

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT 1: RANGE OF EXISTING PLANS THAT TOUCH ON WATER IN BC

- **Approach:**
 - Conducted a landscape scan of the types of plans that deal with water in B.C. (some with exclusive water focus; others with more peripheral water attention).
 - Developed corresponding plan categories.
 - Conducted a high-level review of several examples of each type of plan to glean general characteristics; selected one specific example (highlighted in table below) for deeper analysis.
- **Limitations/Caveats:**
 - Based on desktop research only.
 - Did not conduct an in-depth analysis of multiple samples from each category (beyond scope of this project). The examples selected for analysis do not serve as blueprints for other plans in the same category.
 - Other examples exist – this list is not exhaustive.

	Category	Examples (example in BOLD highlight is the one analyzed in this table)	Location & geographic scale	Plan Drivers and Development Process	Degree of integration land/water	Attention to Indigenous law	Legality in Crown law - e.g.: are there linkages to regulatory mechanisms for implementation?	Attention to governance and implementation	Notable features/outcomes	Limitations
PLANS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT	Jointly developed (G2G) land use plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan • Klappan Plan • Wóoshtin wudidáa • Atlin Taku Land Use Plan • Great Bear Rainforest Agreements 	Gitanyow Lax'yip (mid Nass River Watershed, Upper Kitwanga and Kispiox Rivers)	<p>Unsustainable forest practices and cumulative effects.</p> <p>Plan development took 10 years and involved 3 court cases regarding consultation and forestry.¹</p> <p>- Contained within the Gitanyow Huw'ip Recognition & Reconciliation Agreement</p> <p>A planning team comprised of Hereditary Chiefs and experts worked for nearly a decade to develop the Plan, using a deliberative process to apply legal principles flowing from Gitanyow traditional narratives.²</p>	<p>Plan includes goals to protect and maintain surface water for both safe and sufficient drinking water, and for ecosystem integrity.</p> <p>Plan includes protected Water Management Units in high-elevation catchment areas, where logging, most road development, and other activities not permitted.³</p>	<p>Ayookxw (Gitanyow law) embedded and expressed throughout, e.g.:</p> <p>s. 8.1 "This Part is intended to enable both Parties to support the legal establishment and collaborative implementation of the land use designations Land Use Zones and Management Objectives... <i>according to the Parties' respected laws, policies, customs, and decision-making processes</i>"</p>	<p>Enforced through provincial laws and Gitanyow Ayookxw.</p> <p>Within Provincial law, the specific legal tools are:</p> <p>- Land Use Zones and Land Use Objectives (established by Order under the Land Use Objective Regulation)</p> <p>-Legal designations (<i>Parks Act</i>) to establish Hanna-Tintina Conservancy and Biodiversity Areas (see 10.5 and Schedule B of the Plan for details)</p>	<p>Joint Resources Governance Forum to oversee the implementation of the full Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement.</p> <p>Resourcing agreement included in Schedule H of Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement.</p>	<p>Attention to Indigenous laws/governance</p> <p>Integrated land and water approach</p> <p>Adaptive management principles included in management objectives for land use (Schedule B)</p> <p>"BC is no longer taking a blind "one off" approach to logging and resource development, and has moved towards reconciling the laws of both nations through the GLUP."⁴</p> <p>Scoping phase of Water management plan and water quality policy (2018)</p>	Years of litigation to trigger plan process
	Water Use Plans (WUPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis is cross-cutting and not based on one specific WUP. 	23 BC Hydro facilities now have WUPs ⁵	<p>Driven by escalating conflicts over hydroelectric water use in late 1990s (impacts to ecosystems, fish, other values)</p> <p>Plans developed via a structured decision-making process involving licensees, government</p>	<p>Land not considered; narrow focus on water flow issues related to hydroelectric facility operation</p>	<p>Indigenous law not formally integrated.</p> <p>First Nations involved in the planning process.</p>	<p>Comptroller of Water Rights issues order to licence holder to operate the works consistent with the plan.⁶</p>	<p>BC Hydro responsible for implementing the operating constraints and changes.</p>	<p>WUP Program Review commenced in 2015 to determine whether specific social and environmental objectives in each Plan are being met.⁷</p> <p>"A preliminary assessment of results in 2004 showed that many of the WUPs were positive for fish in terms of more available water and habitat, or increased</p>	Limited to one sector/actor (hydro)—not comprehensive or integrated watershed plans.

