework, and Planning Committee TOR and composition ✓ Review background resources outlined in Section 2 of this report. ✓ Confirm and map known environmentally sensitive areas. ✓ Confirm and map hazardous areas from existing reports. ✓ Interview elders who were not interviewed in Phase 1 and review and add-to the cultural background information from Phase 1. ✓ Work with the Moricetown Band and the OW to prepare a map of land interests and ownership (<i>these may not be circulated to the public</i>).
<p>Step 2: Communication & Engagement Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop a detailed Communication & Engagement Strategy that follows the recommendations outlined in Section 5 of this report. The Communication & Engagement Strategy should address the following key issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process and protocol for engaging the OW throughout the creation of the LUP. • Strategies for involving youth and elders in the LUP process. • Strategies for addressing residents who have over-lapping interests in land.
<p>Step 3: Vision, Principles & Community Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Host a community workshop meeting, including Chief and Council, to develop a shared vision statement, over-arching goals, and guiding principles for the LUP. ✓ Confirm direct community needs such as housing, infrastructure, jobs and economic development, highway safety, trails, protection of sensitive and culturally important sites. ✓ Carry out several public engagement sessions to discuss the community's concerns, needs and interests. When discussing community needs, ensure that the discussion addresses the twelve land use topics outlined in Section 3.
<p>Step 4: Draft Land Use Objectives, Strategies & Land Use Map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Based on feedback from residents, work with Planning Committee through several meetings and iterations to develop a draft land use objectives and strategies and draft map showing descriptive land use zones. ✓ Seek input from groups or interests not well represented (e.g. Youth) ✓ Conduct community review of the draft land use plan. ✓ Review draft plan with Chief and Council and revise as needed.
<p>Step 5: Implementation Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop workable and realistic strategies for how the plan would be implemented, including staff or volunteer resources, timelines, funding requirements, and priorities. ✓ Develop a prioritized list of actions for the Moricetown Band to pursue through funding and grants. ✓ Recommend options for building land use planning building capacity within the Moricetown Band staff team. ✓ Review Implementation Strategy with Planning Committee and Chief and Council
<p>Step 6: Finalize Land Use Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide final review of draft plan and mapping with Planning Committee, and community open house to highlight key topics ✓ Finalize the LUP and present to Chief and Council

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location & Context

Originally named 'Kyah Wiget, Moricetown is a Wet'suwet'en village in the heart of northwest British Columbia. Moricetown is located on the shores of the Bulkley River, between Smithers and New Hazelton. The current village was built during the early 1900s, but radiocarbon dating identifies archaeological evidence of settlement from 3,400 BC and the canyon has served as a traditional Wet'suwet'en fishing place for thousands of years (Appendix iii).

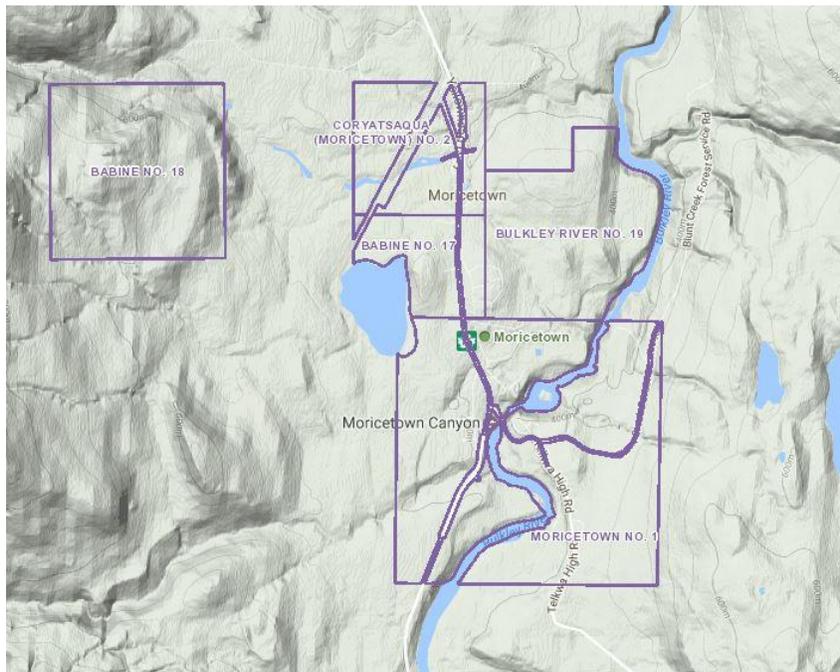
Moricetown is well known for its canyon, which is a traditional fishing area and more recently has become a key tourist attraction. During the fishing season, tourists can pull-over on Highway 16 for a birds' eye view of traditional fishing techniques employed along the precarious rocks and chutes of the canyon. Further details on the current context and history of Moricetown are available in the



Community Profile (Appendix iv) and the Cultural Inventory (Appendix iii).

View of the Moricetown Canyon – May 2017

2.2 Location and Geographic Scope



Note: Jean Baptistes IR28 and Oschawwinna IR3 not shown on map

In December 2016, through funding from INAC, the Moricetown Band began the first phase of a land use planning process to create a vision for the future of lands in Moricetown. The Moricetown Band Land Area is comprised of 7 reserves totaling approximately 14.7 square kilometers (1470 hectares). The Moricetown Band office and other commercial and community services are located in Moricetown Reserve No.1. It is intended that the Land Use Plan (LUP) would focus on the four core reserves which make up the community, while also allowing for land use planning for the other 3 Moricetown Band reserves that are further away from the community.

2.3 Overview of Moricetown’s Land Use Planning Process

This Framework Report for Moricetown’s Land Use Plan (LUP) represents the first phase of a 3-phase land use planning process. The Band’s leadership supports a planning process that will be conducted over 3 phases to allow the community to become familiar with the process, to participate and guide the planning process and outcomes. The three phases are meant to be reasonably paced and thoughtful, providing the time and structure necessary to ensure that the final product meets the community’s needs and expectations. The three phases of the land use planning process are outlined below:

Phase 1 (January to May 2017)	Phase 2 (Funding not Confirmed)	Phase 3 (Funding Not Confirmed)
Framework for the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and stakeholder engagement Building capacity in the community Laying the groundwork for creating the Land Use Plan 	Developing the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth community engagement Addressing land use planning issues Building consensus for the future of land development in Moricetown 	Finalizing the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional research and engagement Formally adopt the Land Use Plan Develop strategies for turning the Land Use Plan into reality

2.4 Overview of Phase 1

The key findings gathered throughout Phase 1 have been summarized into the following sections and appendices:

- **Section 3 –Issues, Opportunities and Priorities:** Key land use planning issues and opportunities were identified through community meetings, interviews with elders and background research
- **Section 4 - Planning Committee:** A Planning Committee was formed to guide the LUP process. Members of the Committee became more familiar with land use planning and provided the project team with local knowledge and resources.
- **Section 5 - Communication & Engagement Strategies:** Phase 1 served as an opportunity to test various engagement methods and the Planning Committee provided valuable recommendations for effectively engaging and communicating with residents. A summary of each community engagement event is provided in **Appendix A**.
- **Section 6 – Work Plan & Key Deliverables:** This chapter provides a process map that serves to guide Phase 2 and 3 of the LUP.
- **Background Research & Mapping:** An inventory of background information was developed based on past planning and engineering studies, archaeological assessments, asset management inventories and community studies. Mapping was prepared of key infrastructure including water and sewer system assets.
- **Community Profile (Appendix D):** A Community Profile was created to provide high level background information on the community’s demographics, access, resources, and other economic and social information.

- **Cultural Background (Appendix C):** An overview and summary of existing cultural information was compiled, including information from several interviews with Elders. This baseline cultural information will be important to review at the start of a Phase 2 planning process and additional Elder interviews should be conducted for those that were not able to be interviewed in this phase.

2.5 Process of Phase 1

The diagram below highlights the key steps that were taken throughout Phase 1:



The Planning Committee played a key role throughout Phase 1. Residents of Moricetown were asked to submit nominations for individuals who they felt would be effective on the Planning Committee and the nominations were announced at the Kick-Off Dinner in December. The Planning Committee participated in three workshops and a field trip.

Workshop 1 focused on introducing land use planning concepts and gathering information about the best way to engage and communicate with residents, while workshop 2 focused on identifying community assets, opportunities, weaknesses and threats and discussing governance. A graphic recorder was utilized in Workshop 2 to capture the group's ideas through graphic illustrations. A summary of each workshop and the graphic recordings are provided as Appendix A.

The field trip focused on building the participants' general understanding of land use planning by providing specific examples in Smithers and Telkwa, while discussing how these examples could be considered in Moricetown.

The interviews with elders were facilitated by Radloff with the support of the Witsusit'en Language and Cultural Society. Fifteen (15) elders were interviewed and the information that they provided informed the Cultural Backgrounder (attached as Appendix iii). Radloff also carried out background research and developed mapping that will serve as the baseline data for Phase 2.

2.6 Background Resources

Moricetown has not recently participated in a land use planning process and has not developed a Comprehensive Community Plan. However, there are previous studies, plans and reports in the Moricetown Band Office that may have relevant information for future land use planning, including:

- 1998 Physical Development Plan (Dayton & Knight Ltd.); *identifies area for residential development as well as an assessment of capital infrastructure.*
- 2000 Environmental Screening, Roadside Food/Retail Proposed Development (Sheila Felker-Freeman, Environmental Consultant); *includes a conceptual design for a tourism development around the canyon*
- Dayton & Knight Ltd. Consulting Engineers. Sept 1997. Moricetown Band Council Subdivision Feasibility Study. Smithers, BC.
- UMA Engineering Ltd. & Ward Associates Ltd. September 2000. Flood and Erosion Damage Mitigation Plan Stage 1 Zone 4 Northern Interior. Victoria & Vancouver, BC.
- Silvicon Services Inc., 2009, Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Forest Fuel Plan, Federal Mountain Pine Beetle Program Forest Fuel Management
- Meredith & Associates, 2002, Regional Tourism Strategy Phase 1 Findings Report
- Gwaii Planning Consultants, 1999, Moricetown Housing Approach: Housing Plan 1998 to 2003

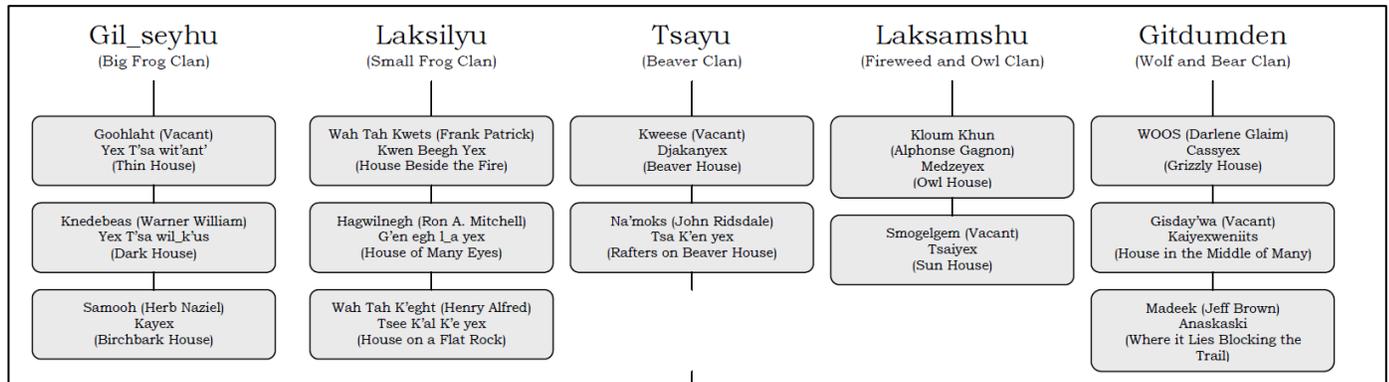
3 ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES & LAND USE TOPICS

This section provides an overview of land use planning issues, opportunities and priorities, as well as recommendations for moving forward into Phase 2 and 3. Section 3.1 provides an overview of the 4 key concerns that represent bigger picture, systematic issues. Section 3.2 includes more specific planning topics and opportunities that will form the framework for the LUP.

3.1 Four Key Concerns

3.1.1 Land Management: Hereditary and Band System

Wit'set, today known as Moricetown, was one of 9 traditional Witsuwit'en Villages located within the traditional territory of the Likhsilyu Clan and more specifically the Tse Kal K'iyikh House on Top of the Flat Rock. Prior to the reserve being established in 1891, the Witsuwit'en people were solely governed by a hereditary clan system. The Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) operate under the hereditary system, while the Moricetown Band operate under the band system. Traditionally, Witsuwit'en Ancestors organized themselves into five clans and thirteen house groups (see image below).¹



The Witsuwit'en clan is called "didikhi" and a house "yikh". Clans are largely made up of several families who work together on the land, they share common ancestors and history, whereas houses are smaller family groups who lived together in one house. Traditionally, clans and houses made their decisions during the summer when they gathered in the fishing villages to harvest salmon and hold feasts called balhats.²

"In 1891, the government sent Indian Reserve Commissioner Peter O'Reilly to create reserves for our Ancestors in hagwilget and Moricetown, and throughout the north. The Government then lumped the Nadute'en (Babine) and Witsuwit'en people into one band known as the Hagwilget Indians. Three unconnected reserves were created in the Moricetown area, named: Lachkaltzap" (1,290 acres), "Coryatsaqua" (240 acres) and "Oschawinna" (160 acres). Traditional sites used for thousands of years all over the territories were ignored. For years Witsuwit'en people petitioned the government for more land, but their complaints were addressed only after many Euro-Canadians had already settled on land in

¹ Office of Wet'suwet'en Website: from: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/chiefs_org_chart_2015.pdf.

² Paraphrased pg 16: Morin, Melanie H. (2016) "Niwhts'ide'ni Hibi'it'en The Ways of Our Ancestors Second addition" School District#54 (Bulkley Valley) and Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Authority. Friesens, Canada

*the valley. The government's new band system limited the peoples' power and the band system prevented people from addressing problems out in the territories, which were still used. This band system eroded traditional governing systems and created a resistance to the band system to today.*³

The Phase 1 planning process found that, to date, there is limited communication and alignment between the Moricetown Band and the OW. Further to this, there are concerns that the OW may create challenges to development that some residents of Moricetown would like to see move forward. The OW Natural Resource Department works with hereditary clan and house chiefs on issues that relate to traditional territory. Involving the OW in the land use planning process is necessary to ensure that all of the community's perspectives are heard and that the land use plan represents the community's shared vision. The process of creating the land use plan may not be able to reconcile the history and challenges between the two systems, but it can serve as a starting point for improving relations between the two organizations. If the land use plan does not have support from the OW, then the implementation of the plan will be challenging.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Develop a communications strategy and protocol with the OW to facilitate their participation in Phase 2 and 3 of the community's land use planning process.**
- **Utilize the community land use planning process as a vehicle to discuss the challenges of the two over-lapping systems with an intent to find mutual interests and agreement in land use and land management within the Moricetown community.**

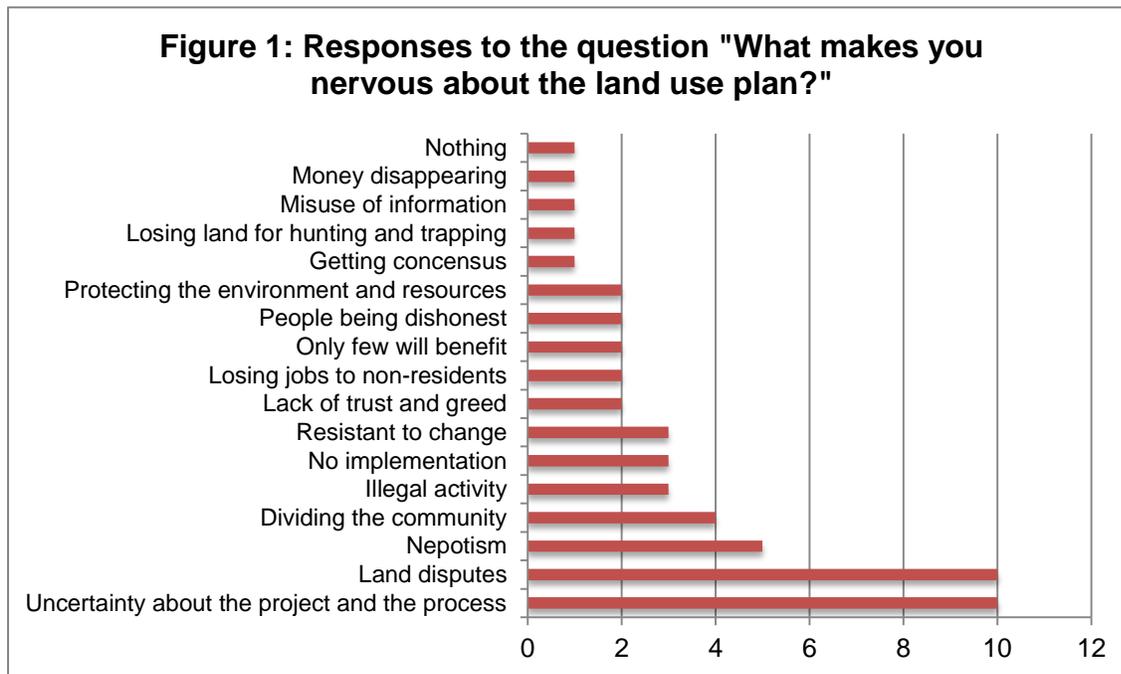
3.1.2 Land Ownership

Improved information on land ownership for both the Band system (under INAC) and the hereditary system would be beneficial for Phase 2 and 3 of the planning process. Typically subdivided parcels of land on Indian Reserves are registered in the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada's (INAC) land registration database. However, there are apparently parcels of land in Moricetown has not been registered with INAC and information about "ownership" may be predominantly verbal. The Moricetown Band has informal mapping of Certificate of Possession (CP) lands, but this information may not have been registered with INAC. This should be confirmed prior to Phase 2 planning.

From the perspective of the hereditary system, information about ownership is also limited. The interviews with elders and the development of the Cultural Backgrounder (Appendix C) indicate that much of the land in Moricetown was traditionally occupied by members of the House of Flat Rock. This was raised during the initial meeting with Chief and Council in December 2016 and will continue to be a potential source of challenge in the community.

Throughout the Phase 1 process, the members of the Planning Committee voiced concerns about how the land use planning process would likely raise much concern, issues and discussion around land ownership and land interests. During the Kick-Off Dinner, when asked "*What makes you nervous about the LUP?*", the most common responses related to concerns over land and the potential for conflict in the community (see Figure 1). While these concerns were raised, residents also voiced optimism for utilizing the land use process as an opportunity to have a "fresh start" and discuss land in a transparent and respectful manner.

³ Paraphrased pg 284 & 285: Morin, Melanie H. (2016) "*Niwhts'ide'ni Hibi'tit'en The Ways of Our Ancestors Second addition*" School District#54 (Bulkley Valley) and Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Authority. Friesens, Canada



Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **As part of Phase 2, or prior to the initiation of Phase 2, confirm which parcels of land are registered with INAC, and identify known CP lands, subdivided lots, and Band lands.**
- **As an early stage within Phase 2 (or prior to Phase 2) of the community land use planning process, bring together the respective representatives of the OW (clan and house members) and those in the Band with land interests and undertake a facilitated session to discuss and lay out the ground work for addressing the overlapping interests that will need to be taken into account in the planning process.**

3.1.3 Governance & Bringing the Plan to Life

In Workshop 2 the project team provided a presentation focused on governance. The Planning Committee then brainstormed strengths and weaknesses of their current governance structure, which were captured in a graphic recording (below and in appendix A). The Committee expressed that elements of the traditional governance structure work well (i.e. Father Clan, Matriarchal System, Balhats), but there is a desire to better integrate youth with elders and interests in improving process around accountability.



Phase 2 or 3 of the LUP should include a detailed section on implementation that aims to lay out the steps and resources necessary to “bring the plan to life”. The recommendations for implementation would be designed to integrate into the governance structure and will add strategies to address accountability for realizing the vision laid out in the plan. The implementation strategy needs to be realistic in setting timelines and priorities and will need to consider Moricetown’s capacity to move the parts of the approved plan forward, given all the other demands on staff, leadership and community volunteers already.

Implementation strategies are often organized to describe the:

- ✓ Task or project
- ✓ Estimated budget
- ✓ Funding sources
- ✓ People needed (staff or volunteers)
- ✓ Priority ranking (high, medium or lower)
- ✓ Schedule (year and month)
- ✓ Lead or champion assigned for the task or project (can be tagged to a department within the Band)
- ✓ Approvals or steps that may be needed

Recommendations for Phase 2 & 3:

- Ensure Drafts of the land use plan created through Phase 2, are reviewed out in the community and with the OW.
- Develop an implementation strategy that includes recommendations for actions that will ensure that the plan is “brought to life”.

- The implementation strategy should identify the timing and method for on-going community and OW updates and progress on the plan and its implementation.
- The implementation strategy should include recommendations for building capacity within the Moricetown Band where needed to support the plan’s implementation.

3.1.4 Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) vs. Land Use Plan (LUP)

There was confusion during Phase 1 over whether the community planning for Moricetown was a CCP or a LUP. While CCP’s are a more common form of planning that is funded by INAC, in this case, the community planning is referred to a “land use planning”.

The term used in this first phase (Phase 1), is “land use plan” (LUP) and the term is tied to a specific funding program within INAC called the “Lands and Economic Development Services Program (LEDSP)”. This program funds activities that prepare a community for economic development. INAC’s website provides the following: “*The LEDSP provides support to First Nation and Inuit Communities to assist with enhancing the economic development, land and environmental capacity of communities and to support the establishment of the conditions for economic development to occur, increasing their participation in the economy*”.

Within the list of eligible funded tasks under the LEDSP is included “land use planning”, although there is no specific definition of what the required scope for land use planning would include. However, the intent of the program is to focus on enhancing economic development. A “land use plan” under this program is intended to be less comprehensive in scope than the INAC funded “Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP)”, which is funded under a variety of different programs.

Now that Phase 1 has been completed under the LEDSP funds, the community is ready to turn its attention to under-taking a community planning process. Through this Phase 1 work with Moricetown, the community expressed interests in ensuring their planning process was comprehensive in scope, such as the full planning topics covered under a CCP (e.g. social, economic, environmental, health, cultural, lands and resources, infrastructure development, and governance).



INAC has indicated that the terms of reference for “land use planning” under LEDSP funding is flexible and can accommodate a process and scope more in line with a CCP. If LEDSP funds for Phase 2 are confirmed by INAC, follow-up discussions with INAC are recommended. If funds from INAC’s LEDSP are not approved, there are a number of other funding programs available to First Nations to conduct Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP).

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- Upon approval of LEDSP funding for Phase 2, work with INAC on the terms of reference to allow Moricetown to address their interests in a scope of topics more in line with a comprehensive community plan .

- If funds are not approved through LEDSP, Moricetown should apply to the other funding programs that support CCP processes. Given that Moricetown has successfully completed its Phase 1, this demonstrates that the community is ready and prepared for a community land use planning process.

3.2 Land Use Topics & Priorities

3.2.1 Elders & Youth

Throughout Phase 1, community members consistently highlighted the importance of engagement and participation from elders and youth and raised concerns about the loss of culture, tradition, and language. One youth accepted a nomination for the Planning Committee, however, there was no youth representation at the workshops or the field trip. During workshops, the Planning Committee indicated that Moricetown has a Youth Council who could help to ensure that youth are engaged and included throughout the land use planning process.

While there was good representation of elders on the Planning Committee, some would have benefitted with translators, and some had a difficult time hearing the discussions. Phase 2 should consider having translators available where needed and to use sound systems or have a younger person site with the elders during meetings and workshops.



Planning Committee members touring an apartment in Smithers

The Planning Committee also raised concerns about the lack of health care services and housing for elders who are experience health issues. Planning Committee members shared various stories of elders who are struggling to stay in the community. While there is Community Care nurses working in the community some members expressed a desire for additional resources who can help elders maintain their health in the community. The Planning Committee expressed that there is currently a reliance on community members and families to care for elders and there was concern that the community cannot keep up with the needs of elders.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Develop targeted engagement events specifically for youth and elders.**
- **Reach out to Moricetown's Youth Council for guidance and youth representation on the Planning Committee.**
- **Consider opportunities for inter-generational experiences through public consultation events and the planning process.**
- **Ensure that the terms of reference developed for the planning process (Phase 2) includes provision for developing strategies to improve local health care, particularly for elders. Also include the ability for the land use planning process to identify strategies on how the community could be better designed and developed to help elders remain in Moricetown (e.g. better street lighting, accessibility strategies).**

3.2.2 Housing

Throughout Phase 1, residents re-iterated that housing is an ongoing challenge in Moricetown. According to 2011 Statistics Canada data, 43% of the dwellings in Moricetown are in need of major repair. In comparison, only 7% of the dwellings in British Columbia are in need of major repair. According to the 2011 census, Moricetown has 200 dwellings in comparison to 185 dwellings in 2006 (see Appendix D).

The 2011 census indicates that Moricetown has fewer seniors (65 year and over) and more young people (19 years and younger) than the provincial average. Though the seniors' population is smaller than B.C. on average, Moricetown can expect an increase in seniors as a result of current demographics. The demographics suggest that Moricetown needs more housing that is appropriate for families with children as well as housing that will allow seniors to remain in the community as they age. In addition to the existing demand on-reserve, there may be a demand for housing to accommodate members that currently live off-reserve.

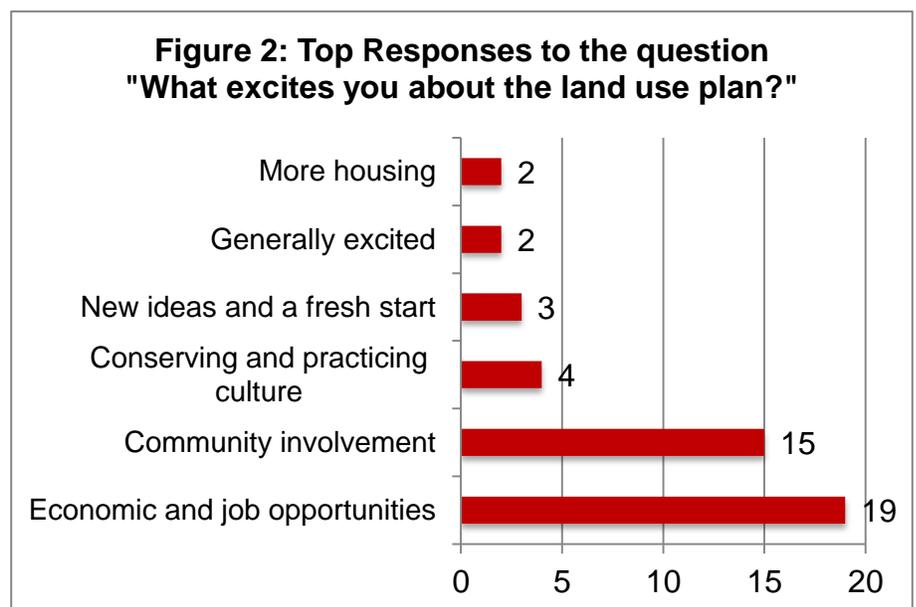
The housing stock in Moricetown is predominantly single-family dwellings. The field trip provided an opportunity for residents to explore other housing types in Smithers and Telkwa, including apartment housing, multi-family housing such as triplexes, and carriage housing. Recently INAC has been funding multi-family housing on reserves and there are a number of Bands and First Nations taking advantage of this in BC.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Engage Moricetown's Housing Coordinator to gain access to accurate information that is at the community scale.**
- **Assess the housing need and demand for Moricetown, including needs that are not currently being met for on-reserve members and the demand for housing from off-reserve members. Use this information in the land use planning process to assess options for in-fill housing development or new subdivision areas, while also reviewing existing water and sewer infrastructure (i.e. housing and subdivision development must be in conjunction with existing or planned upgrades to capacity for the water and sewer systems, as well as hydro and other utilities).**

3.2.3 Tourism & Economic Development

The Planning Committee expressed enthusiasm for creating jobs and economic activity through a land use plan. During the Kick-Off Dinner (which had more than 100 people in attendance), participants were asked "*What excites you most about the LUP?*". The responses were analyzed into key themes and the most frequent comments were focused on Economic and Job Opportunities (Figure 2). Moricetown's major employers and economic drivers include tourism, forestry, education and health services (Appendix D).



Community land use planning typically develops options and assessments for review of what land uses are appropriate where. Through this process, the participants in the Phase 2 planning process and the community as whole, including the OW, can provide feedback on where new housing should be planned, where a business core can be developed, what lands are suitable for tourism development, where trails and recreation should be developed, and where sacred, culturally and environmentally important lands should be protected from development. The land use plan can also set out conditions for development on certain lands. If a community accepts the land use plan, and tourism and economic development lands are agreed to, this becomes an important foundation for moving forward on potential projects.

The land use planning process can draw upon public engagement feedback and the following sources to guide discussions and strategies for identifying appropriate locations and uses for stimulating economic development:

- 2017 Economic Development Research and Priorities
- 2014 Economic Development Survey, which received 182 responses from Moricetown community members
- 2015-2018 Provincial Tourism Strategy: Gaining the Edge
- 2013 UNBC Master's Thesis by Tracy Ann McCall: *Moricetown Tourism Marketing Plan: Capitalizing On Culture*

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Refer to existing economic development strategies and research to ensure that the land use planning process builds upon what is already known.**
- **Ensure that a key deliverable of the Phase 2 and 3 land use planning for Moricetown is the development of a land use map delineating areas for suitable development (e.g. housing or tourism businesses) and areas for limited development or protection from development. Strategies relating back to these delineated areas should be developed through consultation, to guide how development should be encouraged.**
- **Given that there has been a focus on the potential for tourism development along the highway corridor and adjacent to the canyon, discussions with the BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure should be conducted to assess traffic and pedestrian safety strategies adjacent to the highway.**

3.2.4 Reserve Expansion

The Planning Committee members expressed interests in the land use planning process being a vehicle to identify lands for future community expansion through acquiring Crown lands beyond the existing reserve boundaries. In discussions with INAC regarding funding for Phase 2 and the development of the terms of reference for the land use planning, this should be noted. Where there is an identified need for suitable lands for subdivision or economic development, a land use plan can cover this topic area. The land use plan can help to identify the rationale for the need for additional lands that can then form the basis for discussions with INAC and the Province. In this way, the land use plan assists with the separate process of negotiating the land acquisition.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Work with INAC in the development of the land use planning terms of reference to include this within the scope of the planning process.**
- **Through the land use planning process, develop the description for the acquisition lands of interest (e.g. location, size, characteristics, current ownership, tenures, existing land uses), the rationale for the need for the lands and the intended future land use. Use this information to begin discussions with INAC and the Province.**

3.2.5 Culturally & Archaeologically Significant Sites

Phase 1 includes the preparation of a Cultural Backgrounder (Appendix C), which used a cultural mapping exercise to facilitate discussions with fifteen elders to describe their knowledge of culturally and traditionally significant areas within the Moricetown reserve. The cultural background information is intended to focus what is known information on past and current land uses in order that this guides the discussions on land use through the Phase 2 community planning process.

Agreement for the interviews with the elders was gained through the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society. In working with this Society and Ms. Morin, their Language Program Coordinator, representative names were provided to the Radloff project team for the five Houses and thirteen houses. While limitations in time and scheduling difficulties arose, fifteen elders were interviewed, but several were not. In addition, one elder closely associated with the OW did not wish to be interviewed. Therefore, during Phase 2, the missed elders should be interviewed and their information added to the cultural background information for the planning process. In addition to this mapping, the Cultural Backgrounder includes a summary of key findings from previous archaeological studies that describe traditionally significant sites.

The maps produced through the Cultural Backgrounder did not include a detailed archaeological overview, as this is a major project beyond the scope of a land use plan. The provincial government's Remote Access to Archaeological Data (RAAD) is a useful source of archaeological information. Moricetown Band employees can be granted access to the RAAD database, but they must agree to terms and conditions regarding data sharing, as the information in the database is sensitive. It is important to be mindful that often mapping of archaeological resources is not publicized in an effort to avoid individuals attempting to disturb the land to find artifacts. There are also several archeological reports completed for Moricetown and these are referenced in the cultural background information in Appendix C.

In order to respectfully move forward with land use planning and development, it is crucial that information on culturally significant sites and archaeological areas be available and carefully considered in the planning process, particularly where future land uses are being discussed and assessed.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Ensure cultural land use information is provided to participants of Phase 2 planning process and that the information is carefully considered in discussions on defining future land uses.**
- **Conduct interviews with those elders missed or not available in Phase 1. This may require establishing a protocol with the OW in order to address concerns about the consent and ownership over cultural information derived through interviews.**
- **If one does not already exist, prepare a protocol for ensuring that archaeological artifacts and known sites are respected and addressed early in Moricetown's planning process for any development.**

3.2.6 Social Issues: Health, Trauma, Addictions & Gaps in Wealth

Throughout Phase 1, the Planning Committee raised concerns about gaps in wealth, addictions, medical epidemics, and historical trauma associated with residential schools. The Planning Committee also highlighted the community's current healthcare services as a strength and express pride in the work that Moricetown is doing to address addictions and social issues. The land use planning process can address how a community land use plan may have positive impacts on social objectives and policy, and this could include assessing opportunities to identify land uses options that would support or expand social services.

Though land use decisions may not directly affect health and social services programming, the role of land use in creating a healthy community cannot be understated. The Province of B.C. offers a framework for Healthy Built Environments (HBE) that recognizes that the design of communities has significant implications for health.⁴ For example, providing sidewalks and trails that allow residents to walk from place to place allows people to seamlessly integrate exercise into their lifestyle. The Province of B.C.'s HBE Framework could serve as a useful framework for ensuring that future land development in Moricetown promotes good health.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Work with INAC in the development of the land use planning terms of reference to include social objectives within the scope of the planning process.**
- **As part of Phase 2, introduce concepts around the Province's work on "Healthy Built Environment Framework".**

3.2.7 Community Safety

The Planning Committee voiced concerns about the safety of the streets and highway (i.e. speeding and lack of lighting). At the final workshop the Committee expressed a need for increased security presence. A land use plan can assess current and future land use with respect to public safety. For example there are concepts that can be applied to Moricetown through the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles that look to design public spaces to enhance safety and minimize the potential for crime.

Sometimes participants in community land use planning process identify issues and possible solutions that don't always fit with in a plan that is focused on land use. However, a good process has ways to include such issues, such as finding where the issue may link indirectly to land use, or creating a separate document or appendix to the plan that lists "other" concerns, issues and opportunities expressed by the community.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **As part of Phase 2, introduce concepts around the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.**
- **Consider residents, visitors and tourists (public) safety during the land use planning process.**

3.2.8 Education & Recreation

The Planning Committee consistently expressed pride in the recreation and education opportunities that are available in Moricetown. The baseball fields, gymnasium and various education opportunities for children and adults are a source of pride for Moricetown residents. The Planning Committee highlighted the need for more unstructured recreation facilities, such as walking trails and sidewalks that are safe for everyone to use and maintained. The expansion of trail systems and enhanced walkability will not only benefit the residents of Moricetown, but also visitors of all ages (such as tourists).

The land use planning process should provide an opportunity to develop options and strategies for future education and recreation needs that are not currently available and identifying locations for those uses within the community.

