

TLA'AMIN NATION (SLIAMMON FIRST NATION) LANDS

Tla'amin Nation Lands

The Final Agreement land package consists of approximately 8,322 hectares of treaty settlement land. This includes approximately 1,917 hectares of former Sliammon Indian Reserves and 6,405 hectares of former provincial Crown land. The total land package reflects approximately 2.6 per cent of Tla'amin's traditional territory.

Also, 0.393 hectares known as the Oyster Plant Upland Parcel and 0.968 hectares known as the Lund Hotel parcels will become treaty settlement land, subject to conditions outlined in the Final Agreement.

Tla'amin treaty settlement lands will be transferred to Tla'amin Nation as of the effective date of the treaty and will be owned by Tla'amin in fee simple. Tla'amin will have law-making authority with respect to management, planning, zoning and development on Tla'amin Lands. Federal and provincial laws will also apply to all lands owned by Tla'amin.

Any interests existing on Tla'amin Lands prior to the transfer are listed in the treaty and will continue after the effective date of the treaty.

Other Lands

As well, Tla'amin will own two parcels as private land owners but will not have law-making authority over these parcels. The parcels include 0.3 hectares on Savary Island and a 0.08 hectare parcel on Wharf Street near the ferry dock in Powell River.

Additions to Tla'amin Lands

The treaty includes different ways through which Tla'amin may add to treaty settlement land in the future. One of these involves the purchase by Tla'amin or a Tla'amin Nation member of land whereby if certain conditions outlined in the treaty are met the land may become Tla'amin Lands. Specific Crown land parcels totalling 1,212 hectares have been identified, which if purchased by Tla'amin could become treaty settlement land.

Tla'amin Lands and the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR)

On the effective date of the treaty, approximately 472 hectares of Tla'amin Lands will be removed from the ALR. Approximately 273 hectares of Tla'amin Lands currently in the ALR will remain.

Land title registration

After the effective date of the treaty, Tla'amin Lands will be registered in the Land Title Office once they have been surveyed.

Land use planning

Tla'amin Nation may participate in any provincial land use planning process affecting Tla'amin territory.

Access

The Final Agreement includes provisions to ensure public access for rights-of-way and navigable waters, and specific access for owners of adjacent fee-simple parcels and tenure-holders. Residents living on Tla'amin Lands, including leaseholders, will continue to have access to their properties.

Highways will remain provincial Crown land and are specifically excluded from Tla'amin Nation Lands.

Access is also provided in the Final Agreement to permit law enforcement, emergency responses and public utility installations.

Tla'amin Public Lands

With the exception of those lands designated Tla'amin Private Lands, Tla'amin will allow reasonable public access on Tla'amin Lands for temporary recreational and non-commercial purposes, such as hunting, fishing, hiking and canoeing. Tla'amin may, for the purpose of monitoring and regulating public access, require persons other than Tla'amin members to obtain a permit or licence or to sign a waiver prior to accessing Tla'amin Lands.

Tla'amin Private Lands

Tla'amin may designate portions of Tla'amin Lands as Tla'amin Private Lands and restrict public access. Prior to making such a designation, Tla'amin will inform and consider the interests of Canada, British Columbia and the public. Ahgykson (Harwood Island) will be designated as Tla'amin Private Lands on the effective date of the treaty.

Sunshine Coast Trail

Tla'amin Nation will allow reasonable public access to those portions of the Sunshine Coast Trail that are on Tla'amin Lands for temporary recreational purposes, provided that this access does not interfere with Tla'amin's ability to authorize the use or disposition of Tla'amin Lands.

Overlaps with neighbouring First Nations

In British Columbia, traditional territories claimed by First Nations often overlap. First Nations may establish a process to resolve overlaps amongst themselves. Tla'amin has positive relationships with its neighbouring First Nations and has signed Shared Territory Protocol Agreements with the Sechelt First Nation, Klahoose First Nation,

Homalco First Nation, K'omoks First Nation, Nanoose First Nation and the Hamatla Treaty Society.

British Columbia and Canada continue to engage in overlap consultations with those First Nations who may be affected by the Tla'amin treaty.