

### FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST ABORIGINAL INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM INFORMATION BOOKLET

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#### 1.0 BACKGROUNDER

The ideological foundations upon which the Aboriginal Involvement Program stems from an Elders Gathering that was held in Hinton on October 19, 2001. During this time, Elders gathered to express their concern with the level and magnitude of development they saw happening on the land base of the foothills area. The purpose of the gathering was to give direction to communities to work together with industry in efforts to protect sacred cultural sites. It was during this period that the inspiration to establish what is now known as the *Aboriginal Involvement Program* came into existence. This is where the idea and community support for the program came from.

The Aboriginal Involvement Program has been operating since 2002. Since then, three main program components have been initiated under this umbrella: (1) a multi-community traditional cultural study (TCS), (2) an industry –community referral process, and (3) board inclusion of three Aboriginal community representatives. Out of the estimated seventeen Aboriginal/Indigenous communities with historical ties to the FtMF (Foothills Model Forest) land base, five are formally partnered with the FtMF. They are all active in one or more of the three program areas mentioned previously.

### 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This program is a unique Aboriginal-community-driven initiative designed to help Aboriginal communities preserve their culture. More specifically, it encourages Aboriginal communities within the Foothills Model Forest land base to 1) identify culturally significant locations and 2) detail their ways of life and how these ways of life connect them to the land. Additionally, it directs industry to Aboriginal communities with connections to the land before it commences development. Currently, there are five communities that have signed the "Guiding Principles Agreement" with the Foothills Model Forest Aboriginal Involvement Program (Figure 1). The five communities are:

- Asinewuche Winewak Nation (Grand Cache);
- Foothills Ojibway Society (Hinton);
- Nakcowinewak Nation (Hinton)
- Bighorn Stoney Nation (Rocky Mountain House); and
- Sunchild First Nation (Rocky Mountain House).

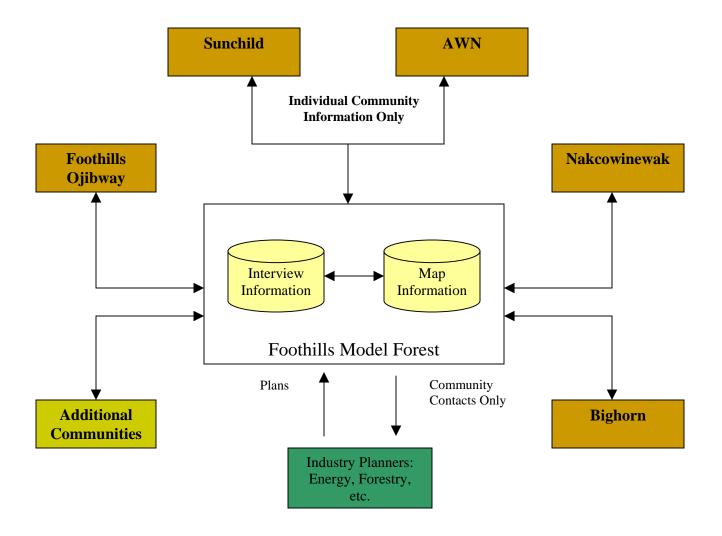


Figure 1. Overview of the structure of the Foothills Model Forest Aboriginal Involvement Program.

#### 3.0 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The Aboriginal Involvement Program has three components: 1) the Traditional Culture Study, 2) the Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and 3) the Aboriginal Community/Industry Referral Process.

### 3.1 Traditional Cultural Studies

Each individual community carries out these studies in an effort to preserve their traditional ways of knowing. It is designed to identify culturally important areas and to document ways of life and consequent ties to the land. The information acquired is owned and controlled entirely by the Aboriginal communities in which the traditional culture studies are conducted. Each community collects their cultural data by using GPS units (Figures 2 and 3), Field sheets (Figures 4 and 5), tracking logs, interviews with Elders and photographs of various cultural sites collected on site visits.



Figure 2. An interviewer prepares the GPS unit for field work.



Figure 3. The interviewers work with local Elders to collect TCS data in the field using the GPS unit and field sheets.