⁴ British Columbia Provincial Health Services Authority (2014) "Health Built Environment Linkages: A Toolkit for Design, Planning and Health".

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Work with INAC in the development of the land use planning terms of reference to include education and active (unstructured) recreation objectives within the scope of the planning process.**
- **Use the land use planning process to brainstorm and develop options for providing more recreation opportunities in Moricetown, particularly unstructured/unscheduled forms of recreation (i.e. walking/hiking) that could also support tourism.**
- **Identify lands that are appropriate for expanding education and recreation services.**

3.2.9 Infrastructure

The background review provided an opportunity to develop maps of all of Moricetown's key assets (i.e. sewer, water, etc.). Moricetown has the following key infrastructure services:

- Water and sanitary sewer infrastructure (see Appendix F).
- 2 Bay Fire Hall with trained emergency responders
- TELUS fiber optic internet is being installed in Spring 2017
- A number of public buildings

The land use plan will need to refer to background information on the network and capacities of services and utilities in order to assess options for future development. Subdivision development or other types of development requiring water, sanitary sewer and hydro will be more cost effective if they are located near connection points to those services. It can be an expensive undertaking to assess the design and construction costs for upgrading systems. Typically INAC requires a Design Approval Request (DAR) to be prepared in order to approve funds for a design, and then a Project Approval Request (PAR) in order to fund the construction of the service upgrades. These DARs and PARs can be time consuming to prepare, as Radloff has experience preparing many of these for Bands across north BC.

Therefore, through the planning process, future development plans (e.g. new subdivisions) rough preliminary estimated servicing costs can be developed and considered, but additional detailed studies may need to be completed in addition to the land use plan.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Consider servicing costs (both expansion and possible upgrades to existing systems) in assessing options for future land development areas.**
- **Through the land use planning process, identify potential service upgrades and pursue the development of DARs to assist with discussions with INAC as well as support for applications to INAC for funding.**
- **Consider not just the capital costs of infrastructure upgrades, but also the associated costs to Moricetown for operations, maintenance, repair and eventual replacement (i.e. life cycle costing). This will give a more realistic picture of the full costs that should be assessed against other options in order to properly compare cost alternative.**

3.2.10 Protection of the Environment & Resources

The Planning Committee made strong statements that natural resources, such as the water and the canyon, fishing, hunting, and the natural beauty of the area are significantly important to Moricetown and must be a key consideration in land use planning. The land use plan provides an excellent opportunity to identify these assets and assess how best to use them and protect them for the long term.

It is common for First Nations land use planning to designate certain areas for “preservation”, which means significant restrictions on how the site can be used. Other designations a community may add for certain areas in a land use plan may be for “conservation”, allowing uses but with limitations such that the area is not over-used or degraded over time. The community has the flexibility to choose these areas, the label they want to assign to a particular designation, and the objectives and strategies used to protect or manage a particular designation. While land use “designations” (or zoning) are established under Bylaws within municipalities and regional districts, a First Nation community land use plan can protect a designation through acceptance by the community (buy in), and through adoption of the land use plan by Chief and Council.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Work with INAC in the development of the land use planning terms of reference to include environmental and natural resources objectives within the scope of the planning process.**
- **The creation of a map and related strategies showing areas designated to protect or carefully manage significant or sensitive sites should be developed for community and OW consultation and, once adopted, be continuously referred to, promoted and displayed to ensure on-going compliance.**
- **Where additional environmental information is required (e.g. gaps in existing reports), consider acquiring this information prior to Phase 2.**

3.2.11 Natural Hazards

Flooding and wildfires are key natural hazards that pose high risks to Moricetown. Provincial floodplain mapping is not readily available for Moricetown. However a Flood and Erosion Damage Mitigation Plan; Stage 1 was prepared in 2000 by UMA Engineering Ltd. In 2009 Silvicon Services Inc. prepared a Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Forest Fuel Plan for Moricetown. This Plan includes mapping of high hazard areas and this information can be integrated into the LUP process. During Workshop #3 Planning Committee members also voiced a need for better emergency response plans.

Another important natural hazard to consider are unstable slopes that may result in landslides or erosion if they are disturbed. Where the land use plan assesses options for new develop areas, consideration should be given to assessing any natural hazards such as flooding, steep or unstable slopes. In areas with suspected hazards, additional studies may be required (e.g. geotechnical or hydrogeological assessments) before development should proceed to detailed planning.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **While the 2009 Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Forest Fuel Plan is now eight years old, and conditions may have changed, the land use planning participants should consider the hazard mapping as part of land use assessment work. In areas deemed to be a higher hazard, development may be considered elsewhere, a strategy to reduce the hazard by changing the forest condition could be developed, and/or conditions on development of the area could be used (Fire Smart planning).**
- **Where gaps exist in information, prepare floodplain and significant slopes mapping.**

3.2.12 Energy & Sustainability

In 2015 Moricetown developed a Community Energy Plan. This vision includes exploring opportunities for alternative energy developments and establishing the skills and knowledge required to create jobs and become more energy independent. In addition to this, the Planning Committee members expressed a desire to have new buildings meet a high standard of energy efficiency.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- Review the 2015 Moricetown Community Energy Plan and integrate relevant concepts into the LUP.
- Through the land use planning, consider green energy opportunities when assessing options for subdivisions or other development. Set goals and targets for the construction of energy efficient buildings on-reserve.

4 PLANNING COMMITTEE REVIEW

When community planning processes form advisory committees with residents and stakeholders, there is typically a need to create a balance between:

- unrestricted participation which can lead to large and sometimes unwieldy committees, that can get bogged down, and
- applying some size restriction to keep a core group of volunteers that may be more efficient, but then relies on ensuring additional community outreach.

There are pros and cons to both. The important factors are to ensure that:

- those volunteers that are keen to participate and have expertise, a perspective or knowledge to contribute are allowed a role in the advisory committee, and
- the key interests of the community are represented in the committee and that it is balanced.

For Moricetown's Phase 1 process the Planning Committee attracted a total of forty-six (46) members. For Phase 1, a large Planning Committee was allowed to form to ensure that all members of the community had an opportunity to learn about land use planning and contribute to the process. The Planning Committee members represented a cross section of all 5 Witsuwit'en Clans and 13 House groups that live on reserve. Planning Committee members were provided with a \$50 honorarium for each engagement event that they attended. A Terms of Reference was developed for the Planning Committee (Appendix B) to ensure that there was consensus and understanding regarding the role of Planning Committee members in the land use planning process.

Radloff concluded the third workshop by asking participants what they liked about participating in the Planning Committee throughout Phase 1 and what they thought should be changed. The table below provides an overview of the comments:

What Planning Committee members liked about participating in Phase 1	What Planning Committee members feel could be improved for Phase 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of good ideas for land use • Diversity of the group • Comfortable environment to share ideas and voice opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find ways to remove negative attitudes • Desire to have the Chief, Council and Moricetown Band staff present at future land use planning meetings • Actively pursue better youth engagement • Better approaches to address language and hearing in order to ensure elders can fully participate

The Planning Committee fulfilled its role very well and was essential throughout Phase 1. Individual Committee members brought forward a range of perspectives information and advice. The main challenges with the Planning Committee were the lack of youth, challenge for elders communicating in large groups and the difficulty of sharing draft documents for review (as the majority of the Planning Committee members do not use email).

While not every Planning Committee member attended each workshop and the field trip, there was important preparatory work for Phase 2. Early in the Phase 2 process, it will be important to reconvene the Planning Committee, confirm their commitment to Phase 2 and 3 (e.g. some members may have dropped out due to circumstances), determine if there are any gaps in knowledge or interests and address those, and review the terms of reference.

5 COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

5.1 Getting the Word Out

Moricetown has a variety of methods for sharing information with residents. In 2017, Moricetown will have high-speed internet, making online platforms more accessible to on-reserve residents. Below is a list of potential communication mechanisms and the Planning Committee's comments regarding the effectiveness of each mechanism:

Communication Mechanism	Planning Committee Comments
Letters, Invitations & Flyers in the Mail	Moricetown logo highlights the importance to the Elders, and people like receiving mail and appreciate people coming to their homes to drop off information
Bulletin Boards	High traffic locations include: Band Office, Bingo, Gas Bar, Smithers bulletins, Sawmill, and all Band facilities.
Moricetown Voice Recorder	Audio recording tool used by Moricetown's Communication Coordinator to record verbal history and to address literacy limitations.
Communication/Media Outlets	Buckley Browser, Interior News, CFNR Radio & Moose Radio
Social Media	Moricetown Facebook page is active, though many residents lack internet
School Notice	Send notices home with children and youth (not just small children, also teens)
Phone Calls	Effective for confirming attendance
Email	Many residents do not use email; however, this could increase with the installation of high-speed internet
Newsletter	Moricetown's monthly newsletter "The Beaver Slap News" is delivered to all Moricetown residents living on-reserve.
Moricetown Webpage	The Moricetown webpage has a section on Land Use that is currently undeveloped. With the installation of high-speed internet, the Moricetown webpage will become a more useful tool for keeping residents informed.

5.2 Follow-Up on Public Engagement

A common criticism of public consultation is that participants do not know how their feedback was used to inform decision-making. Throughout Phase 1, the project team shared a summary of each engagement event through Moricetown's Facebook page and through Moricetown's newsletter, *The Beaver Slap News*. In addition to this, the project team started each workshop and engagement event with an update on what work has been completed to date and a review of what was said at the previous event.

This document serves as a summary of lessons learned and knowledge gained throughout Phase 1 and is intended to be used to guide the process for Phase 2. To achieve this goal, this Framework should be

used to inform the Moricetown staff, leadership and volunteers on the Planning Committee for Phase 2. The document should be reviewed at the start of Phase 2.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Develop summaries of public engagement within a week after each engagement event. Share the summaries**
- **Use the Framework for the LUP to guide the development with INAC, the terms of reference for Phase 2.**
- **Develop a webpage for the LUP and include the Framework for the LUP online. The Band may choose to not include appendices online, as they include information that they may not want available to the public.**

5.3 Who Should Be Involved

At Workshops 1 and 2, the Planning Committee identified key individuals and organizations in the community that have expertise in specific areas that relate to land use planning. This list is attached as Appendix E and should be utilized throughout Phase 2. In addition to this, the Planning Committee expressed the desire to have Chief, Councilors and the Band Manager present at land use planning meetings, while also understanding the heavy load of work they have already. Phase 2 should include an early discussion with Chief and Council to see how community planning meetings could be structured and scheduled to better facilitate their attendance.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Utilize the list of key organizations people included in Appendix E when developing stakeholder engagement plans.**
- **Conduct early discussions with Chief and Council to see how community planning meetings could be structured and scheduled to better facilitate their attendance.**

5.4 Band Members

Throughout Phase 1 Off-Reserve members were not specifically targeted for consultation, though two of the elders interviewed did live off-reserve. According to Statistics Canada 2017 data, Moricetown has 671 members living on Moricetown reserves, 66 members living on other reserves and 1309 living off-reserve (see Appendix D). With such a large proportion of members living outside of Moricetown, consideration should be given to when and how to engage with this group in Phase 2.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Discuss options and strategies for engaging members in the land use planning process who are living outside of Moricetown.**

5.5 Protocol for Public Engagement

It is important to respect a community's protocol for community meetings. The recommendations below reflect lessons learned throughout Phase 1.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- **Providing food is standard practice and is expected for evening meetings.**

- Evening meetings should start no earlier than 6:00 PM.
- It is standard practice to begin each meeting with a prayer from an Elder (whether or not food is provided).
- Participants appreciate agendas and sign-in sheets at the entrance to the event.
- Offering a door prize may increase turn-out for public engagement events and creates a “fun” portion for the meeting.
- The spelling “Wet’suwet’en” is used to describe the Office of the Wet’suwet’en, whereas the spelling “Witsuwit’en” is used to describe the people, language and culture
- If there is a death in the community, public engagement events should be cancelled until the community is ready.
- Fishing season could be a good opportunity to host certain types of public engagement, as it is the time when all of the Houses and Clans gather in Moricetown.

5.6 Traditional Methods of Engagement

Throughout Phase 1 the Planning Committee referenced “Balhats” numerous times. Balhats, also known as a potlach or a feast, is a system of governance. The Balhats is the way Witsuwit’en people make decisions and uphold laws over land, marriage, inheritance, and all important aspects of society and spiritual life.⁵

The Planning Committee highlighted that Moricetown has a very artistic community and many of the local artists are referenced in Appendix E. Using artists work in land use planning process is an effective way to develop a plan that reflects the community’s values and is visually representative of their culture.

Story-telling is a commonly referenced as an effective way to gather information about Indigenous communities. Phase 1 did not include an event focused on story-telling, but it was common for individuals and elders to share stories during community meetings.

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- When hosting public events, provide food whenever possible and utilize local catering services.
- Integrate artists into the land use planning process, but ensure that they are paid fairly.
- Consider opportunities for using story-telling as a public engagement method throughout Phase 2.

⁵ Paraphrased pg 4: Morin, Melanie H. (2016) “Niwhts’ide’ni Hibi’it’en The Ways of Our Ancestors Second addition” School District#54 (Bulkley Valley) and Witsuwit’en Language and Culture Authority. Friesens, Canada

6 WORK PLAN & KEY DELIVERABLES

The table below summarizes recommended steps and key deliverables that should be completed throughout Phase 2 and 3:

<p>Step 1: Background Review & Refine Mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review Phase 1 Framework, and Planning Committee TOR and composition ✓ Review background resources outlined in Section 2 of this report. ✓ Confirm and map known environmentally sensitive areas. ✓ Confirm and map hazardous areas from existing reports. ✓ Interview elders who were not interviewed in Phase 1 and review and add-to the cultural background information from Phase 1. ✓ Work with the Moricetown Band and the OW to prepare a map of land interests and ownership (<i>these may not be circulated to the public</i>).
<p>Step 2: Communication & Engagement Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop a detailed Communication & Engagement Strategy that follows the recommendations outlined in Section 5 of this report. The Communication & Engagement Strategy should address the following key issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process and protocol for engaging the OW throughout the creation of the LUP. • Strategies for involving youth and elders in the LUP process. • Strategies for addressing residents who have over-lapping interests in land.
<p>Step 3: Vision, Principles & Community Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Host a community workshop meeting, including Chief and Council, to develop a shared vision statement, over-arching goals, and guiding principles for the LUP. ✓ Confirm direct community needs such as housing, infrastructure, jobs and economic development, highway safety, trails, protection of sensitive and culturally important sites. ✓ Carry out several public engagement sessions to discuss the community's concerns, needs and interests. When discussing community needs, ensure that the discussion addresses the twelve land use topics outlined in Section 3.
<p>Step 4: Draft Land Use Objectives, Strategies & Land Use Map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Based on feedback from residents, work with Planning Committee through several meetings and iterations to develop a draft land use objectives and strategies and draft map showing descriptive land use zones. ✓ Seek input from groups or interests not well represented (e.g. Youth) ✓ Conduct community review of the draft land use plan. ✓ Review draft plan with Chief and Council and revise as needed.
<p>Step 5: Implementation Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop workable and realistic strategies for how the plan would be implemented, including staff or volunteer resources, timelines, funding requirements, and priorities. ✓ Develop a prioritized list of actions for the Moricetown Band to pursue through funding and grants. ✓ Recommend options for building land use planning building capacity within the Moricetown Band staff team. ✓ Review Implementation Strategy with Planning Committee and Chief and Council
<p>Step 6: Finalize Land Use Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide final review of draft plan and mapping with Planning Committee, and community open house to highlight key topics ✓ Finalize the LUP and present to Chief and Council

Phase 1 produced summaries of existing information from reports and documents. The table below outlines the information that would be useful for Phase 2.

Type of Map	Information Availability
Existing Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moricetown does not have a recent land use map. Phase 2 should include funding to develop a base map of current land use that can then be used to assess options for future land use.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There appears to be only site specific reported information, and no overview mapping for the whole community and IR lands. One option for Phase 2 is focus acquiring additional information to those areas with proposed future development lands. Mapping could include, but is not limited to: fish-bearing and non-fish bearing watercourses, wetlands, and areas with high habitat value or endangered species.
Hazardous Areas (Significant Slopes, Wildfire Risks and Floodplain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildfire Risk mapping available in <i>Community Wildfire Protection Plan & Forest Fuel Plan 2009</i> Moricetown is not located within the provincial Designated Floodplain Area, therefore floodplain mapping is not readily available for Moricetown.⁶ Topographical maps can be acquired through provincial online mapping sources such as: http://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/sv/imapbc/
Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Community Profile includes a preliminary list of facilities (Appendix D), but a more detailed list with descriptions of facilities and a map of facilities should be developed. The Band has a copy of the 2014-15 Extended Asset Condition and Reporting System report from INAC. This has detailed information on infrastructure and public buildings and is a good source of information.
Culturally & Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix C includes a preliminary map of culturally significant sites in Moricetown as described through the elder interviews as part of Phase 1. This map should be viewed as a “living document” as additional information would be added through conversations with elders through Phase 2. Existing archeological reports will provide information on known sites of significance. Provincial RAAD system and previous studies should be utilized to develop maps of high priority archaeological areas. <i>This may be deemed sensitive information and subject to limited distribution.</i>

⁶ Ministry of Forest, Lands & Natural Resource Management from: http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/data_searches/fpm/reports/index.html

APPENDIX A

Phase 1 Process Materials (Invitations, Posters, Agendas, Presentations, Meeting & Workshop Summaries, and Graphic Recording)

MORICETOWN LAND USE PLANNING PHASE 1

December 7, 2016 Meeting Summary Notes

Attendees (Name spelling needs to be confirmed / corrected)

Sheri Green- council, economic dev., and private college

Warner William - council

Ian Michelle- council and economic dev.

Des McKinnon- council and economic dev.

Freda Hudson- council

Elaine Stevens – council and economic dev., health center

Lucy Gagnon – Executive Director

Norma Stumborg – Economic Development

Lillian Lewis

From Radloff: Dan Adamson, Liliana Dragowska, and Hillary Morgan

Note: The summary notes do not reflect the order of the discussion, but is intended to capture the key points raised and action items

1. Radloff provided an overview of the intent of the Land Use Planning process and that this 1st Phase is to set up and train a Moricetown planning advisory committee, and to develop how the planning process would be conducted to ensure good community participation and communications. This first phase is not the land use planning itself, but a preparation step. Phase 1 also will compile information that will be used by the community for the phase 2 planning process expected to start later in 2017.
2. Radloff also walked through the steps of Phase 1 proposal and the draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Moricetown Planning Advisory Committee. There were a number of points provided by meeting participants that will help with the formation of an Advisory Committee, including:
 - a. The Terms of Reference need to be written using every-day language.
 - b. It was agreed that a call for nominations from the community would be used to identify members of the committee.
 - c. An advertisement for nominations to the committee will be prepared and working through Christine Bruce, this will be put into the newsletter and promoted in other media such as the website and local radio.
 - d. That it will be important to have a range of community interests represented. If an interest (e.g. education or maintenance & operations) are not well represented, then other people will be found to represent those community interests (the draft TOR show a range of community interests to be represented on the committee)

3. A community feast (soup and bannock bread) will be held on January 11th at 5PM to provide an overview of the planning process and what phase 1 will be doing, and to announce the nominations and confirm the members of the advisory committee. This event will be well advertised into the community. A door prize will be provided for the event.
4. The Jan 11th kick off meeting should have examples of what other communities have done in their Land Use Planning. Also, need to show a vision for the process.
5. Need to market the participation in the planning process as a “way of influencing the long term growth and development of the community”.
6. In terms of getting more interest in community participation, try using the instant polling (clickers) that INAC has used at their meetings. This gives instant feedback to discussion points.
7. General information about Moricetown was provided:
 - a. Five clans are represented in Moricetown. Clan runners can be used to share information
 - b. There are 105 off-reserve applications for housing
 - c. The mill currently employs about 60 people
 - d. There are 33 current lots left to develop over the next 6 years
 - e. There is a potential (currently looking at this) to make an application to expand the reserve to accommodate growth.
8. In terms of completing a community profile, there is a potential to mail out a survey and create a draw prize to encourage participation in the survey.
9. When doing workshops it is important to have smaller focus groups as part of the session, so that those who do not like to speak up have a chance of contributing. There are other techniques, such as using post-it notes that also help with this.
10. There are scheduled luncheons for elders and the community that are good places to connect with community members.
11. It will be important to work with the community to identify “family” lands that have a long history and may not be available for housing or other land use. There are a number of CP lands that will need to be identified.
12. Dates for the first workshop session were discussed. The week of February 6th to 10th was determined to be best timing for community. Chief and Council would be invited to attend along with the new Advisory Committee and anyone from the community that was interested. The first workshop focuses on an overview of land use planning, what it strives to achieve, how it can influence a community’s development, and what kinds of issues don’t get resolved through these processes.

ACTION ITEMS:

1. Radloff to provide Norma with speaking notes on the Advisory Committee nomination process to be read at the December 8th Christmas dinner (done)
2. Radloff to work with Norma on the logistics for the January 11th community kick-off meeting and feast. Radloff will prepare presentation and display materials for the feast event.
3. Radloff to prepare a “marketing” piece that describes (in an exciting way) the role of the advisory committee, and the call for nominations and to work with Norma and Christine to get that published and communicated out to the community as soon as possible.
4. Norma to look at acquiring a door-prize for the Jan 11th feast (55” TV?)
5. Radloff to work with Norma on the date, logistics and arrangements for the first workshop in February (6th-10th with the 8th being preferred).
6. Radloff to follow-up with Christine Bruce on her advice and guidance on community communications, and what we should be working on in the immediate time-frame.
7. Radloff to follow-up with Lucy to get the most recent ACRS report and mapping of the infrastructure (pdf drawings are fine)
8. Radloff to work with Norma on a site-viewing training session for the advisory committee to look at multi-family and energy efficient housing projects in Smithers. This field trip would be coordinated with the timing for the first workshop in February.
9. Radloff to prepare a new version of the advisory committee terms of reference that uses every-day language.

Community Kick-off Event January 11, 2017

DRAFT AGENDA

Kick-Off Feast: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Phase 1

January 11th, 2017 5:00pm – 7:00pm Multiplex

Purpose of Kick-off Feast:

The purpose of this event will be to:

- A. Introduce the three phases of the community land use planning process with particular attention to *“Phase 1: Preparing for Moricetown’s Community Planning Process”*
- B. Introduce the concept of community land use-planning, providing examples of other successful community plans and why it may benefit Moricetown?
- C. Engage community members in conversations around general community planning ideas and concerns.
- D. Introduce the Advisory Committee roles and responsibilities, announce the initial nominations and describe additional nomination process.
- E. Set potential next dates for the first Workshop.

Proposed Agenda:

1. Opening, Welcome and Radloff Team Introductions (Chief & Radloff)
2. Brief description and purpose of materials around the room and at dinner tables (Radloff)
3. Prayer (Elder)
4. Dinner Served – *Free Soup and Bannock compliments of Moricetown Elders*
5. Presentation and interactive activities on land use planning process (Radloff)
6. Introduction of Advisory Committee roles, and announce & confirm initial nominations (Radloff)
 - a. Describe additional nomination process (Radloff)
7. Describe first workshop and potential dates (Radloff)
8. Draw for door prize (Elder) – *55” 4K Flat Screen TV*
9. Feedback and closing remarks (Radloff)

Moricetown Band Office

Mailing Address:

Suite #3 - 205 Beaver Road
Smithers, BC
V0J 2N1

Laksemishu Tsayu
Telephone: (250) 847-2133



Gilseyhu

ECOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Norma Stumborg - Officer

Laksilyu - small frog
Fax: (250) 847-9291

MORICETOWN COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN – PHASE 1

Wednesday, January 11, 2017

#	NAME	CLAN NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
1	Helen Minto	Gilseyhu	250-847-2396
2	Bonnie George	Laksilyu	
3	Laura Michau	Frog	(250) 847-6024 (M)
4	Dan Bontham	Beaver	(250) 847-6024 (M)
5	Liz Birdstace	N. — N	847-8884
6	Bonnie Morris	Lachamisyu	(250) 877-7582
7	Christina Price	—	—
8	Walter von Seydlitz		250 847 5238
9	Roy Mitchell	Frog	847 4742
10	GARY NAZIEL	LAKSILYU	(250) 847-4027
11	Melinda Naziel	Laksilyu	847-4027
12	Wendy Tom	Tsayu	847-6119
13	Marilyn Tom	Tsayu	847-6119
14	Colleen Mitchell	Laksilyu	250-847-5928
15	ROBERT PIERRE	GITEMEN	250 847-3141
16	Cyril Munk-H	Laksilyu	778 210 1475
17	Douglas Hamilton	Bear	250 877-6042
18	G. NAZIEL	Laksilyu	877 604 2
19	Kierra Stevens	Tsayu	250 847-1721
20	Courtney Patrick	Bear	778-210-1122
21	CLIFFORD JOSEPH	Tsayu	778 210 1415
22	Claire Stevens	Tsayu	
23	Jeremy Alfred	Tsayu	604 765 4200

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Fax: (250) 847 - 9291

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Wednesday, January 11, 2017

#	NAME	CLAN NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
24	Sue Alfred	Wakwax Gyagid	250 847-4141
25	Henry Joseph	Wakwax Gyagid	
26	David Namox	Big Frog	250 845 8164
27	SHERRY MCKINNON	LAKSILYU	250 847 4756
28	JUSTICE WILLIAM	LAKSILYU	250 847 4756
29	Toni Mitchell	Laksilyu	250 247 5085
30	Chanelle Roberts	Orow	250 847 4756
31	WAYNE MADAM	Gitumien	250 847-4496
32	D. Tom Dennis	Gitdumten	250-847-5747
33	Romania An.	Laksamistha	250 847-3914
34	Angus Morris	Luksilu	847-3714
35	Draper Poirier	B Bear	847-3141
36	Donna Vananen	Gitumden	
37	Nelson Mitchell	Tsamu	778-210-5739
38	John NIKAI	Wakwax Gyagid	250-877-0021
39	Shauna Joseph	Laksam	847 9021
40	Helen Joseph	Laksam	847 " "
41	Alice Alfred	Tsayu	1388
42	Margaret Labore	tsayn	847 1386
43	Jeffrey Thomas	Big Frog	847 2666
44	Kevin Namox	Bear	847-2666
45	Lorelei Nikai	Laksilyu	877-6733
46	Eckha Alfred	Laksilyu	847 3824

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Wednesday, January 11, 2017

#	NAME	CLAN NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
47	Ron Mitchell	Likhsilya	
48	Lucy Gairn	Laksamisya	
49	Roberta Pickett		
50	S. Patrick	Bear	
51	Suzanne Alfug	Tsa yu	
52	Dei Mitchell	Tsayu	
53	LINDMORGAN	Big Frog	
54	Norma Sumborg		
55	Kim Mitchell		
56	Vi Gollenbeck	Likhsilya	250-847-5122
57	Sarah Mitchell	Gilsu	250-847-1876
58	Gordie Madam	Gitan den	877 6001
59	A Birdstone		
60	Jim Morris	'Gitan den'	
61	Sue Ann Forster	Likhsilya	
62	Branche Ayres	Tysu	
63	Shanice vantune	Little frog	
64	Nevayah Mitchell	Tsayu	
65	Larden vantunen	little frog	
66	Dorothea	little frog	
67	Lana R	little frog	
68	Xavier	little frog	
69	Emma-Reese	little frog	

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Wednesday, January 11, 2017

#	NAME	CLAN NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
70	Russell Lewis	Tsayu	
71	Sharlene Mitchell	Bitwondan	
72	Sandra-Mitchell	little frog	
73	Cashen Vahonen	little frog	
74	CLAYTON MICHELL	TSAYU	
75	Archie Alec	Tsayu	
76	Wally W. W.		
77	Virginia Pierre	Belasnye	
78	Bertha V Pierre	Gilsenyu	
79	Sarahphine Michell	haksilyu	
80	Jean Joseph	Laksilyu	778 210 0217
81	Rose Joseph	Laksilyu	
82	Carm Stevens	tsyu	250-847-1721
83	Blaize Jim	Little frog	250-847-1773
84	AVERY	Little frog	250-847-1773
85	ROY H. Morris		
86	GRACEY	Little frog	250-847-3714
87	Torja Morris	Little frog	250-847-3714
88	PHILISIVE OLSON	haksilyu	877-3030
89	HALEVA S		
90	SAM + OHAD		
91	Butch Dennis	Bitwondan	847-2181
92	Chris George	Laksilyu	847-2207

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Wednesday, January 11, 2017

#	NAME	CLAN NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
93	Neil Alkal	Tsayu	877-3967
94	Lucy Gagnon	Gitumden	
95	Wanda KAZIC	WNALE	250 847 5017
96	KAY DE NAZIL	WNALE	
97	Sherry William	Frog	
98	Tricia Joseph	Frog	
99	Demi Joseph	Frog	
100	Conrad Mikal	Tsayu	877 0200
101	Eva Naziel	Tsayu	
102	Jayden Williams	Tsayu	
103	Bethy PATE	Lukadga	847-9749
104	Glennia Michelle		847-4452
105	Helen MIKAL	TSAY	847-2931
106	Kathleen Naziel	Lukadga	877 6042
107	PETER BAZIL	Lukadga	250 817 1446
108	Kayne	little frog	250-847-4756
109	Sandra George	Gitumden	
110			
111			
112			
113			
114			
115			

Introduction to Moricetown's Land Use Planning Process

January 11th, 2017
Dan Adamson
Hillary Morgan
Liliana Dragowska



Project Team: Who We Are

Dan
 Project Manager
 Lives in Prince George

Hillary
 Planner
 Lives in Prince George

Liliana
 Planner
 Lives in Smithers



Christine
 Senior Advisor/Planner
 Lives in Vancouver



What is a Land Use Plan?



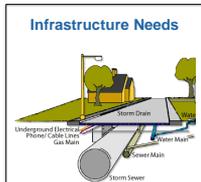
- The Land Use Plan applies to **Reserve lands only**
- Strategically establish **how and where the community wants to develop land** (maps and policies)
- Captures and reflects the **Nation's unique character, culture, traditions and priorities**
- **"Living Document"** that is meant to guide development for the next 5 to 10 years.
- The Plan captures values and ideas, but is **not a detailed development proposal**



Potential Outcomes & Benefits

- **Empower the community**
- **Improve performance**
- **Build teamwork and expertise**
- **Coordinate future development**
- **Protect resources**
- **Celebrate traditions and culture**
- **Promote healing and reconciliation**
- **Create economic opportunities**

Potential Actions...



Developing a Shared Language



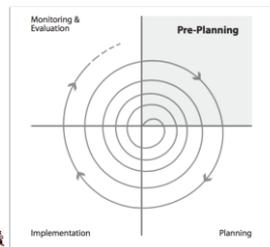
Drawing Exercise



More than a map...

We often think of land use plans as a coloured map indicating "what goes where". This will be an outcome, but the Land Use Plan is more than just a map.

The Power of Process



Moricetown's Land Use Planning Process

Fall 2016

Moricetown selected Radloff to develop a Land Use Plan following a 3 phase process

Phase 1 (January to May 2017)	Phase 2	Phase 3
Framework for Creating a Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laying the groundwork for creating the Plan 	Develop the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth community engagement Creating the Plan Building consensus on future land use in Moricetown 	Finalize the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional research and engagement Formally adopt the Land Use Plan



What Phase 1?

- Form a **Planning Committee** → Workshops & Training
- Determine the best way to **engage and communicate** with the community
- Create a Work Plan:** Identify the steps required for Phase 2 and 3
- Develop an Inventory of **Existing Resources and Opportunities** and a **Community Profile**



How do you feel about this?



What excites you about the process?



What makes you nervous about the project?



What is community to you?



Planning Committee



Roles and Responsibilities:

- Creative and committed to having an impact on Moricetown's future
- Can attend monthly meetings and workshops from February 2017 to May 2017- with possibility of extension
- Expertise in: cultural and traditional knowledge, infrastructure, finance, health, education, fire rescue and environmental issues



Benefits of becoming a Planning Committee Member:

- Be part of shaping Moricetown's future!
- Learn about Community Planning and Housing Options
- Help shape the next steps of the project
- Be reimbursed \$50 per meeting

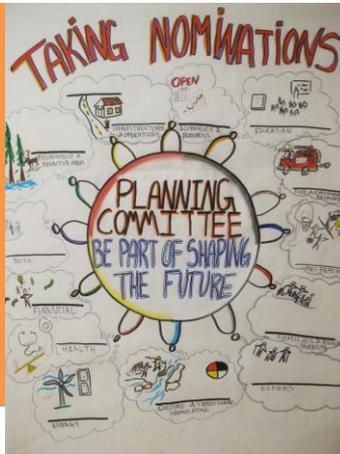
Who will you nominate?



Nominations for Planning Committee will be accepted until January 20th. Form can be picked up and dropped off at the Band office.

We are looking for:

- Elders
- Youth
- Economic and business interests
- Cultural and traditional knowledge
- Recreation
- Infrastructure and operations (including maintenance)
- Financial
- Health & Education
- Fire Rescue Services
- Families & single parents
- Long term community sustainability
- Energy and energy development
- Environment and sensitive areas



Next Steps



Accept nominations for Planning Committee until **January 20th**

Confirm members of the Planning Committee



February Workshop: **Introduction to Land Use Planning**

Potential Workshop Date: February 8th



Everyone is welcome to attend the workshop! Do not feel that you need to be on the Planning Committee to attend!



Thank You!
Door Prize: 55" Flat Screen T.V.

Be part of
shaping
Morisetown's
future!

January 11th, 2017
Dan Adamson
Hillary Morgan
Liliana Dragowsk



Moricetown Land Use Plan Phase 1 of 3 Community Dinner & Meeting

On Wednesday, January 11th, 2017 from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM R. Radloff and Associates hosted the first community event to kick-off Phase 1 of the Moricetown Land Use Plan. The event was a huge success, with over 100 Moricetown Band members in attendance. Chief Duane Mitchell introduced R. Radloff and Associates and invited an elder to open the evening with a prayer. The Moricetown Elders prepared and served soup and bannock for the community.



Over 100 Moricetown Band members attended the first meeting for the Community's Land Use Planning project



Serving soup and bannock prepared by Moricetown's elders

Developing a Shared Language

R. Radloff and Associates provided an overview of land use planning and presented some of the benefits and outcomes that can be expected from the development of a land use plan. R. Radloff and Associates then handed out a simple illustration to one person at each table and asked them to not show anyone at the table the picture. The individual then described the illustration to the people at the table while everyone tried to draw the illustration. This activity was done twice using two different images. The participants were very engaged in this activity and had a lot of fun with it.

R. Radloff and Associates highlighted that when it comes to planning land use and community development, there is confusion about language, tools, and concepts, which can make it very difficult to work together. The activity engaged people in a fun, creative way while highlighting that it takes time and commitment to develop a land use plan that represents a shared vision.



Some younger Moricetown Band members participating in the drawing activity.



