



A Profile of First Nations, Tribal Councils, Treaty Groups and Associations with Interests within Metro Vancouver and Member Municipalities

September 2012



**metro
vancouver**

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Hwilitsum First Nation

Hwilitsum First Nation claims that its unofficial membership of 300 people includes a Registered Indian Population of 185 members. Its traditional territory encompasses a large portion of the Metro Vancouver region, the Gulf Islands, and a portion of Vancouver Island.

The Hwilitsum First Nation Statement of Intent to negotiate a treaty was accepted by the BC Treaty Commission in May 2008 after almost 10 years of attempts. Hwilitsum's acceptance to the treaty process was supported by favourable court decisions and the support of neighbouring Coast Salish First Nations. Hwilitsum shares its traditional territory with Penelakut and Tsawwassen. While the governments of Canada and BC have yet to make a commitment to negotiate with Hwilitsum, all parties are working together to move negotiations forward.

The history of the Hwilitsum people dates back to the early 1800s when they were known as the Lamalchi, located on Kuper Island in the southern Gulf Islands in the Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea. Their summer village, Hwilitsum, is located at Canoe Pass, along the Fraser River, near Ladner in Delta.

According to the First Nation, the disruption to the Hwilitsum peoples' way of life began in the early 1860s when European settlers moved onto the Hwilitsum's winter village, Lamalchi, while they were away for the summer.

By 1864, disease had severely reduced the number of Lamalchi people. By 1871, commercially-owned fish canneries began operating at the Hwilitsum summer village. In 1876, the Indian Reserve Commission refused to allocate the Lamalchi any reserve land at either their winter or summer villages.

In the early 1890s, a year-round home was built in Hwilitsum and the Lamalchi continued to fish and harvest at the winter village in the fall; between 1890 and 1930, members of the First Nation also spent portions of winters on various reserves in the Lower Mainland region.

In 1930, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs removed the Indian status of the Lamalchi people; however, the members continued to socialize and fish at Hwilitsum and other traditional areas.

Over the next 60 years, the Hwilitsum people slowly expanded, continuing to reside primarily in its traditional territory. In 1996, the Canoe Pass Indian Band, a society to represent and govern the Hwilitsum people, was formed. They subsequently adopted the name Hwilitsum First Nation to reflect their heritage. Raymond "Rocky" Wilson was elected chief.

In 2000, Hwilitsum applied under the *Indian Act* to have Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada create a new band at the site of their original Hwilitsum summer village. Hwilitsum has negotiated with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to participate in the Fraser River salmon fisheries for food, social and ceremonial purposes.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee
- Statistics Canada

Hwilitsum First Nation

| HWLITSUM FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Band No. N/A</p> <p>Also Known As: Wilson Family</p> <p>Band Office Address: 2928 River Rd W., Delta, BC, V4K 3N2</p> <p>Tel: 604.940.0593 or 604.940.3857 E-Mail: hwilitsum@yahoo.ca</p> | <p>None.</p> | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(BC Treaty Commission and Hwilitsum First Nation)</i></p> <p>Living on Indian Reserves: N/A Living off Indian Reserves: 185 Total Registered Population: 185</p> <p>Non-Aboriginals Living on Reserves 0 <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <p>Total Population (est.) <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i> Living on Reserves 0</p> |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS |
| <p>Membership Authority: N/A</p> <p>Election System: N/A</p> <p>Council Quorum: N/A</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Raymond "Rocky" Wilson</p> <p>Term Appointment Dates: Term Expiry Dates: N/A</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: N/A</p> <p>Ethnic Group: N/A</p> <p>Pronunciation: Wlit-Sum</p> <p>Notes: The name "Hwilitsum" translates into "Wilson."</p> | <p>Status of Negotiations: Stage 2 of 6</p> <p>Hwilitsum First Nation is not currently involved in treaty negotiations. The Hwilitsum First Nation Statement of Intent to negotiate a treaty was accepted by the BC Treaty Commission on May 23, 2008. While the governments of Canada and BC have yet to make a commitment to negotiate with Hwilitsum, all parties are working together to move negotiations forward.</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coquitlam • Langley City • Langley Township • Maple Ridge • Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A • New Westminster • Pitt Meadows • Port Coquitlam • Richmond |

Katzie First Nation

According to Katzie First Nation, as expressed through oral accounts, back in the beginning of time, the *Xexa:ls* (or Transformers – three brothers and one sister) traveled through the land, up and down the river, transforming the legendary beings into rocks and animals and the river's first salmon and sturgeon, creating the world as it exists today. People from up and down the Pitt and Alouette Valleys were drawn by the eulachon and sockeye salmon and also by the wild potatoes that grew in abundance – all provided by the Transformers.

One of the Transformers was Swaneset, who put multi-coloured moss where there were marshes, thus creating the foundation for a new village. In fact, the name “Katzie”, or *q'eyts'i*, describes the action of a person's foot pressing down on moss.

Today, Katzie's five (5) Indian Reserves are located within four (4) different Metro Vancouver jurisdictions: Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, Langley, and two (2) Indian Reserves within Metro Vancouver's Electoral Area 'A'.

The Katzie First Nation has the largest reserve in the region (Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4, 2.18 sq.km.) as well as some of the smallest reserves (Katzie I.R. No. 2, Barnston Island I.R. No. 3, and Graveyard I.R. No. 5). Graveyard I.R. No. 5 is the cemetery for the Katzie First Nation. Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4 had 40 cabins on leased lots at the south end of Pitt Lake. The 25-year lease agreements expired at the end of 2003. In 2000, Katzie Band Council voted not to renew the leases on the 40 lots. The leases called for the cabin owners to return the land to the way they found it – pristine wilderness.

The main residential reserve, Katzie I.R. No. 1, has a density of approximately 570.6 persons per square kilometre, which is well above the average for all Indian Reserves in the region (432.4 persons per square kilometre).