				agencies, First Nations, key partners, and the public. The majority achieved consensus.					knowledge that will assist in narrowing the range of uncertainties and in better managing impacts on fish. ⁸	
	Area Based Management Plan (ABMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (*the only ABMP) 	Fording and Elk Rivers	<p>Triggered by Ministerial Order requiring Teck Coal Ltd to prepare ABMP to remediate water quality effects from coal mining and guide future development.</p> <p>Technical Advisory Committee (including representatives from Ktunaxa Nation Council, the Province, Montana government, federal Canadian and US governments, and a third-party independent scientist).</p> <p>Three public consultation phases.</p>	<p>Plan is specific to Teck's operations and primarily addresses increasing selenium and nitrate water concentrations.</p> <p>Plan includes targets and water quality mitigation measures including a schedule for implementation.</p>	<p>Indigenous law not formally integrated.</p> <p>Ktunaxa Nation engaged through a consultation agreement and parallel multi-phase consultation process.</p>	<p>Generally, once an ABMP is developed, it becomes a policy document. The Minister can require decision-makers to consider the Plan, but Plan elements on their own are not enforceable. Compliance with applicable elements of the ABMP can be compelled through other enforceable tools, such as permits or approvals, that decision-makers may implement when they consider the ABMP.</p> <p>In the Elk Valley AMBP specifically: "the plan will provide guidance to statutory decision-makers under the <i>Environmental Management Act</i> as they consider future discharge proposals in the Elk Valley."⁹</p>	<p>Limited to one industry actor – not a comprehensive watershed plan.</p> <p>Plan itself is not legally binding.</p>	<p>Adaptative Management Process identified; monitoring system built in to confirm objectives are being met.</p>	<p>Limited to one industry actor – not a comprehensive watershed plan.</p> <p>Plan itself is not legally binding.</p> <p>Persistent pollution and concerns continue – e.g. Teck is not meeting the commitment under the plan for selenium.¹⁰</p>
	Water strategies, transboundary agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mackenzie River Bilateral Water Management Agreement (BC-NWT (2015))¹¹ • Northeast Water Strategy • Columbia River Treaty • Sumass Aquifer Agreement 	Liard, Petitot and Kakisa sub-basins (in Mackenzie watershed)	<p>Designed to support the terms of the Mackenzie River Basin Transboundary Waters Master Agreement.</p> <p>The Bilateral Water Management Agreement defines how provincial and territorial governments will work together to manage transboundary waters in the region.</p>	<p>Largely water focused – classification of surface waters and setting of water quality/quantity objectives.</p>	<p>Indigenous law not formally integrated.</p> <p>Indigenous knowledge is fairly central and Indigenous representatives sit on the Bilateral Management Committee.</p>	<p>Not legally binding</p>	<p>BC-NWT Bilateral Water Management Committee, which includes a provincial gov't rep, and BC First Nations rep, a NWT gov't rep, and a forthcoming NWT Indigenous member.</p>	<p>Risk-informed management approach.</p> <p>Prioritizing ecological protection and ecosystem needs.</p> <p>Principles of upstream-downstream cooperation (e.g. prior notification, information sharing)</p> <p>Attention to meaningful inclusion of traditional and local knowledge.</p>	<p>-Not legally binding</p>
	Other statutory plans: WSPs, DWSPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A to-date 								