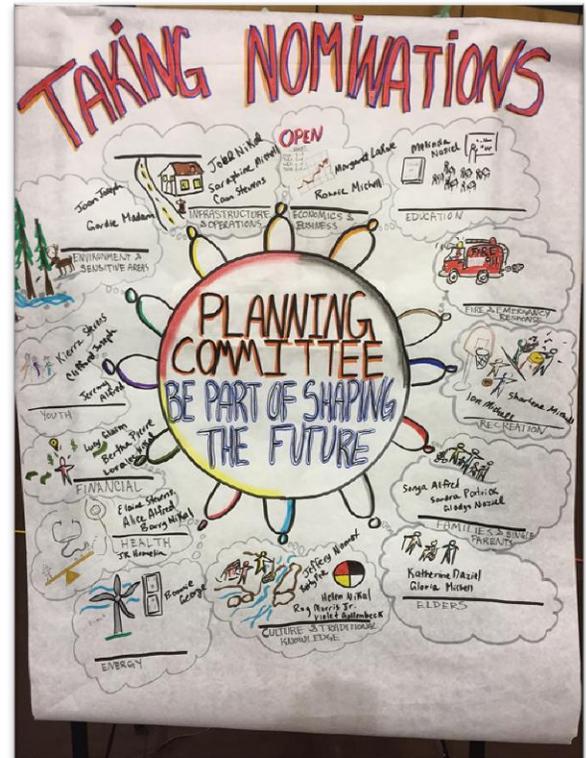
Participants working on the first drawing activity

The Power of Process

R. Radloff and Associates explained the 3 phases of the Land Use Plan and explained that the funding for Phases 2 and 3 is not yet confirmed. R. Radloff and Associates highlighted that it is important that this project is not rushed and reiterated that the process of creating a plan is, in many cases, just as important as the plan itself.

R. Radloff and Associates explained that during the first phase of the project, a Planning Committee will be formed. The purpose of the Planning Committee is to provide advice throughout the process of creating the Plan. The Planning Committee will be made up of Moricetown members who have experience and interests in a range of topics, such as finance, environmental protection, youth and elders needs, infrastructure management and many other areas.

The Planning Committee will receive training in order to build their skills and capacity in land use planning. Each table received nomination forms and was asked to nominate members from their community that they felt would be effective on the Planning Committee.



Poster promoting the Planning Committee

Graffiti Wall

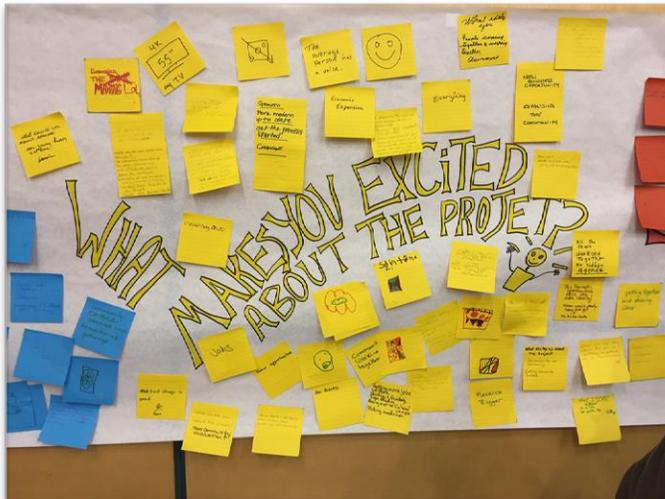
The participants were asked to discuss their thoughts and answer the following questions on post-it notes:

- What excites you about the process?
- What makes you nervous about the project?
- What makes Moricetown special to you?

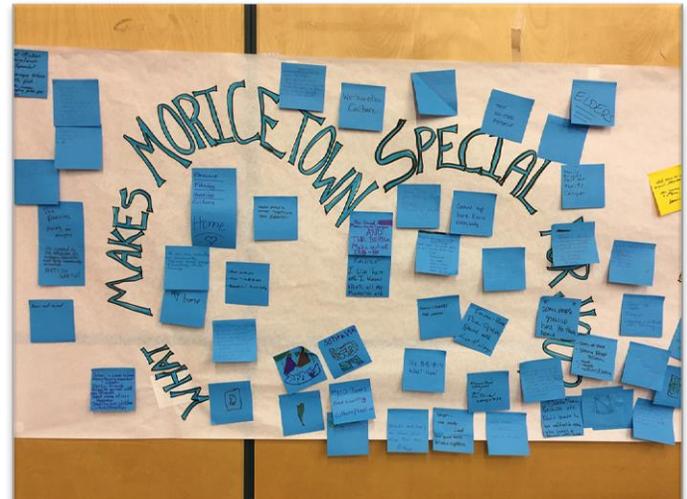
Once participants wrote down their ideas and responses, they placed their post-its onto a graffiti wall on display at the front of the room. The graffiti wall was a fun way to visually represent everyone's ideas. All of the participants were engaged throughout the activity.



Posting ideas on the graffiti wall



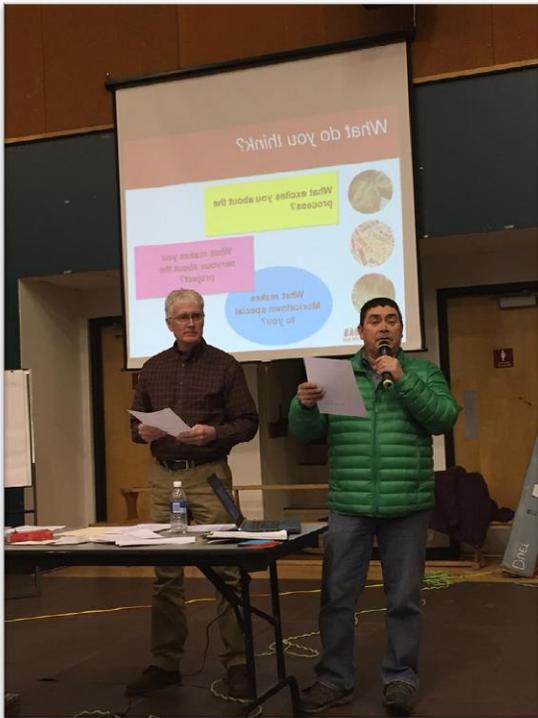
What excites you about the project?



What makes Moricetown special to you?

Nominations and Conclusions

R. Radloff and Associates concluded the night by having Chief Duane Mitchell announce nominations and ask if each individual accepts the nomination. Over 25 nomination forms were received and the name of those who accepted the nomination was added to the nomination poster. The nomination poster was left in the Band Office to continue promoting nominations until mid-January.



*Chief Duane Mitchell and Dan Adamson
(R. Radloff and Associates) announcing nominations*



*Taking a look at the aerial photos on
display at the end of the evening*



A positive and productive evening

Appendix 1: Graffiti Wall Comments

What makes you nervous about the process?

- Lateral violence; trust issues; people driven by greed; too many different entities within our nation: ow, chief & council, WMC; DIA policies/Structure.
- Land disputes; negative attitudes; people tend to be territorial; not open minded; people stuck in the past; scared of change; not look @ the big picture; not thinking long term.
- Much about this process.
- Fighting over land use.
- Fight for land; blockades.
- Nothing.
- The owner of the property; get permission before going on it; change our way of thinking; favoritism; nepotism; no body will care.
- Not knowing what going to happen to Moricetown it's self.
- Not knowing the details as much as I would like.
- Splitting the community as people and as friends family.
- Community not being open to new ideas.
- Fight for land.
- Traditional land; families hereditary.
- Not knowing project; what will be utilized; not being involved in decisions.
- Need more youth/elders and middle age elder interaction.; advisory board.
- Not follow through; only certain people benefit from everything.
- Getting to big to fast.
- Just hope it works for everyone.
- People taking ownership of land.
- Greed-who would benefit; illegal business (immoral business); may cause friction within community membership.
- Not get the job.
- The use of our resources.
- Money disappearing.
- Nepotism.
- Hiring non-status people; no follow through; to much fighting.

- Loosing jobs to outside contractors; misuse of or information; loosing trap lines.
- That people will start taking land that personally belong to me.
- Excited long house; to practice our sacred culture before its lost.
- No one will make the right ideas and ; we wont have the right people for the (project) the will go down; no funds; project being unfinished.
- People must be honest.
- People should work together and be honest.
- The possibility to expand our financial resources and local activities.
- Splitting up a community; difference in opinion; environmental hazards.
- More dangerous; alcohol and drugs; nepotism.
- One family might get wealthy only.
- Not making a long-term plan that meets our needs 100 years from now.

What excites you about the project?

- Good change is good.
- More community involvement.
- Being together as family like olden days (gathering) socializing.
- Jobs.
- New opportunities.
- Creating jobs
- We definitely need change in this community and a "land use plan' is great for our future. (need to fix our lake for example and a workout complex); we need stores , more jobs for our people, create more business, more jobs.
- To be involved in the decision process for our future.
- I'm very happy to be here.
- Expansion
- Something new in our village.
- Idle property not used; job creation; tradition included; inclusion of people are involved; micro, business, do not rely on Smithers.
- Growth, more modern up to date get the process started. Change.
- The average person has a voice.

- Economic expansion.
- By planning together we are finally coming together as a community; housing, more competent coordinators; land availability for housing i.e. band land vs private land; plan would develop a plan equals proper consultation with the whole family.
- Everything.
- People coming together and working together.
- New business opportunity; expanding the community.
- Coming from the community: involvement; engagement; everyone has a say; working together; community members opinion matters.
- It's a start, possibility of new ideas pooling and combining ideas.
- New business.
- Community working together.
- Getting everyone input; developing our community; bringing more jobs.
- Getting more jobs out there; hunting and guiding; fish guiding; going out to cultural camps; picking medicines.
- Foundations (start); becoming energy efficient; bringing people together; new beginnings.
- Reserve Bigger.
- Having a new subdivision, having something new.
- Getting things started and what's going to benefit Moricetown.
- All people working together no hidden agenda.
- The fantastic opportunities , more jobs, more housing!; when you're ready come and get it!
- Getting together and sharing ideas.
- Getting together as a community.
- Job creation for our community; getting community involved.
- Recreation, Maintenance; tradition.

What makes Moricetown special to you?

- Moricetown is situated on prime land for tourism development: Canyon Development; Commercial development; farming, community gardens; Fisheries- production of fish products; Cultural/arts
- School is close to home; having family member closer; family- friends; going to school with my friends; speak more of our language; teaching our children; culture –tradition.
- My home
- Our culture; our traditions; beautiful territory.
- We are an expanding community; special band manager; educating kids; change.

- Family; fishing; hunting; culture; HOME.
- More people; work together; more education.
- Family ties; MT Canyon; fishing; scenery; 4 season opportunities; Moricetown Lake; Camp Ground; sawmill; Building; MT Handicraft; Sports Day; ball team; Mud Bog.
- The canyon where people fish, smoke house for drying fish for winter.
- Location; the people (family and friends); Mountains; Canyon.
- The parties, Party on Wayne.
- It's unique, beautiful and very community oriented. Party on Garth!
- Born and raised.
- Our canyon; I grew up here; I have a lot of memories here; It's home to me; Our Scenery-tourism building; Our lands- business; My family and friends; My house.
- Wet'suwet'en Culture
- Traditional Knowledge.
- The united people.
- Elders
- Its my choice to live here.
- Family; Friends; fast ball; feasts; canyon.
- Grew up here. Know everybody.
- Our fishing and hunting and overall beauty around us.
- The grand Moricetown Canyon and the BEH!We.
- Xaver; I live here and I know where all my memories are.
- Canyon, better signs; lake; campground; our roads; history and family; Youth and Elders; Better ad for campground.
- Family and friends; the location.
- Small community everyone knows everyone (family); Our resources (natural) that we have.
- activities; Canyon – tourism; Environment; Recreation hunting.
- People, family; Canyon; Scenery.
- Grew up here; Canyon; Language and culture still strong.
- Community centered services and traditional gatherings.
- Land and river resources.
- Source of food; strong feast system; food; towels; material/clothing.
- Some people grew up here its their home.
- The open space and fun things.

- Its B-E-A-Utiful! Here!
- Pay no taxes; free country; Culture and tradition.
- My little brothers, exciting.
- Friends and family are closer then along time ago.
- Canyon; the rocky land; our grassroots; potlatch system.
- Moricetown Canyon; Our culture and language.
- We can not put cant bc the house (band) lets do honic work and register all
- the land and property before we move forward with land use.
- Because we don't have to be afraid and we have a school with busses.
- Our tradition; our water and fishing; our land protection; our territories; our mom and dad; belonging.
- The river and what it has to offer.

What makes you nervous
Don't know much about this project

Fighting over land

Fight for land
Blockades

Nothing

Getting too Big too fast.

Many disappearing

The owner of the property but permission before going on it change our way of thinking. Favoritism Nepotism No Body will care.

PEOPLE TAKING OWNERSHIP OF LAND

NOT get the Job

SANTANA
♡

WHAT MAKES YOU NERVOUS ABOUT THE PROJECT?

Not knowing the details as much as I would like

SPLITTING THE COMMUNITY AS PEOPLE HAS FRIENDS FAMILY



getting together and sharing ideas

Community not being open to new ideas

Nepotism

People must be honest

The Possibility to expand our Financial Resources and local activity

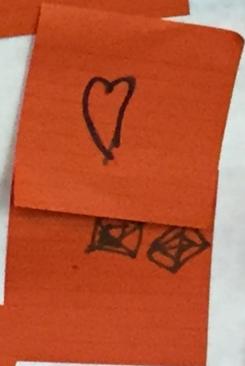


not making a long term plan that meets our needs 100 years from now.

Why I DONT

What makes you nervous about the project?

Nervous about project. Hiring non status people. No follow through. To much fighting.



people should work together and be honest

Traditional Land Families Hereditary

Loosing Jobs to outside contractors misuse of our Information. Loosing Trap lines

more dangerous Alcohol + Drugs Nepotism

what makes you nervous about the project

our family might get wealthy only
↑ Rent

MORICETOWN SPECIAL

MAKES

IT

What Makes Moricetown Special?

Can you what people fish. In areas saying good for...

The Parties Party on Wayne
It's special to me because it's unique, beautiful and best community oriented.
PARTY ON GARTH!

Born and raised

School is close to home being family member close
Family - Friends
Come to school with my friends
Speak more of our language
Teaching our children Culture's tradition

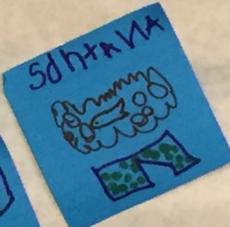
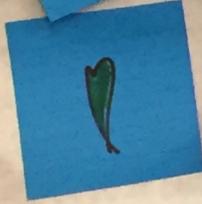
Family
Fishing
Hunting
Culture
Home
♡

My home

- Our culture
- Our Tradition
- Beautiful Territory

Participation in school by parents and the school management...
- Education
- Change

more people work together
More Education



NO Taxes
Free country
Culture/Tradition

Wet'suwet'en Culture

The Grand Moricetown Canyon AND THE BEHIVE
Make out of It - DP
Xavier
I live here and I know where all my memories are

Friends and family are close, then along time ago

Canyon - the rocky Land
Our grass roots Potlatch system

It's B-E-A-Utiful! Here!

FAMILY & FRIENDS THE LOCATION

Emma-Rosa
The Open Space and Fun things

Moricetown Canyon
Our Culture/LANGUAGE

THE UNITED PEOPLE

What makes Moricetown special...
- Food
- Houses
- material/Clothing

Dorothea
Because we Don't have to be afraid and we have a school with buses

* Some people grew up here. It's their home

- Source of Food
- Strong Feast system

Family Friends
FAST ball
FESTS
Canyon

Economic development
- Children - as in their education and life
- Cultural activities
- Employment
- Recreation
- Training

Part makes Moricetown special?
- Unique
- Culture
- Canyon
- Community

Grew up here
Canyon
Language & Culture with strong

ELDERS

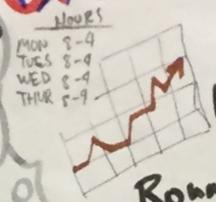
What Else is special about Moricetown?
- Unique
- Culture
- Canyon
- Community

TAKING NOMINATIONS

PLANNING COMMITTEE
BE PART OF SHAPING THE FUTURE



OPEN



Joan Joseph
 Gordie Madam
 Joba Nikal
 Sarahine Michell
 Cam Stevens
 Margaret LaRoc
 Ronnie Michell

Melinda Naziel
 THEORY OF
 PRACTICE

INFRASTRUCTURE & OPERATIONS

ECONOMICS & BUSINESS

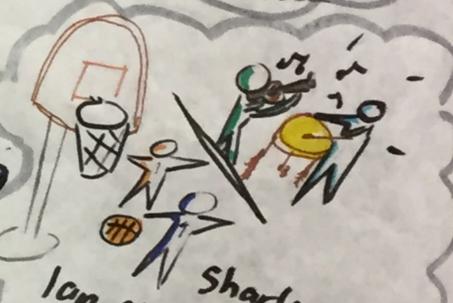
EDUCATION

ENVIRONMENT & SENSITIVE AREAS



FIRE & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Kierra Stevens
 Clifford Joseph
 Jeremy Alfred



Ion Michell
 Sharlene Michell
RECREATION

YOUTH

Luzy Gblaim
 Bertha Pierre
 Loralee Nikal

FINANCIAL

Sonya Alfred
 Sandra Patrick
 Gladys Naziel

FAMILIES & SINGLE PARENTS

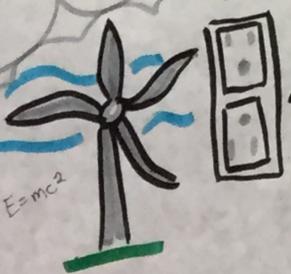
Eloise Stevens
 Alice Alfred
 Barry Nikal

HEALTH
 JR Homelin

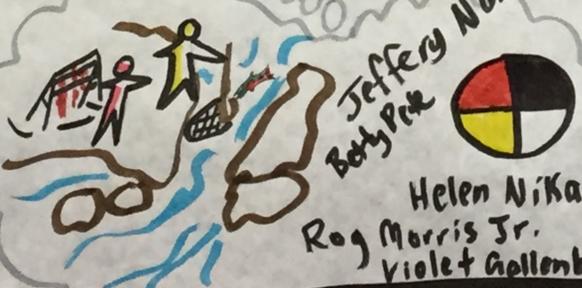


Katherine Naziel
 Gloria Michell

ELDERS



ENERGY



Jeffery Nomot
 Body Per
 Helen Nikal
 Rog Morris Jr.
 Violet Gallenbeck
CULTURE & TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Bonnie George

Workshop 1 February 28, 2017



Re: Phase 1: Moricetown Community Land Use Planning Committee Nomination

Dear Planning Committee Member,

Exciting News! This letter confirms that you have been nominated to serve on the Planning Committee for Moricetown's Land Use Planning process. We would like to congratulate you on your nomination and we look forward to working together to develop a land use plan that reflects the community's shared vision for the future of Moricetown.

We hope that you can attend the first Planning Committee workshop, which will be hosted on:

Tuesday February 28, 5pm – 7:30pm Small Feast Hall

It is important that the community is engaged and involved in the planning process in order to create a Plan that reflects the community's shared values and vision for the future. The Planning Committee plays an important role as the connection between the Project Team and the community. The Project Team will rely on Planning Committee members to provide advice on the best ways to communicate with and involve the community to ensure that everyone in Moricetown has an opportunity to have their voice heard.

Planning Committee members will receive training in land use planning and will participate in workshops that will guide how the plan will look and be used by the community. The Planning Committee has been established to ensure that the Moricetown Land Use Plan is community-led. Planning Committee members will be asked to participate in three workshops between February and April and will be provided an honorarium of \$50 per meeting that they attend.

If you have any questions with regards to the Moricetown Land Use Plan process or the Planning Committee please contact Norma Stumborg at 847-2133.

We look forward to seeing you at the first Planning Committee Workshop on Thursday March 2nd at 5pm. Dinner will be provided to the Planning Committee Nominees.

So we can plan for the meal, **please RSVP to Christine Alfred or Norma Stumborg at 847-2133.**

Sincerely,

Chief Duane Mitchell

MEETING AGENDA

Subject: Workshop 1: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Phase 1
Location: Small Feast Hall
Date: February 28th, 2017
Time: 5:00 PM – 7:30 PM

Purpose of Workshop 1

This workshop will focus on building the participants' general understanding of land use planning, by providing an overview of the essential elements of land use planning. By the end of the workshop participants will have an increased knowledge and awareness of land use planning and the various steps in process.

Throughout the first half of the workshop, the participants will get to know each other and will confirm the role of the Planning Committee. The second half of the workshop will focus on developing a shared understanding of land use planning through a combination of presentations and engaging activities. The workshop will conclude with a facilitated discussion to identify key people and organizations in the community who should be involved in the land use plan and to determine the best communication channels to utilize in order to make sure that Moricetown residents and Planning Committee members are aware of workshops and events.

Agenda:

1. Welcome and Meal (5:00-5:25)
2. Planning Committee introductions & Confirming Interests – Activity (5:25 - 5:55)
3. Reviewing roles and responsibilities & Re-cap Kick-Off Dinner – Presentation (5:55 - 6:10)
4. Planning 101 – Presentation/Activities (6:10 – 6:35)
 - What is land use planning?
 - What can land use planning do for your community?
 - How are land use plans implemented?
 - What might the Moricetown Nation Land Use Plan Framework look like?
5. Break (6:35 - 6:45)
6. Advise on Communication – Activity (6:45 – 7:10)
7. Scheduling Workshops and Wrap-up (7:10 – 7:20)

Morictown Band
Community Land Use Plan - Workshop #1
28-Feb-17

	Name	Contact #	Signature
1	Charrine Luce	847-5059	Ch Luce
2	Irene Brown	847-3262	Irene Brown
3	Melinda Naziel	847-2133	Melinda Naziel
4	Sue Alfred	847-4141	Sue Alfred
5	Victor Jim	847-5028	Victor Jim
6	Henry Alfred	847-4141	Henry Alfred
7	Birdy Markert	847-1456	BM
8	Anna Mack	847-9975	AM
9	Jeffery W. Mox	847 2666	Jeff Mox
10	Bertha V Pierre	847 6770	Bertha Pierre
11	Frank Mazick	847-0098	Frank Mazick
12	Katherine Naziel	8776042	Katherine Naziel
13	Gladys Naziel		G Naziel
14	Douglas Hamlin JR	877-6042	Douglas Hamlin JR
15	Sonya Alfred Sonya Alfred	847-2123	Sonya Alfred
16	Gloria Mitchell		Gloria Mitchell
17	Helen Nikie	847-4931	Helen
18	Loralee Nikal	877-6733	Loralee Nikal
19	Barry Nikal	877 6733	Barry
20	Bonnie Georgy	846-9051	Bonnie
21	Soraphine Mitchell	800817	Soraphine

22	Sandra Patrick	847-2666	S Patrick
23	Violet Gellenbeck	847-5122	V Gellenbeck
24	Kaylee Naziel	977-6042	K Naziel
25	Sandra George	847-2228	S George
26	Priscilla Mitchell	847-2244	P Mitchell
27	Roy Morris Jr	847-3714	R Morris Jr
28	Blanche Alfred	847-8715	B Alfred
29	Ian Mitchell	847-0253	I Mitchell
30	THERESA T. Day.	778 202 0531	T Day
31			
32			
33			
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Planning Committee Workshop #1

Morictown Land Use Plan Phase 1

February 28th, 2017

Hillary Morgan
Liliana Dragowska



Agenda



1. Opening and welcome
2. Planning Committee introductions
3. Confirming Planning Committee members interests
4. Committee roles and responsibilities
5. What to expect
6. Review ideas from the community kick-off dinner
7. Planning 101
8. Advice on communication
9. Dates for workshop #2 and field trip
10. Wrap-up and feedback



Planning Committee Introductions

All Together Now! (10 minutes)

- Sit in small groups
- Record your likes and dislikes
- Try to find 3 things in common to all members of the group
 - It can be anything! Skiing, food, or why you want to be on the Planning Committee...
- Report back to the group



Confirming Interests

Planning Committee Roles & Responsibilities

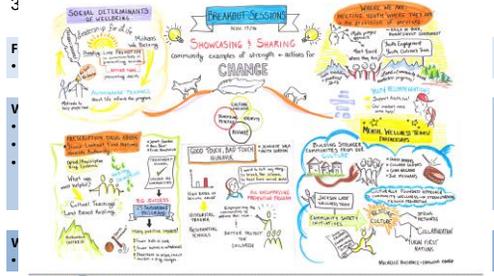


- Responsibility is to Chief and Council through economic development
- Attend and thoughtfully participate
- Be creative and committed to having an impact on Moricetown's future
- Provide advice and guidance to the consulting project team
- Respect the Nation's financial limitations and mandate
- Attend all three training workshops and a planned field trip from February 2017 to May 2017
- Consider the possibility of extension.



What to expect?

✓ 3



Kick-Off Dinner 1 Re-cap



What is Land Use Planning?



Developing a definition (10 minutes)

- Sitting in your tables, try to develop your own **definition of land use planning**
- Record your ideas on flip chart paper
- Report back to the group



What is Land Use Planning?



- Details the vision for the future of the community
- Everyone in the community is encouraged to be involved
- Enables new projects and developments to be thoughtful, reflect best practices and are the best use of resources.

Without broad community involvement, the Plan will not reflect the community's shared vision.



How Can a Land Use Plan Help a Community?



Community Hall & Gym



How Can a Land Use Plan Help a Community?



How Can a Land Use Plan Help a Community?



How are plans implemented?

Zoning is a list of rules that must be followed when developing land.

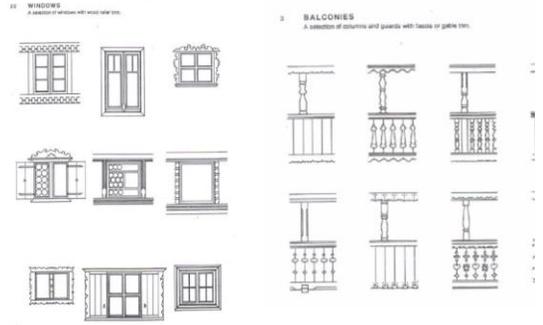
"How high can the building be?"

"How many parking spaces?"

"How much land can the buildings cover up?"



How are plans implemented?



Morictown's Land Use Planning Process

Fall 2016

The Moricetown Nation supports a 3 phased approach to the Land Use Planning Process

Phase 1 (January to May 2017)	Phase 2 (not yet funded)	Phase 3 (note yet funded)
Framework for Creating a Land Use Plan	Develop the Land Use Plan	Finalize the Land Use Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laying the groundwork for creating the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth community engagement Creating the Plan Building consensus on future land use in Moricetown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional research and engagement Formally adopt the Land Use Plan



Bringing Community Together



We need your guidance to make sure that we hear from everyone that we need to!



Communication Activity #1:
Who should we involve?
Liliana

Communication Activity #2:
How do we get the word out?
Hillary



Scheduling



Field Trip:



Workshop #2:

- Saturday, March 25th Morning or Afternoon



Thank You!

Be part of
shaping
Moricetown's
future!

February 28th, 2017

Hillary Morgan
Liliana Dragowska



Moricetown Land Use Plan Phase 1: Summary of Planning Committee Workshop #1

On Tuesday, February 28th, 2017 from 5:00 PM to 7:30 PM Hillary Morgan and Liliana Dragowska of Radloff and Associates hosted the first Planning Committee workshop for Phase 1 of the Moricetown Land Use Plan. The evening started with a shared meal and an icebreaker activity where individuals at tables tried to identify three things that they had in common.



Delicious pancake dinner on Shrove Tuesday



Question and Answer Period

Hillary and Liliana then presented the Planning Committee's Terms of Reference (TOR) and opened the floor to a question and answer period. Participants were very engaged and requested clarification on the following:

- Decision-making process
- Timelines for the land use planning process
- Scope of the project (which reserves are included?)
- How the plan will be "brought to life"
- How the land use plan aligns with Moricetown Council's Strategic Plan
- How future phases of the land use plan and projects identified in the land use plan will be funded.

The Planning Committee also indicated that it would be helpful if the TOR was more visual. Liliana and Hillary confirmed that they will update the TOR to address the Planning Committee's concerns, questions and ideas.

Who Is Missing?

It was discussed that the Planning Committee should have representation from individuals with a wide range of interests and values to ensure that the broad interests of the entire community are represented. The group felt that the Planning Committee was well-rounded, but indicated that youth were not well represented at the workshop. The group suggested that the consulting team reach out to the Moricetown Junior Council to get more youth participation.

What is Land Use Planning

The participants were asked to work in small groups to develop their own definitions of what they feel land use planning is. Participants shared a variety of ideas, including:

- Inventory of what the community has and assess the community's needs
- Use local knowledge and resources for community input
- Long term sustainability
- Achievable goals
- Economic development and tourism opportunities
- Recreation, parks and trail development
- Reserve land expansion
- Talking about land without having conflict
- Deciding on what facilities and housing will be in the community
- Big picture ideas and new ideas
- Wildlife safety
- Maintain Witsuwit'en language & Culture e.g. Living culture centre, hunting, guiding, fishing
- Places to provide education for visitors
- Story-telling



Hillary and Liliana followed up this discussion by presenting ways in which land use planning can help a community and by providing examples of tangible projects that were developed through land use plans in other First Nations communities in British Columbia.

Communication Strategies & Who Should Be Involved

The workshop ended with a facilitated group discussion to provide the consulting team with information that will help develop the Communication Strategy to utilize for Phase 2 of the land use plan. Participants were split into two groups and asked to brainstorm responses to the following key questions:

- Who should the Project Team reach out to for specific information?
- What is the best way to communicate with residents to make sure that public meetings and events to discuss land use planning are well attended?

The groups provided names for specific individuals and organizations who can offer information relating to language, culture, education, youth, local artists and drumming groups, local churches and local businesses. The group expressed that it would be effective to utilize a variety of communication tools for getting the word out prior to community events. Some examples included: social media, the Moricetown webpage, word of mouth, phone calls bulletin boards, a community voicemail system, and letters in the mail.



Participants sharing ideas about the best ways to communicate with residents.

The workshop concluded with a discussion of potential dates for the second workshop and a field trip.

Pictures from Workshop 1



Field Trip March 17, 2017

March 9, 2017

Dear Planning Committee Member:

Re: Invitation to Field Trip & Land Use Planning Committee Workshop #2

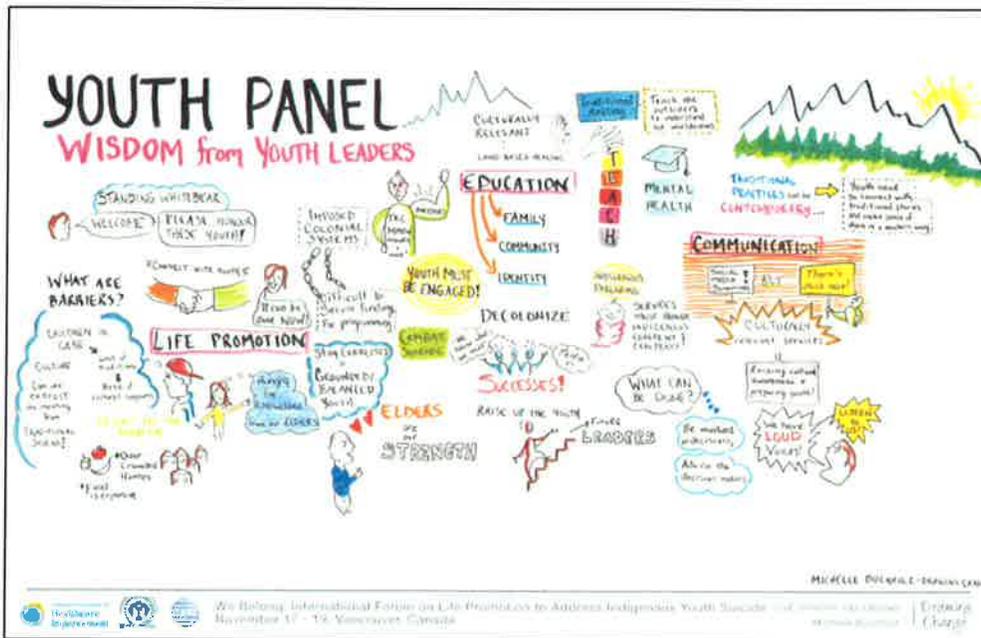
A field trip to look at community housing and planning in Smithers is scheduled for **Friday, March 17th** for Planning Committee members. If you are interested in attending this field trip please contact Norma Stumborg at (250) 847-2133. Bus transportation and lunch will be provided.

The next Planning Committee workshop is:

**Saturday, March 25th from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM at the Centennial Hall
Lunch Provided by the Moricetown Elders**

The Planning Committee's first workshop was held on February 28, 2017. During the first workshop the group discussed the role of the Planning Committee, an overview of what community land use planning is about, and the best ways to involve the residents of Moricetown in the process of creating a land use plan. The upcoming workshop will focus on sharing ideas about opportunities, strengths and issues to consider when creating Moricetown's land use plan.

Lunch will be provided and Planning Committee members will receive a \$50.00 honorarium for participating in the workshop. The upcoming workshop will involve capturing the discussion and comments through "graphic recording". Graphic recording involves a visual artist listening to the discussion and drawing images to represent key topics, ideas and the flow of the discussion. By the end of the workshop we will have a unique graphic to represent our discussion (see example below).



We are excited to announce that Michelle Buchholz will be providing graphic recording services. Michelle is a proud member of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation and was raised in Smithers and Moricetown. She is a member of the Gitumden (wolf) clan and the Cassyex (grizzly bear) house. She holds a Bachelor in Arts with a major in Anthropology from the University of Victoria and an Associates Degree in First Nations Community Studies.

Sincerely,

D. Mitchell

Chief Duane Mitchell



MORICETOWN Band

(250) 847 2133
 1(800) 881 1218
 (250) 847 9291
 www.moricetown.ca

Community Land Use Plan Field Trip – March 17th

Put
clan on

Name	Address	Phone #
Gladys Naziel	104 Loop	250 877 6042
Douglas Hamelin (R)	104 Loop rd	250-877-6042
Roy Morris	152 Loop rd	250 847-3714
Loralee Nikal	814 Guacelane	250 877 6733
Barry Nikal	"	"
Songa Albad	438 Park Rd	250-847-2123
S. Patrick	165 TEIKWAHI RD Smithers BC	250-847-2666
John Thomas	165 TEIKWAHI Smithers BC	250 847 2666
Andie Gung		(250) 643-0395
Duane Mitchell		

"Serving our community with pride, providing services and programs to enhance the development of our Nation"

Suite 3 – 205 Beaver Road, Smithers, BC V0J 2N1



FIELD TRIP

Subject: Field Trip: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Phase 1
Location: Smithers
Date: March 17, 2017
Time: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Field Trip Sites and background



Smithers Community Services Association 6 unit small housing

Description: Smithers Community Services owns and operates eight rental houses; six are located on Second Avenue across from Northwest Community College. The one-bedroom houses are approx. 650 sq. feet with laundry facilities - no smoking or pets are permitted.

- See more at: <http://www.scsa.ca/programs/housing/2nd-avenue-property-development/#sthash.927x9nXz.dpuf>

Example from a BC First Nations:

Nak'azdli First Nation builds 'tiny houses'

Each "tiny house" is just 320 square feet, but they all have a washroom, a washing machine and a dryer. The band holds the mortgages to the homes, but the men pay the costs and utilities every month. Prince estimates it will take about five years for the band to recoup the initial costs. In the meantime, she's already looking towards building the next set of houses for people in the community who want their own tiny home.