The total Registered Indian population in January 2012 was 505. However, 39% of the Katzie Registered Indian population lives off reserve. In addition, the Katzie reserves have some of the fewest non-Aboriginal residents of all the Indian Reserves located in Metro Vancouver.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Katzie First Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Katzie First Nation

| KATZIE FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-----|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| <p>Band No. 563</p> <p>Band Office Address: 10946 Katzie Road Pitt Meadows, BC, V3Y 2G6</p> <p>Tel: 604.465.8961</p> <p>Fax: 604.465.5949</p> <p>E-Mail: katzie.treaty@shawcable.com</p> <p>Web Site: www.katzie.ca</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; font-weight: normal;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Katzie I.R. No. 1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">44.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Katzie I.R. No. 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barnston Island I.R. No. 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">54.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">218.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Graveyard I.R. No. 5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">340.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: The First Nation's main reserve is located west of Port Hammond, near Maple Ridge, and has a total of five (5) reserves within four (4) different local government jurisdictions, including two (2) within Metro Vancouver's Electoral Area 'A'.</p> | | Hectares | Katzie I.R. No. 1 | 44.1 | Katzie I.R. No. 2 | 23.1 | Barnston Island I.R. No. 3 | 54.6 | Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4 | 218.5 | Graveyard I.R. No. 5 | 0.4 | Total: | 340.7 | <p><u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">307</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">198</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">505</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Non-Aboriginals</u> Living on Reserves 72 <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <p><u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">379</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Living on Indian Reserves: | 307 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 198 | Total Registered Population: | 505 | Living on Reserves | 379 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Katzie I.R. No. 1 | 44.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Katzie I.R. No. 2 | 23.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnston Island I.R. No. 3 | 54.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pitt Lake I.R. No. 4 | 218.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Total: | 340.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 307 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Total Registered Population: | 505 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 379 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 10 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Custom Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 0</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Jay Bailey Councillor Lesley Bailey Councillor Robin Green Councillor Leonard Pierre</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: April 1, 2010 Term Expiry Date: March 31, 2012</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Kate-zee</p> <p>Notes: The Katzie First Nation derives its name from the Halkomelem word for a type of moss, and it is also the name of an ancient village site in the immediate vicinity of the Katzie I.R. No. 1 at Pitt Meadows.</p> | <p>Status of Negotiations: Stage 4 of 6</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burnaby • Coquitlam • Delta • Fraser Valley Regional District • Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A • Langley City • Langley Township • Maple Ridge • New Westminster • Pitt Meadows • Port Coquitlam • Richmond • Squamish-Lillooet Regional District • Surrey • White Rock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Kwantlen First Nation

The Kwantlen (or Qw'ontl'en) First Nation first had villages at the Brunette River mouth and just east of the present-day Patullo Bridge, on the Fraser's south bank – now tiny reserves surrounded by gravel pits and log booms.

In 1838, to gain control of the new fur trade and salmon industry, the Kwantlen moved their headquarters four kilometres downstream to be close to Fort Langley.

Today, the Kwantlen First Nation ranks second behind the Squamish Nation in terms of area size and most number of reserves: six (6) Indian Reserves as well as another, Peckquaylis I.R., which is shared with Matsqui First Nation. Three (3) of the seven (7) reserves are located within the Metro Vancouver region. The other reserves are located within the Fraser Valley Regional District.

Langley I.R. No. 5 and Whonnock I.R. No. 1 are both located in Maple Ridge. Both reserves did not register any population figures. As well, across the bridge from Fort Langley Historic Park, the Kwantlen live on McMillan Island. These are the direct descendants of the people who established the first commercial fisheries in British Columbia.

Thus, despite the number and area size of reserves, the Kwantlen First Nation has a relatively small population. The total on-reserve population, in January 2012, was 105. The total Kwantlen Registered Indian population is 225. The majority of First Nation members (57%) live off-reserve.

According to the 2006 Census, Kwantlen also experienced a net loss in population between 2001 and 2006. Combined, each of the three reserves within Metro Vancouver registered a loss of 1 person during the same five-year period.

Kwantlen First Nation is affiliated with the Sto:lo Tribal Council which, along with the Sto:lo Nation's Statement of Intent, has a claim area that includes the entire Metro Vancouver region.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Sto:lo Tribal Council web site
- Statistics Canada

Kwantlen First Nation

| KWANTLEN FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------|
| <p>Band No. 564</p> <p>Formerly Known As: Fort Langley Band</p> <p>Band Office Address: 23690 Gabriel Lane, PO Box 108 Fort Langley, BC, V1M 2R4</p> <p>Tel: 604.888.2488</p> <p>Fax: 604.888.2442</p> <p>Web: www.stolotribalcouncil.ca</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; width: 20%;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Whonnock I.R. No. 1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langley I.R. No. 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">58.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langley I.R. No. 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">46.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langley I.R. No. 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langley I.R. No. 5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">140.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>McMillan Island I.R. No. 6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">181.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">556.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: Kwantlen First Nation is located on the Fraser River at Fort Langley. The main residential community is on McMillan Island I.R. No. 6.</p> <p>Kwantlen also shares the Peckquaylis Reserve (10.3 ha) with Matsqui First Nation.</p> | | Hectares | Whonnock I.R. No. 1 | 34.4 | Langley I.R. No. 2 | 58.3 | Langley I.R. No. 3 | 46.0 | Langley I.R. No. 4 | 96.0 | Langley I.R. No. 5 | 140.6 | McMillan Island I.R. No. 6 | 181.0 | Total: | 556.3 | <p><u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">129</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">225</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Non-Aboriginals</u> <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">105</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Living on Indian Reserves: | 96 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 129 | Total Registered Population: | 225 | Living on Reserves | 8 | Living on Reserves | 105 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whonnock I.R. No. 1 | 34.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Langley I.R. No. 2 | 58.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Langley I.R. No. 3 | 46.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Langley I.R. No. 4 | 96.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Langley I.R. No. 5 | 140.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McMillan Island I.R. No. 6 | 181.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 556.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Indian Reserves: | 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 225 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 105 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 10 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Custom Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 2 of 3</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Marilyn Gabriel Councillor Tumia Knott Councillor Leslie Antone</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: Nov. 30, 1993 Term Expiry Date: N/A</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Kwant-len</p> <p>Notes: The former name of this First Nation (Fort Langley Band) comes from Thomas Langley, Hudson Bay Company director from 1800-1830.</p> <p>The modern name, "Kwantlen", translates into "tireless runners."</p> | <p>Status of Sto:lo Negotiations: Stage 4 of 6</p> <p>Kwantlen First Nation is not currently involved in treaty negotiations.</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combined Sto:lo Tribal Council and Sto:lo Nation Statement of Intent area includes the entire Metro Vancouver region. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Kwkwetlem First Nation

Kwkwetlem First Nation was originally part of the Chilliwack Tribe and is considered “a river people.” In 1861, Governor James Douglas set aside two pieces of land for the band on the Coquitlam River.

Today, two (2) Indian Reserves are nestled against the Coquitlam River. Coquitlam I.R. No. 1, at the mouth of Coquitlam River (where it drains into the Fraser River), is in Coquitlam and Coquitlam I.R. No. 2 is located in Port Coquitlam (further up Coquitlam River).

In fact, the cities of Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam take their name from the Kwkwetlem First Nation.

In January 2012, the Kwkwetlem First Nation had a Registered Indian population of 75, with 39 of those people living on the two (2) reserves. According to the First Nation, future development is planned for Coquitlam I.R. No. 2 to encourage more members to move back home.