Elder Name											
Site Name											
Field Date											
Weather											
Waypoint #/Name Est. Accuracy											
Zone Elevation											
UTM X											
UTM Y											
	YES		FILE NAME								
Photo											
Audio											
Video											
Notes				*\$5859~50, \$4447,66%*							
Signature											

Figure 4. A Waypoint field sheet.

		Т	RACI	< LOG							
Elder Name											
Site Name											
Field Date											
Weather											
			Start		End						
Waypoint											
Accuracy		_									
Zone		-									
UTM X UTM Y		-			_						
	YES	NC	FILE	E NAME							
Photo											
Audio											
Video											
Notes						-80239 - 50 PMC (* 3057					
Signature											

Figure 5. A Trail field sheet.

### 3.2 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Database

This is a mapping project that links the Traditional Culture Study and the Aboriginal Community/Industry Referral Process. It entails development of a GIS database. The database is managed by the Foothills Model Forest and belongs to the Aboriginal communities within the Foothills Model Forest land base. This database and the culturally significant information contained within it, is not available to industry or government. Information is protected through data authorization agreements signed by each community.

Prior to working with the Aboriginal Communities an area map may look like Figure 6.

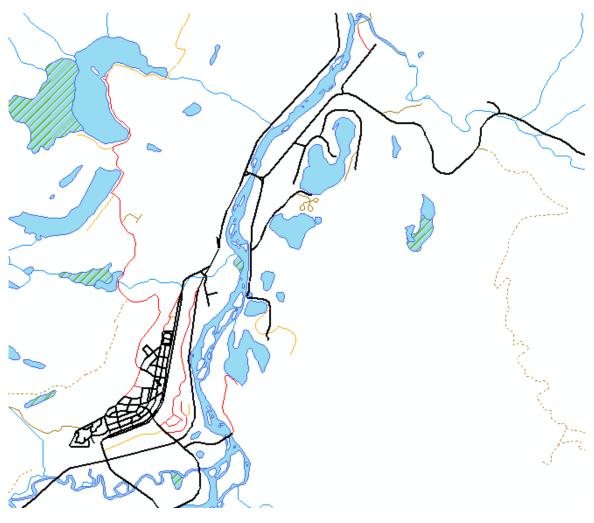


Figure 6. A blank area map

The data collected by the Aboriginal communities during their Traditional Cultural Studies is entered into both a spatial and non-spatial database.

The non-spatial database holds information about the Elders being interviewed, the interviews conducted, and specific traditional cultural sites, and trails (Figures 7 - 10).

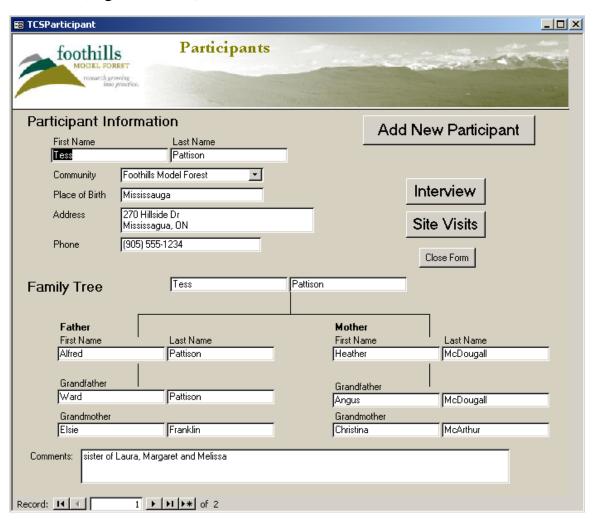


Figure 7. Data entry form for Elder information.