Central Park– Cultural Gathering Place – Hwy 16

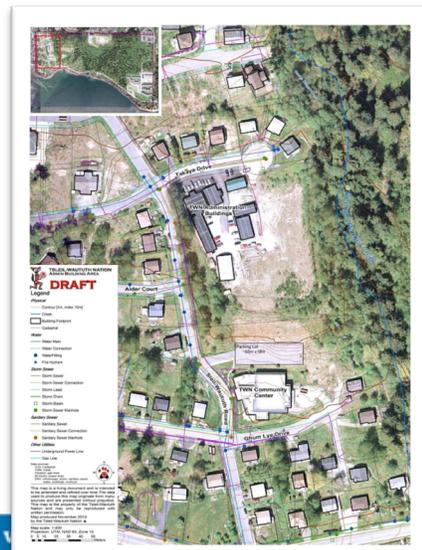


Description: The park houses the Visitor Information Centre and Chamber of Commerce, CICK Community radio station, and the Smithers' Central Park Building which has seen many incarnations, today acting as the community's hub for arts and culture. This building contains the Smithers Art Gallery and Museum, artist studios, dance studio and offices.

Example from a BC First Nations: The Tseil Waututh Nation (TWN) In

In March 2010, the TWN completed a

Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP) process that established a baseline to inform TWN's main operational areas, and consolidate what is known to date about the Nation. One Action Item seeks to capitalize upon the significant infrastructure resources invested in the residential part of the Reserve over the past decades by establishing permanent community administration facilities within the core of the community; the "Community Hub". The Hub is where community services are to be located to ensure optimum access, efficient servicing and community centre development.



Ptarmigan Meadows 50+ Apartment Condo development



Description: Ptarmigan Meadows offers 31 spacious suites and includes an appealing alpine theme exterior, covered entrance, beautifully landscaped grounds with an outdoor patio, community garden, year round site maintenance, covered parking, elevator and wheelchair access. More Info: <http://ptarmiganmeadowsliving.com>

Carriage House – In-fill Development -3587 2nd Ave Smithers BC

Description: A carriage house is a self-contained dwelling unit that is constructed as a separate building to a single-family home. This smaller home on a developed lot can house extended family, be a rental or vacation home. More information on carriage homes in Smithers:

http://www.smithers.ca/uploads/GUIDE_-_Carriage_Houses.pdf



Elks Park – Mountain Bike, Community Garden,



Ball Fields – Recreational –Railway Ave

Description: Community Garden with 35 plots- \$50 a year includes manure, water and all gardening equipment. Smithers Mountain Bike Park- Association maintains the jumps and the Town maintains the lawns and garbage. Ball fields – town mows the grass and collects garbage and operates the washrooms for public use.

Example from a BC First Nations: The Simpcw First Nation¹ All Trails Are

Indigenous' movie was shot October 2015 on the Simpcw First Nation. The entire film can be viewed through this link <https://vimeo.com/155172362> Members of the Aboriginal Youth Mountain Bike Program made the film. It is about a two-day trail building workshop that was held this past October on the First Nation, located about 80 kilometres northeast of Kamloops. The Simpcw First Nation has since started what is believed to be the first Aboriginal-owned trail building company.



¹ <http://www.ammsa.com/publications/windspeaker/indigenous-trail-system-starts-simpcw-nation>



Telkwa Birchwood Co-housing proposed development

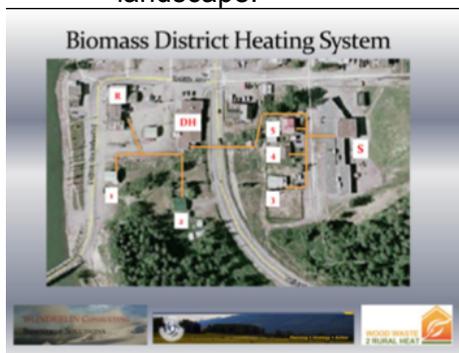
Description: Cohousing is people coming together with the intention of being good neighbours. It involves a combination of smaller, self-contained, privately owned houses with a shared Common House and other facilities designed to create the atmosphere of an old-fashioned village. A unique aspect of cohousing is that the citizen-developers participate in a conscious process of creating a community that will reflect their values.

Eight common elements of cohousing are:

- Participatory design: The cohousing group itself designs the community from the ground up.
- Shared common facilities: Allowing individual units to be smaller, more efficient, and affordable.
- Designed for community interaction: Better relationships with neighbours.
- Collaborative decision-making.
- Management: The residents are in control of design, development and management.
- Shared vision and values: Usually encompass living a healthy lifestyle, respect for the environment, lifelong learning, personal growth and an interest in the arts.
- Age-in-place and universal design: Support changes needed in case of accident or illness.
- Environmental consciousness: Includes eco-sensitive and low-energy design.

Birchwood Co-housing is not yet developed in Telkwa, but has completed all approvals and will be in construction in the coming years. *More Info:* <http://birchwoodcohousing.com>

Example from a BC First Nations: Eco Sage Project² The Penticton Indian Band does not have sufficient housing to supply the growing population. The goal of this project is to address the acute shortage and at the same time to provide a healthy template for the future. The Eco Sage project is a pilot project and we were able to secure funding from 5 separate agencies to put in the cutting edge technologies these homes have. All homes are oriented to the south for maximum passive solar heat gain, with heated slab on grade, natural cross ventilation and generous overhangs. Equipment includes heat recovery ventilators, solar hot water, water efficient fixtures, energy efficient appliances and LED lighting. Effort to reduce the energy use of the homes does not only reduce heating costs and pollution, but it connects to the timeless and traditional ways of building, which relate to the movement of the sun, natural breezes and the indigenous landscape.



Village of Telkwa District Heating Boiler System

Description: In Nov 2013 the Village of Telkwa became the first municipality in Canada to install a European Boiler. The system generates heat energy, through burning wood, which is then transferred into a distributed hot water heating system to heat their municipal office and neighbouring buildings. With the partnership between the school, residences and commercial sector the district heating system became a feasible option as a clean alternative energy solution to heat a portion of the downtown core. The municipal system is now the primary supplier of heat for the partners. More information visit: <http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/Success-Story/Telkwa's-Deep-Collaboration-Mini-Biomass-District-Heating-System>

<http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/Success-Story/Telkwa's-Deep-Collaboration-Mini-Biomass-District-Heating-System>

² http://pib.ca/?page_id=1448

Moricietown Land Use Planning Committee Tour
March 17th 2017 9am – 3pm

Location	Time	Contact	Confirmed	Who's responsible
Bus from Moricietown	9:00am			Norma
Smithers Community Services Association 6 unit small detached rental housing	9:30 am	SCSA – Ella arranged 250-847-9515- care taker 250-877-1963 Leahim	Confirmed – call Care taker March 16 th to remind him	Liliana
Bus	10:15am			
Central Park and Building – Cultural Gathering Place – Hwy 16	10:20am	No guest speakers just a site visit		Liliana
Bus	10:45am			
Ptarmigan Meadows 50+ Apartment Condo development	11am (45 min) tour	Ray Collingwood or Peter Lund Remax Office: 250-847-5999 Cell: 250-877-2441	Confirmed	Liliana
Bus	11:45am			
Carriage House – In-fill Development -3587 2 nd Ave Smithers BC	11:50am	3580-B Second Ave. Morgan Widen cell:877-3918	confirmed	Liliana
<i>Bus – Bagged Lunch</i>				? Grendel Group ?
Elks Park – Mountain Bike, Community Garden, Ball Fields – Recreational –Railway Ave	12:10	Potential to have someone join us from the community garden group		Liliana
Telkwa Birchwood Co-housing proposed housing development – Hanson's	1:00	Daryl Hanson 250-846-9214	Confirmed with village and Daryl Location Telkwa Town hall \$25 fee	Norma/ Liliana
Bus				
Village of Telkwa District Heating Boiler System	1:45	250-846-5212 Debbie Joujan/ Jennifer Receptionist... <i>Thomas Wunderlin,</i>	Confirmed with Village of Telkwa and Tom <i>Wunderlin</i>	Liliana
Bus back to Moricietown	2:15			

Other Logistics:

- Bus – Norma Confirmed bus
- Calling Planning Committee Members – Norma will call and confirm for members to be at the MT office 8:45am
- Norma contacted Mark Allen from the Town of Smithers to attend the Tour – Liliana to confirm and discuss content
- Norma to confirm Sandwiches for 25 people (Dan to confirm budget for the catering with Norma) Norma asked Liliana to pick up apples, cookies and drinks for the tour.
- Cordless Mic and Projector - Norma
- Request from Mark at Town of Smithers:
 - OCP – 2 copies to borrow
 - OCP Map and a zoning map to borrow
 - Ptamigan meadow:- Did this development have to go through a OCP amendment and re-zoning amendment?
Commercial to Residential
 - Smithers Community services- Did this development have to go through a OCP amendment and re-zoning amendment?
Rezoning

Speaking Notes

Bus from Moricetown	<p>Liliana to introduce the tour and what we will be doing. Why we are looking at housing, parks, cultural places and how this relates to the MT Land Use Plan framework. IDEAS and Examples.</p> <p>Smithers OCP- how this compares to a CCP-highlight the Land-use Chapter and Maps. Introduce the zoning concept.</p> <p>Accommodating growth within the existing town boundary helps to maintain the compact character and identifiable downtown core. This approach to growth management focuses on encouraging land use patterns that use land, infrastructure, and resources efficiently. While the demand for new housing remains stable, mining exploration activities, the redevelopment of Hudson Bay Mountain, and the expansion of Smithers airport all have the potential for Smithers to experience growth.</p> <p>Land use plan & designations</p> <p>The following land use designations are intended to guide future development in Smithers. The areas to which these designations apply are shown on Schedule A: Land Use.</p>
---------------------	--

	We will look at these as we see them on the ground... and review the list from pg 15 OCP
Smithers Community Services Association 6 unit small detached rental housing	Liliana will introduce the Land use Designation and SCSA Visioning for the project. Introduce Leaham (rental housing caretaker) and Mark Allen TOS. 3955 Second Avenue was rezoned in 2013 to R-2A Low Density Multi Family Residential which does not limit the number of principal buildings, but sets a density limit of 190sq.m/DU. No OCP amendment was required, but multi-family developments including this type of development require a DP. Liliana to provide example of how other bands maybe incorporating this style of housing into land use plans. Mark to talk about the development from a town perspective servicing requirements, and benefits from a housing perspective
Bus	Liliana to introduce the new stop and what the land use designation is.
Central Park and Building – Cultural Gathering Place – Hwy 16	Liliana to talk about community vision and designations for Cultural meeting place and what is on the site, visitor info, art gallery museum, Central Park- Current uses . Liliana to provide example of how other bands maybe incorporating this into land use plans. Mark to discuss the communities interest in developing the site further, challenges to date and current pre-feasibility study currently underway and what the process will be and why a pre-feasibility study..
Bus	Liliana to introduce the next stop Yes, this was a joint OCP amendment (Highway Tourist Commercial to Mixed Residential) and Rezoning (C-4 Tourist Commercial to R-3 Medium Density Residential).
Ptarmigan Meadows 50+ Apartment Condo development	Liliana will introduce the Land use Designation for development and history of OCP amendment community process, amenities of sidewalks, trails, proximity to grocery, gardens, parking covered. Introduce Peter. Liliana to provide example of how other bands maybe incorporating this style of housing into land use plans. Mark to talk about the development process, how did engineering tie into the planning process of this development?
Bus	Liliana to introduce the next stop
Carriage House – In-fill Development - 3587 2 nd Ave Smithers BC	Carriage homes and benefits. Community perspective and servicing.
Bus – Bagged Lunch	Liliana to introduce the next stop
Elks Park – Mountain Bike, Community Garden, Ball Fields – Recreational –Railway Ave	Liliana to talk about community vision and designations for parks and Open Space – discuss the current uses and proposed uses. (potential to have someone from the community garden talk about how and why it was

	<p>established) Liliana to provide example of how other bands maybe incorporating park planning into land use plans.</p> <p>Mark to discuss how the Town supported the development of different uses and maintenance of the park.</p>
<i>Bus – Bagged Lunch</i>	Liliana to introduce the next stop
Telkwa Birchwood Co-housing proposed housing development – Hanson’s	<p>Daryl will see if the Church will lend us the room. Liliana to look into Telkwa Town Hall.</p> <p>Daryl - Quick intro to co-housing general what is it? A community Visioning how to use their land....</p> <p>What are the Hanson’s visioning? (Three Rivers in Hazelton) (info Sheet – what is co-housing, what is the vision for Telkwa Co-housing)</p> <p>Liliana to speak to the idea that there can be communities within communities when thinking about new subdivisions and community development. Liliana to provide example of how other bands maybe incorporating this style of housing into land use plans.</p>
Bus	?
Village of Telkwa District Heating Boiler System	<p>Liliana to introduce tour guide and the concept that when considering new developments or infrastructure there are opportunities for innovation and energy alternatives. Planning for what could work best where will help support funding and opportunities within a community.</p> <p>Liliana to provide example of how other bands maybe incorporating this alternative energy into land use plans.</p>
Bus back to Moricetown	Wrap up and drop Liliana off in Smithers.

First Nations examples specific to housing /cultural development options:

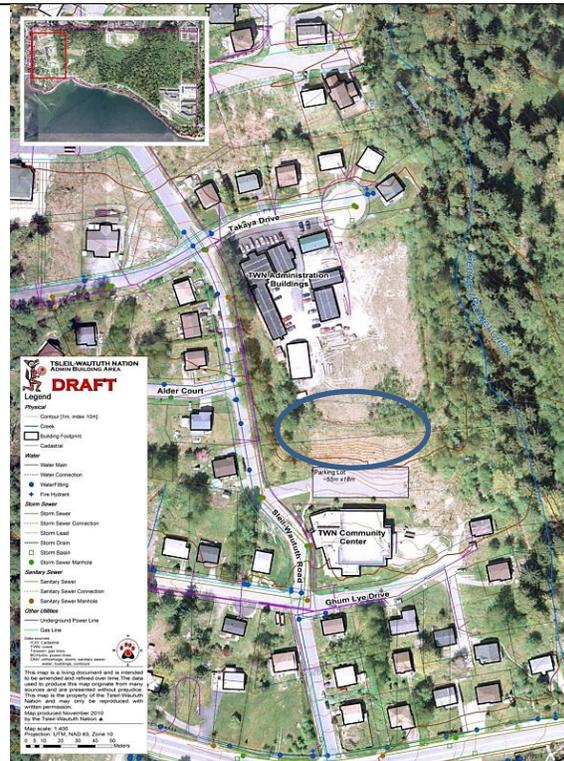
Eco Sage Project¹

The Penticton Indian Band does not have sufficient housing to supply the growing population. The goal of this project is to address the acute shortage and at the same time to provide a healthy template for the future. The Eco Sage project is a pilot project and we were able to secure funding from 5 separate agencies to put in the cutting edge technologies these homes have. All homes are oriented to the south for maximum passive solar heat gain, with heated slab on grade, natural cross ventilation and generous overhangs. Equipment includes heat recovery ventilators, solar hot water, water efficient fixtures, energy efficient appliances and LED lighting. Effort to reduce the energy use of the homes does not only reduce heating costs and pollution, but it connects to the timeless and traditional ways of building, which relate to the movement of the sun, natural breezes and the indigenous landscape.



The Tseil Waututh Nation (TWN)²

In March 2010, the TWN completed a Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP) process that established a baseline to inform TWN’s main operational areas, and consolidate what is known to date about the Nation. Within the CCP, a complimenting Action Plan provided the specific tasks and steps required in order to realize the preferred and desired future of the membership as articulated in the planning process. One Action Item seeks to capitalize upon the significant infrastructure resources invested in the residential part of the Reserve over the past decades by establishing permanent community administration facilities within the core of the community; the “Community Hub”. The Hub is where community services are to be located to ensure optimum access, efficient servicing and community centre development.



¹ http://pib.ca/?page_id=1448

² http://www.twnation.ca/en/Government/Departments/~/_media/Files/Lands%20Office/TWN%20CCP%20-%20THE%20PLAN%20draft%20-%20with%20DRAFT.ashx

The Simpcw First Nation³

'All Trails Are Indigenous' movie was shot October 2015 on the Simpcw First Nation. The entire film can be viewed through this link

<https://vimeo.com/155172362>

Members of the Aboriginal Youth Mountain Bike Program made the film. It is about a two-day trail building workshop that was held this past October on the First Nation, located about 80 kilometres northeast of Kamloops.

Some members of the Adams Lake and Nisconlith First Nations also took part in the workshop. Also taking part were people from the communities of Valemount, Clearwater and Sun Peaks.

The Simpcw First Nation has since started what is believed to be the first Aboriginal-owned trail building company.



Nak'azdli First Nation builds 'tiny houses' ⁴

"Everybody deserves to have a home."

Each "tiny house" is just 320 square feet, but they all have a washroom, a washing machine and a dryer.

The band holds the mortgages to the homes, but the men pay the costs and utilities every month. Prince estimates it will take about five years for the band to recoup the initial costs.

In the meantime, she's already looking towards building the next set of houses for people in the community who want their own tiny home.



³ <http://www.ammsa.com/publications/windpeaker/indigenous-trail-system-starts-simpcw-nation>

⁴ <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/nak-azdli-first-nation-builds-tiny-houses-for-homeless-men-1.3865041>

FIELD TRIP AGENDA

Subject: Field Trip: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Phase 1
Location: Smithers
Date: March 17, 2017
Time: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Purpose of Field Trip

This Field Trip will focus on building the participants' general understanding of land use planning by providing specific examples in Smithers and Telkwa. By the end of the workshop participants will have an increased knowledge and awareness of what it means to designate land and see that vision through to on the ground concepts. The conversations, presentations and on-site tours will provide tangible examples of how a community can plan and develop recreational land uses, cultural gathering places, and housing options; concepts that could be considered in Moricetown.

Participants will visit the following sites in Smithers and Telkwa:

- Smithers Community Services Association 6 unit small detached rental housing
- Ptarmigan Meadows 50+ Apartment Condo development
- Carriage House – In-fill Development -3587 2nd Ave Smithers BC
- Central Park and Building – Cultural Gathering Place – Hwy 16
- Elks Park – Mountain Bike, Community Garden, Ball Fields – Recreational –Railway Ave
- Telkwa Co-housing proposed housing development – Hanson's
- Village of Telkwa District Heating Boiler System

Agenda:

1. Welcome and Bus to Smithers (30min)
2. Smithers Community Services Association 6 unit small rental housing (30min)
3. Bus to next stop (15 min)
4. Central Park and Building – Cultural Gathering Place (30min)
5. Ptarmigan Meadows 50+ Condo development Interior Walking tour (real-estate peter at Remax) (45min) *one and two bed room*
6. TBC - Carriage House – In-fill Development -3587 2nd Ave Smithers BC (drive by – 20 min) (Bag lunch on Bus)
7. Elks Park-Mountain Bike, Community Garden, Ball Fields– Recreational –Railway Ave (20 min)
8. Bus to Telkwa (20 min)
9. TBC - Telkwa Co-housing proposed development – Hanson's (30 min)
10. Bus to next stop (10 min)
11. TBC - Village of Telkwa District Heating Boiler System (30 min)
12. Bus Back to Moricetown (45 min)

Moricetown Land Use Plan Phase 1: Summary of Planning Committee Field Trip March 17, 2017

On Friday, March 17th, 2017 from 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM Liliana Dragowska from R. Radloff and Associates hosted the Planning Committee field trip to Smithers and Telkwa. 10 members of the Planning Committee joined in on the field trip accompanied by Norma Stumborg, Economic Development Officer for Moricetown, Mark Allen Director of Development Services for the Town of Smithers and Yazmin Banelas Planner for the Town of Smithers. The field trip focused on building the participants' general understanding of land use planning by providing specific examples in Smithers and Telkwa, while discussing how these examples could be considered in Moricetown.

Participants visited the following sites in Smithers and Telkwa:

Smithers Community Services Association (SCSA) 6 unit small housing

Description: SCSA owns and operates rental houses located at 3923 2nd Ave across from Northwest Community College. The one-bedroom houses are approx. 650 sq. feet and were built on a lot that previously had a single family home. Participants viewed one of the units with the maintenance coordinator and asked questions regarding construction cost, rules, maintenance parking, and accessibility.



Participants learning about the history of the small unit housing development.



Participants exploring the Smithers Central Park Building.

Central Park– Cultural Gathering Place – Hwy 16 (Smithers, B.C)

Description: The park houses the Visitor Information Centre and Chamber of Commerce, CICK Community radio station, and the Smithers' Central Park Building which has seen many incarnations, today acting as the community's hub for arts and culture. This site is being considered for the Bulkley Valley Arts and Culture Centre.

All 5 clans were represented on the Planning Committee field trip to Smithers and Telkwa. The field trip participants expressed that they will share their experience and knowledge with family and other members of the Committee who were not able to attend.

Ptarmigan Meadows 50+ Apartment Condo development (Smithers, B.C)

Description: Ptarmigan Meadows offers 31 spacious suites and includes an appealing alpine theme exterior, covered entrance, beautifully landscaped grounds with an outdoor patio, community garden, year round site maintenance, covered parking, elevator and wheelchair access.



Participants discussing the common areas and development values of the Ptarmigan Strata Condos.



Participants talking with Daryl and Dianna Hanson, founder of the Birchwood Co-housing.

Telkwa Birchwood Co-housing proposed development

Description: Cohousing is people coming together with the intention of being good neighbours. It involves a combination of smaller, self-contained, privately owned houses with a shared Common House and other facilities designed to create the atmosphere of an old-fashioned village. A great example of planning a community within a community.

Village of Telkwa District Heating Boiler System

Description: In Nov 2013 the Village of Telkwa became the first municipality in Canada to install a European Boiler. The system generates heat energy, through burning wood, which is then transferred into a distributed hot water heating system to heat their municipal office and neighbouring buildings. With the partnership between the school, residences and commercial sector the district heating system became a feasible option as a clean alternative energy solution to heat 8 buildings in the the downtown core.



Participants discussing the District Boiler System with Engineer & Designer Thomas Wunderlin and Telkwa Mayor Darcy Repen.

The field trip also included a stop at a carriage house (housing unit above a garage) infill development that is located a few blocks from downtown Smithers as well as at a visit to Elks Park, a great example of a multi-use park containing the Smithers mountain bike skills park, community garden and ball fields.

By the end of the workshop participants had an increased knowledge and awareness of what it means to designate land and see that vision through to on the ground concepts. The conversations, presentations and on-site tours provide tangible examples of how a community can plan and develop recreational land uses, cultural gathering places, and housing options. Throughout the field trip participants were actively engaged in discussions about how these type of developments could be considered in Moricetown.

Workshop 2 April 22, 2017

March 9, 2017

Dear Planning Committee Member:

Re: Invitation to Field Trip & Land Use Planning Committee Workshop #2

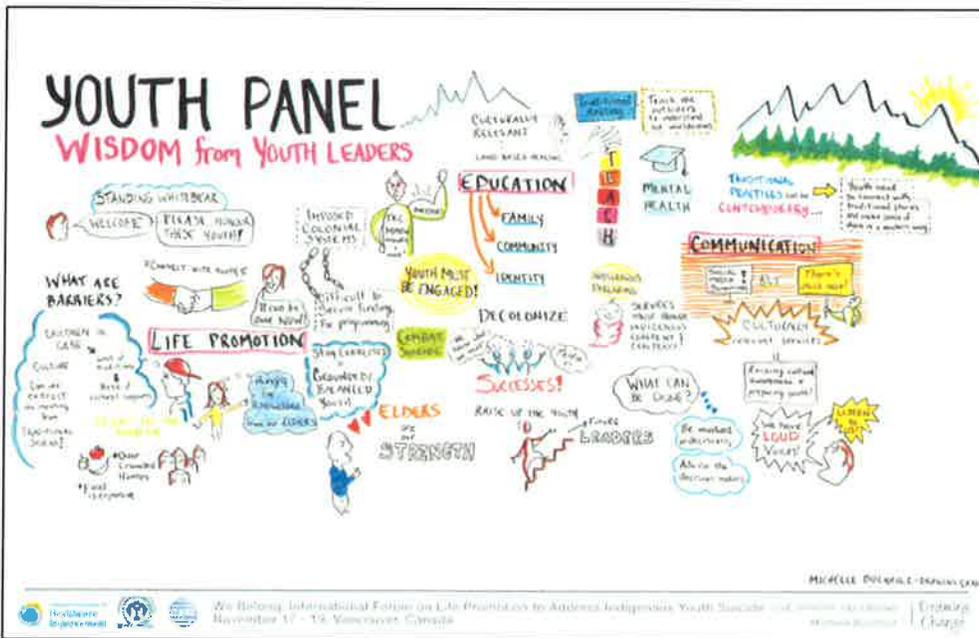
A field trip to look at community housing and planning in Smithers is scheduled for **Friday, March 17th** for Planning Committee members. If you are interested in attending this field trip please contact Norma Stumborg at (250) 847-2133. Bus transportation and lunch will be provided.

The next Planning Committee workshop is:

**Saturday, March 25th from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM at the Centennial Hall
Lunch Provided by the Moricetown Elders**

The Planning Committee's first workshop was held on February 28, 2017. During the first workshop the group discussed the role of the Planning Committee, an overview of what community land use planning is about, and the best ways to involve the residents of Moricetown in the process of creating a land use plan. The upcoming workshop will focus on sharing ideas about opportunities, strengths and issues to consider when creating Moricetown's land use plan.

Lunch will be provided and Planning Committee members will receive a \$50.00 honorarium for participating in the workshop. The upcoming workshop will involve capturing the discussion and comments through "graphic recording". Graphic recording involves a visual artist listening to the discussion and drawing images to represent key topics, ideas and the flow of the discussion. By the end of the workshop we will have a unique graphic to represent our discussion (see example below).



We are excited to announce that Michelle Buchholz will be providing graphic recording services. Michelle is a proud member of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation and was raised in Smithers and Moricetown. She is a member of the Gitumden (wolf) clan and the Cassyex (grizzly bear) house. She holds a Bachelor in Arts with a major in Anthropology from the University of Victoria and an Associates Degree in First Nations Community Studies.

Sincerely,

D. Mitchell
Chief Duane Mitchell

Name	Clan	Address	Phone #
George Williams Betty Pete	Tsayu Laksilyu	614 C.N. Stn. Rd. M.1 303 Russell Ave	847-9149
Katherine Naziel	Laksilyu	1041 Loop Rd	250 877 6042
Vi Sellenbeck	Laksilyu	220 Bluntck Rd.	250-847-5122
Lucy Gagnon	Gitumden	178 THR	250 847 9673
Sandra Patrick	Gitumden	165 Teikwa Hi-Rd.	250 847-2666
Riffes Honor	Gelamose	165 TEIKWA HI RD	250 847 2666
Sonya Maud	Tsayu	Morice Town	250-847-2623
Vicki	"	Morice Town	847-5078
John Mikal	Laksilyu	MORICE TOWN BC	877-0021
Gladys Naziel	" "	" "	877 6042
Gloria Michel		Morice Town	847-4457
Randy			877-6042
Helmut	Tsaya	Morice Town	847-4931
Jordie Madam	Grumden.	418 Park St.	877 6001
Lucy Glain 1/2	Laksamishyu	12346 Alder Rd	847 3630
Melinda Naziel	Laksilyu		847 4027
SAM TAMA	Naziel		
Herb Naziel	Big Frog	117 Loop Rd	847-3801
James Namax	Big Frog	222 Beaver Rd	847-4049
Nary Alice Namax	Tsaya	222 Beaver Rd	847-4049
Bertha Pierre	Gilsenhu	827 Beaton Vier	847 8770
Kneekap H Mikal 1/2	Laksamishyu	154 Hwy 16 Morice town	778210-1405
Emily Parre Glain			
Loralee Nikal	Laksilyu	814 Gracelane	877-6733
Barry Nikal	Tsaya	814 Gracelane	877 6733
Millie Guranoot	Laksilyu	158 Fisherman	7-9535
Roy Michel 1/2	Laksilyu	156 Fisherman	7-4742

ACTION: you...

ACTION: history

Strength - small rural, history of land,

Sam Wilson ^{lunch} firewood

318 Russell

847-5941

566 H.W. 16 w

758 2101475

Cyril McKell ^{1/2} L&K Hts.

805 Complan Road

250-847-3694

Warm Will. 1/2 mount

Moricetown Nation Land Use Plan: Phase I

Workshop #2 Agenda - Informing the LUP Vision, Goals and Objectives

1.0 Workshop #2

Workshop #2 will build on workshop #1 (Feb. 28 2017) with the following primary points of focus:

- 1) Defining what land use planning may mean for Moricetown – guidance provided from workshop #1
- 2) Clarifying the importance of good governance and land use planning
- 3) Defining a scope for Moricetown’s LUP including issues, opportunities, and priorities (SWOT)
- 4) Developing a Moricetown Land Use Plan vision – drawing upon the Moricetown journey to date (section 2.0 below)

A Graphic Recorder, Michelle Buchholz, will be joining us to capture the workshop dialogue in a creative fashion which will serve as part of the Moricetown Nation land use planning story and journey.

2.0 Moricetown Nation Land Use Plan Vision

To develop the Morcietown Nation Land Use Plan Vision, it is generally good to reflect and build upon the work to date by the Nation and build upon it as guided by the community. To that end, the following are a few examples a brief internet search provided.

2.1 The Moricetown Economic Development Corporation (MBDC)

(<http://mbed.ca/about-us/mission-vision/>) has the following:

Vision:

MBDC allows the Moricetown Band and its people to realize their economic aspirations on the reserves and in the traditional territories and to be full participants on the economic prosperity in the region.

Mission:

1. To provide effective and innovative general management for the Band's business ventures and to identify; and
2. Develop economic development opportunities for the benefit of the Band and band members.

2.2 The Moricetown Indian Band Community Energy Plan 2015

(<http://fnbc.info/resource/moricetown-indian-band-community-energy-plan>) has the following:

Moricetown First Nation is committed to pursuing and attaining their vision of increasing energy efficiency, reducing costs and supporting economic development through renewable energy generation. **This vision** includes exploring opportunities for alternative energy developments and establishing the skills and knowledge required to create jobs and become more energy independent. This Community Energy Plan (CEP) identifies opportunities for investment, cost saving and self-generation that the community can take forward to feasibility level design and then implementation. The design level in this report is prefeasibility.

2.3 The Moricetown Band Administration mandate and mission

(<http://www.wetsuweten.com/communities/moricetown/>):

"Serving our community with pride, providing services and programs to enhance the development of our nation."

2.4 Designing the Moricetown Nation Land Use Plan Vision

From the above, we are able to draw out the following as the initial points for developing a Moricetown LUP Vision:

- Desire for independence where possible including energy generation, economic development,
- Desire to realize Nation-focused benefits from the land base, the people, and the cultural and traditional knowledge
- Desire to build greater pride in all aspects of the Moricetown Nation
- Desire to ensure community / Nation members receive ongoing adequate and appropriate services and program support to enhance their lives

The above points serve as a great baseline to build from in developing the Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision commencing in workshop #2 and building from there.

Planning Committee Workshop #2

Moricitown Land Use Plan Phase 1

April 22, 2017



Christine Callihoo, Sr. Community Resilience Planner
Michelle Buchholz, Graphic Recorder



Agenda



1. Opening and welcome
2. Planning Committee: Touching base
3. Review work to date
4. Land use planning – Laying the groundwork
5. SWOT
6. Dates for workshop #3
7. Wrap-up and feedback



2

Moricitown's Land Use Planning Process

Fall 2016

Moricitown selected Radloff to develop a Land Use Plan following a **3 phase process**

Phase 1 (January to May 2017)	Phase 2 (not yet funded)	Phase 3 (note yet funded)
Framework for Creating a Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laying the groundwork for creating the Plan 	Develop the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth community engagement • Creating the Plan • Building consensus on future land use in Moricitown 	Finalize the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional research and engagement • Formally adopt the Land Use Plan



3

Planning Committee Roles & Responsibilities



- Responsibility is to Chief and Council through economic development
- Attend and thoughtfully participate
- Be creative and committed to having an impact on Moricitown's future
- Provide advice and guidance to the consulting project team
- Respect the Nation's financial limitations and mandate
- Attend all three training workshops and a planned field trip from February 2017 to May 2017
- Consider the possibility of extension.



4

Review workshop #1 progress



We learned in Workshop #1:

- ✓ How the Planning Committee would communicate with the community about the land use plan process
- ✓ Who to reach out to for specific knowledge
- ✓ What land use planning is
- ✓ Desire to start small with little projects in the near future
- ✓ Desire to identify small steps to potentially work on as a Planning Committee



5

Land use planning is



- ✓ Sharing stories / knowledge
- ✓ Gaining an understanding of the current land and resources inventory
- ✓ Establishing how and where the tradition and culture will 'speak'
- ✓ Establish how the Witsuwit'en culture and language will inform
- ✓ Establishing where specific land uses will occur and not occur
- ✓ Establishing strategic, workable goals



6

Land use planning enables



- ✓ Strategic implementation of the Nation's land use vision of the future
- ✓ Everyone in the community to be involved
- ✓ Enables new projects and developments to be thoughtful, reflect best practices and be the best use of resources
- ✓ Council to make proactive land use decisions on behalf of the community



7

Field Trip, March 17, 2017



10 members of the Planning Committee participated, together representing the 5 clans in Moricetown.

The field trip provided the opportunity to:

- ✓ develop general understanding of land use planning
- ✓ review land use designations and development that could be adapted to specific needs in Moricetown.



8

Cultural Research Update



- ✓ 15 Elders have been interviewed to date
- ✓ Interviews used maps and archival photos to help focus the discussion on traditional and cultural land uses in and around the Moricetown reserve
- ✓ Gaining greater knowledge and recognition of the traditional hereditary governance systems of the Witsuwit'en Nation



9

Cultural Research Update



The Five Wetsuwit'en Clans

- C'ilhts'ekhyu – Big Frog Clan
- Tsayu – Beaver Clan
- Likhsilyu – Small Frog Clan
- Gidim't'en – Bear/Wolf Clan
- Likhts'amisyu – Fireweed Clan



Within the Clans there are 13 houses each having a hereditary chief who represents their members and works to enhance and honour the Witsuwit'en language and culture practices.

10

BREAK -> SWOT



Break before SWOT



- S** – Strengths
- W** - Weaknesses
- O** – Opportunities
- T** - Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
These are the skills and services I offer, and where I excel.	These are the skills and services others offer, but I don't.
Opportunities	Threats
What are chances that I can take to grow my business?	How are possible market dangers that are common to my business?

11

SWOT: What?



Creating a shared understanding of what the community has in the community tool box:

- S** – Strengths
- W** - Weaknesses
- O** – Opportunities
- T** - Threats



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SWOT: What?



- S** – Strengths: gifts (knowledge, skills, and expertise), advantages within the community,
- W** – Weaknesses: internal gaps which could include governance, gaps in skills, knowledge, expertise
- O** – Opportunities: prospects that already exist outside the community that can assist
- T** – Threats: external factors such as strength of markets (tourism, resource development, etc),

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SWOT: Community Gifts



Community Gifts Identification:

- 1) Creating a list of resources, gifts and strengths of Moricetown
- 2) Identifying who has what gifts
- 3) Create a shared understanding as to how these gifts can be helpful



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SWOT: Community Gifts



BREAK-OUT!



15

SWOT: Community Gifts



Summarize Community Gifts

To Summarize...

...tell me what I need to know, but **KEEP IT BRIEF.**

(We just summarized four slides worth of information into 22 words which clearly convey the main idea of summarizing. Don't lose anything!)