The Kwkwetlem First Nation did submit Statement of Intent area information in the late 1990s but, given the relatively small size of the band, was advised by the British Columbia Treaty Commission to join another First Nation in treaty negotiations. As a result, the Kwkwetlem First Nation is not currently involved in treaty negotiations.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Kwkwetlem First Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Kwkwetlem First Nation

| KWIKWETLEM FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|------|---------------|-------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--|---|----------|--|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| <p>Band No. 560</p> <p>Formerly Known As: Kwayhquitlum (or Coquitlam)</p> <p>Band Office Address: 2-65 Colony Farm Road Coquitlam, BC, V3C 5X9</p> <p>Tel: 604.540.0680</p> <p>Fax: 604.525.0772</p> <p>E-Mail: reception@kwkwetlem.com</p> <p>Web: www.kwkwetlem.com</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coquitlam I.R. No. 1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coquitlam I.R. No. 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">81.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">84.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Hectares | Coquitlam I.R. No. 1 | 2.6 | Coquitlam I.R. No. 2 | 81.9 | Total: | 84.5 | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">36</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Non-Aboriginals</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i> | | Living on Indian Reserves: | 39 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 36 | Total Registered Population: | 75 | <u>Non-Aboriginals</u> | | Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i> | 0 | <u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i> | | Living on Reserves | 39 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam I.R. No. 1 | 2.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam I.R. No. 2 | 81.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 84.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Indian Reserves: | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Non-Aboriginals</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 11 by <i>Indian Act</i></p> <p>Election System: Custom Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 0</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Ron Giesbrecht Councillor Fred Hulbert Sr. Councillor Ed Hall</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: May 2, 2009 Term Expiry Date: April 30, 2012</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Pronunciation: Kwee-kwet-lum</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Notes: Formerly part of the Chilliwack Tribe, the Kwkwetlem was formally established on May 15, 1979.</p> <p>The name "Kwkwetlem" comes from the Halkomelem word meaning "red fish up the river."</p> | <p>Not involved in treaty negotiations.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Matsqui First Nation

Matsqui First Nation is affiliated with the Sto:lo Nation, an alliance of 11 First Nation communities in the Fraser Valley.

Matsqui First Nation has a total of four (4) reserves as well as another shared with Kwantlen First Nation, but only one (1) is located within Metro Vancouver: Matsqui I.R. No. 4 in the Township of Langley, where a majority of the First Nation members live.

In January 2012, Matsqui First Nation had a total Registered Indian population of 251, with 54% of the members living off-reserve.

Matsqui Main I.R. No. 2 employs the majority of on-reserve members. Most work at a cedar mill located on the Fraser River and at the band office.

Along with offering employment, the Matsqui First Nation also offers the chance for on-reserve schooling, with a Community Learning Center located at the Main Office, aimed at allowing members the opportunity to complete high school.

Matsqui First Nation adopted a Custom Election Code in April 1998. The Matsqui First Nation is referred to as the Matsqui First Nations Governing Body. The Governing Body consists of nine people; one Chief, two Councillors, and 6 Family Representatives. The Chief and Councillors can be subject to an election once every four years; the decision for an election is made by the membership at a General Band Meeting in April of the last year of the term. The membership may decide to have an election for one position or all of the positions, including Chief and Councillor(s).

Family Representatives are selected by their individual families by way of a Signed Family Resolution. Family Representatives are subject to change anytime their families deem changes are necessary. According to the Matsqui First Nation, unlike with other First Nations in Metro Vancouver, the nine members that make up the Governing Body are all equals and decisions are reached by consensus. The Chief and Councillors are recognized as signatories for any Matsqui First Nation document.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Matsqui First Nation web page
- Statistics Canada
- Sto:lo Nation web site

Matsqui First Nation

| MATSQUI FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|---------------------|------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Band No. 565 Band Office Address: 31989 Harris Road PO Box 10 Matsqui, BC, V4X 3R2 Tel: 604.826.6145 Fax: 604.826.7009 E-Mail: matsquiband@shaw.ca | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sahhacum I.R. No. 1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matsqui Main I.R. No. 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">129.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three Islands I.R. No. 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">246.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matsqui I.R. No. 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">419.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: The main community is on Matsqui Main I.R. No. 2</p> <p>Matsqui also shares the Peckquaylis Reserve (10.3 ha) with Kwantlen First Nation.</p> | | Hectares | Sahhacum I.R. No. 1 | 19.1 | Matsqui Main I.R. No. 2 | 129.7 | Three Islands I.R. No. 3 | 246.3 | Matsqui I.R. No. 4 | 24.3 | Total: | 419.4 | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">251</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Non-Aboriginals Living on Reserves 286 <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <p>Total Population (est.) <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">402</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Living on Indian Reserves: | 116 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 135 | Total Registered Population: | 251 | Living on Reserves | 402 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sahhacum I.R. No. 1 | 19.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matsqui Main I.R. No. 2 | 129.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three Islands I.R. No. 3 | 246.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matsqui I.R. No. 4 | 24.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 419.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 116 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Indian Reserves: | 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 251 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 402 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 10 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Custom Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 2 of 3</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Alice McKay Councillor Louis Julian Councillor Brenda Morgan</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: July 1, 2010 Term Expiry Date: June 30, 2013</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Mat-skwee</p> <p>Notes: The name "Matsqui", in Halkomelem, means "easy portage" or "easy traveling", apparently referring to the ease with which people could ascend creeks from the Fraser and drag their canoes over the height of land to the old Sumas Lake.</p> <p>The reserve land was allotted June 20, 1879.</p> | <p>Status of Sto:lo Negotiations: Stage 4 of 6</p> <p>Matsqui First Nation is not currently involved in treaty negotiations.</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combined Sto:lo Tribal Council and Sto:lo Nation Statement of Intent area includes the entire Metro Vancouver region. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Musqueam Indian Band

Musqueam's central village is located in the marshy lowlands overlooking the north arm of the Fraser River (in the south-west corner of the City of Vancouver) and the species of grass that once thrived on the foreshore may be the root of the Indian band's ancient name, *X'muzk'i'um*.

X'muzk'i'um has been home and headquarters since the Colonial period, when it was marked out as the reserve. Today, airliners land and take off within view of the Musqueam community; behind it, traffic moves steadily along Marine Drive. The estates of Point Grey and the sprawling campus of the University of British Columbia include valuable land which the Musqueam have leased for two golf courses and housing.

The Musqueam Indian Band has three reserves which experienced a slight decrease in population between 2001 and 2006 (-5.0%). It remains the second largest First Nation, in terms of Registered Indian population, in the region with 1,287 people (January 2012).

Musqueam also has a very high non-Aboriginal population compared to other First Nations in the region, with 771 people (2006 Census data) living on Musqueam I.R. No. 2.

According to the Musqueam Indian Band, its Council's objectives include involvement with museums in the Metro Vancouver area. This work has been mainly with the Museum of Anthropology over the last 25 years but there has been work done with the Vancouver Museum. The Musqueam Indian Band's involvement has been primarily focused on ensuring that Musqueam's cultural history is portrayed in a clear and accurate manner and from a Musqueam perspective. This process has brought success to Musqueam in bringing cultural information back to the community and in providing a benefit to museums.