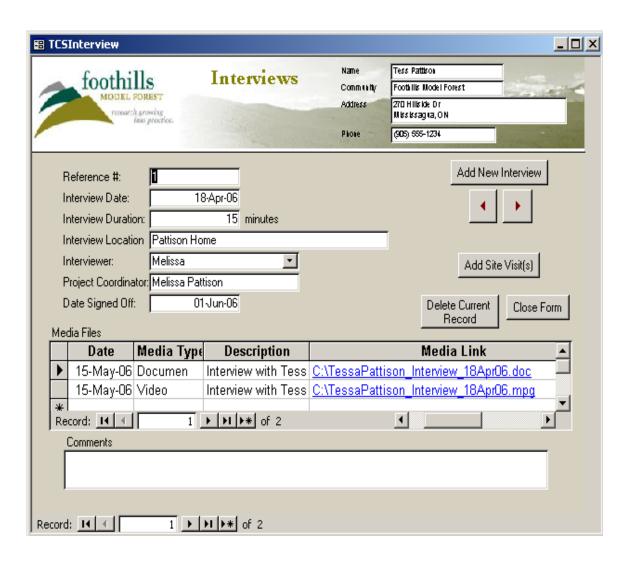


Figure 8. Data entry form for interviews.

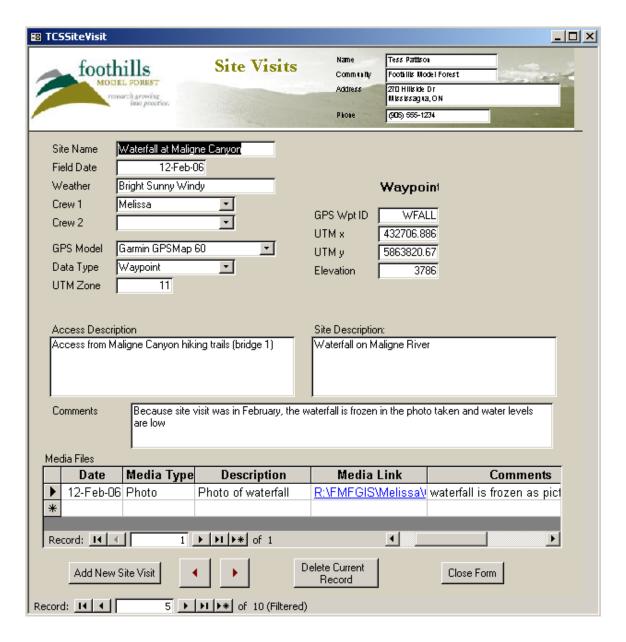


Figure 9. Data entry form for TCS site (waypoint).

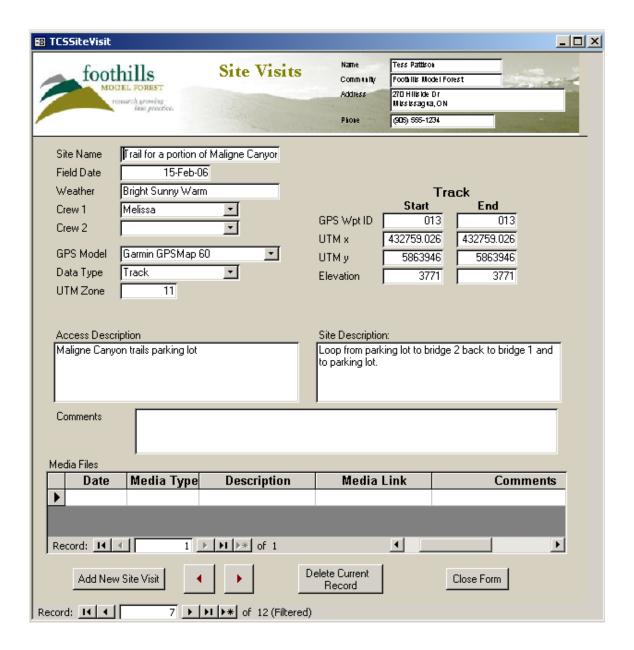


Figure 10. Data entry sheet for TCS trails (track log).

The spatial database holds the cleaned GPS data collected during the Traditional Cultural Studies (Figure 11).

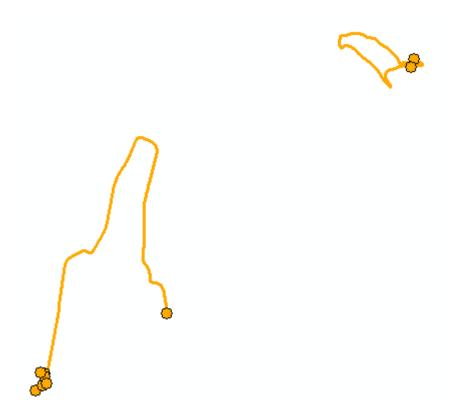


Figure 11. Raw GPS data collected in the field by interviewers and cleaned up in the FMF offices before being entered into the spatial database.