16

Communication: The Important Role of the Planning Committee

Let's talk about the land use planning process with family including:

- ✓ Sharing what you find interesting
- ✓ Sharing your hopes for the future
- ✓ Asking if anyone has land use planning related questions / areas of priority for discussion
- ✓ And.....?



The Important Role of the Planning Committee

Planning Committee Game Plan:

- 1) What needs to be done before Workshop #3?
- 2) Who will complete each identified task?
- 3) Who will assist / support each task?
- 4) When will the tasks be completed?



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Scheduling



Workshop #3 Date???

- **Wednesday, May 17th** late afternoon / evening?
- **Thursday, May 18th** late afternoon / evening?



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Thank You!



Thank you for being part of shaping Moricetown's future!

Christine Callihoo,
Sr. Community Resilience Planner

Michelle Buchholz,
Graphic Recorder



Land Use Planning



21



The 4 main IRs making up Moricetown proper

22

How are plans implemented?

Land Use Designations is the broad vision for the future use of land.

- Identify the types of uses that are needed or appropriate for specific lands

Zoning is a list of rules / requirements that must be followed when developing on land.

- More detailed than designations
- Location and height of buildings



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How are plans implemented?

Design guidelines, policies or checklists: a list of guidelines to consider when designing a buildings or developing a site

- Architecture / style of buildings and other infrastructure
- Environmental protection (i.e. distance from sensitive habitat)
- Accessibility (i.e. ensuring access by all abilities)
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- Sustainable design: water conservation, energy efficiency including buildings, bicycle/active community infrastructure, health and wellness, etc.

24

Visioning



Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision

- ✓ A community's vision captures what members of a community **value, desire, and want their community to look like at some point in the future.**
- ✓ A vision is a bold and realistic picture of your community's future, not an unrealistic dream.



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Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision: SAMPLE VISION

"Strong, healthy, proud and self-reliant community made up of strong, healthy, proud and self-reliant community members."

Fort Nelson First Nation



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Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision: SAMPLE VISION

"Strong healthy citizens and communities, speaking our languages and celebrating who we are and our history in our ancestral homelands, working together, managing our lands and resources as a self sufficient, self-governing Nation."

Ktunaxa First Nation



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*Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision:
SAMPLE VISION*

"Tla'amin people, through Taow (our teachings), will empower the community to be healthy, self-governing stewards of the land. With full jurisdiction, we will provide certainty by creating economic and employment opportunities, capacity and sustainability through knowledge and responsible leadership for future generations."

Sliammon Kwun ah men First Nation



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*Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision:
SAMPLE VISION*

PIBC is a thriving organization supporting and regulating respected professional planners, inspiring excellence, advocacy and community well-being.

Planning Institute of BC (PIBC)



30

*Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision –
Internal Example*

The Moricetown Economic Development Corporation Vision:

MBDC allows the Moricetown Band and its people to **realize their economic aspirations** on the reserves and in the traditional territories and to **be full participants** on the economic prosperity in the region.



31

*Moricetown Land Use Plan Vision –
Internal Example*

Moricetown Indian Band Community Energy Plan 2015 Vision:

Moricetown First Nation is committed to pursuing and attaining their vision of **increasing energy efficiency, reducing costs and supporting economic development** through renewable energy generation. This vision includes **exploring opportunities** for alternative energy developments and **establishing the skills and knowledge** required to create jobs and **become more energy independent**.



32

Moricietown Land Use Plan Vision – Internal Example

Moricietown Band Administration mandate and mission:

"Serving our community with pride, providing services and programs to enhance the development of our nation."



33

Moricietown Land Use Plan Vision

Moricietown Land Use Plan Vision:

"Honouring our land, traditions and culture."

"Serving our community with pride, providing services and programs to enhance the development of our Nation."

"Healthy people, healthy families, healthy Nation."



34

Governance - Overview

Governance



35

What is Governance?

- all processes of governing, whether applied by a government, market or network, whether over a family, tribe, formal or informal organization or territory and whether through laws, norms, power or language.



the rules

36

Governance - Overview

What is **Government**?

- a formal body provided the authority to make decisions in a given political system including a geopolitical entity (nation-state), a corporate entity (business entity), a socio-political entity (tribe, family, etc.), or an informal one

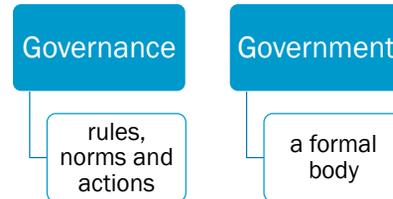
the application of rules



37

Governance - Overview

In a nutshell, **governance** and **government** are the rules, norms and actions of a formal body



38

Roles and Responsibilities of Staff

Our expectations for every employee are:

- To work as a team with other employees;
- Treat everyone with dignity and respect;
- To perform your job to the best of your ability;
- To offer ideas that may improve efficiency and service;
- To comply with our policies and procedures contained in the Operations Manual.

39

Roles and Responsibilities of Council

Band Council is committed to providing the highest standard of customer service to its community, and as such is committed to corporate and individual behaviours that uphold the vision, values and goals of our organization.

The values reflect this commitment, and the conduct of our employees should instill confidence, accessibility and trust in those they serve.

40

Role and Authority of Committees

Committees are formed to promote a community based approach to government. The wide use of committees promotes community input and allows more avenues for the average band member to express his/her concerns and viewpoints.



41

Confidentiality

Employees will **maintain the security, confidentiality and accuracy** of all personal information collected and held by their employer, and will consider the need for protecting the anonymity of other employees and clients in the course of their duties.



42

Conflict of Interest

Band Council operates an organization that serves the needs of our community. It is very important that our reputation is based on sound behaviour and business practices that reflect our professionalism.

A conflict must not exist between an employee's private interests and their ability to perform their duties.



43

Transparency (vs. Confidentiality)

Transparency involves openness, communication, and accountability.

Transparency is operating in such a way that it is easy for others to see what actions are performed.

For example, a cashier making change after a point of sale by offering a record of the items purchased (e.g., a receipt) as well as counting out the customer's change on the counter demonstrates transparency.



44

Moricetown Land Use Plan Phase 1 of 3: Planning Committee Workshop #2

On Saturday, April 22nd R. Radloff and Associates Inc. (Radloff) hosted the second Planning Committee workshop for Phase 1 of the Moricetown Land Use Plan. The event was facilitated by Christine Callihoo (Senior Land Use Planner) and Michelle Buchholz (Graphic Recorder). Christine has over 20 years of First Nation land use planning experience and Michelle was raised in Smithers, B.C. and is a proud member of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation. The event started with a review of work that the Planning Committee has completed to date and a presentation of key findings from the cultural backgrounder that the Radloff project team is preparing as part of Phase 1.

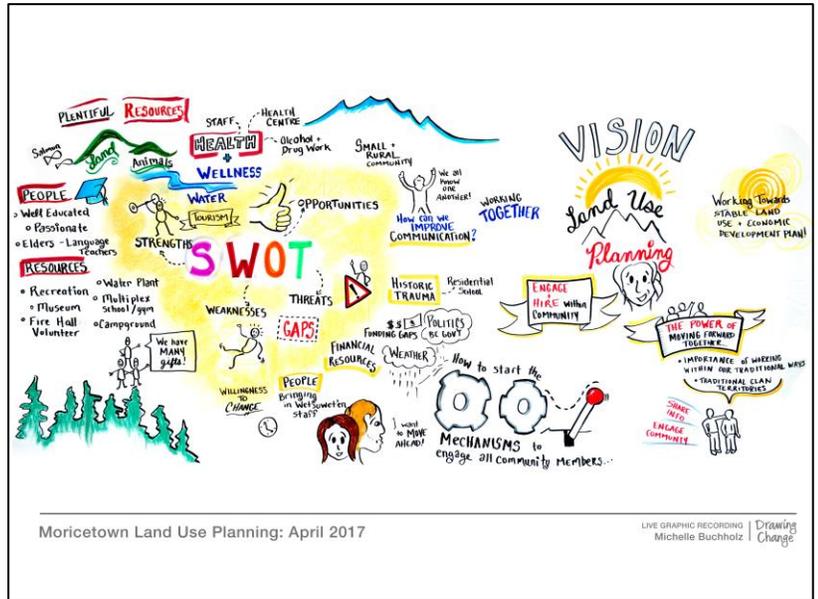
The Planning Committee participated in a facilitated brainstorming session focused on the community's strengths/gifts, weaknesses/gaps, opportunities and threats. While the Committee shared their ideas, Michelle captured the conversation through her graphic recording.

Christine provided an overview of the meaning of governance and government. Christine re-iterated the important role that good governance plays in supporting all aspects of the community of Moricetown, while Michelle captured their ideas through graphic recording.

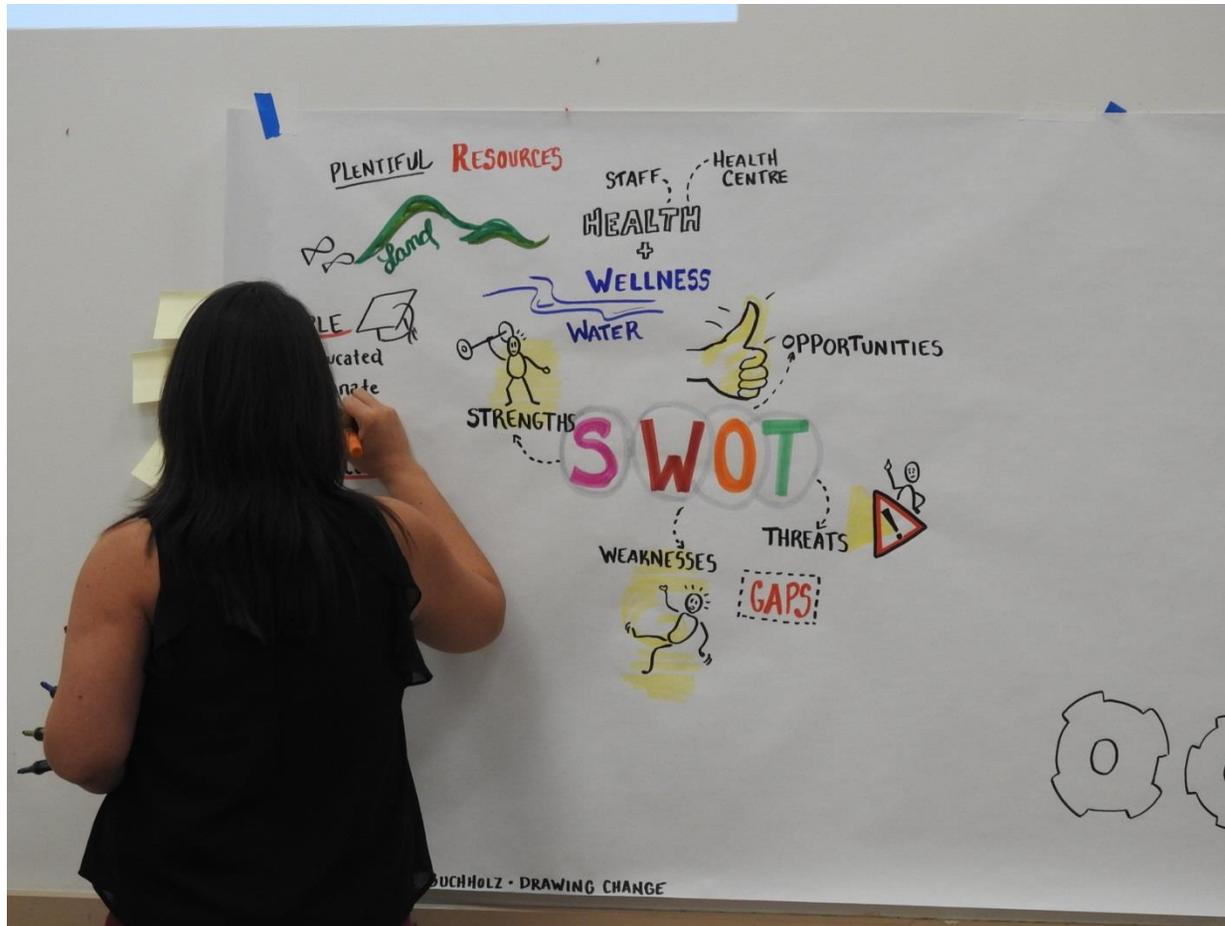
*Research has shown that **effective governance is the single greatest contributing factor** to a community's socio-economic progress and its overall well-being.*

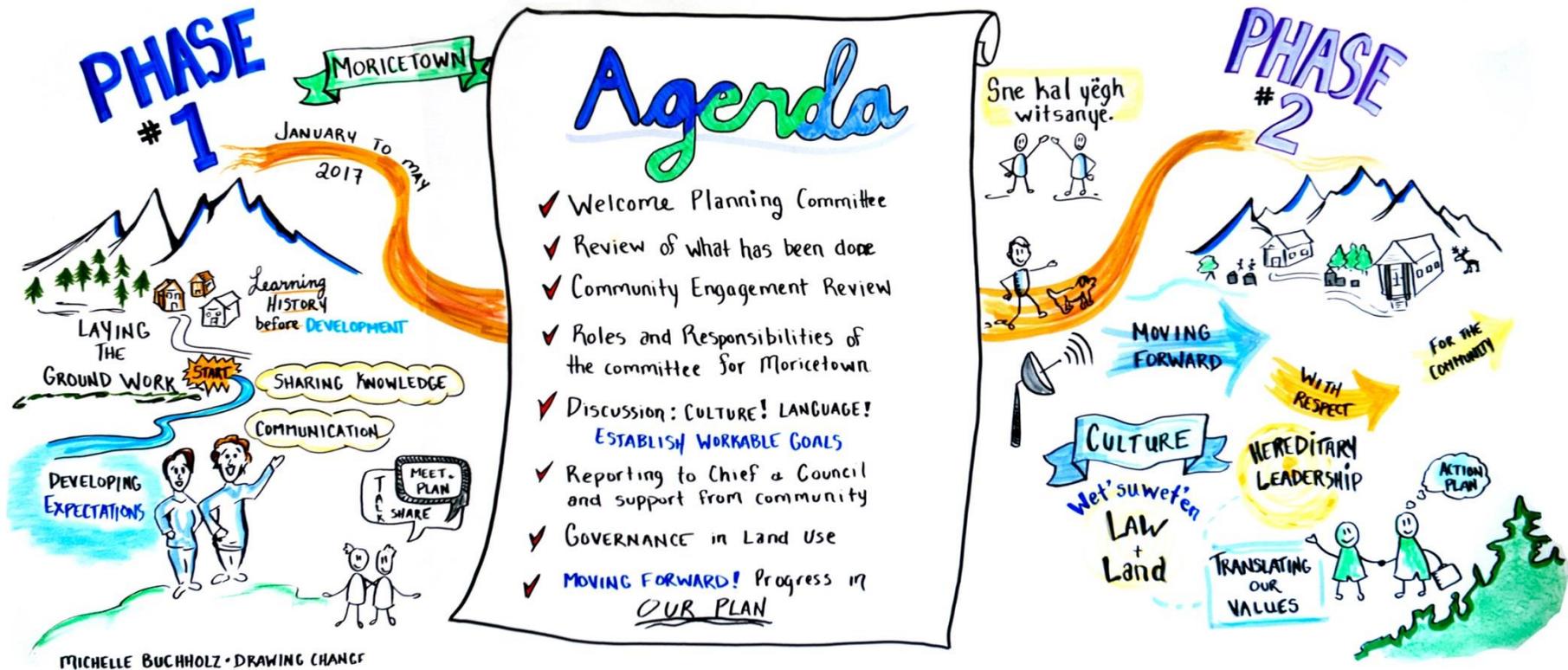
The session reviewed the value of developing a shared community vision. Christine provided examples of vision statements from other First Nation communities and the group expressed an interest in developing a vision statement before the completion of the Community Land Use Plan.

The workshop was an exciting and productive day for everyone involved. The information that the Committee provided throughout the workshop is essential to ensure that Phase 2 and 3 of the land use planning process are effective and address with the community's needs, desires and concerns.

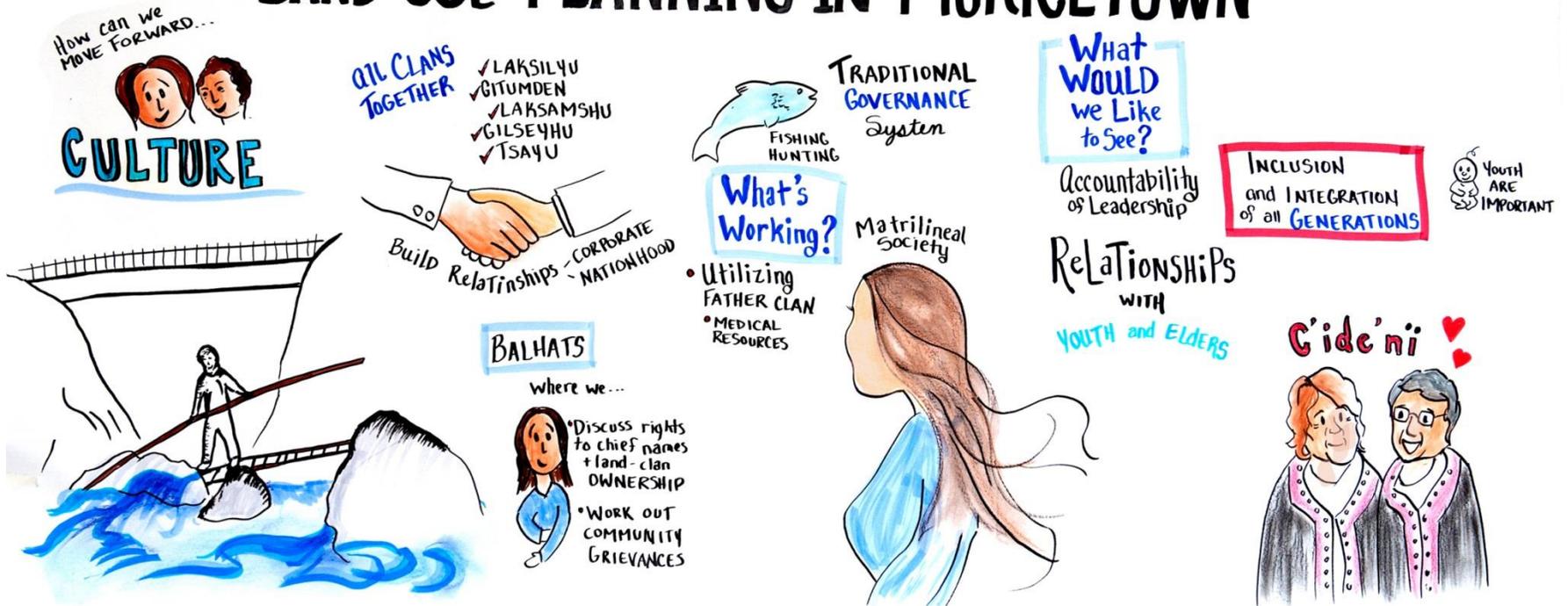


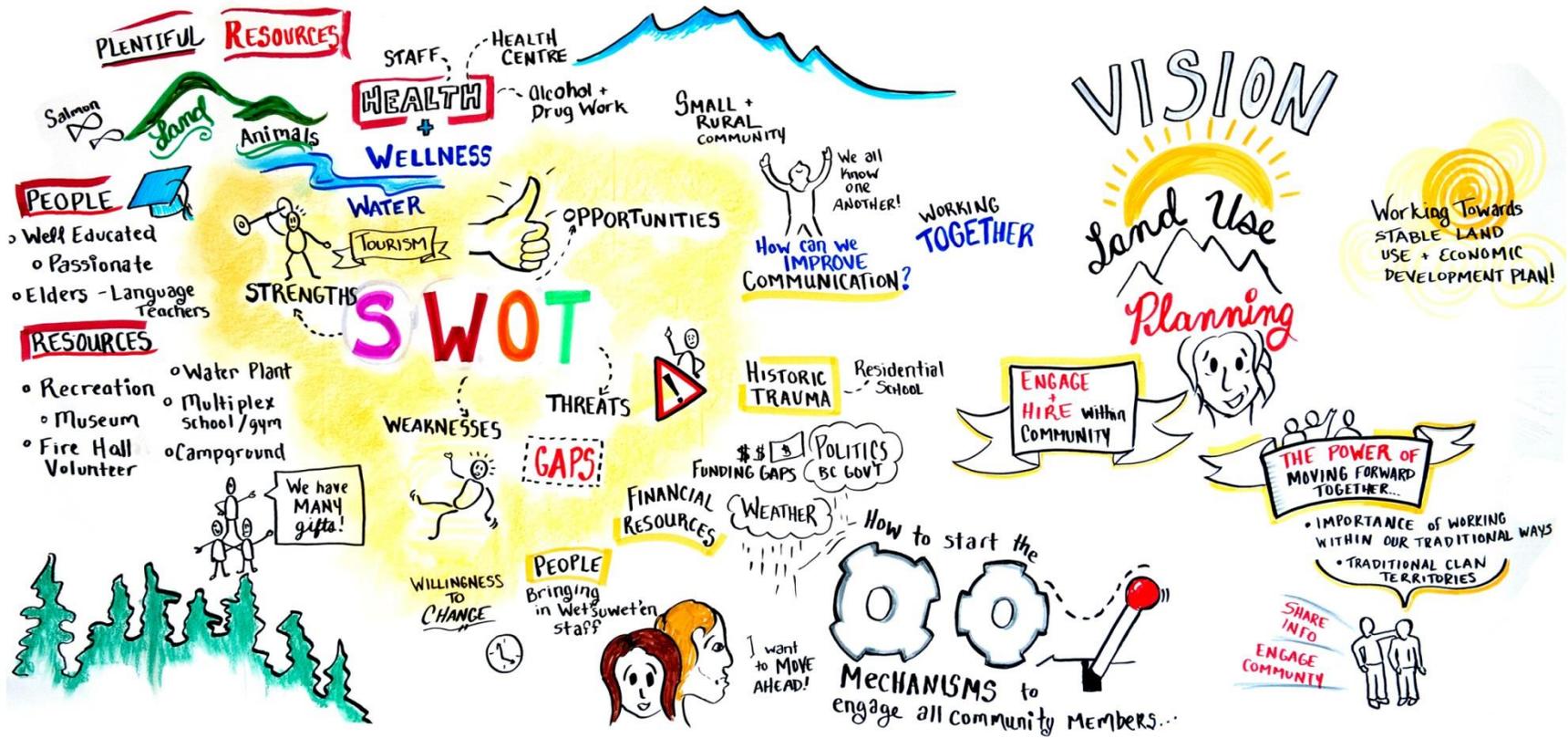
Michelle Buchholz, Live Graphic Recorder, Drawing Change





Good GOVERNANCE LAND USE PLANNING IN MORICETOWN





Workshop 3 May 17, 2017

April 24, 2017

Dear Planning Committee Member:

Re: Invitation to Community Land Use Planning Committee Workshop 3

The next Planning Committee workshop is:

**Wednesday, May 17th at 6:00 PM at the Centennial Hall
Dinner provided**

We hope that you can attend the final Planning Committee workshop for Phase One of Moricetown's Land Use Planning Process. Dinner will be provided and Planning Committee members will receive a \$50.00 honorarium for participating in the workshop. This workshop will be focused on reviewing the draft Moricetown Land Use Planning Framework. The Framework will lay out the strategy for how Moricetown should move forward with Phase 2 which is developing a land use plan. The Framework was developed based on information gathered at the various meetings and events that the Planning Committee has been a part of (see timeline below).



The upcoming workshop will be an opportunity to review the project team's draft Framework and supporting background materials and ensure that the Framework accurately represents Moricetown's values and vision for the next phase of land use planning. This workshop will include review and discussions regarding the following:

- Key Issues and Opportunities relating to land use
- Project Scope
- Strategy for communicating and engaging with Moricetown residents, and
- Background and mapping of current land use and infrastructure and culturally significant areas.

The Planning Committee has provided excellent guidance, feedback and support throughout this project and we hope you can attend the final workshop for Phase 1.

Sincerely,

Chief Duane Mitchell

Date: Wednesday, May 17th, 2017 Time: 6:00 pm

Sign-In Sheet

#	Print Name	Clan	Address	Phone #
1	Blanche Alfred	Tsaya	157 fisherman Rd. V0J-2N1 Smithers BC.	ablanche@live.com 250 847-8715
2	Sonya Alfred	Tsaya	438 Park Ave.	250.847.2123
3	Victor Jim	Tsaya	162 Fisherman Rd Vim @ sd57.bc.ca	" " -5078
4	James Karok	Big Frog - ghilghyu	222 Beaver Rd	7-4049
5	Mary Nico Namox	Tsaya	222 Beaver Road	250 847-4049
6	Melinda Naziel	Laksilyu	P.O. Box 2702 Smithers BC	847-4027
7	Millie Gunawot	Laksilyu	158 Fisherman rd Smithers	847-9835
8	Kathleen Hazel	Laksilyu	104 hoop Rd Morice town	847 6042
9	Sandra Patriot	Beaver	165 Telkwa Hi Rd Smithers BC	847-2666
10	Aeffy Flord	BEAVER	165 TELKWA HR SMITHERS	847 2666
11	Sandra George	Bitlunadan Clan	821 Seaton View Rd Smithers BC	847-2207
12	Bonnie Georg	Laksilyu	409 Park Road. Smithers BC V0J-2N1	250-877-9439
13	Sue Alfred	Tsaya		250-847-9191
14	Bert Helen	Gilsehya	821 Seaton View Smithers BC	847 8770
15	Gordie Madam	Gitunden	415 Park St. Morice town	877 6001
16	Sarahine Michell	Laksilyu	Smithers	250 643 2231
17	PHILLISTINE OSEAN	LAKSILYU	Smithers	877-3030
18	Gladys NAZIEL	LAKSILYU	MORICETOWN	877 6042
19	Douglas Harold	gree	motown	877 6042
20	Birnie Jean	Tashanisya	Morice town BC	(250) 877-7382
21	Ellen Jim	Tsaya	Motown	847-5365
22	Helen Mel	TSAGAYU	Morice town	847-4931
	Gloria Michel	Tsaya	Morice town	847 4452

"Serving our community with pride, providing services and programs to enhance the development of our Nation"

Christine Alfred, Moricetown Band Economic Development Administrator Coordinator

#3 - 205 Moricetown Beaver Road, Smithers, BC V0J 2N1



MORICETOWN LAND USE PLANNING PHASE 1

WORKSHOP #3 AGENDA

Subject: Workshop 3: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Phase 1
Location: Centennial Hall
Date: May 17th, 2017
Time: 6:00 – 8:30 PM

Purpose of Workshop 3

This is the final workshop for Phase 1 and is an opportunity for participants to review draft materials and background information that will guide the land use planning process in Phase 2. This workshop provides participants with an opportunity to review and discuss key land use topics and the recommended strategy for moving forward with the land use planning and visioning process in Phase 2. The Radloff project team will review what they heard from the Planning Committee throughout Phase 1 and will suggest recommendations for moving forward with Phase 2. The workshop will conclude by having Planning Committee members share their reflections on their experience throughout Phase 1 and their expectations for Phase 2.

Agenda:

1. 6:00-6:45: Welcome, Prayer and Meal
2. 6:45 – 7:45: Review of Key Land Use Topics (i.e. Hereditary & Reserve System, Land Ownership, Youth & Elder Involvement, Housing, Reserve Expansion, etc.)
3. 7:45 – 8:20: Review of Phase 1 & Expectations for Phase 2
4. 8:20 – 8:30: Final Remarks

MORICETOWN LAND USE PLANNING PHASE 1

WORKSHOP #3 HANDOUT

Subject: Workshop 3: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Phase 1 – Draft Key Land use Topics

Location: Centennial Hall

Date: May 17th, 2017

Time: 6:00 – 8:30 PM

Purpose of Workshop 3

This is the final workshop for Phase 1 and is an opportunity for participants to review draft materials and background information that will guide the land use planning process in Phase 2. This workshop provides participants with an opportunity to review and discuss key land use topics and the recommended strategy for moving forward with the land use planning and visioning process in Phase 2. The Radloff project team will review what they heard from the Planning Committee throughout Phase 1 and will suggest recommendations for moving forward with Phase 2. The workshop will conclude by having Planning Committee members share their reflections on their experience throughout Phase 1 and their expectations for Phase 2.

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3. 7:45 – 8:20: Review of Phase 1 & Expectations for Phase 2
4. 8:20 – 8:30: Final Remarks

Overview of Phase 1:



Overview of Key Land Use Topics:

1. Inclusion of the **Office of the Wet'suwet'en & the Hereditary System** in the land use planning process.
2. **Land Ownership**
3. Inclusion of **Elders & Youth**.
4. Assessing the **Housing** needs and demands for Moricetown.
5. Explore land uses **Opportunities for Tourism & Economic Development**.
6. Use the land use planning process to identify potential lands and a process for **Reserve Expansion**.
7. **Culturally & Archaeologically Significant Sites** In order to respectfully move forward with land use planning and development, it is crucial that the maps of culturally and archaeological areas be refined and that procedures are developed to ensure that land development respects archaeological artifacts and traditional uses of the land.
8. Opportunity to identify land uses options that would support or expand services that support **Social Issues: Health, Trauma, Addictions & Gaps in Wealth**.
9. The land use planning process will provide an opportunity to develop ideas for future **education and recreation** needs that are not currently available and identifying locations for those uses within the community.
10. The land use plan will draw upon information about **infrastructure** to identify lands that can be easily serviced and those that cannot.
11. **Protection of the Environment & Resources** is key, as Moricetown's most significant assets are natural resources.
12. Integrating land use planning into the **Governance & Bringing the Plan to Life** will ensure that there is accountability for realizing the vision laid out in the planning process.
13. Clarifying the difference between a **Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) vs. Land Use Plan**, and understanding that a Land use plan can serve to develop a map identifying future land use designations for the Moricetown reserve and an overview of key policies and action items related to topic areas.

Planning Committee Workshop #3

Moricetown Land Use Plan Phase 1

May 17, 2017

Hillary Morgan
Liliana Dragoskwa



Agenda



1) 6:00-6:45: Welcome, Prayer and Meal



2) 6:45 – 7:45: Review of Key Land Use Topics



3) 7:45 – 8:20: Review of Phase 1 & Expectations for Phase 2

4) 8:20 – 8:30: Final Remarks



2

Where are we now?

Phase 1 (January to May 2017)	Phase 2 (funding not confirmed)	Phase 3 (funding not confirmed)
Framework for Creating a Land Use Plan	Develop the Land Use Plan	Finalize the Land Use Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laying the groundwork for creating the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth community engagement Creating the Plan Building consensus on future land use in Moricetown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional research and engagement Formally adopt the Land Use Plan



3

What We Heard in Phase 1 & How to Move Forward



4

Hereditary System & Land Ownership

What We Heard:

- Two land management systems co-exist: Reserve System & Hereditary System
- Relations and protocol between the Moricetown Band and the OW are not very strong and there is a documented history of tension.
- Multiple people may possess rights to land through the Reserve System and the Hereditary System
- Lack of records confirming who holds the rights to the land.
- Discussions of land in the past have created fighting and tension in the community.

Hereditary System & Land Ownership

How to Move Forward:

- Hereditary System cannot be ignored. The Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) must be involved in Phase 2.
- Need for a protocol between the Moricetown Band and the OW when making land use planning decisions.
- Need to ensure that all Band members who possess rights to land are consulted in the process of developing the Land Use Plan.

The LUP process can be a starting point for reconciliation and improving communication between the Moricetown Band and the OW

Hereditary System & Land Ownership

Bringing together people with different perspectives and desired outcomes is part of land use planning in every community.

The goal is to identify land use designations that everyone feels is in the best interest of a community's future.

Example: **Penticton Band (story from Christine) or non indigenous examples of multi jurisdiction planning**

Reserve Expansion

What We Heard:

- Many traditional lands were not included in the Moricetown reserve boundary and the Planning Committee has made it clear that there is a desire to acquire more land.

How to Move Forward:

- During Phase 2, identify high priority lands for reserve expansion and develop a vision for those lands (i.e. **land use designations**)
- Within the Land Use Plan, include policies and actions for acquiring expansion lands.

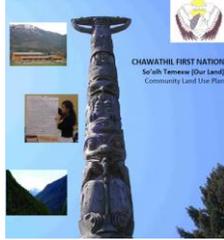
Reserve Expansion

Example: Chawathil First Nation's Land Use Plan identifies lands outside of the reserve area for commercial development.

Policies:

"Chawathil will continue to pursue its specific claims to the identified lands"

"Chawathil will seek opportunities to purchase identified lands as finances and funding become available"



Opportunities for Economic Growth & Job Creation

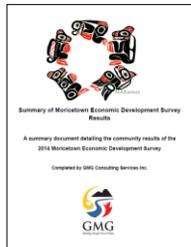
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Opportunities for Economic Growth & Job Creation

How to Move Forward:

- Refer to existing economic development strategies and research (don't ask the same questions!)
- Engage residents to determine potential land use designations and locations that would be appropriate for commercial, industrial or tourism development.



What the Plan **Cannot** Do:

- Detailed Economic Development Strategy

Housing

What We Heard

- According to 2011 Statistics Canada data, **43% of the dwellings in Moricetown are in need of major repair**. In comparison, only 7% of the dwellings in British Columbia are in need of major repair.
- Lack of housing for families

How to Move Forward

- Assess the housing need and demand, for both on and off-reserve members.
- Engage Moricetown's Housing Coordinator to gain access to accurate information that is at the community scale.

Protection of the Environment & Traditional/Culturally Significant Land



Protection of the Environment & Traditional/Culturally Significant Land

Information We Gathered To Date:

- Maps of culturally significant areas, including burial sites, berry picking areas, trap lines, and hunting areas
- Maps of traditional fishing areas



Protection of the Environment & Traditional/Culturally Significant Land

Information We Gathered To Date:

- Overview off Moricetown's history as documented in *The Way of Our Ancestors*
- Historical Photos



Protection of the Environment & Traditional/Culturally Significant Land

How to Move Forward

- Refine mapping of culturally significant areas
- Create mapping of environmentally sensitive areas
- Develop a protocol for ensuring that archaeological artifacts are respected during any development process.
- Identify land use designations and protocol for developing land that respects culturally and environmentally sensitive areas.

What the Plan Cannot Do:

- The Land Use Plan cannot establish fishing and hunting policies
- Detailed archaeological study

Social Issues, Education & Recreation

What we heard:

- Concerns about gaps in wealth, addictions, and historical trauma associated with residential schools.
- Morictown is proud of their healthcare services (including programs addressing addictions), education programs and recreation facilities.
- Need for more trails and sidewalks



Social Issues, Education & Recreation

How to move forward:

- Identify lands that are appropriate for expanding health and social services.
- Develop ideas for providing more recreation opportunities in Morictown, particularly unstructured/unscheduled forms of recreation (i.e. walking/hiking) that could also support tourism.
- Identify lands that are appropriate for expanding education and recreation services.



Social Issues, Education & Recreation

What the Plan Cannot Do:

- Detailed inventory of existing facilities.
- Detailed accessibility audit of the community.
- Recommend policies and programs to address health and social issues.
- Extensive analysis of social issues in Morictown.



Elders & Youth

What We Heard:

- Concerns about the loss of culture, tradition, and language
- Lack of connection between elders and youth

How to move forward:

- Use the Land Use Planning process as an opportunity to bring elders and youth together.
- Reach out to Morictown's Youth Council
- Use interpreters where possible when engaging elders.