The Musqueam Indian Band has also been working in partnership with other organizations such as the David Suzuki Foundation and Vancouver Airport Authority in recognizing Musqueam's traditional territory and educating the public that these projects are conducted on Musqueam's traditional territory. Musqueam is also working collaboratively on incorporating its traditional artwork into these projects as well as promoting employment for Musqueam people.

Musqueam is currently in Stage 4 of six in the treaty negotiations process: the Agreement-in-Principle stage but has not negotiated since 2005.

Musqueam is also a signatory First Nation to the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management* and has developed its own Land Code. Musqueam is also currently pursuing Aboriginal Self-Governance through bilateral negotiations with the Federal government.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Musqueam First Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Musqueam Indian Band

| MUSQUEAM INDIAN BAND | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|---------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <p>Band No. 550</p> <p>Band Office Address: 6735 Salish Drive Vancouver, BC, V6N 4C4</p> <p>Tel: 604.263.3261</p> <p>Fax: 604.263.4212</p> <p>Web Site: www.musqueam.bc.ca</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Musqueam I.R. No. 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">190.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Musqueam I.R. No. 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">57.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sea Island I.R. No. 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">254.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: The main community is located in Musqueam I.R. No. 2 in the Point Grey area of Vancouver.</p> | | Hectares | Musqueam I.R. No. 2 | 190.4 | Musqueam I.R. No. 4 | 57.3 | Sea Island I.R. No. 3 | 6.5 | Total: | 254.2 | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">755</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">532</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,287</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Non-Aboriginals <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">771</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total Population (est.) <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,526</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Living on Indian Reserves: | 755 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 532 | Total Registered Population: | 1,287 | Living on Reserves | 771 | Living on Reserves | 1,526 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Musqueam I.R. No. 2 | 190.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Musqueam I.R. No. 4 | 57.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Island I.R. No. 3 | 6.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 254.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 755 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Indian Reserves: | 532 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 1,287 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 771 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 1,526 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 10 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Act Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 6 of 11</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Ernest Campbell Councillor Nolan Charles Councillor Allyson Fraser Councillor Howard Grant Councillor Wade Grant Councillor Wendy Grant-John Councillor Tammy Harkey Councillor Myrtle McKay Councillor Jordan Point Councillor Wayne Sparrow Councillor Nora Stogan</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: January 4, 2011 Term Expiry Date: January 3, 2013</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Mus-kwee-um</p> <p>Notes: The name "Musqueam" (<i>Muxqui</i> or "grass") in Halkomelem means "place always to get [the root of] iris-like plant", which, according to the First Nation, flourishes beside the Fraser River.</p> | <p>Status of Negotiations: Stage 4 of 6</p> <p>Musqueam Indian Band is not currently involved in treaty negotiations.</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anmore • Belcarra • Burnaby • Coquitlam • Delta • Electoral Area A • New Westminster • North Vancouver City • North Vancouver District • Port Moody • Richmond • Surrey • Vancouver • West Vancouver | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Qayqayt First Nation

More than 170 years ago, the banks of the Fraser River near what is now Whalley and New Westminster were home to the powerful Kwantlen Indian tribe. The Kwantlens had two main villages: Skaiametl (pronounced “Sky-Moth-el”) now the Fraserview subdivision and Qayqayt (pronounced “Kee-Kite”) near what is now Brownsville.

In 1827, when Europeans built Fort Langley, the Kwantlens moved to the fort to work in the fur trade.

By 1860, when Col. Moody chose the site for New Westminster, there had not been a permanent Aboriginal camp there for about 30 years.

In 1879, the Federal government allocated three (3) reserves to the New Westminster Indian Band:

- South Westminster Reserve – on the south banks of the Fraser River, now Brownsville (104 acres, or 42 hectares);
- City of New Westminster – three small reserves on the north arm of the Fraser River (22 acres, or 8.9 hectares); and
- Poplar Island – traditional burial grounds (27 acres, or 10.9 hectares).

The band had over 400 members between 1879 and 1900, when a smallpox epidemic hit.

In 1916, the reserves were “cut off” as part of the governments’ reallocation of Indian Reserves and families were assimilated into other local reserves, such as the Musqueam.

The Poplar Island Reserve was sold to the City of New Westminster in 1945 and later returned to the Federal Crown. The others are no longer recorded as reserves either.

The last two members of the band apparently died in 1975 and 1992. However, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada was never officially notified. Therefore, the First Nation continued to exist on paper only until Chief Rhonda Larrabee, who applied for Indian status under Bill C-31, was recognized as an official member in 1994.

In 1996, Qayqayt members were granted a permit to fish on the Fraser River in their traditional territory for food, social and ceremonial purposes. The following year, members hosted a traditional pow-wow at the Armouries (New Westminster).

Today, known as the Qayqayt First Nation, it has the distinction of being one of the smallest First Nations in Canada (with only 11 Registered Indians) and does not have a land base. In fact, Qayqayt’s official contact address is listed as being in the City of Vancouver.

Sources:

- Chief Rhonda Larrabee
- City of New Westminster
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee
- Statistics Canada
- Various media sources

Qayqayt First Nation

| QAYQAYT FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Band No. 566</p> <p>Also Known As: New Westminster Indian Band</p> <p>Band Office Address: Suite 105 – 3680 Rae Avenue Vancouver, BC, V5R 2P5</p> <p>Tel: 604.451.0531</p> <p>Fax: 604.451.9231</p> | None. | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <p>Living on Indian Reserves: 0</p> <p>Living off Indian Reserves: 11</p> <p>Total Registered Population: 11</p> <p>Non-Aboriginals Living on Reserves 0 <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <p>Total Population <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <p>Living on Reserves 0</p> |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 11 by <i>Indian Act</i></p> <p>Election System: Custom Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 1 of 4</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Rhonda Larrabee Councillor Robert Bandura Councillor Rodney Bandura Councillor Ronald Lee</p> <p>Term Appointment Dates:</p> <p>April 29, 1994 for Chief Rhonda Larrabee</p> <p>May 9, 1994 for Councillors Rodney Bandura and Ronald Lee</p> <p>May 4, 1995 for Councillor Robert Bandura</p> <p>Term Expiry Dates: N/A</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Kee-Kite</p> <p>Notes: The name "Qayqayt" is thought to mean "muskrat."</p> | <p>Not involved in treaty negotiations.</p> <p>The main goal of Qayqayt members is to recover a land base for their families and the future of the First Nation.</p> |

Semiahmoo First Nation

The Semiahmoo, located in South Surrey, are more closely related to the Lummi and Samish peoples across the international border, and to the Lekwammen and T'Sou-ke across the Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea, than they are to the Halq'emeylem-speaking residents of the Sto:lo.

The people of the Strait are united by their Salish language and by their tradition of using an elaborate reef-net system to catch sockeye salmon as they entered Juan de Fuca Strait and the Strait of Georgia from the south, on their migration to spawning grounds in the Fraser.