After entering the data from the Aboriginal Communities Traditional Cultural Studies into the databases, the area map may then look something like this (Figure 12).

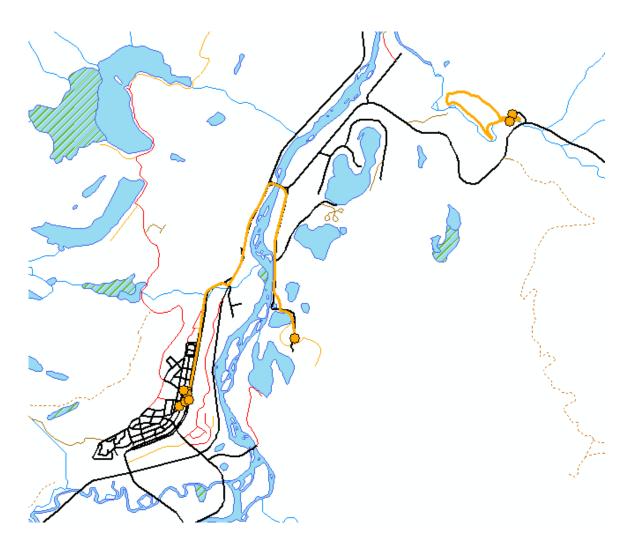


Figure 12. An area map with TCS data overlaid.

### 3.3 Program Referral Process

The referral process is an effort to identify and resolve potential conflicts surrounding proposed developments within Foothills Model Forest boundaries. It directs industry to the Aboriginal communities with ties to the land before it develops the land.

Aboriginal communities identify culturally significant land locations through their TCS research. These land locations are then entered into a computer database that is stored in the FtMF office. Industry then submits and would then enter its proposed development(s) into the existing GIS mapping program as well. Now, culturally important locations within the proposed development site can be flagged (Figures 13 – 17). When a culturally important location arises, the referral process points industry to the Aboriginal communities having ties to the land—and discussion between the two parties can then begin (Figures 18 and 19). With that said, the referral process does not identify precise locations of culturally significant sites; information is owned solely by the Aboriginal communities with ties to those sites. Lastly, the Foothills Model Forest does not act as mediator for consultation in the referral process but simply acts as the neutral body facilitating this innovative process.



Figure 13. TCS data overlaid on satellite imagery.

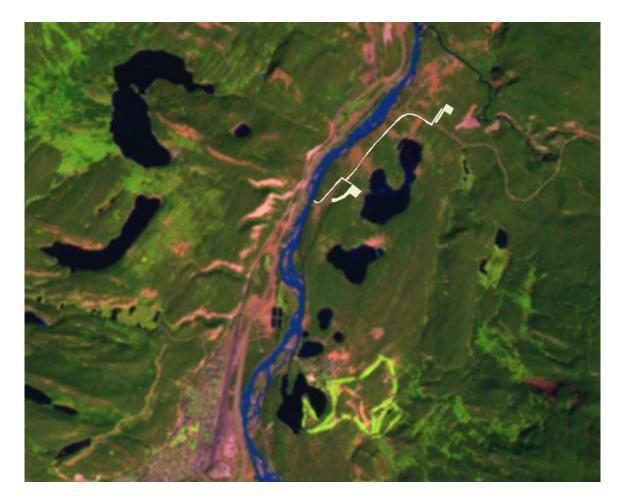


Figure 14. Proposed development spatial layer overlaid on satellite imagery.



Figure 15. All TCS sites are buffered by 400m.