Example:
Maybe Christine has a good example of an inter-generational public engagement process?

... + nursing ... of disability - bond

WHAT'S MISSING

- Connection to Land - activities - cultural Programs
- I.D.J. Housing types - Elder care, group hms.
- Community gatherings + Unity Band + CW
- Community safety - ie. speed signs, Com. Water
- Emergency Planning - H₂O, Fire, flooding response, train/Hwy disaster relief
- Craft gather place + Handy craft store
- Elder Clan/Family leaders involved in Planning
- Elder care - in sickness, emergency ...
- Mutual respect → communication
- Signage - / / / - Reserve expansion

- Culture centre

CONCERNS

- O.W. to share info w MT residents
- Services: Oil changes - Laundry
- Information transparency
- Consultation with tradition care takers
- for land protection
- Known protocols for Arche. findings
- Protocol on dealing with artifacts
- Infrastructure: Lighting, sidewalks irrigation & ditching
- Church needs renov - Safe + healthy housing (mold)
- Long term care
- Tourism - fishing season - safety
- 1980's plan that talked about

Photos from Workshop 3



Moricetown Land Use Plan Phase 1 of 3: Planning Committee Workshop #3

On Thursday, May 17th R. Radloff and Associates Inc. (Radloff) hosted the third and final Planning Committee workshop for Phase 1 of the Moricetown Land Use Plan. The event was facilitated by Hillary Morgan and Liliana Dragowska. The workshop provided an opportunity for the Radloff team to review and discuss key land use topics and the recommended strategy for moving forward with the land use planning and visioning process in Phase 2. At the end of the workshop, Planning Committee members shared their reflections on their experience throughout Phase 1 and made suggestions for moving forward with the Planning Committee in Phase 2.

The evening started with a delicious soup and bannock dinner prepared by the Elders Group. After dinner, Radloff provided a presentation to review the following key land use topics:

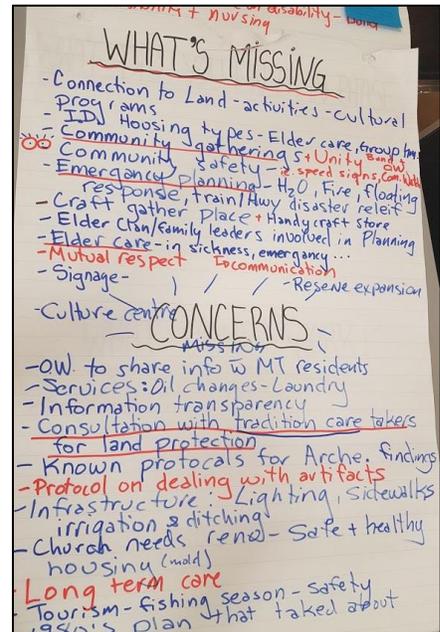
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en & the Hereditary System
- Land Ownership
- Elders & Youth
- Housing
- Economic Development Opportunities
- Reserve Expansion
- Culturally & Archaeologically Significant Sites
- Social Issues & Health
- Education & Recreation
- Infrastructure
- Protection of the Environment & Resources
- Governance & Bringing the Plan to Life
- Comprehensive Community Plans vs. Land Use Plans



After the presentation, participants worked in groups to discuss concerns they had and items they felt were missing from the overview. The following topics were re-iterated throughout the discussion:

- 1) **Hazardous Conditions:** Participants expressed concerns about flooding, wildfire protection, oil/fuel spills (i.e. trains), and emergency response planning.
- 2) **Community Safety:** Participants voiced concerns about vehicles speeding and the need for traffic calming measures, such as speed bumps and reduced speed limit signage. Street lighting was also a key concern.
- 3) **Housing and Care for Elders:** The community was passionately concerned about their ability to care for elders. The participants expressed the need for appropriate housing (on-reserve) for elders, as well as the need for trained nurses and professionals to care for elders.
- 4) **Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW):** The participants were generally supportive of the idea of including the OW in the planning process, but they would like the OW to be more open to sharing information and to be a stakeholder in the process, rather than have control over the LUP.
- 5) **Archaeological Sites:** Participants expressed concern about construction that disturbs archaeological sites and provided examples of past situations where archaeological sites were disturbed without appropriate protocol.

- 6) **Accessibility:** Participants noted that some of their Band members living on reserves use wheelchairs and struggle to get around the community, due to the lack of sidewalks and accessible buildings.
- 7) **Green Architecture:** Participants expressed that new construction should aim to achieve high standards in environmental design and energy efficiency.
- 8) **Sustainable Energy:** Moricetown does not have natural gas servicing and the primary energy sources for heating buildings are wood, oil and propane. Participants expressed a desire to develop renewable and local energy sources.



Many participants expressed ideas for programs and services, such as increased security surveillance and health care programs. Radloff expressed that these types of services are typically beyond the scope of a Land Use plan, as these processes are focused on managing the community's land for the long term.

Radloff concluded the workshop by asking participants what they liked about participating in the Planning Committee throughout Phase 1 and what they wish could be different. The table below provides an overview of the comments:

What Planning Committee members liked about Phase 1	What Planning Committee members feel could be improved for Phase 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of good ideas for land use • Diversity of the group • Comfortable environment to share ideas and voice opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find ways to remove negative attitudes • Desire to have the Chief, Council and Moricetown Band staff present at future land use planning meetings.

The conversations and notes from workshop 3 will be integrated into the draft Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Framework and submitted to planning committee members and Moricetown Band staff. The intention is that the Framework will be a tool and resource to help guide Phase 2 of the Moricetown Community Land Use Planning Process. The background material supplied with the Framework will be a good base of information, but other information may be identified through the Phase 2 process. Radloff very much appreciated the opportunity to work with the Moricetown leadership, community and staff and the Planning Committee for Phase 1.



APPENDIX B

Terms of Reference for Planning Committee



NOMINATION FORM COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Please use this form to nominate one or more people from Moricetown to be a member of the Community Land Use Planning Committee. The following is a list of topics or interests that we are looking to cover once all the nominations are in. A person can cover off more than one topic area of interest. You can also nominate yourself!

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elders• Youth• Economic and Business• Cultural & traditional Knowledge• Recreation• Infrastructure & Operations• Financial• Environment & Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health• Education• Fire Rescue & Emergency Response• Families• Single Parents• Long-term Community stability• Energy• Accessibility
--	--

Your Name: _____

Your Nomination: _____

Have you discussed this nomination with the person you are nominating?

YES

NO

The Suggested Nominee's Topic Area or Interest:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Please submit Nomination Form to Norma Stumborg.

MORICETOWN LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE Terms of Reference

1.0 Introduction

The Moricetown First Nation is starting a community land use planning process. The Band's leadership supports a planning process that will be conducted over 3 phases to allow the community to become familiar with the process and to get involved and guide the planning process and outcomes. The 3 phases are meant to be unhurried and thoughtful, providing the time and structure necessary to ensure that the final product meets the community's needs and expectations. The Land Use Plan will inform how the community will grow and develop over the next 5-20 years. The three phases of the land use planning process are outlined below:

Phase 1 (January to May 2017)	Phase 2 (Funding not Confirmed)	Phase 3 (Funding Not Confirmed)
Framework for the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and stakeholder engagement Building capacity in the community Laying the groundwork for creating the Land Use Plan 	Developing the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth community engagement Addressing land use planning issues Building consensus for the future of land development in Moricetown 	Finalizing the Land Use Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional research and engagement Formally adopt the Land Use Plan Develop strategies for turning the Land Use Plan into reality

2.0 Planning Committee Overview

Chief and Council has requested the creation of a Planning Committee to help guide the community land use planning process. The Planning Committee will serve to advise the Project Team throughout the process of creating the Plan. Throughout Phase 1, the feedback and ideas received from the Planning Committee will be incorporated into a Framework for the Land Use Plan, which will identify key issues, opportunities and land use topics that must be addressed in Phase 2. The feedback received from the Planning Committee will be shared with Chief and Council through Moricetown's staff and management in the form of reports and presentations from the Project Team.



3.0 Planning Committee Role & Responsibilities

- Attends and actively participates in all committee meetings;
- Be creative when thinking about the future of the community;
- Build ideas on the Nation's achievements;
- Provide advice and guidance to the consulting team;
- Respects the Nation's financial limitations; and,
- Is able to attend all three training workshops and a planned field trip, as part of Phase 1.

4.0 Planning Committee Composition

1. The Planning Committee shall consist of Moricetown Nation members;
2. The Planning Committee will member will have an interest of experience in the following topics:
 - a. Elders
 - b. Youth
 - c. Economic and business interests
 - d. Cultural and traditional knowledge
 - e. Recreation
 - f. Infrastructure and operations (including maintenance)
 - g. Financial
 - h. Health & Education
 - i. Fire Rescue Services
 - j. Families & single parents
 - k. Long term community sustainability
 - l. Energy and energy development
 - m. Environment and sensitive areas
3. A Planning Committee member may represent more than one interest; and
4. A Planning Committee member should, to the best of their abilities, commit to participating through to the completion of Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 3 of the Land Use Planning Process, which will likely take over a year to complete.

5.0 Selection and Compensation

1. The role of the Planning Committee was advertised in the community and a call for nominations was put forward for Phase 1.
2. Members accepted nomination at a Land Use Planning "Kick-off" dinner January 11th, 2017 and by confirming with the Economic Development Officer in January of 2017.
3. Selected members will be reimbursed \$50 per meeting for their participation in Phase 1. (3 workshops and one field trip.)
4. When a replacement member is needed, the Planning Committee will assist with the selection of the new member and ensure the range of interests within the overall Planning Committee is maintained.

NOMINEE LAST NAME	NOMINEE	CLAN	ADDRESS	Town	Prov.	Postal Code	PHONE #	EMAIL	INTEREST AREAS	NOMINATED BY
Alfred	Sue	Tsayu	418 Park Ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250*847-6079		Environment & sensitive areas, families, single parents	Butch Dennis
Alfred	Jeremy		214 Beaver Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-9526		Accessibility, Economic & Business, Health	Dan Bonthoux
Alfred	Sonya		609 CN Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-0253		Recreation	Robert
Alfred	Alice		227 Beaver R	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-4027		education, Financial, infrastrucutre, employmnet, health	Saraphine, Neil Alfred
Alfred	Henry	Likhsilyu	311 Russel A	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			Single Parents & Families, Youth and Health	
Brown	Irene	Likhsilyu	box 5176	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N0	778-210-0699			Violet Gellent
Gallenbeck	Violet	Likhsilyu	303 Russel A	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-9749		Cultural/traditional	Betty Pete
George	Sandra		848 Seaton View Rd	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N0	250-877-8838		Elders, youth, financial, families, single parents	Lucy Glaim
George	Bonnie		Box 2255	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-1133		Youth, recreation, Environment, energy	Sue Alfred, Clifford Joseph
Glaim	Lucy		box 2255	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			Elders	
Hamelin	Douglas		438 park ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			Family, single parents	Sonya Alfred
Jim	Victor	Tsayu	112 Loop rd	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			Cultural/traditional, financial, Health	Christine Alfred
Joseph	Clifford		box 2255	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	847-4141		Elders	Violet Gellent
Joseph	Joan r.		128 Kyah Sav	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N0	847-3262/847-5198		Elders	Violet Gellent
Lace	Charrine		12346 Alder	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			financial, long-term stability, infrastrucutre/operations	Bonnie George
LaRose	Margaret	Tsayu	221 Blunt Cre	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-5122		language, everything	Alice

Madam	Gordie		844 Seaton	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-2207		social services	Sandra Patrick
Markat	Birdy			Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			long-term stability, Energy, Economics/Business	Melinda Naziel
Michell	Ronnie		104 loop Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-6042		Health	
Michell	Ian		162 Fishermans	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-5078	vjim@sd57.bc.ca	elders, economic, cultural, infrastructure, financial, health, energy, environment,	Victor Jim
Michell	Gloria			Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			Youth, education, recreation	Jeremy Alfred
Michell	Samantha		303 Russell Ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-9749	Missjoan16@yahoo.ca	Environment/sensitive areas	Loralee Nikal
Michell	Saraphine		135 Moricetown	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1			Health & Education	
Mitchell	Sharlene		141 Canyon Hill	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N0			Economics/Business, Elders, health	Christine Alfred
Mitchell	ruby		box 5008	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N0	847-5517	847-1456 home	Education	Violet Gellent
Morris	Roy Jr		132 Loop Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-4452		elders, health, Cultural	Helen Nikal
Namox	Jeffery		132 Loop Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-4452;250-847-9979		health/education	Samantha Michell
Namox	Arthur		Box 4301	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-643-2234		Infrastructure & Open Space	Violet Gellent
Naziel	Melinda		309 Russell Ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-2966		Moricetown lake recreation, Hunting/guiding for youth, ceremonial circle area	Sarah Jean Mitchell
Naziel	Eva		412 Park ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1				
Naziel	Jimmy		152 Loop Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	847-3714		Hunting, Cultural/tradition, Families	Agnes
Naziel	Katherine	Likhsilyu								
Naziel	Gladys		165 Telkwa High Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-2666		Culture & traditional knowledge	Sandra George
Naziel	Frank		box 3787	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N0	250-847-9650		Elders	

Nikal	Joel		104 Loop Rd	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-6042		Elders, Cultural, Financial, Long- term Stability	Gladys Naziel
Nikal	John		104 Loop Rd	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-6042; 250-877-6733		economic, recreation, infrastructure, health, education, families, long-term stability	Douglas Hamelin JR
Nikal	Helen	Tsayu	511 Highway	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	847-0098			Violet Gellent
Nikal	Loralee		845 Seaton View Rd	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-0200		Youth, economic & business interests, recreation, Infrastructure and operations	Conrad nikal
Nikal	Barry		221 Beaver Road	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-0021		Construction, landscaping	Saraphine Michell
Pete	Betty		box 2484	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-4931		Cultural and traditional knowledge, History, education	Katherine Naziel, Elaine Stevens
Pierre	Bertha		814 Grace La	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-877-6733	loaleenikal@gmail.com	Financial	Joan R. Joseph
Stevens	Kierra		814 Grace La	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-4931	26Kanyon@gmail.com	Helath /education	Barry Nikel
Stevens	Cam		401 Park Ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-1721		youth, health, families	Kayne McKinnon, Ron mitchell
Stevens	Elaine		401 Park Ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-1721		Economics/busines s, Infrastrucutre/oper ations, financial	Kierra Stevens
Tact Day	Theresa		401 Park Ave	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	250-847-1721		Health Education	Kierra Stevens
Tom	Andrew		133 Loop Rd	Smit hers	BC	V0J 2N1	778-210-0531		financial, education, health	Helen Nikal

APPENDIX C

Cultural Backgrounder & Related Information

March 1, 2017

Mélanie Morin
Language Program Coordinator
Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society
Moricetown, BC

via: tsaka_yez@yahoo.com

Dear Ms. Morin,

RE: Moricetown Community Land Use Planning Phase 1 – Cultural Background Information

It was a pleasure to talk to you yesterday about the Moricetown Phase 1 Land Use Planning project which R. Radloff & Associates has been asked to lead. As requested, here is a letter requesting cultural information that would be included as information for Moricetown's land use planning process.

Phase 1 of the land use planning process, is focused on getting the community ready for the actual land use planning process (Phase 2). Funding for Phase 2 has not been secured yet, but we should hear soon. Phase 1 establishes an advisory Planning Committee, holds three workshops to inform Planning Committee members on community planning, and works to build a framework for how the Phase 2 planning would best be conducted with the Moricetown community.

Phase 1 is also about compiling useful background information on the community that would support the planning process. This includes such information as infrastructure (e.g. water and sewer systems), subdivision development and housing needs, economic development related information, environmental and recreation, and cultural information.

In Phase 1, we would focus on compiling existing cultural information from reports and documents, maps and discussions with cultural experts such as elders and staff. While there is a wealth of cultural information, we would be focusing on information that relates to land and its uses within the community boundaries. For example, key fishing sites, archeological areas (where development must be avoided), historic trails and sites that should be protected, special lands used for cultural purposes and historic building sites. Our aim is to prepare a map showing an overview of the cultural and historic sites and areas in the communities, and provide a summary of information from previous reports and studies.

..2

The product for Phase 1 is not meant to be a final product, in the sense that during the Phase 2 planning process, there is always an opportunity to review the cultural information, and to revise and add to it.

We will also be sure to respect this cultural information. Where we have been directed not to show sensitive sites on maps, we will be sure to follow that direction. Before, releasing any cultural overview mapping, we will be sure to have this reviewed by the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society.

Please let us know if our team can work with you and the Society to collect this information. Our team can do the work of interviewing, reviewing, compiling, summarizing and mapping existing cultural information that is related to community land use. We would be looking to you and the Society for access to existing reports and information and a list of people we should interview.

While the Moricetown First Nation has a much larger traditional territory, the cultural information for Phase 1 is related to areas within the current community boundaries.

We look forward to the opportunity in working with you and your Society. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 250-562-6861 or at dadamson@radloffeng.com

Best regards,



Dan Adamson
R. Radloff & Associates Inc.

cc. Norma Stumborg, Economic Development Officer, Moricetown First Nation

Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society



Mailing Address:

Suite #3 - 205 Beaver Road Smithers,
BC V0J 2N1

Location Address:

204, Beaver Road, Moricetown, BC V0J
2N1

Telephone:

(250) 847-3772 ext. 34

To: Radloff & Associates Inc.
1820 3rd Avenue, Prince George, BC
V2N 1G4
250-562-6861

March 13, 2017

Hadih Dan,

After consulting with the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society's board during their March 7 meeting, they have a few recommendations: 1) Elders (participants) should be presented with a consent form explaining the reasons why the information is being collected and how it will be used and stored. It should also detail the process by which they can withdraw any information, should they determine it necessary. You may have already determined this with the Moricetown Band. If so, we would like to be informed with regards to how and where the information will be stored and how confidentiality will be assured. 2) The consent form should be read to participants orally and translated if necessary, so that they understand exactly what is being requested and the process of the work. 3) A translator should be provided during interviews. Many Elders are more comfortable and understand their first language better, though most are bilingual. The WLCS can recommend some translators.

The WLCS board devised the following list of Elders representing all five Witsuwit'en clans who are knowledgeable and should be able to prove you with a broad range of information required to successfully establish what areas in the village have cultural significance. Here is a list of names and available contact information:

Name and Clan	Contact
Irene Brown (Likhshilyu)	(250) 847-3262
Kathryn Naziel (Likhshilyu)	(250) 877-6024
Cora Mack (Likhshilyu)	(250) 847-8895
Margaret and Leonard LaRose	(250) 847-1386
Larry Tommy (Likhsh'amisyu)	(250) 847-0009
Tommy Dennis (Gidimt'en)	(250) 847-5942
Virginia Pierre (C'ilhsh'ekhyu)	(250) 847-8770
Willie Pete (Gidimt'en)	
Archie Pete (Gidimt'en)	
Helen Nikal (Tsayu)	(250) 847-4931
Roy Michell (C'ilhsh'ekhyu)	(250) 847-4742
Susie Alfred (Tsayu)	(250) 847-4141
Henry Alfred (Likhshilyu)	(250) 847-4141
Warner Williams (C'ilhsh'ekhyu)	(250) 847-3694

Catherine Michell (C'ilhts'ëkhyu)	(250) 847-4284
Bobby Morris (C'ilhts'ëkhyu)	(250) 847-5959
Kenny Morris (C'ilhts'ëkhyu)	
Victor Jim (Tsayu)	VJim@sd57.bc.ca
Violet Gellenbeck (Likhsilyu)	(250) 847-5122
Clarence Dennis (Gidimt'en)	(250) 847-3845

The band office can provide any missing contact information. If you have any questions or comments, feel free to contact me.

Wiggus,



Mélanie Morin
WLCS Program Coordinator

Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society



Mailing Address:

Suite #3 - 205 Beaver Road Smithers,
BC V0J 2N1

Location Address:

204, Beaver Road, Moricetown, BC V0J
2N1

Telephone:

(250) 847-3772 ext. 34

To: Radloff & Associates Inc.
1820 3rd Avenue, Prince George, BC
V2N 1G4
250-562-6861

March 14, 2017

Hadih Dan,

After consulting with the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society's president *K'ilisēt* Violet Gellenbeck, she suggested the following translators to support your interviewer:

Name and Clan	Contact
Helen Nikal	(250) 847-4931
Susie Alfred	(250) 847-4141
Victor Jim	VJim@sd57.bc.ca
Violet Gellenbeck	(250) 847-5122
Doris Rosso	(250) 847-5239
Ron A. Mitchell	(250) 847-3928

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Wiggus,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mélanie Morin".

Mélanie Morin
WLCS Program Coordinator



Project Name: **Phase 1: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan
Elders Interview Consent Form**

Background

R. Radloff & Associates has been hired by the Moricetown Band to lead Phase 1 Land Use Planning project.

Phase 1 of the land use planning process, is focused on getting the community ready for the actual land use planning process (Phase 2). Funding for Phase 2 has not been secured yet.

As an input and background for the framework (Phase 1), Radloff & Associates would like to interview elders to gather information that relates to specific areas within the Moricetown that has been traditionally used for cultural practices or has some other important status that will influence future land use and land development. For example, key fishing sites, archeological areas (where development must be avoided), historic trails and sites that should be protected, special lands used for cultural purposes and historic building sites.

The interviews will be asking elder two key questions:

- Looking at the Moricetown Community Map, can you indicate areas that have been utilized for traditional practices in the past and currently? For example, where are the key fishing sites, archeological areas (where development must be avoided), historic trails and sites that should be protected, special lands used for cultural purposes and historic building sites on the Moricetown reserve are located?
- How do you think this information should be considered as the community makes future decisions around land use and development?

How will this information be used and stored

The information collected will be compiled by Radloff & Associates in Prince George and will form part of the Phase 1: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Framework being developed for the Moricetown Band. The recordings of the interviews will be given to the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society for archival proposes. The information collected will not be sold.

Consent

I, _____, have read this consent form and understand that this information is being collected by Radloff & Associates for the Phase 1: Moricetown Community Land Use Plan Framework. I give permission to Radloff & Associates to use the information collected for this purpose and understand that this information collected will not be profited from. By signing this agreement I am also permitted to review and or take back the information provided by contacting Liliana Dragowska on or before April 29th at 778-210-2873 or after that time contacting the Moricetown Band Office. I agree to all the terms listed above.

Signature:

R. Michael

Date:

Apr. 6

Witness:

Paul H. Lewis

Date:

April 6 2017



Helping build a
better tomorrow.

WIT'SET (MORICETOWN BAND): GEOGRAPHICAL CULTURAL BACKGROUND SUMMARY



Source: Cassidy. 1980, pg. 7

Prepared for:
The Moricetown Band
Moricetown Phase 1 Land Use Planning Project

June 2017
530-001-01

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Appendix A: Maps

Appendix B: Archeological Reports with Summary

Appendix C: Letters with the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society & List of Interviewees

Appendix D: Bibliography

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose & Scope

This Cultural Background Report has been created as a reference document to be used by the Moricetown Band as they develop a Community Land Use Plan. Specifically, this document outlines and summaries key locations within the Moricetown Band's reserves, and particularly IR 1, 2, 17, and 19, that comprise the core of the settled areas of Moricetown, and that must be taken into consideration during the Land Use Planning process.

This inventory is based on interviews with 15 elders from the community as well as information provided by the Office of the Wet'suwet'en, the Witsuwit'en Language and Cultural Society, and a selection of reports and books. The research focused specifically on information related to physical areas within the reserve that were identified as historically important or have traditionally been used for cultural practices. The sites include but are not limited to: key fishing sites, archeological areas (where development must be avoided), historic trails and sites that should be protected, special lands used for cultural purposes, and historic building sites.

The scope of work for the project included the following tasks:

1. Interviewing the Elders
2. Searching & scanning documents from the libraries of the Moricetown Band, the Witsuwit'en Language and Cultural Society and the Smithers Public library.
3. Conducting a desktop study of the books and materials available in print and online.
4. Developing a draft of that includes maps, rough summaries, and a bibliography.
5. Providing the Cultural maps for review at the third workshop with the Planning Committee in May 2017.

Sources for the Research

1. Morin, Melanie H. *Niwhts'ide'ni Hibi'it'en The Ways of Our Ancestors 2nd Edition*. School District#54 (Bulkley Valley) and Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Authority. Friesens, Canada. 2016.
2. Summaries of five significant archeological and ethno-historical reports dated from 1980 to 2008.
3. Primary research consisting of semi-structured interviews of Elders as detailed below.

1.2 Interview Methodology

Pre-Interview Preparation

In order to obtain support for the Elders' interviews, R. Radloff & Associates provided a letter for the Board of the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society, at the request of Melanie Morin, the Language Program Coordinator. The letter explained the purpose of the interviews and how the information would be used by the community in its preparation of a community land use plan. This letter was reviewed by the Board, and subsequently, we received a letter of support for the interviews with guidance and advice and a list of Elders that should be interviewed and translators. These letters are provided in Appendix C.

To discuss the methodology for conducting the interviews, ensuring a respectful and effective approach, Liliana Dragowska met with Norma Strumborg, the Economic Development Officer for the Moricetown Band; Lucy Gagnon, the Executive Director for the Moricetown Band; and Mélanie Moraine, the Language Program Coordinator for the Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society and author of *Niwhts'ide'ni Hibi'it'en The Ways of Our Ancestors*.

Ms. Dragowska worked with the team from the Moricetown Band to review the purpose of the research, the consent form that would be provided to the interviewees, and the base map with the reserve boundaries that would be used during the interviews to provide context and a visual reference. The group also worked together to produce a list of Elders, develop a schedule, arrange for translators, and refine the questions for the interviews.

Key questions included the following:

- Looking at the Moricetown Reserve Map, could the Elder indicate areas that have been utilized for traditional practices in the past and/or currently? For example, where are the key fishing sites, archeological areas (where development must be avoided), historic trails and sites that should be protected, special lands used for cultural purposes and historic building sites on the Moricetown reserve are located?
- How would the Elder think this information would best help the community in its planning process – is the information relevant to making decisions around future land use?

Prior to the formal interviews, all the Elders were invited to an initial meeting to introduce the land planning process, book interviews, review the consent forms, and address any potential problems in the interviewing process. Ms. Dragowska also met with Lucy Gagnon following the meeting to clarify some of the land ownership issues that arose during the meeting and to discuss strategies to keep the interviews appropriately focused.

Language & Translators

Many of the words and names within this document are listed in both English and Witsuwit'en, a dialect of the Na-Dene language family that is used by the clans in this region. (Murdock. 1984 & Morin. 2016) Although most of the Elders are bilingual, translators were provided during the interview & initial meetings, since many of the Elders were more comfortable in Witsuwit'en as their first language. The

Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society recommended the following translators: Helen Nikal, Susie Alfred, Victor Jim, Violet Gellenbeck, Doris Rosso, and Ron A. Mitchell. Helen was the translator that was primarily used.

Interview Format

On April 11th and 12th, Ms. Dragowska hosted five 1.5 hour interviews with fifteen Elders from four different clans and five houses of the Witsuwit'en Nation. Prior to each interview, a consent form was provided to the interviewees. Its contents were reviewed collectively by the interviewee and consultant to ensure that all parties had a common understanding of how the information would be used to contribute to the land use planning framework.

Ms. Dragowska used a map of the reserve and surrounding area and a few archival photos to help focus the discussion on traditional and cultural land uses in an around the Moricetown reserve. Generally, the responses included four themes:

1. Historical use of the canyon as a significant place for seasonal salmon harvest by all five Clans from the Witsuwit'en Nation;
2. Impressions and experiences of how the lives of people changed on the reserve since the establishment of the reserve system;
3. The underlying traditional territory on which Moricetown sits, which some feel is a barrier to reconciliation between the hereditary and reserve systems, and;
4. Other significant sites of interest beyond the canyon and these were indicated on a map (See *Appendix A*)

2 MORICETOWN WITSUWIT'EN HISTORIC LAND USE

2.1 The Hereditary System of Clans & Houses

There are five clans of the Witsuwit'en people.

C'ilhts'ekhyu (Gil_seyhu) - Big Frog Clan

- Thin House
- Dark House
- Birch House

Gidimt'en - Bear/Wof Clan

- Grizzly House
- House of the Middle Many
- Where it lies blocking the Trail

Likhts'amisyu - Fireweed Clan

- Sun House
- Owl House

Likhsilyu - Small Frog Clan

- House on top of the Flat Rock
- House beside the Fire
- House of Many Eyes

Tsayu – Beaver Clan

- Beaver House
- House of Namoks

The Witsuwit'en people that are registered as members of the Moricetown Band adhere to a matrilineal system in which a **house** is defined as a family group of people closely related on the mother's side. In addition, each of these houses would belong to a wider group called a **clan**, which consists of several family groups that trace their origins to a common ancestor.

Traditionally, this nomadic people would gather together in Wit'set during the summer. The members of each house would live together within a large communal smokehouse and each house would be led by a chief who would be advised by wing chiefs. (Morin. 2016)

Of course, today the process is slightly more complicated as the house and clan system must also work in concert with the Band's Chief & Council system. The Moricetown Chief & Council are elected every 2 years.

2.2 A Chronological History of Moricetown

This section provides a brief summary of the land use in and around Wit'set (Moricetown) based on archeological studies, radiocarbon dating of artifacts, historical documents, and oral histories. It is impossible to capture with any detail the full history of this land and its people within the scope of this document. However, for more in-depth summaries, refer to the documents references in the appendices

Date	Location	Land Use Information & Evidence
3,400 BC - present	Wit'set & Widsin Kwah (Moricetown Canyon)	Radiocarbon dating identifies archeological evidence of settlement (Wit'set is considered the oldest archeological site in the central interior of BC (Morin. 2016)
1820s	Wit'set	1,200 – 2,000 residents (28 houses with 6-7 families each) The average house contained 100+ people (Morin. 2016)
late 1800s	Wit'set	Father Morice reports only 300 Witsuwit'en people remain due to epidemics during the 1 st gold rush (Morin. 2016)
1866	River crossing at Witset	Collins Overland Telegraph Line trail crosses the river at Moricetown
1887-1889	Wit'set	Father Morice plans to build a 'model community' (Morin. 2016)
1889	Wit'set	Father Morice hires a man to build the Moricetown church (Morin. 2016)
1891	Lachkaltsay, Coryatsaqua, Oschawwinna	Indian Reserve Commissioner Peter O'Reilly creates 3 unconnected Moricetown reserves, Lachkaltsay (1,290 acres), Coryatsaqua (240 acres), and Oschawwinna (160 acres) At this time, 160 acre parcel known as Whis Co'Wini was ignored. Lachkaltsay was later increased to 1,333 acres (Morin. 2016)

1904	River & Canyon	Government bans the use of traditional fishing techniques (fish weirs, traps, and spears) - only gaffs are allowed. (Due to heavy fishing & cannery waste causing low salmon returns) (Morin. 2016 & Murdock. 1984)
1909	Reserve Lands	Many people abandon farming due to poor soil & limited space (Morin. 2016)
1912	Reserve Lands	Lachkaltsay is renamed Moricetown. Three additional reserves are added (#17 & 19) to connect Two Mile & the Main Village. (Morin. 2016)
1924	Former Battleground	Former battleground (Fort St. James residents killed Moricetown residents) is cleared to create a baseball diamond/field. (Morin. 2016)
1938	School	Moricetown's first day school opens. 40 students attend. (Morin. 2016)
1984	Moricetown Elementary School	Kyah Wiget Education Society (KWES) opens the Moricetown Elementary School. (Morin. 2016)
1997	Feast Hall & Band Office	The Feast Hall & Band Office burn down. (Morin. 2016)
2002	Multiplex	Officially opens. (Morin. 2016)

3 LAND USE AND THE IR SYSTEM

This section outlines the general approach to land use before and after the establishment of the Indian Reserve (IR) system. The interviews in particular provided the impressions and experiences of how the lives of people on the reserve have changed since the establishment of the reserve system. They also highlighted many of the ways the IR system creates conflict with the underlying traditional territory on which Moricetown sits. Some interviewees felt that these changes have created a barrier to reconciliation between the hereditary and reserve systems.

The Elders reflected on their lives as children on the reserve; a time in which their families still went out on the land, but also began establishing farms, creating pit houses and elevated structures for storage, building log homes and structures, and clearing land on the reserve on which to farm and live. When the reserve system was established, the government agents did not recognize the seasonal migration routes and placed everyone who came to Wit'set on the Moricetown reserve. This means that the people who live on the reserve represent a cross section of different Witsuwit'en clans and houses which is different from the historical situation, where the area of Moricetown was traditionally occupied by one house group year round – the Likhsilyu, House on Top of the Flat Rock.

From a hereditary perspective the reserve sits on Likhsilyu, House on Top of the Flat Rock, one of the 5 clans and 13 house territories within the Witsuwit'en Nation. Both elders of this house, and the Office of the Wet'suwet'en feel that this underlying hereditary 'ownership' has not been recognized by the Moricetown Reserve nor has it been integrated into Band Administration. This underlying issue will create challenges for development on the Moricetown Reserve, particularly around the Canyon.

All residents of Moricetown reserve recognize the clan and house system but have blended this hereditary system with more recent reserve-based family lineage to assert ownership over lands and houses on the reserve. This has created tension between individuals and has been repeatedly raised through evolution of the IR process. Ideally, the Land Use Framework will create a process that is informed by the hereditary system, but will help the community address outstanding ownership tensions on the reserve while recognizing that the band lands are on Likhsilyu, House on Top of the Flat Rock traditional territory. This was raised by Chief and Council during the initial meeting on the framework, and will continue to be a source of tension in the community.

In general, the hereditary system has not been reconciled with the provisions of the *Indian Act*. Community land use planning on the reserve would be well served if the two systems were reconciled through the development of protocols that recognized the traditional use and ownership of the Moricetown area as well as the modern aspirations of the community.

The 2017 interviews indicated continuing "hurt" and "disagreement" between members of the Moricetown band. An important summary was given by one interviewee as follows;

"Land Use Planning is an important process and topic and the most important thing is that the head (chief) of each house family need to be present.

- Any and all decisions need to be agreed to by the head of each family and house.

- Land planning needs to happen or else there will be chaos on the reserve and in the Witsuit'en Nation.
- Moricetown proper has a mix of CP lands and traditional lands that conflict.
- Lots of people did not get permission to be on the planning committee.
- Really hard to have these conversations without map of CP lands."

Another interviewee believed that although the Elders are keen to address the land ownership issue but that it has not yet been talked about openly as there is a lot of "hurt". In addition, some of the Elders feel their time is expiring, so their desire to rectify land use issues has gained a greater sense of urgency.