The Semiahmoo First Nation only has one (1) reserve and is one of the smallest First Nations in the region, with a Registered Indian population of 85 members (January 2012). As well, Semiahmoo has an equal number of non-Aboriginals and band members living on its reserve. Semiahmoo also experienced a loss in reserve population (-34.5%), between 2001 and 2006, when the figure dropped from 136 people to 109.

The Semiahmoo First Nation is affiliated with the Sencoten Alliance of First Nations, a political and cultural organization, but is not involved in treaty negotiations.

Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Semiahmoo First Nation web pages
- Statistics Canada

Semiahmoo First Nation

| SEMAHMOO FIRST NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|---|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------|--|--|--------------------|------------|
| <p>Band No. 569</p> <p>Band Office Address: 16049 Beach Road Surrey, BC, V3S 9R6</p> <p>Tel: 604.536.3101</p> <p>Fax: 604.536.6116</p> <p>E-Mail: mail@semiahmoofirstnation.org</p> <p>Web: www.semiahmoofirstnation.org</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; width: 20%;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semiahmoo I.R.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">129.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">129.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Notes: The reserve is located southeast of White Rock, near the Canada-U.S. Border.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Hectares | Semiahmoo I.R. | 129.1 | Total: | 129.1 | Notes: The reserve is located southeast of White Rock, near the Canada-U.S. Border. | | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">85</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Non-Aboriginals</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">54</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">110</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i> | | Living on Indian Reserves: | 56 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 29 | Total Registered Population: | 85 | <u>Non-Aboriginals</u> | | Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i> | 54 | <u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i> | | Living on Reserves | 110 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Semiahmoo I.R. | 129.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 129.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notes: The reserve is located southeast of White Rock, near the Canada-U.S. Border. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Registered Indian Population</u> <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Indian Reserves: | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Non-Aboriginals</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i> | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Total Population (est.)</u> <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 11 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Act Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 2 of 3</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Willard Cook Councillor Kevin Cook Councillor Joanne Charles</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: Dec. 28, 2010 Term Expiry Date: Dec. 27, 2012</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Sem-ee-a-moo</p> <p>Notes: The band is named after the Semiamu Indians. The name is said to mean "half moon."</p> | <p>Not involved in treaty negotiations.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Squamish Nation

After contact with European settlers, 16 Squamish-speaking tribes decided to amalgamate to form one unit called the Squamish Nation. The amalgamation, which was signed on July 23, 1923, was established “to guarantee equality to all Squamish and to ensure good government.”

The Squamish people lived in villages on both sides of the Squamish River and its creeks, in the Howe Sound area, and the Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm.

According to the First Nation, the Squamish people used to travel each year to the Burrard Inlet area to fish and gather clams at such places as Jericho Beach, False Creek, English Bay, and Port Moody. These places were used by the same groups of people year after year and gradually, some of them developed into year-round homes. There have been Squamish settlements in Stanley Park, near the Granville Street Bridge, and in other areas of Burrard Inlet.

In May 2003, the BC Court of Appeal decreed 4.4 hectares of land in the Kitsilano area of Vancouver (behind the Molson Brewery site and under the Burrard Street Bridge) as reserve land. For centuries, the land was the site of the Squamish Nation village, until it was expropriated between 1886 and 1902 for the Canadian Pacific Railway line.

Around the Capilano River was “whu-MUL-chits-tun”, now called Capilano I.R. No. 5. “Slah-AHN” was in North Vancouver and is now known as Mission I.R. No. 1. It is west of Lonsdale and stretches north from the waterfront. It is called Mission Reserve because in the 1860s a Catholic mission was founded there.

Today, the Squamish Nation is, by far, the largest First Nation, resident in Metro Vancouver, in terms of the number of reserves (24), combined area of reserves (2,120 hectares), Registered Indian population (3,893 people), and total member population on its reserves (2,401 people) according to the Federal department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (February 2011).

Members of the Squamish Nation continue to live primarily at the North Vancouver reserves – Mission, Capilano and Seymour – and at four of nine reserves in the Squamish Valley to the north. The Tsleil-Waututh people, who live on Burrard Inlet immediately east of the Squamish Nation, share close cultural, family and historic ties with the Squamish Nation.

The Squamish Nation is currently in Stage 3 of the treaty process, but has not been actively pursuing a negotiated settlement since 2000.

The Squamish Nation is also a signatory First Nation to the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management*.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Squamish Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Squamish Nation