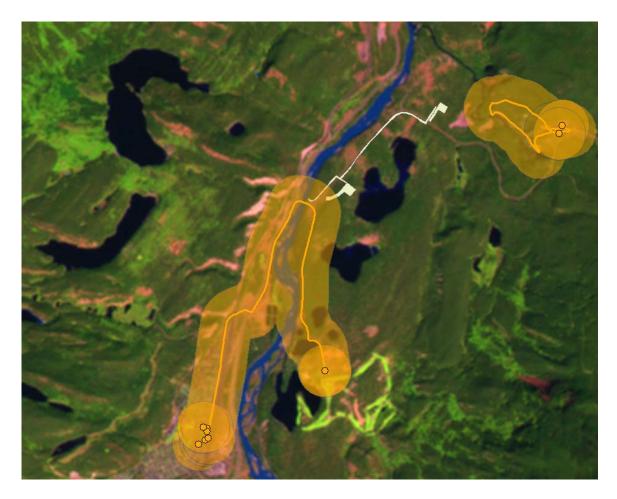


Figure 16. Proposed industry development overlaid with TCS sites and buffers.

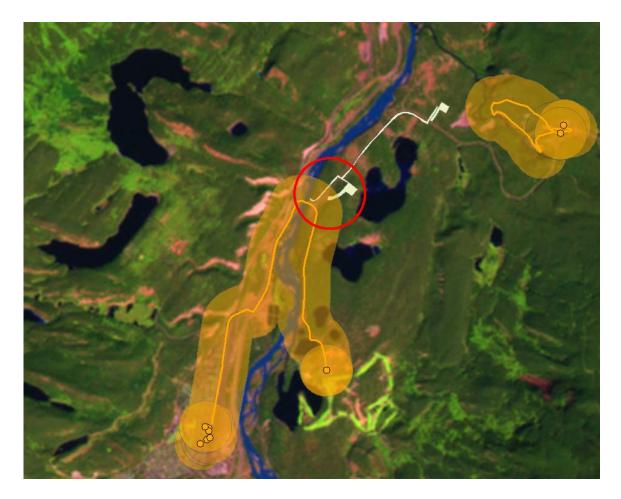


Figure 17. Flagged area of concern.

# Proposed Expansion in Conflict with Traditional Use Sites

Submitted to the Foothills Model Forest by Jasper Development Report for Hinton Society

March 12, 2006

Block/Location ID: Annette Wellsite Flanned Disturbance Date: Not Provided

Site Name: Route to JPL from Jasper Townsite

 Data Base Ref: Num:
 37

 Office ID:
 TES1.5

 Wayp oint Name:
 PLOT3

 Field Date:
 15-Feb-06

 UTM Easting OO:
 4272889

 UTM Northing (V):
 5859352

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Figure 18. Sample referral report provided to the community.

## Planned Harvest Blocks in Conflict with Traditional Use Sites

Submitted to the Foothills Model Forest by Jasper Development

### Report For Industry Representative

March 12, 2007

Block/Location ID: Annette Wellsite Planned Disturbance Date: 20-Apr-07 Community Affected: Hinton Society Contact Mel Pattison Mailing Address: Phone: (780)555-1234 Box 6330 1176 Switzer Dr Fax: (780)555-1235 Hinton Emzil: mel@email.ca Alberta T7V1X5 Block/Location ID: Jasper Pipeline Planned Disturbance Date: 20-Apr-07 Community Affected: Foothills Model Forest Contact Tess Pattison Mailing Address: 270 Hillside Dr Phone: (905)555-1234 Fax: (905)555-1235 Streetsville Emzil: tess@email.ca Ontario L5M 1G5

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Figure 19. Sample referral report provided to the industry representative.

#### 4.0 PROGRAM FINANCING

Historically, the Aboriginal Involvement Program (AIP) has been supported by a combination of funding by government, industry, and the Foothills Model Forest (FtMF) core budget contributions. This model has worked and delivered the administrative, relational, and technological capacity from which the AIP can grow. Now the task is to widen this support and broaden the role of the communities in supporting their community capacities, as well as strengthening the coordination functions of a regional office that will operate under the direction of AIP communities and partners.

In order for communities to have the capacity to deal with the pace and scale of development on their traditional territories, floor budgets of \$250,000 per community coordination office have been estimated. This includes an office coordinator and the technical staff needed to maintain their data, respond to referral reports, and handle community site visitation needs. This staff will continuously receive training to carry out their functions competently and efficiently.

An overview of how the Aboriginal Involvement Program operates and functions with funding contributions is seen below.