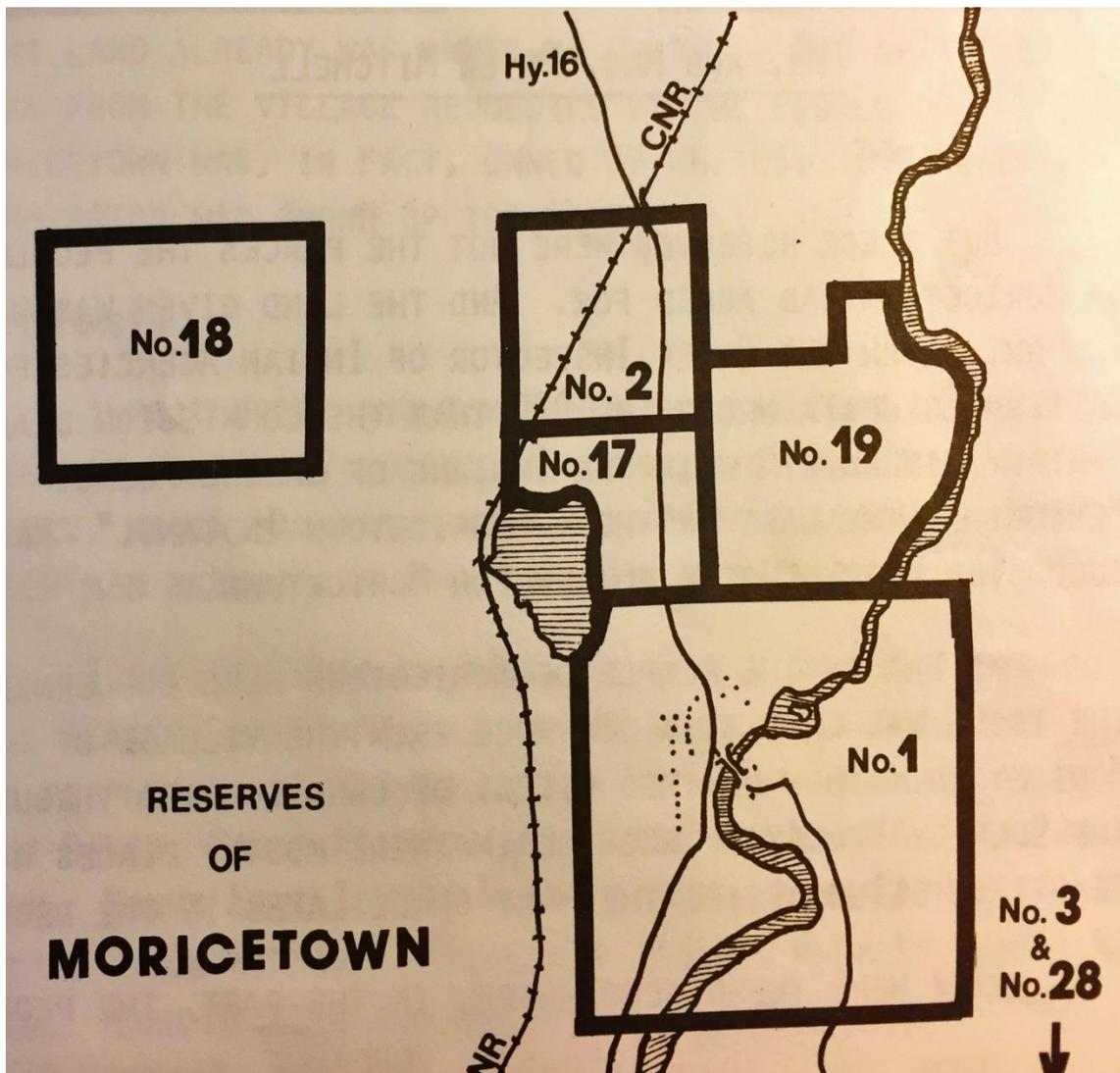


Figure 3:

4 THE CANYON: ITS HISTORICAL USE AND SIGNIFICANCE

"Our Ancestors knew this great watershed as Widzin Kwah. Our ties to this river are so ancient and deep that our Ancestors saw themselves as being a part of it." (Morin. 2016)

Widzin Kwah Canyon, also known as the Moricetown Canyon, is the most culturally significant site in and around Moricetown. Not only was the site one of the key talking points for all the Elders who participated in the interview process, it is identified continuously in every archeological study, book, or document as heart of the clans who lived in this region.

In 1984, the Moricetown Band commissioned an archeological study to identify and document areas of historical and pre-historical significance in and around the canyon so that they could be avoided, protected, or appropriately incorporated into any future large scale development. The report utilized archeological and ethno-historical research (without excavation), interviews and site visits with the Elders, and maps to reveal that the canyon was used in a myriad of ways including, but not limited to: food processing, fishing, food storage, potlaches, and cremation. Furthermore, many key sites and buildings were located within the area including: smokehouses, menstrual lodges, and sites where other Witsuwit'en traditions such as Balhats were practiced. (Murdock. 1984)

Prior to this study, a major survey project conducted by the National Museum of Canada in 1966, the Albright Report (1985), found artifacts and features distributed over a large area and on several different terrace levels along the canyon. The report's archeological investigations confirmed that the canyon was the site of a major fishing village from earliest times. This is also affirmed by a 2014 archeological report by Craig, Jackman and Naziwi. (Craig, Jackman and Naziwi 2014. 1-2). Albright also indicated the presence of seasonal base camps beyond the canyon area (Albright 1985. 1-18).

This section of the report concentrates mostly on the Murdock report, supplemented by a few additional sources.

4.1 Smokehouses & Balhats (Potlatch) Sites

The smokehouses seem to have been organized according to clan. The roofs were covered with woven spruce roots to keep out squirrels and pack rats. Smokehouses on the second terrace on the west side were generally Gidimt'en. Tsayu had one smokehouse on the west side of the river while the other Tsayu smokehouses were located across the river on the lowest terrace.

Some smokehouses were called "longhouses" or "ya-hong-yeez" in Carrier and were at least twice as big as the other smokehouses. While ya-hong-yeez were still smokehouses in the sense that fish and meat were smoked and dried in them, they were large enough to host potlatches and other ceremonies. There were at least four of these at the canyon.

Although many people went out onto the trap lines during the winter and the smokehouses were primarily considered a summer residence, some stayed and lived in the smokehouses year round. As the smokehouse owners aged and died, the smokehouses were transferred to succeeding matrilineal generations. However, nowadays the transference of property is often from father to son, and thus today, ownership frequently crosses clan lines. (Murdock, 1984). Periodic floods would obliterate most or all of the lower row smokehouses on the west side of the river” (Murdock, 1984. 5). Murdock also mentions a fishing village on the west side of the river with a burial site, the southern boundary being likely the parking lot of the hardware store in 1984 but no maps were given (Murdock 1984. 12). Other old village sites mentioned by elders in 1984 included an old village around John brown Creek about half a mile south of the Canyon.

4.2 Menstrual Lodges

In 1984, there was a rectangular depression about 12ft x 8ft in dimension and about 2 ft long situated at the base of a terrace slope, just north of the site of the old Moricetown sawmill. Johnny Tommy told a story about how this was used by three “Kwa” (any girls who are menstruating for the first time), The depression was directly behind the late Jimmy Joseph’s old house. (Murdock 1984. 23)

4.3 Graveyards and Cremation Sites

A few elders mentioned in 1984 an old graveyard but the location was not specified. Several elders then also told about an old cremation area used before a smokehouse was constructed in that location but, once again there was no precise location indicated on a map (Murdock 1984. 13).

4.4 Cache Pits

Murdock mentions that, just downstream, north of the canyon, on the second terrace above the river, two dirt roads led to five or more cache pits, varying from 1 ½ to 3 ft. in diameter, lining the edge of the second terrace above the river., one going north from Adam Gagnon’s house, and the other going northeast from the present Moricetown ball field. At this location This location was pointed out by George Joseph, in 1976 he accompanied Paul thistle while the latter located pits, and apparently dug shovel tests in three of them (Murdock 1984. 23).

4.5 Fishing Sites

The traditional fishing sites in and around the canyon are detailed in a map below that has been recreated from the original map from Dally, 2000. (See Appendix A)



Reproduced & Recreated from Dally, 2000

5 OTHER SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although the Canyon has been identified as the key site of cultural and historical significance, the interviews with the Elders also brought to light some other areas that should be taken into consideration during the land use planning process. An annotated map was created (found in *Appendix A*) shows the key sites mentioned during the interviews and that information is summarized as follows:

- Information was obtained about the site of an old village near what is now Tommy Dennis's house, which is marked on the map.
- Interviewees confirmed that burials sometimes took place out on the traditional territory or just where the person died, but there were also designated cremation grounds until the new cemetery was created (marked on the map). Old totem poles were remembered but some have been lost.
- Information was given in an interview about an old burial ground along highway 16 and in the RV park, where people were buried if they broke marriage vows or committed suicide. This would be compatible with a post-Christian era use.
- In addition, the interviewees pointed out the locations of a number of other sites significant to them, including "2 Mile", a Corya creek north west of the canyon where swimming used to take place, a number of old house locations, some old trails, a blueberry picking site, a water system source where fish were found, rodeos and baseball sites of the 20th century, hay fields and locations of portable old saw mill sites.

6 CONCLUSION

The 1984 study by Murdock strongly indicated the central importance of the canyon area for the cultural history of the Moricetown Band and this was re-enforced by the 2017 interviews. The 2017 interviews also added a number of other potentially important locations. However, the location of some of these sites is not always precise and their level of importance to the cultural history of Moricetown should be agreed upon communally by the Elders during the next stages of the land use planning process.

The 2017 interviews showed a strong desire by the Elders to talk about land ownership as much as historical land use and this indicates a complicated situation for future agreement and decision-making.

While the Phase 1 work did manage to interview 15 Elders, there are others that were not able to be interviewed. Therefore, Phase 2 should consider strategies to gain additional information that may be useful for the community's planning process. This could include additional interviews, or having a Cultural sub-committee to provide additional information during Phase 2, and ensuring that cultural information is always an important consideration in all topics of the planning process.

Appendix A

Maps

Traditional Witsuwit'en Fishing Sites in the Widzin Kwah (Moricetown)



Uyeh Tsa K'et (Gidimt'en)

Nicakh (Likhsilyu)

Lhatin Sili (Likhsilyu)

K'on Tl'at (Gidimt'en)

Nicakh (Tsayu)

K'on Tl'at (Likhsilyu)

Sdup (Likhsilyu)

Tsan Takat (Likhsilyu)

Tsan Tatl'et (C'ilhts'ekhyu)

Taggiz D'ikay (Gidimt'en)

C'iztiziwh (Likhsilyu)

Tsan Takat (C'ilhts'ekhyu)

Uyik Hoc'isditsiy (Likhsilyu)

Ni'Nets'olt'akh (Gidimt'en)

Tsak'et Tilghes (Gidimt'en)

Uyiggi (Tsayu)

Dzu'ay K'et (Gidimt'en)

Wiyistan T'ak (Gidim'ten)

Wi'az Dizes (Gidimt'en)

Sikh K'et (Likhsilyu)

Tse K'iz Tl'at (Likhsilyu)

Tsa ce K'et (Likhsiyu)

Deggit K'et (Tsayu)

Deggit K'et (Gidimt'en)

C'itiltlic (Likhts'amisyu)

Testan K'et (Likhsilyu)

Ezidaa (Tsayu)

Tezdli K'et (Likhsilyu)

Based on Daly's diagram in *Our Box Was Full* (2000),



This area is called "2 Mile"

Corya Creek used to flood to create swimming holes

Warner Williams house 1st on Campbell St.

Old portable sawmill site: Cecilia Lapalm

Old swimming hole: beaver has dammed and lake is now deep

Culture Camp location

Mud bogs, ball fields, stages and murals

New cemetary created by priest; all human remains brought here

R. C. Church

Witset

Widzin Kwah Canyon

1920's to 1950's area was rodeo grounds on north side and baseball fields on south side

Trails to old Babine Rd. and Benzin Mine

David Dennis' property- now Tommy Dennis; old village site "Keyikh Wigit"

John Brown Creek; boundary of Dennis' land; first water system source; fish bearing; clay

Old blueberry picking site

Three families hay the fields in this area: Pat Namox, Stan Nikal Jr., Peter Basil (late)

Summary of Cultural Information from Phase 1 Interviews held April 2017



Appendix B

Archeological Reports with Summary

Quoted Summaries (5 documents)

Murdock, Ruth (1984) *"An Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Project at Kyah Wiget, Moricetown, BC"*.

This report is the result of archaeological and ethnohistorical research carried out in Moricetown, BC at the request of the Moricetown Indian Band between June and August of 1984. The project involved using archival photographs, physical "on-the-ground evidence and talking to the Moricetown elders to locate, identify and map sites of historic smokehouses, drying racks, cache houses, and other places of historic or prehistoric significance in the Moricetown Canyon area. No excavation was done. The Band wished the areas of historical and pre-historical significance at the canyon to be documented so that they could then be avoided as much as possible and thus protected in the event of any future large scale development of the Moricetown Canyon area. (paraphrased from page 1, 2)

This report covers the following topics but does not include any maps or photos that are referred to in the report: Moricetown Canyon Archaeology; Interviews with elders and site visits to the canyon; Maps(not in the report); Smokehouses; Aspects of Wet'suwet'en tradition, food processing, fishing, food storage, menstrual lodges and laws concerning menstruating women, floods, potlatches,, influence of white man, cremation; Stories and legends told by the Moricetown elders.

"Today the wet'suwet'en people use dip nets, gaff poles and jigging equipment to catch salmon; in earlier days fish weirs, traps and spears were also used. " (pg 3)

" The wet'suwet'en people belong to the Dene and Athabaskan language family." (pg 4)

"periodic floods would obliterate most or all of the lower row smokehouses on the west side of the river" (pg 5)

Designated areas GgSt1, 5 on the West Side o the River (no Maps) was designated a "fishing village with burials in 1966 and GgSt 5 was a graveyard.... The southern boundary of the site is likely the area of the present-day parking lot south of the Handicraft store. ... Disturbance in this area is due to a number of factors including the development of Hwy 16 and the Telkwa highroad. " (pg 12)

" Several elders told about an old cremation area which was in the vicinity of Structure #1 (no photos in this document) and used before a smokehouse was constructed there. " (pg 13)

"GgSt 6 is a rectangular depression about 12ft x 8ft in dimension and about 2 ft long. Johnny Tommy told a tory about three Kwa any (girls who are menstruating for the first time, the depression is situated at the base of a terrace slope, just north of

the site of the old Moricetown sawmill; it is directly behind the late Jimmy Joseph's old house." (Paraphrased from pg 23)

" Just downstream, north of the canyon, on the second terrace above the river, two dirt roads lead to this site, one going north from Adam Gagnon's house, and the other going northeast from the present Moricetown ball field. At this location, five or more cache pits, varying from 1 ½ to 3 ft in diameter, line the edge of the second terrace above the river. This location was pointed out to be by George Joseph, in 1976 he accompanied Paul thistle while the latter located pits, and apparently dug shovel tests in three of them. ... (paraphrased from pg 23)

"other old village sites mentioned by elders include the areas surrounding John Brown Creek, which is about half a mile south of Moricetown Canyon." (pg 24)

Chapter 5 the smokehouses: " The smokehouses seem to have been organized according to clan. Smokehouses on the second terrace on the west side were generally gitamdan clan. Tyayu had one smokehouse on the west side of the river the other Tsayu smokehouses were located across the river on the lowest terrace. ... As the smokehouse owners aged and died, the smokehouses were transferred to succeeding generations.... Sraah tait points out nowadays the transference of property is often from father to son, and thus today, it frequently crosses clan lines. " (paraphrased from page 45)

"they covered the roofs of the smokehouses with woven spruce roots to keep out squirrels and pack rats" (pg 46)

" Some smokehouses were called "longhouses" or ya-hong-yeez in carrier and were at least twice as big as the other smokehouses. While ya-hong-yeez were still smokehouses in the sense that fish and meat were smoked and dried in them, they were large enough to host potlatches and other ceremonies. Four of these at the canyon" Pg 50)

pg 50 makes mention that not everyone went out on the traplines in the winter, some people stayed and lived in the smokehouses year round. The report then goes on to number and list the ownership of the smokehouses but again not photos or maps are provided.

Chapter 6 and 7 is 20 elder interviews. Chapter 6 interviews are grouped into topics and Chapter 7 Stories and legends told by the Moricetown elders.

Albright, Syliva (1985) "Report on 1985 Archaeological Investigations Along the Skeena – Bulkley Rivers, by Sylvia with the assistance of Linda Burnard-Hogarth and Deanna Ludovicz"

"The purpose of this report is to examine the available archaeological evidence relevant for understanding and interpreting the prehistory of the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en peoples. This research was requested by the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Tribal Council and may be considered to provide corroborative evidence of the following assertions made in the Chief's Statement of Claim; "...Since time immemorial the plaintiffs and their ancestors have: lived with the territory; harvested, managed and conserved the resources within the territory; governed themselves according to their law; governed the territory according to their laws and spiritual beliefs and practices protected and maintained the boundaries of the territory;" (pg 1-1)

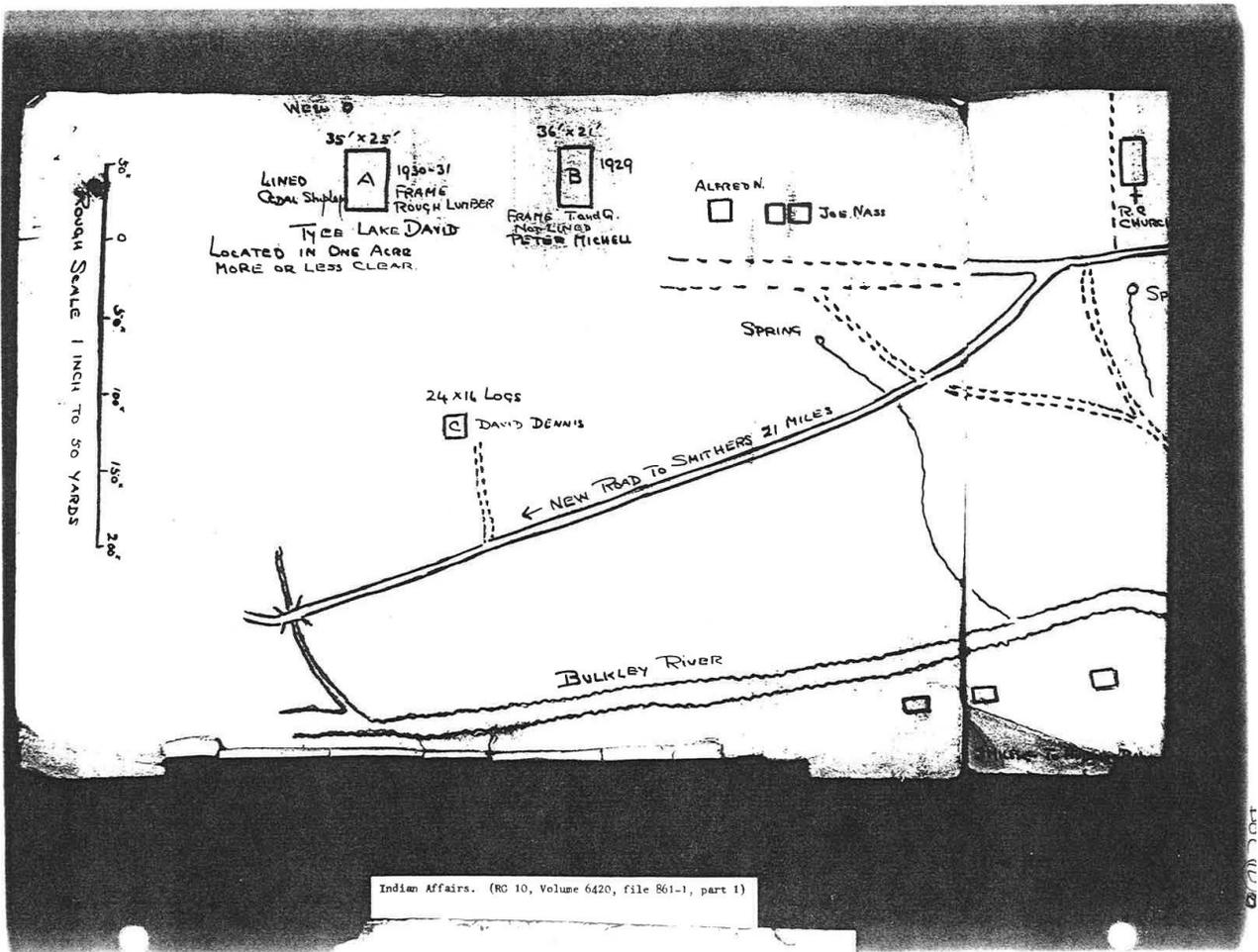
"Kya Wiget, Moricetown Canyon- Moricetown canyon is the site of a major fishing village of the Wet'suwet'en people, known as Kya Wiget, meaning old village. Archeological deposits along the canyon were first identified by Turnbull in 1966, during a major survey project conducted by the National Museum of Canada. Artifacts and features were found distributed over a large area and on several different terrace levels along the canyon. "(pg 2-1)

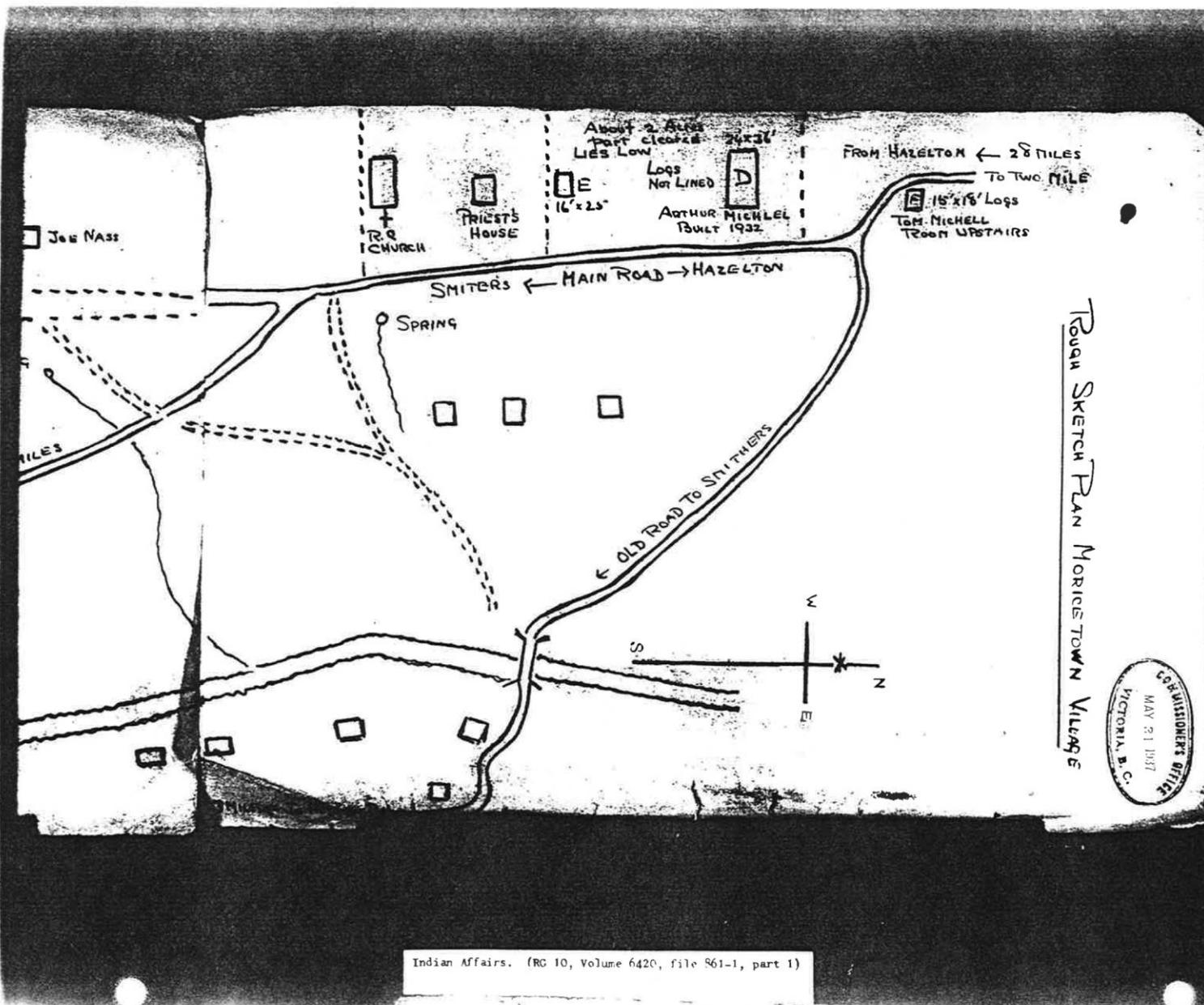
Archaeological sites found on a number of lakes within the Wet'suwet'en territories indicate the location of seasonal base camps. Evidence of roasting pits, cache pits, huse depressions and lithic scatters. Outlet of Morice Lake, Southwest end of Morice Lake.(pg 4-13)

5.1 Evolution of Land-owning House Groups – evidence from archaeological excavations at both Moricetown and Hagwilget canyons suggest that salmon production may have been an important part of the economy within the territories as early as 5,000 years ago. Structures dated to 5,600 at Moricetown site(pg 5-2).

Status for use of this publication is unclear and may be subject to the privacy Act: Department of Indian Affairs, Moricetown Day School (1940-1947) RG 10, Volume 6420, File 861-1, Part 1. Institute of Indigenous Governance Library.

"This set of files documents the establishment of the first Moricetown Day School, which eventually became the "Old School"... Moricetown parents petitioned the government for 7 years from 1940 – 1947 to have their own day school and refused to send their children to Fraser Lake Indian Residential School.... An Indian Inspector surveyed the village and buildings and based on recommendations of the inspector, the hall Tyee Lake David (Francis) and the house of David Dennis were rented for the school's opening after November 1937." (Paraphrased from the summary on page 2 of the PDF)





Indian Affairs. (RC 10, Volume 6420, file S61-1, part 1)

This document contains a hand drawn map of three halls (A, B, D) and three possible teach houses (C, E, F). These buildings were all located on what is now known as Moricetown Loop Rd and Jackpine Rd.

“B” Hall - belonged to Peter Michell 36ft x 21 ft, not constructed well and not finished. This building was not suitable for a school as there was no room for a playground and close to houses. “(Paraphrased from pg 8)

“D” Hall - this house together marked with the house “E” was thought to be good for a day school and teachers house. Located on 2 acres of land fronting the main

road. Log construction, supported on cedar posts and logs about 36ft x 24 ft. Ship lap floor, built in 1932. Owner Author Michell an indian who works in the suppling of poles to some camps, offered to put up fence and finish the house for a teacher. \$8 month for the Hall and \$4 month for the small house. Because of flooding and the unfinished nature it was not recommend as the best place.” (Paraphrased from pg 8)

“A” Hall – Tye Lake David who lives at Telkwa. Frame construction, good floor used as dance hall, building is 35 x 25ft, located about an acre away from the rest of the village. Near here ther is a house “C” belonging to David Dennis 16 ft x 24 ft. (Paraphrased from pg 9)

Craig, Frank; Jackman, Nicole; Naziwl, Warner (2004) *Archaeological Materials Recovery Project for Kyah Wiget, Site GgST-2 in the Moricetown Canyon.* By Traces Archaeological Research & Consulting Ltd., Vanderhoof, BC.

The Traces report provides an overview of the Kya Wiget recovery project that was prompted by the construction of the interpretive centre where a large amount of backfill was removed and deposited in eight dump truck loads piles at another location. Three of these piles were sorted and revealed a considerable quantity and range of archaeological remains that appear to represent a large variety of site components which range from very ancient to historic. The nature and accumulation of archaeological materials alone paint a picture of a scenic locale occupied over thousand of years that has been used fro habitation, sustenance, and ceremony. The artifacts recovered also suggest intensive stone tool manufacture, subsistence, including fishing, hunting, food preparation and processing, as well as trade related activities.

“Large amount of soil was removed from Kya Wiget, site GgSt-2, a highly significant archaeological site representing 6,000 years of human occupation in the Moricetown Canyon. Located in the upper terrace of the east side of the Bulkley River. Site disturbed during the construction fo a ne interpretation centre overlooking the canyon.” (Paraphrased from pg 1)

1920 Ministry of Whishways disturbed and paved highway east around the village of Kyat Wiget (Moricetown) and distrubeted large ancient burial site. (Paraphrased from pg 1)

A baseball diamond was constructed at GgSt-2 prior to 1966 and after that a campground. (Paraphrased from pg 2)

“Traditional oral history of the wet’suwet’en indicates that they have endured thousands upon thousands of summer seasons harvesting the migrating pacific salmon and larger trout species to use for sustenance, trade and ceremonies.(pg 4)

Moricetown Canyon was the site of a war between witsuwit'en arriors and Nootsinii, Athapaskan nieghbours. (Paraphrased from pg 6)

Archaeological Recovery Project for Kya Wiget, Site GgSt-2

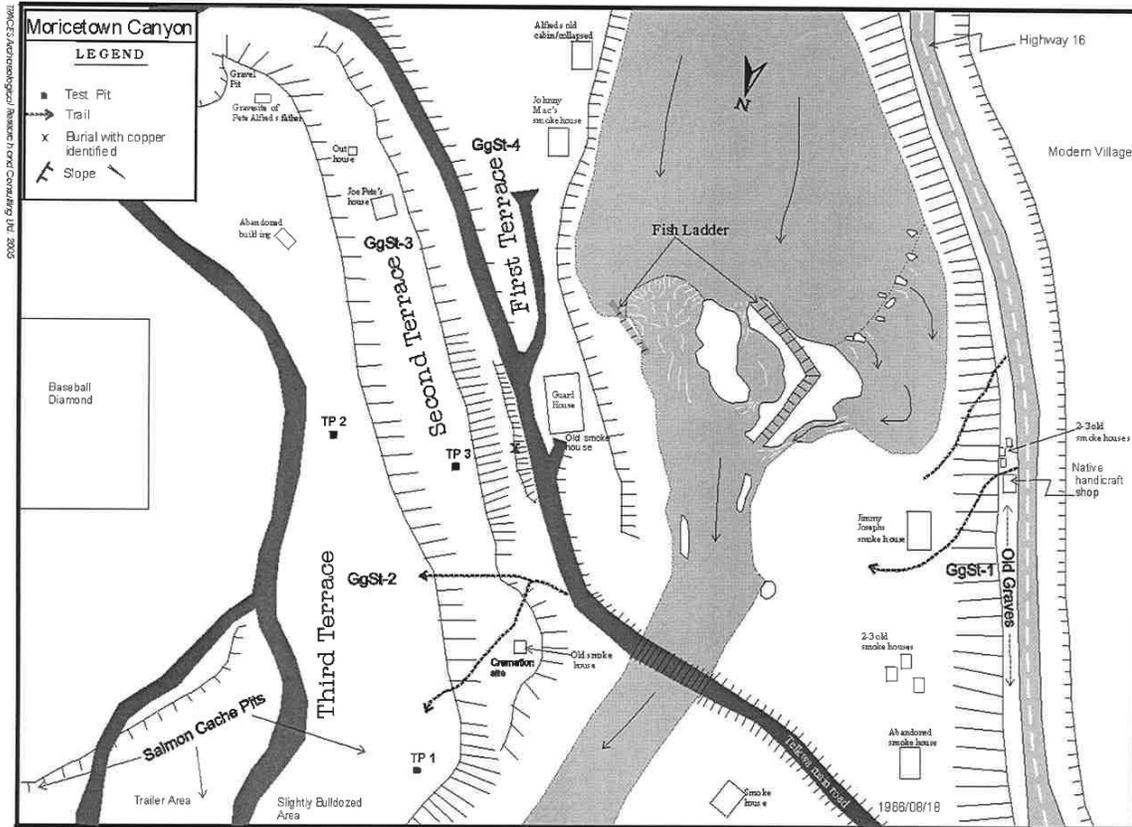


Figure 6: Reproduction of a Sketch Map for the Moricetown Canyon, Illustrating Locations of GgSt-1, 2, 3 & 4 (Turnbull 1966).

TRACES Archaeological Research & Consulting Ltd.

“The oldest dates suggest permanent settlement in the canyon by 5600 B.P. (pg 8) Pg 38 summarizes recommendations that include an archaeological impact assessment (AIA) on the interpretive centre building site and surrounding area be undertaken. The purpose would be to establish any impacts the proposed infrastructure for the centre would have on the archaeological site. ... It was further recommended that an updated B.C. Archaeological Site Inventory Form be completed fro GgSt-2, asking for site specific maps. . (Paraphrased from pg 39)

Cassidy, Maureen & Frank. (1980) “PROUD PAST. A history of the Wet’suwet’en of Moricetown, B.C.” Copyright Moricetown Band

- In 1866 it was possible to stand in Moricetown and communicate with New York City. (pg 21)
- 1891 Indian Reserve Commissioner Peter O'Reillt laid out the first three reserves , 150 men, women ad children lived there . nine acres of land cultivated. (pg 21)
- Lachalasap the largest of three reserves included village site at the Moricetown canyon, with houses on both sides. Coryatsaqua , 360 ac, little north of Moricetown divided into land held by eight families used for farming. Now called Moricetown #2.Oschiwinna, 160 ac, now called moricetwon #3 no one lived there except at haying time but had the best land. (Pg 28)
- Several problems with these reserve:
 - laid out in the summer thought this was the only place they lived. (Pg 28)
 - outline of reserves ignored the traditional clan and family land sites, often had winter homes, burial sites and fishing spots scattered throughout the Bulkley valley. (Pg 29)
 - three reserves did not touch each other and caused tension between settlers who took up land in between.pg 30)
 - the three reserves were cut straight thought by the major trail and wagon road between Hazelton and the Bulkley valley. Before the railway all freight intended for central interior went right through the main street of the village (pg 30)
- Moricetown band responded eagerly to becoming farmers and cared for mowers, haying equipment, fenced fields for cows and horses. However reserves where far to small and had poor soil.
- Many land protests including Jean Baptiste who fought with the courts and government to own his land and continue to farm it. In 1922 the Department of Indian Affairs purchased 320 acres of the land and made it the Baptiste Reserve #28. (pg 40)
- 1915-1929 boom in fur prices running trap lines. In 1926 provincial government began the registered trap line. Old traditional trap lines were more or less turned into areas held by trapping companies made up of individuals of that clan. Pg 42
- Reasonable guess before Whiteman, ½ million pounds of salmon were taken out there every year. Pg 42
- 1928 a portion of the canyon blasted out
- 1950 two fish ladders were built on either side of the falls to help fish climb through in low water.

Appendix C

List of Interviewees

LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

Interviewees

The table in *Appendix C* lists community members that were identified by the Wit'suwit'en Culture and Language Society and by the Moricetown Elders with details of the interviews conducted..