| SQUAMISH NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------|----------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|----------------------|------|------------------------|------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|---------------|--------------|--|
| <p>Band No. 555</p> <p>Band Office Address: PO Box 86131 North Vancouver, BC, V7L 4J5</p> <p>Tel: 604.980.4553</p> <p>Fax: 604.980.4523 or 604.980.9601</p> <p>Web Site: www.squamish.net</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Kitsilano I.R. No. 6</td><td style="text-align: right;">4.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Mission I.R. No. 1</td><td style="text-align: right;">59.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Seymour Creek I.R. No. 2</td><td style="text-align: right;">45.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Capilano I.R. No. 5</td><td style="text-align: right;">155.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Skowishin I.R. No. 7</td><td style="text-align: right;">29.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Chuckchuck I.R. No. 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Poyam I.R. No. 9</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Skowishin Graveyard I.R. No. 10</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Cheakamus I.R. No. 11</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,639.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Yookwitz I.R. No. 12</td><td style="text-align: right;">9.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Poquiosin & Skamain I.R. No. 13</td><td style="text-align: right;">45.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Waikwakum I.R. No. 14</td><td style="text-align: right;">15.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Aikwucks I.R. No. 15</td><td style="text-align: right;">11.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Seaichem I.R. No. 16</td><td style="text-align: right;">27.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Kowtain I.R. No. 17</td><td style="text-align: right;">20.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Yekwaupsum I.R. No. 18</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Yekwaupsum I.R. No. 19</td><td style="text-align: right;">1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Stawamus I.R. No. 24</td><td style="text-align: right;">22.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Kaikalahun I.R. No. 25</td><td style="text-align: right;">11.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Chekwerp I.R. No. 26</td><td style="text-align: right;">11.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Chekwerp I.R. No. 26A</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Schaltuuch I.R. No. 27</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Defence Island I.R. No. 28</td><td style="text-align: right;">1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Kwum Kwum</td><td style="text-align: right;">6.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Total:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,120</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | Hectares | Kitsilano I.R. No. 6 | 4.4 | Mission I.R. No. 1 | 59.6 | Seymour Creek I.R. No. 2 | 45.5 | Capilano I.R. No. 5 | 155.6 | Skowishin I.R. No. 7 | 29.6 | Chuckchuck I.R. No. 8 | 0.1 | Poyam I.R. No. 9 | 0.3 | Skowishin Graveyard I.R. No. 10 | 0.4 | Cheakamus I.R. No. 11 | 1,639.4 | Yookwitz I.R. No. 12 | 9.3 | Poquiosin & Skamain I.R. No. 13 | 45.2 | Waikwakum I.R. No. 14 | 15.0 | Aikwucks I.R. No. 15 | 11.1 | Seaichem I.R. No. 16 | 27.5 | Kowtain I.R. No. 17 | 20.8 | Yekwaupsum I.R. No. 18 | 2.0 | Yekwaupsum I.R. No. 19 | 1.0 | Stawamus I.R. No. 24 | 22.1 | Kaikalahun I.R. No. 25 | 11.5 | Chekwerp I.R. No. 26 | 11.3 | Chekwerp I.R. No. 26A | 0.2 | Schaltuuch I.R. No. 27 | 0.2 | Defence Island I.R. No. 28 | 1.7 | Kwum Kwum | 6.2 | Total: | 2,120 | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <p>Living on Indian Reserves: 2,401</p> <p>Living off Indian Reserves: 1,492</p> <p>Total Registered Population: 3,893</p> <p>Non-Aboriginals Living on Reserves 1,691 <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <p>Total Population (est.) <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <p>Living on Reserves 4,092</p> |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitsilano I.R. No. 6 | 4.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mission I.R. No. 1 | 59.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seymour Creek I.R. No. 2 | 45.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capilano I.R. No. 5 | 155.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skowishin I.R. No. 7 | 29.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chuckchuck I.R. No. 8 | 0.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poyam I.R. No. 9 | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skowishin Graveyard I.R. No. 10 | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheakamus I.R. No. 11 | 1,639.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yookwitz I.R. No. 12 | 9.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poquiosin & Skamain I.R. No. 13 | 45.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waikwakum I.R. No. 14 | 15.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aikwucks I.R. No. 15 | 11.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seaichem I.R. No. 16 | 27.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kowtain I.R. No. 17 | 20.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yekwaupsum I.R. No. 18 | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yekwaupsum I.R. No. 19 | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stawamus I.R. No. 24 | 22.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaikalahun I.R. No. 25 | 11.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chekwerp I.R. No. 26 | 11.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chekwerp I.R. No. 26A | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schaltuuch I.R. No. 27 | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Defence Island I.R. No. 28 | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kwum Kwum | 6.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 2,120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 10 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Custom Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 8 of 16</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Bill Williams Chief Richard Williams Chief Gibby Jacob Chief Ian Campbell Councillor Ann Whonnock Councillor Christopher Lewis Councillor Byron Joseph Councillor Dennis Joseph Councillor Joshua Joseph Councillor Alroy Baker Councillor Krisandra Jacobs Councillor Julie Baker Councillor Dale Harry Councillor Carla George Councillor Richard Baker Councillor Pamela Baker Councillor Deborah Baker</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: Dec. 7, 2009 Term Expiry Date: December 6, 2013</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Squa-mish</p> <p>Notes: The 16 tribes which were signatories to the 1923 amalgamation included:</p> <p>Ustlawn I.R. No. 1 (Mission) Ch'ch'Elxwikw I.R. No. 1 (Seymour) Homulchsen I.R. No. 5 (Capilano) Senakw I.R. No. 6 (Kitsilano) Skowishin I.R. No. 7 Poyam I.R. No. 9 Cheakamus I.R. No. 11 Yookwitz I.R. No. 12 Poquiosin I.R. No. 13 Waiwakum I.R. No. 14 (Brackendale) Seaichem I.R. No. 16 Kowtain I.R. No. 17 Stawamus I.R. No. 24 Chekwerp I.R. No. 26 Sxaaltxw I.R. No. 27 (Shelter Island) K'ik'elxen I.R. No. 28 (Port Mellon)</p> | <p>Status of Negotiations: Stage 3 of 6</p> <p>Squamish Nation is not currently involved in treaty negotiations.</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anmore • Belcarra • Bowen Island • Burnaby • Coquitlam • Electoral Area A • Lions Bay • North Vancouver City • North Vancouver District • Port Moody • Squamish • Squamish-Lillooet Regional District • Sunshine Coast Regional District • Vancouver • West Vancouver • Whistler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tsawwassen First Nation

According to native legend, the square-bottomed peninsula upon which the Tsawwassen people live was once an island fastened to the mainland by a cedar rope. The Transformers, *Xexa:ls*, anchored it to the sea bottom, and it grew to join the mainland. Tsawwassen, meaning “land facing the sea”, emerged as the centre of fishing and clamming stations stretching from Lulu Island in the Fraser River to Point Roberts. The people here were known for their waterproof mats and cloaks, made from bulrushes that grew in abundance.

In 1959, a 2-kilometre causeway was built, linking their peninsula, and the reserve, with the BC Ferries Terminal. One of the first two BC Ferries was named *Tsawwassen* after the First Nation.

The Tsawwassen First Nation is located in Delta, BC – situated on Canada’s west coast between Vancouver and the United States border at Point Roberts, Washington.

On April 3, 2009, Tsawwassen First Nation ratified the first urban treaty in British Columbia, thereby reconciling the First Nation’s aboriginal rights and title and fulfilling its right to self-government.

The treaty provides Tsawwassen with municipal-like jurisdiction over a land base of 724 hectares.

On Treaty Effective Date in 2009, Tsawwassen also became a full member of Metro Vancouver (both the Greater Vancouver Regional District and Greater Vancouver Water District).

Tsawwassen First Nation is governed by an elected Chief and Legislative Assembly. A smaller branch of the Assembly, or Executive Council, oversees the daily affairs of the Nation. Tsawwassen’s self-governing authority provides the First Nation with the responsibility to manage its lands and resources, its social services, and many other areas of jurisdiction. The First Nation manages land development similar to a municipal government, and has put in place regulatory processes for zoning, subdivision, building permits, development permits, and off-site levies to manage growth.

The treaty also permits the First Nation to establish its own rules for membership. According to Tsawwassen First Nation, its membership totals 328 people, while the Federal department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada’s record of registered Indian Population was 307 in January 2012.

Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee
- Tsawwassen First Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Tsawwassen First Nation

| TSAWWASSEN FIRST NATION | LANDS | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------|------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|---|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| <p>Administration Office Address: 1926 Tsawwassen Drive Tsawwassen, BC, V4M 4G2</p> <p>Tel: 604.943.2112</p> <p>Toll Free: 1.888.943.2112</p> <p>Fax: 604.943.9226</p> <p>E-Mail: info@tsawwassenfirstnation.com</p> <p>Web Site: www.tsawwassenfirstnation.com</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; font-weight: normal;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tsawwassen Lands</td> <td style="text-align: right;">724.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">724.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: Tsawwassen Lands are located on the coast overlooking the Strait of Georgia, near the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal.</p> | | Hectares | Tsawwassen Lands | 724.0 | Total: | 724.0 | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Tawwassen Lands:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Tsawwassen Lands:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">307</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Non-Aboriginals Living on Tsawwassen Reserve in 2006 <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Tsawwassen Reserve in 2006</td> <td style="text-align: right;">474</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total Population (est.) <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Living on Tsawwassen Lands</td> <td style="text-align: right;">648</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Living on Tawwassen Lands: | 174 | Living off Tsawwassen Lands: | 133 | Total Registered Population: | 307 | Living on Tsawwassen Reserve in 2006 | 474 | Living on Tsawwassen Lands | 648 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tsawwassen Lands | 724.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 724.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Tawwassen Lands: | 174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Tsawwassen Lands: | 133 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 307 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Tsawwassen Reserve in 2006 | 474 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Tsawwassen Lands | 648 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Treaty First Nation</p> <p>Council Quorum: 3 of 5</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Bryce Williams Councillor Ken Baird Councillor Karl Morgan Councillor Tony Jacobs Councillor Sheila Williams</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: September 16, 2012</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Tsa-wah-sen</p> <p>Notes: Tsawwassen is a Halkomelem word which means "facing the sea."</p> | <p>Treaty Effective Date: April 3, 2009</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's traditional territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burnaby • Coquitlam • Delta • Langley City • Langley Township • Maple Ridge • Metro Vancouver Electoral Area 'A' • New Westminster • Pitt Meadows • Port Coquitlam • Richmond • Surrey • White Rock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tsleil-Waututh Nation

The “people of the inlet” live near, but not quite on, Indian Arm looking out towards oil refineries on the southern reaches of their traditional territory across Burrard Inlet. According to the Tsleil-Waututh Nation, its range formerly spanned the entire inlet, reaching north up Indian Arm, and south to Burnaby Lake and Deer Lake.

Tsleil-Waututh currently has three (3) reserves. The main residential reserve – Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3 – is located approximately 3 kilometres east of the Second Narrows Bridge, via Dollarton Highway, in North Vancouver.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3 experienced a large population increase (16.8%) resulting in an absolute growth of 202 people, which represented 25.5% of the region’s overall increase (791 people) in reserve population. The primary reason for this large increase is the number of housing units developed by the First Nation and leased to non-Aboriginals since 1996.

Approximately 57% of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation’s Registered Indian population (287 out of 502) lives on the band’s reserve in North Vancouver (January 2012).

At the same time, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation’s land base of 110.7 hectares is the second smallest of the First Nations located within Metro Vancouver. The First Nation with the smallest land base in the region is the Kwikwetlem First Nation (84.5 hectares).

The Tsleil-Waututh Nation, currently in Stage 4 of six in the BC treaty negotiation process, is also a signatory First Nation to the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management*.

Sources:

- BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee
- Tsleil-Waututh Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Tsleil-Waututh Nation

| TSLEIL-WAUTUTH NATION | INDIAN RESERVES (I.R.) | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|---|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <p>Band No. 549</p> <p>Also Known As: Burrard Nation</p> <p>Band Office Address: 3075 Takaya Drive North Vancouver, BC, V7H 2V6</p> <p>Tel: 604.929.3454</p> <p>Fax: 604.929.4714</p> <p>Web Site: www.burrardband.com</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">108.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">110.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: The main community is located on Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3, in North Vancouver.</p> | | Hectares | Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3 | 108.2 | Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4 | 0.5 | Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4A | 2.0 | Total: | 110.7 | <p>Registered Indian Population <i>(as of January 2012 – AANDC)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living off Indian Reserves:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Registered Population:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">502</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Non-Aboriginals</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,107</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total Population (est.) <i>(Registered Indians and Non-Aboriginals)</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Living on Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,394</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Living on Indian Reserves: | 287 | Living off Indian Reserves: | 215 | Total Registered Population: | 502 | Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i> | 1,107 | Living on Reserves | 1,394 |
| | Hectares | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3 | 108.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4 | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inlailawatash I.R. No. 4A | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 110.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Indian Reserves: | 287 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living off Indian Reserves: | 215 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Registered Population: | 502 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves <i>(2006 Census – Statistics Canada)</i> | 1,107 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living on Reserves | 1,394 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNANCE | HISTORY | TREATY NEGOTIATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Membership Authority: Section 10 <i>Indian Act</i> by Band</p> <p>Election System: Act Electoral System</p> <p>Council Quorum: 3 of 5</p> <p>First Nation Officials: Chief Justin George Councillor Carleen Thomas Councillor Maureen Thomas Councillor Lianna Martin Councillor Jennifer Thomas</p> <p>Term Appointment Date: April 1, 2011</p> <p>Term Expiry Date: March 31, 2013</p> | <p>Linguistic Group: Salishan</p> <p>Ethnic Group: Halq'emeylem</p> <p>Pronunciation: Tslay-wa-tooth</p> <p>Notes: The Burrard Inlet was named by Captain Vancouver in June 1792, after his friend Sir Henry Burrard. To the native people it was apparently named "Tsleiliwaututh, the Salishan name of an early native village at the mouth of the Seymour River. Tsleiliwaututh is a Halkomelem word meaning "people of the inlet."</p> <p>Tsleil-Waututh leader, Dan George, in the 1950s was an Academy Award nominee for his performance in the movie <i>Little Big Man</i>. He also wrote two popular books, <i>My Heart Soars</i> and <i>My Spirit Soars</i>.</p> | <p>Status of Negotiations: Stage 4 of 6</p> <p>Metro Vancouver jurisdictions within the First Nation's Statement of Intent area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anmore • Belcarra • Burnaby • Coquitlam • Electoral Area A • Fraser Valley Regional District • New Westminster • North Vancouver City • North Vancouver District • Port Coquitlam • Port Moody • Squamish-Lillooet Regional District • Vancouver • West Vancouver | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group

(Member First Nations of the Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group are located outside the Metro Vancouver region but have interests within the region)

The Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group was founded in 1993 to jointly negotiate a comprehensive treaty with British Columbia and Canada in the BC Treaty Process.

The Treaty Group represents over 6,200 members in six (6) First Nations:

- Chemainus First Nation
- Cowichan Tribes
- Halalt First Nation
- Lake Cowichan First Nation
- Lyackson First Nation
- Penelakut Tribe

The Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group's core traditional territory includes the watershed boundary of the Cowichan Lake and Cowichan River. Hul'qumi'num also has a marine/fishing traditional territory that extends from Vancouver Island to the Fraser River, from the Strait of Georgia/Salish Sea up to Sawmill Creek, north of Yale (Fraser Valley).

Hul'qumi'num is the shared language that connects these First Nations, as does their common traditional territory, culture, and history.

According to Hul'qumi'num:

“We have a vision of regaining control over our own destinies, allowing for strong, healthy communities for generations to come. Achieving this vision of reconciliation and a just resolution of our aboriginal title and rights within our territory will benefit the Hul'qumi'num people and indeed all Canadians. We stand firmly united in our conviction to negotiate a fair and honourable treaty — one that will enable our Hul'qumi'num communities to restore our historical prosperity and to ensure that our distinctive culture will flourish into the future.”

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Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group web site
- Statistics Canada

Sencot'en Alliance

(Member First Nations of the Sencot'en Alliance are located on Vancouver Island and within the Metro Vancouver region)

The Sencot'en Alliance is a grouping of four (4) First Nations from the Saanich Peninsula and White Rock in Metro Vancouver:

- Pauquachin First Nation
- Tsartlip First Nation
- Tsawout First Nation
- Semiahmoo First Nation

“Sencot'en” (the language spoken by the Saanich First Nations people) is equivalent to “Saanich” in ethnographic terms.

The Alliance claims Greater Victoria, the southern half of the Gulf Islands, the San Juan Islands, Point Roberts and the adjacent Lower Mainland area up to the Coquitlam River, and the whole of the area south of the Fraser River through to Seattle.

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Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Sencot'en Alliance web page
- Statistics Canada

Sto:lo Nation

(Member First Nations of the Sto:lo Nation are located in the Fraser Valley but have interests within the Metro Vancouver region)

While Sto:lo Nation share some cultural similarities with other Aboriginal people, especially other Northwest Coast groups, they are a unique people with specific cultural traditions and political interests unlike anyone else's. For example, they take their name Sto:lo from the word they gave the river. They are "river people." It is from the river and surrounding land that their cultural traditions are derived.

The Sto:lo Nation, as it exists today, evolved from several organizations that emerged in response to the Trudeau government's 1969 Liberal Indian Policy, usually referred to as the White Paper.

Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) Indian Agencies became known as District Councils in the 1960's. The East Fraser District Council (EFDC) was a grouping of twenty four Sto:lo bands between Fort Langley and Yale. District Councils were intended to facilitate the administration of DIA benefits and services but had the unanticipated effect of creating cohesion amongst the members who began to focus on rights and title and the "land question."

By 1994, Sto:lo Nation and the Sto:lo Tribal Council agreed to form a single organization under the leadership of Chief Steven Point, the 28th (and current) Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

By 2004, the unified Sto:lo Nation, which had been providing services and programs to 19 member bands, had to deal with the withdrawal of 8 bands that chose to join the newly reconstituted Sto:lo Tribal Council.

Today, the 11 First Nations that make up the Sto:lo Nation include:

- Aitchelitz Band
- Leq'a:mel First Nation
- Matsqui First Nation
- Popkum First Nation
- Shxwha:y Village
- Skawahlook First Nation
- Skowkale First Nation
- Squiala First Nation
- Sumas First Nation
- Tzeachten First Nation
- Yakweakwioose Band

Contact

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Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Sto:lo Nation web site
- Statistics Canada

Sto:lo Tribal Council

(Member First Nations of the Sto:lo Tribal Council are primarily located in the Fraser Valley but have interests within the Metro Vancouver region)

According to the Sto:lo Tribal Council, there have long been concerns about the lack of proper governance, financial accountability and inefficient delivery of services by the Sto:lo Nation Society. Such concerns led to conflict and deadlock within the Sto:lo Nation.

After much discussion, eight (8) First Nations determined it was time to move forward with a different model. The Sto:lo Tribal Council, incorporated on July 21, 2004, including the following First Nations with reserves in the Fraser Valley:

- Chawathil First Nation
- Cheam First Nation
- Kwantlen First Nation
- Kwaw'Kwaw'Apilt First Nation
- Scowlitz First Nation
- Seabird Island Indian Band
- Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation
- Soowahlie Indian Band

The Council's mandate, like that of the Sto:lo Nation Society, is to provide representation and governance for its member First Nations in such areas as education, social development, community development, child and family services, employment, economic development, health advisory services, fisheries, Aboriginal rights and title, treaty negotiations and the Halq'emeylem language.

To fulfill its mandate, the Council has adopted a governance structure whereby all registered members of participating First Nations who are 18 years of age or older may become voting members of the Council, and all voting members are eligible to be directors. A directorship is reserved for an elder and a youth representative. Youth aged 7 to 17 years of age may participate as non-voting members. The membership meets up to four times per year to provide input and direction and to receive reports on ongoing activity of the Council.

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Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Sto:lo Tribal Council web site
- Statistics Canada

Te'Mexw Treaty Association

(Member First Nations of the Te'Mexw Treaty Association are located on Vancouver Island but also have interests within the Metro Vancouver region)

Five (5) First Nations on Vancouver Island joined together to form the Te'mexw Treaty Association:

- Beecher Bay (Scia'new) First Nation
- Malahat First Nation
- Nanoose (Snaw-naw-as) First Nation
- Songhees (Lekwungen) Nation
- T'Sou-ke (Sooke) Nation

With a common objective of supporting each other, they have combined forces to work together in the British Columbia Treaty Process, and are currently in Stage 4 of the six-stage process, negotiating the Agreement-In-Principle.

The Te'Mexw traditional territory includes Douglas Island, a Metro Vancouver park reserve, located at the confluence of the Pitt River and Fraser River.

The Te'Mexw-member First Nations all share common history, culture and experiences with the Federal and Provincial governments. Each of these member First Nations is a descendant of the original signatories of the Douglas Treaties in the mid-nineteenth century.

James Douglas signed fourteen treaties on Vancouver Island during this period. These Douglas treaties encompass approximately 927 square kilometres of land around Victoria, Saanich, Sooke, Nanaimo and Port Hardy. Te'Mexw claims that these treaties were never honoured or recognized by the Federal and Provincial governments. According to the Te'Mexw: "Our objective is to negotiate a treaty that is acceptable to each of our individual Nations that will sustain us well into the future for our children and great grandchildren and the many generations to come."

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Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Te'Mexw Treaty Association web site
- Statistics Canada

Tseycum First Nation

*(This unaffiliated First Nation is located on Vancouver Island
but has interests within the Metro Vancouver region)*

Tseycum First Nation, with its five (5) Indian Reserves totaling 192.2 ha, is located in Sidney, near Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

Tseycum First Nation has 170 members (February 2011), with an overwhelming majority (112 or 66%) living on reserves.

In the Sencot'en language "Tseycum" is spelled *Wsikem* and means "land of clay."

In the 1850s, Tseycum was a signatory First Nation to the *Douglas Treaties*.

Tseycum has claimed a fishing post along the Fraser River in the Lower Mainland (exact location unknown).

Tseycum is self-governed and offers assistance to its members by way of health, youth, elder, community, employment and financial support.

Current First Nation projects include: stream/shore keeping; wildlife/habitat restoration; Coast Guard; elders program; Head Start program; afterschool program; summer employment program; and Tseycum Canoe Tours (interpretive).

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Sources:

- Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- Tseycum First Nation web site
- Tseycum First Nation
- Statistics Canada