Table 1: List of Interviewees

Name	Clan	Role	Interview Date/Time
Warner William	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Chief of the Dark Horse	17/04/11 9-10:40 am
Catherine Michell	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder & Chief's sister	17/04/11 9-10:40 am
Dorris Rosso	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	17/04/11 9-10:40 am
Helen Michell	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	17/04/11 9-10:40 am
Clarence Dennis	Gidimt'en	Elder	17/04/11 11-12:30 am
Frances Dennis	Gidimt'en	Nephew of Clarence (50 years old)	17/04/11 11-12:30 am
Roy Michell	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	17/04/11 3-4:30 am
Eddy Michell	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	17/04/11 3-4:30 am
June Michell	N/A	Eddy's Wife (non-status Moricetown resident)	17/04/11 3-4:30 am
Cecilia Lapalm	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder (lives off-reserve)	17/04/11 3-4:30 am
Lillian Lewis	Tsayu	Elder (sister of Helen Nikal & Gloria Michell)	17/04/12 1-2:30 am
Helen Nikal	Tsayu	Elder (sister of Lillian Lewis & Gloria Michell)	17/04/12 1-2:30 am
Gloria Michell	Tsayu	Elder (sister of Lillian Lewis & Helen Nikal)	17/04/12 1-2:30 am
Henry Alfred	Likhsilyu	Chief of the House on Top of the Flat Rock	17/04/12 3-3:45 am*
Irene Brown	Likhsilyu	Elder (House on Top of the Flat Rock)	17/04/12 3-3:45 am*
Cecil Alfred	Likhsilyu	Elder (House on Top of the Flat Rock)	17/04/12 3-3:45 am*

David deWit	Likhsilyu	Member of the House on Top of the Flat Rock & Office of the Wet'suwet'en employee	17/04/12 3-3:45 am*
Dave George	Likhsilyu	Member of the House on Top of the Flat Rock & Office of the Wet'suwet'en employee	17/04/12 3-3:45 am*

**Interview #5 (17/04/12 3-3:34pm) was not a formal interview as the group initially cancelled but then chose to show up at speak with the understanding that the discussion not be recorded or*

Table 2: List of Elders/Community members who were not Interviewed

Name	Clan	Role	Reason for not attending
Tommy Dennis	Gidimt'en	Elder	Called twice (no answer – does not speak with his relative, Clarence Dennis)
Winnie Joseph	Tsayu	Elder	Scheduled but unable to attend due to illness
Robert (Bobby) Morris	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	Confusion around scheduled time of interview
Kenny Morris	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	Called several times (no answer)
Lilian Morris	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	Confusion around scheduled time of interview
Lorna Morris	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	Arrived & left due to confusion around interview time (she also said she couldn't be interviewed with Henry Alfred)
Barbara Naziel	Likhsilyu	Elder	Confusion around schedule time of interview
Cora Mack	Likhsilyu	Elder	
Kathryn Naziel	Likhsilyu	Elder	
Charlotte Euverman	Likhsilyu	Elder	
Violet Gellenbeck	Likhsilyu	Elder	Away during interviews
Margaret LaRose	Tsayu	Elder	Could not attend but asked that the interview questions be emailed
Leonard Alfred	Tsayu	Elder	Could not attend but asked that the interview questions be emailed
Victor Jim	Tsayu	Elder	Is away from the 1 st -15 th of every month

Margi Dumont	Tsayu	Elder	
Larry Tommy	Likhts'amisyu	Elder	
Barbara Wilson	Likhts'amisyu	Elder	
Sam Wilson	Likhts'amisyu	Elder	
Virginia Pierre	C'ilhts'ëkhyu	Elder	
Willie Pete	Gidimt'en	Head of family (not an Elder)	
Archie Pete	Gidimt'en	Head of family (not an Elder)	
Joyce Quock	Gidimt'en	Elder	
Tina Tommy	Gidimt'en	Elder	
Susie Alfred	Tsayu	Elder	Called April 10 th to cancel for herself, Henry, and all members. Too busy to reschedule.
George William	Tsayu	Elder	Did not attend formal interviews but met for 20 minutes on April 12 th to talk about traditional territory vs. IR land (former Land Manager & very passionate about the land planning process)
Ron Michell	Likhsilyu	Chief of the House of Many Eyes	
Earl Michell	Likhsilyu	Elder	
Audrey Muckel	Likhsilyu	Elder	
Joseph Michell	Likhsilyu	Chief	Could not schedule a date at the Elder's meeting
Alice Alfred	Tsayu	Elder	

Appendix D

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APPENDIX D

Community Profile

Moricetown Community Profile

Introduction

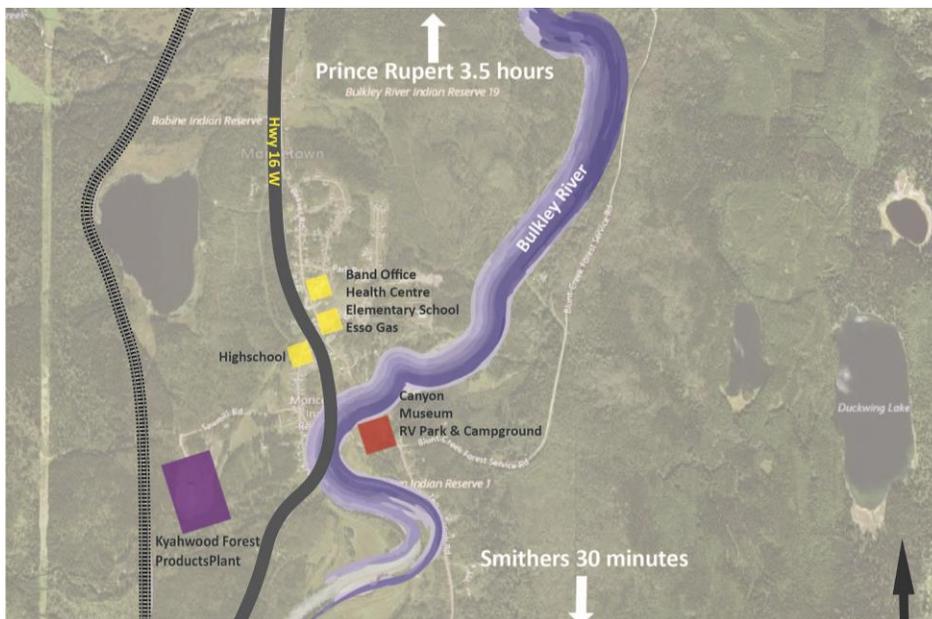
Originally named 'Kyah Wiget, Moricetown is a Witsuwit'en village in the heart of northwest British Columbia on the side of the Bulkley River. The current village was built during the early 1900s but served as a Witsuwit'en fishing place for thousands of years. Moricetown is located in the Bulkley River Valley along the Yellowhead Highway 16 Circle Tour Route to Alaska. Located between Smithers and New Hazelton, it is 31 km from each town.

Economic Overview

At the heart of Moricetown is the canyon, which continues to serve as a traditional fishing area and has become a major tourist attraction. In the summer months, visitors travelling along Highway 16 pull in to Moricetown to watch traditional fishing along the precarious rocks and chutes of the canyon.

Moricetown offers an Interpretive Centre and Museum as well as an R.V. Park and Campground within walking distance of the canyon. The Interpretive Centre and Museum is open from May to September and offers visitors the Witsuwit'en experience. Through photographs, writings, and artifacts dating back thousands of years, visitors will see the development of Witsuwit'en people from time immemorial. The Interpretive Centre and Museum features some of the best artists and craftsmen the Witsuwit'en Nation has to offer.

A major employer in Moricetown is the Kyahwood Forest Products Plant. This 58,000 sq ft (5,400 m²) value-added wood and lumber plant employs 58 local residents producing up to 26 million bfm lumber when operating at peak capacity. Kyahwood Forest Products produces finger joints for the North American housing market. By-products (chips and shavings) are transported 1 hour east to a pellet plant in Houston, B.C.



Education

Moricetown's award-winning Kyah Wiget Education Society (KWES) is an independent body responsible for all educational matters in Moricetown. The KWES meets the provincial Core Curriculum standards, while also providing students with language and cultural studies from Kindergarten to Grade 12. The KWES provides the following programs in Moricetown:

- Daycare services and an Elementary school (kindergarten to Grade 7)
- iCount Alternative Highschool offers specialized education plans that suit individual needs and offers opportunities for youth to explore indigenous art and to learn Witsusit'en language.
- Kyah Wiget Adult Education Center offers Grade 12 Dogwood, upgrading courses and introductory college courses.
- In 2017 KWES partnered with the Witsuwit'en Culture and Language Society and Moricetown's Economic Development Division to offer a language and cultural tourism course.

The KWES is the largest employer in Moricetown and they play a key role in the community as they pursue their goal *"to Empower All Witsuwit'en to realize their personal potential"*.

Transportation

Moricetown is located conveniently along Highway 16 West, which terminates 3.5 hours west of Moricetown in Prince Rupert. A railway line runs north/south to the west of the Moricetown village. B.C. Transit offers service from Moricetown to Smithers twice daily Monday through Saturday. The Smithers Regional Airport is a 22 minutes drive from Moricetown and is served by Air Canada, Central Mountain Air and Northern Thunderbird Air. The Town of Smithers recently rezoned 53.5 hectares of land at the Smithers Regional Airport to accommodate future airport industrial development.

Infrastructure

Moricetown has the following key infrastructure services:

- Award-winning 2 Bay Fire Hall with trained emergency responders
- Telus fibre optic internet is being installed in Spring 2017
- Slow Sand Water Filtration System is a state of the art system that provides clean water to the residents of Moricetown. This water filtration system is the second of its kind on a reserve in British Columbia.

Gas services are not available in Moricetown and most buildings are heated with oil, propane or geo-thermal systems.

Events

Moricetown's largest annual event is the Return of the Salmon, which typically takes place in late July and is a celebration and welcoming back of the salmon. The event takes place at the canyon and marks the opening of the fishing season.

Moricetown has been hosting its annual baseball tournament since 1940. This tournament draws over 400 people from across northern British Columbia and is a testament to Moricetown's love for the sport.

The Moricetown Mud Race is an annual event, that is action packed, and full of fun. The event offers four street truck classes, and five competition classes, a sled class, and quad and side by side class. There is face-painting for the kids, a bouncy castle, and several games for children.

Community Facilities & Services

Moricetown offers the following key community facilities:



Moricetown Multiplex: An energy-efficient building heated through a geothermal system that serves as a civic focal point in the heart of the community. The Multiplex is home to the Moricetown Band Office, Moricetown Community School and a Community Centre, while also offering shared spaces such as hall/gymnasium, meeting rooms, library/resource centre, and service areas. The complex is organized around a central "Feast Hall" which functions as a Band Council Meeting Room, a multi-purpose gathering and ceremonial space. The building features local artwork and showcases locally harvested timber in the design.

Moricetown Health Centre: The Health Centre offers personal health services for Moricetown residents as well as home care programs for individuals with chronic injuries or illnesses. The Health Centre also offers mental health services, dental services (treatments as cleanings, fillings and extractions), and various educational programs to promote healthy living, balanced diets, children's health and healthy aging.



Esso Gas Bar: The Esso Gas Bar was constructed in 2005 and is owned and operated by the Moricetown Band Administration. The facility offers convenience products as well as many essential groceries and cooking needs, such as bread, milk, eggs and similar products. The interior of the building was renovated in 2016 and now offers a restaurant and enhanced access to the facility with a right-hand turn lane and new paving. In the summer of 2017 a new outdoor patio and mural (created by a local artist) will be installed on the south side of the building.

Centennial Hall: This facility serves as a community gathering space and houses Moricetown Supported Work and Manufacturing Centre, a social enterprise business model that is operated by the Smithers Community Services Association and offers general woodworking skills and specializes in the production of roofing strips and furring strips utilizing Mountain Pine Beetle affected timber.



RV Park, Campground & Museum/Interpretive Centre: Moricetown offers a full-service R.V. Park and Campground that is open from May to September. The facility has newly renovated bathrooms and is undergoing extensive renovations throughout the summer of 2017, but will re-open in 2018 with pull-through sites, 50-amp service, online website reservations, accessible washrooms and more. Adjacent to the R.V. Park is a beautiful museum that provides visitors with the opportunity to view artifacts gathered in Moricetown and sells art and handicrafts produced by local people.

Sports Fields and Outdoor Gym: Moricetown offers a well-developed sports field where annual baseball tournaments and community events are hosted. Next to the sports field there is a playground and outdoor exercise under a pavilion.

Governance

The Moricetown Council includes a Chief, a Deputy Chief and 10 Councillors. Moricetown also has a Youth Council, an Elders Council and various Committees. The traditional governing system is the Balhats Feast System. Traditionally, Balhats Feasts were hosted in smokehouses that were developed throughout the canyon area. Today feasting continues to be an important part of Moricetown's culture and decision-making process.

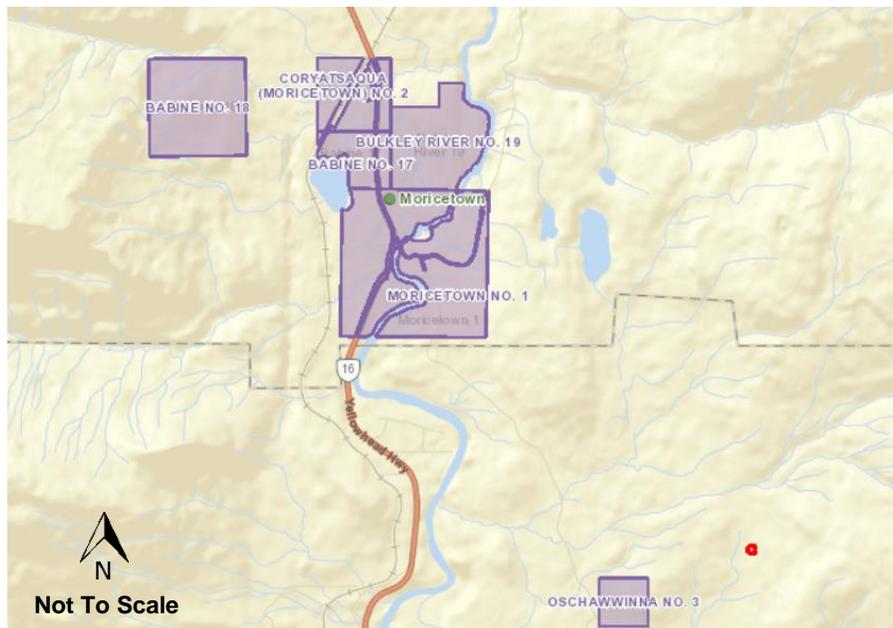
Land

The Moricetown Band Land area is comprised of the following 7 reserves totaling approximately 14.7 square kilometres of land. The Moricetown Band office and other commercial services are located in Moricetown Reserve No. 1, approximately 33 km north of Smithers, British Columbia on highway 16 West.

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Square km
6751	Babine 17	0.648
6752	Babine 18	2.59
6753	Bulkley River 19	2.428
6749	Coryatsaqua (Moricetown) 2	1.264
6754	Jean Baptiste 28	1.295
6748	Moricetown 1	5.395
6750	Oschawwinna 3	0.65

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada First Nation Profile, Reserves: http://fnp-ppn.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=530&lang=eng

Map of Moricetown Reserves



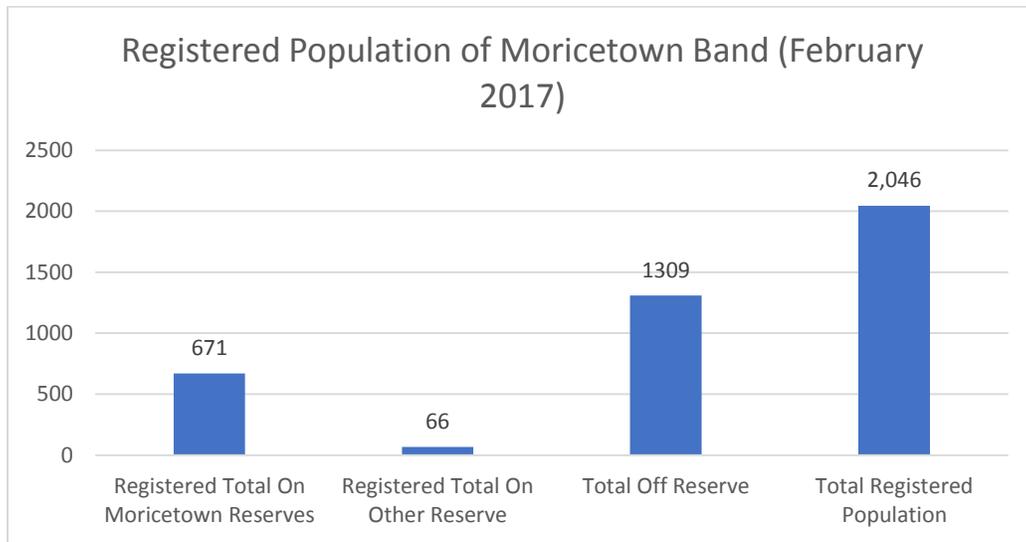
*Note: Jean Baptistes Reserve 28 located ~11 km southeast of Smithers

Map Source: Government of Canada First Nation Profile Interactive Map: <http://cipn-fnpim.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/index-eng.html>



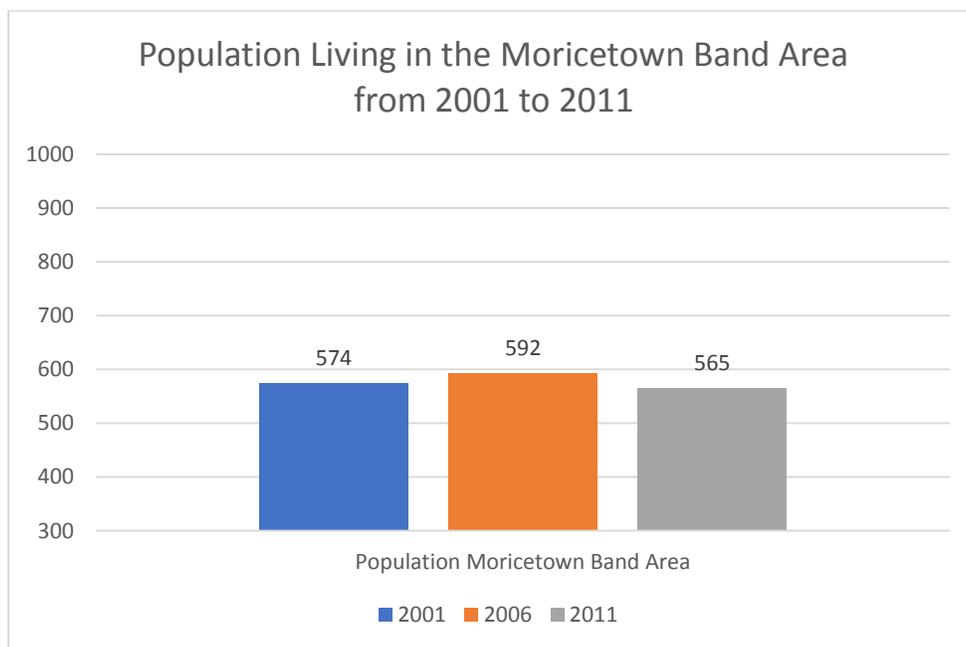
Population

As of February 2017, the Registered Population of the Moricetown Band is 2,046 persons, with 671 living on Moricetown Reserves. The Registered Population reflects individuals who are Registered Indians with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.



Source: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada First Nation Profile, Registered Population: http://fnp-ppn.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=530&lang=eng

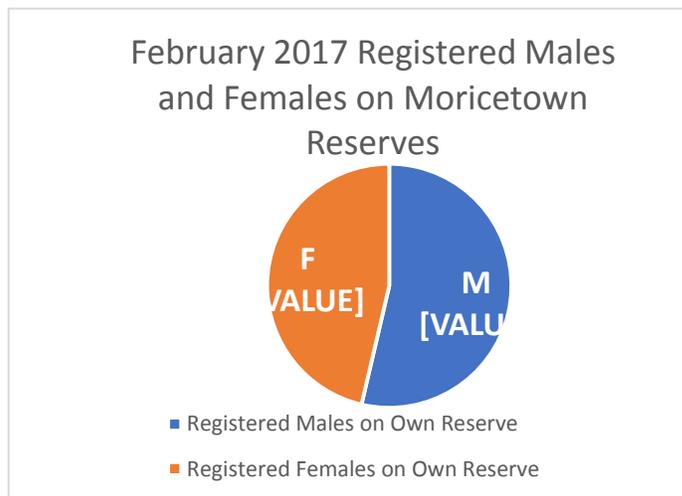
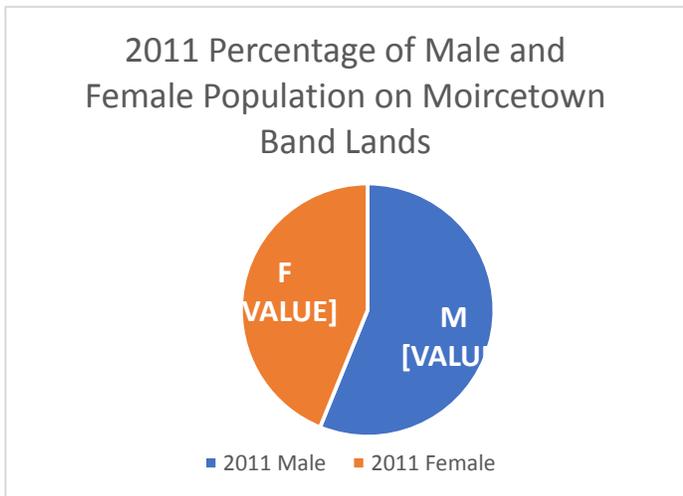
Statistics Canada’s National Household Survey indicates that Moricetown’s population increased by 3.1% from 2001 to 2006 and population declined by 4.6% from 2006 to 2011. The 2016 population statistics for the National Household Survey are not yet available for all of the Moricetown Band Lands, but the Registered Population data from INAC (chart above) indicates that the population of Moricetown is greater than the population estimates provided by Statistics Canada.



Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2001, 2006 & 2011

Gender

The 2011 Statistics National Household Survey (NHS) found that Moricetown has 14% more males than females; whereas Canada as a whole is equally split with 51% female and 48% males. The Registered Population data supports the NHS findings that Moricetown has more males than females.

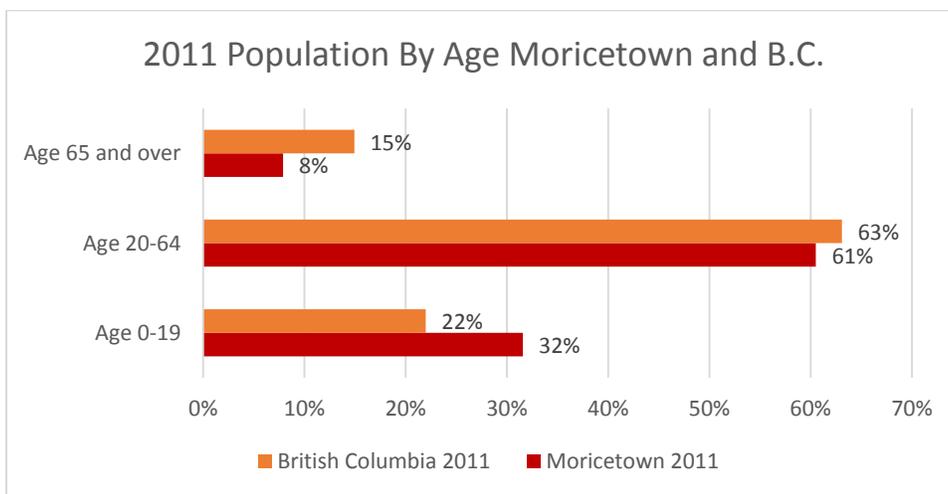


Source: 2011 Statistics National Household Survey: http://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca/FNP/Main/Search/FNPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=530&lang=eng

Source: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada First Nation Profile, Registered Population: http://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=530&lang=eng

Age Demographics

The 2011 National Household Survey indicates that Moricetown has more children and youth and fewer seniors compared to British Columbia overall. Data for Registered Population by age group is not available for comparison to the NHS and 2016 data for the NHS is not yet available.

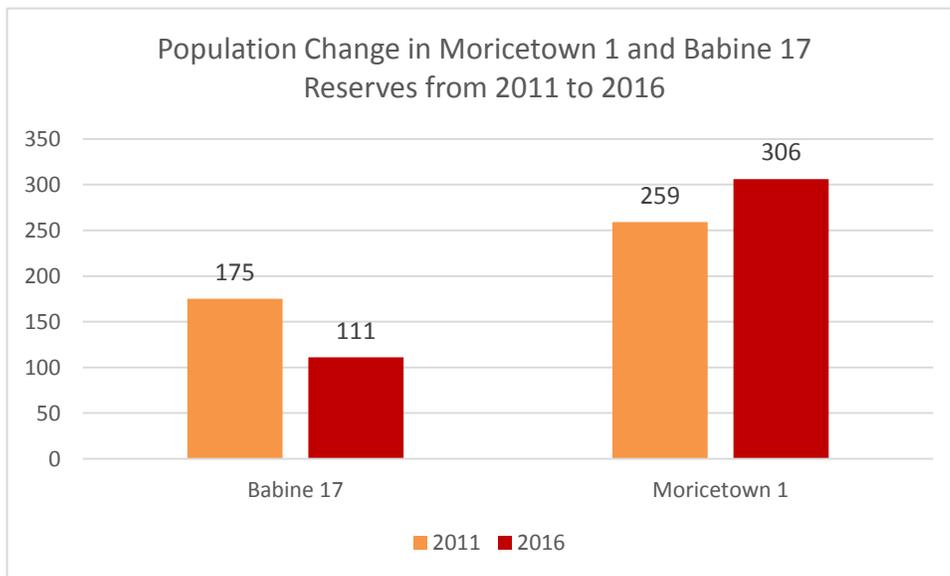


Source: 2011 Statistics National Household Survey: http://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca/FNP/Main/Search/FNPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=530&lang=eng

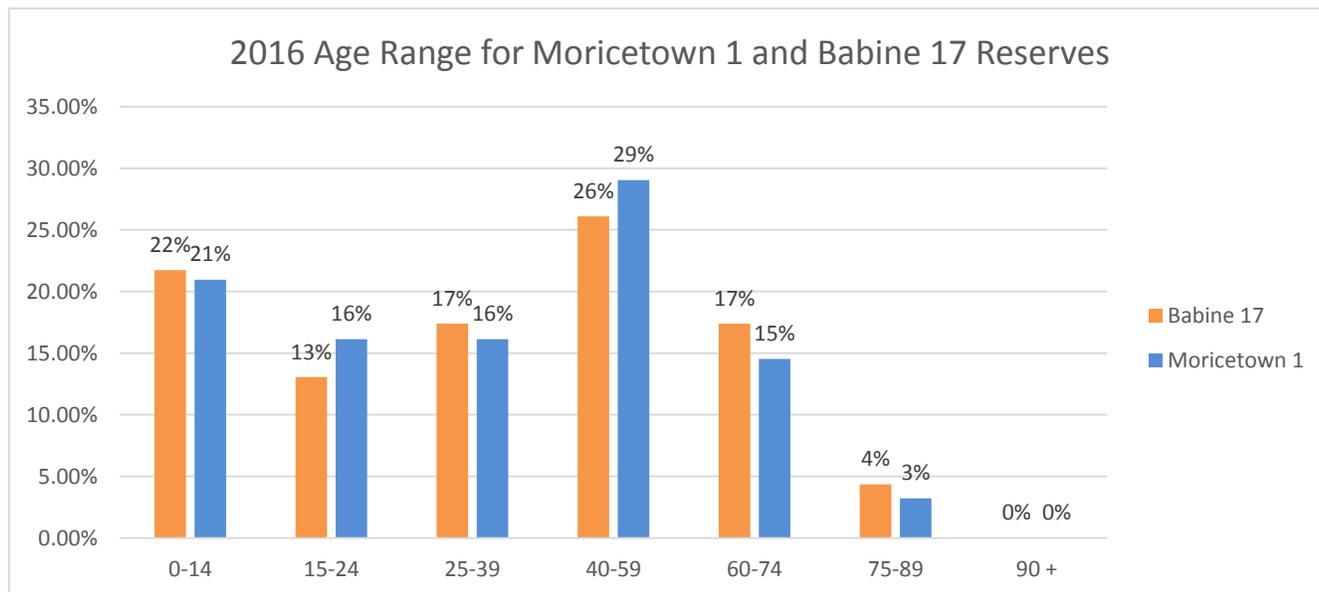


2016 Age Statistics for Moricetown 1 and Babine 17

The 2016 census data is only available for Moricetown 1 and Babine 17 reserves. The data indicates that the population of Babine 17 decreased by 36.6% (64 people) and the population of Moricetown 1 increased by 18.1% (47 people). These statistics do not represent all 7 reserves, as the 2016 data for all 7 reserves is not yet available.



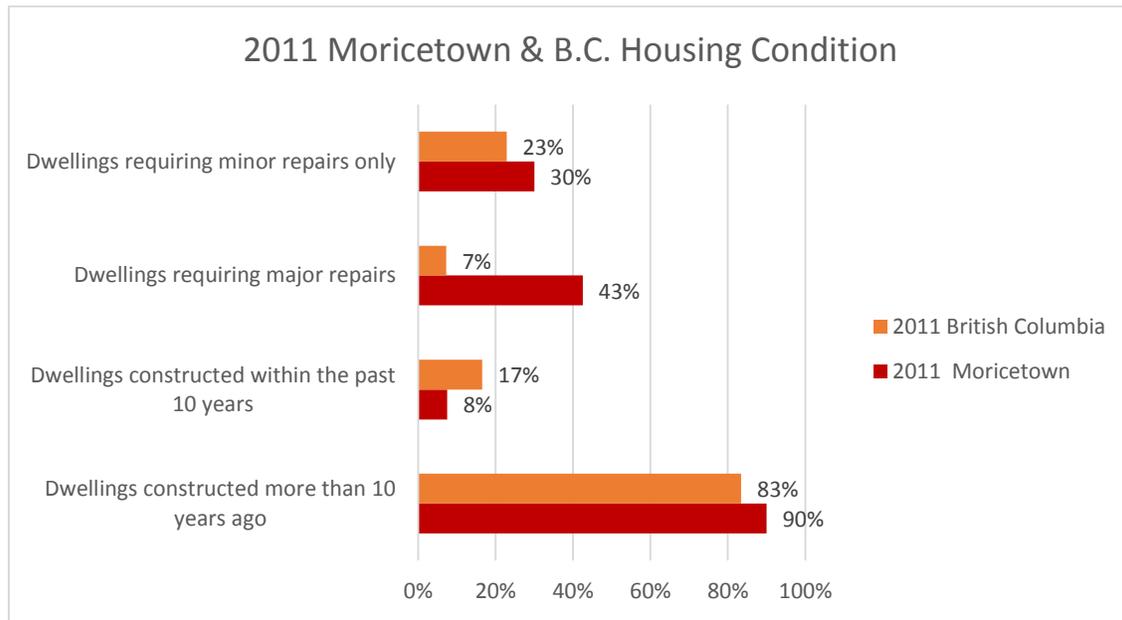
The table below shows the age range for Moricetown 1 and Babine 17 reserves, based on 2016 data. This information does not reflect all of the reserves in Moricetown, as the 2016 data is not yet available for all reserves.



Source: 2016 Census Profile for Moricetown 1 and Babine 17 Reserves: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=5949819&Geo2=CSD&Code2=5949817&Data=Count&SearchText=moricetown&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1>

Housing

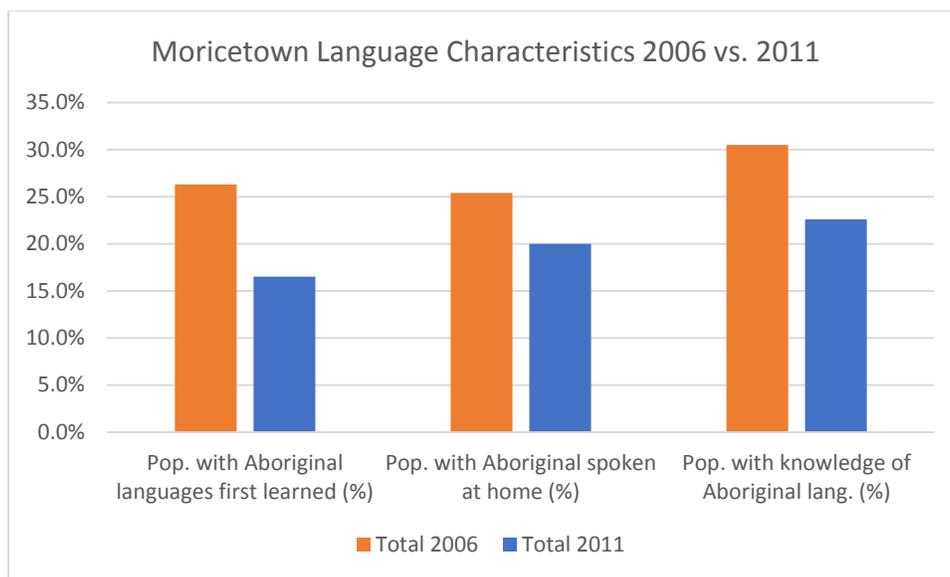
According to the 2011 census, Moricetown has 200 dwellings in comparison to 185 dwellings in 2006. The majority of the housing in Moricetown (90%) was constructed more than 10 years ago. The 2011 census indicates that 43% of the dwellings in Moricetown require major repair, whereas across the province of B.C. only 7% of dwellings require major repair.



Source: 2011 National Household Survey

Language

The Wet'suwet'en people speak Witsuwit'en, a dialect of the Babine-Witsuwit'en language which, like its sister language Carrier, is a member of the Athabaskan family. Between 2006 and 2011, Moricetown residents experienced a 10% reduction in people who learned Witsuwit'en as their first language. The population with Aboriginal spoken and home and the population with knowledge of Witsuwit'en language also decreased from 2006 to 2011.



Source: 2011 National Household Survey

APPENDIX E

Key Organizations & People

Key Individuals & Organizations

Organization/Individual	What expertise do they have?	How can we contact them?
Witsuwit'en Language Society	Language and Culture	Melanie Morin
Witsuwit'en Fisheries	Wildlife and fisheries in MT	Office of the Wet'sewet'en
Hereditary Chiefs	Hereditary System	Office of the Wet'sewet'en
Kwes Education Society	Education / Youth	Diane Matsen
I Count School	Youth	
Recreation Worker at Moricetown Health	Recreation	Moricetown Health Station
Board of the Mill	Employment	Manager Gary McKinnon Jr.
Witsuwit'en Native Arts business	Art/Business	Charrine Lace (on Planning Committee)
Interpretive Centre	MT Band craft and history	Lucy Gagnon
Avril Lewis	New catering business	
Drum Group		Facebook group page
Churches in Moricetown: Catholic Pentecostal Missionary		
RV Park	Tourism	MT Band Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des McKinnon • Gary McKinnon • Cheyenne Nikal • Gus Poirier • Adam Gagnon • Orval Michell 	Carpenters	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warner William • Butch Dennis • Alphonse Gagnon 	Logging/Forestry	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helen Michell • Irene Brown • Mabel Forsythe • Saraphine Michell • Juanita Nikal • Tashina Joseph • Carmen Austin • Tamara Williams • Patricia Namox 	Beadwork	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sue Anne Vantunen • Lucy Gagnon • Betty Joseph 	Sewing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Madam • Mary Alice Namox • Carmen Austin • Keith Morris • Charrine Lace • Warner Naziel 	Artists	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Alice Namox • Victor Jim • Ron Mitchell 	Language Teachers	

Organization/Individual	What expertise do they have?	How can we contact them?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amanda Lewis • Helen Mitchell • Helen Nikal • Doris Rosso • Lillian Morris • Dolores Alfred • Vi Bellenbeck 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ron Mitchell • Sue Alfred • Doris Rosso • Victor Jim • Virginia Pierre 	Hereditary Chiefs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avril Jack • Irene Brown • Lisa Cutler • Helen Michell • Elders Group • Doris Rosso 	Caterers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walter Joseph • Gordie Madam 	Fisheries	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ian Michell • Clarence Dennis 	Traditional Knowledge Holders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gordie Madam 	Moricetown Uber?	

APPENDIX F

Water and Sewer Infrastructure Mapping

Note: the drawings of Moricetown's water and sewer systems are too large a file size to contain within this appendix and so it will be provided as a separate package.