PLANS LED OUTSIDE OF GOVERNMENT	First Nations land and water plans and planning processes/instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yinka Dene 'Uza'hne' Surface Water Policy Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation tribal parks Dasiqox Tribal Park 	Nechako watershed	<p>Growing concerns about cumulative effects (forestry, mining, natural gas, agriculture)—in particular regarding the environmental impacts of Endako molybdenum and impacts on aquatic ecosystem health.¹²</p> <p>Water classification system divides waterbodies into three classes and provides management goals, integrates knowledge and values of Nadleh and Stellat'en, and is validated at community level.</p>	Water classification system and numerical water quality standards intended to inform activities on the land include land use planning, Environmental Assessments, and natural resource damage assessments. ¹³	"The Policy itself is an expression of our living government and laws. The health of surface waters throughout our Territories, and the life they sustain, are of fundamental importance to our continued enjoyment of our Aboriginal title and rights. The Policy was developed to fulfill our legal obligations as stewards and to respond to the ongoing impacts to surface waters in our Territories." ¹⁴	Not legally binding but has had strong impact on decision-making and industry operations in the region. ¹	- N/A	<p>Strong foundation objective of non-degradation.</p> <p>Structured to be implementable.</p> <p>Already influencing industry actors and environmental assessment process.</p> <p>The Provincial regulator fully supported implementation of the policy, which now acts as the foundation for the Nadleh, Stellat'en, and the Provincial regulator to set agreed-upon water quality objectives.</p> <p>The company that operates Endako Mine has willingly adopted the surface water policy as a foundation for future mitigation and management.</p> <p>The policy was also adopted by the proponent into the Environmental Assessment process for the proposed Blackwater Mine.</p>	
	Local government plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kettle River Watershed Management Plan¹⁵ Comox Valley Watershed Protection Plan City of Kelowna Water Conservation Plan Kimberly Integrated Watershed Management Plan Metro Vancouver Drinking Water Management Plan SCRD Drought Management Plan 	Kettle River watershed	<p>Significant low river flow issues; cumulative impacts; and capacity constraints identified as key challenges.</p> <p>Plan was developed by the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB), supported by a Stakeholder Advisory Group with public engagement including community consultations, open houses, media outreach, and surveys.</p>	<p>Several plan actions are oriented towards addressing land-related pressures in the watershed, e.g.: Characterizing and identifying measures for reducing cumulative impacts from road systems.</p> <p>Updating and implementing riparian area</p>	<p>Indigenous law not formally integrated.</p> <p>Plan acknowledges Sylix, Ktunaxa, and Sinixt territory within the watershed; mentions the Sylix Water Strategy and future engagement with First Nations.</p>	<p>Plan is intended as guidance; does not provide enforceable guidelines or standards.</p> <p>Plan identifies the different entities/agencies/actors responsible for implementing different actions.</p>	<p>Implementation Team to coordinate/monitor Regional District of Central Kootenay and other agencies/entities actions.</p> <p>No new formal governance entity created yet; however, the Plan emphasizes the need for a future watershed entity that has a greater role in decision-making; and is enabled in</p>	<p>RDKB passed the "Boundary Integrated Watershed Service" in an October 2018 referendum. This Service supports a full time RDKB employee to coordinate and support activities that sustain Boundary watersheds including coordinating planning and actions.</p> <p>Plan has explicit emphasis on filling capacity gaps, addressing sustainable funding, and supporting governance to implement the Plan.</p> <p>Plan is a 'living' document with intention to adapt and update.</p>	<p>Plan is not legally binding.</p> <p>Limited Indigenous engagement.¹⁷</p>

¹For example: the Provincial regulator fully supported implementation of the policy, which now acts as the foundation for the Nadleh; Stellat'en, and the Provincial regulator to set agreed-upon water quality objectives; the company that operates Endako Mine has willingly adopted the surface water policy as a foundation for future mitigation and management; the policy was also willingly adopted by the proponent into the Environmental Assessment process for the proposed Blackwater Mine.

				3-year process that built on Phase 1 "State of Our Watershed" technical report.) ¹⁶	develop permit guidelines.			legislation, with sustainable funding	Attention to land-water linkages.	
	Community-led/collaborative plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cowichan Basin Watershed Management Plan • Coquitlam River Watershed Plan • Clayoquot Sound Watershed Plan • Lakelse Lake Management Plan • Nicola Watershed Use Management Plan • Nechako Watershed Strategy 	Cowichan River watershed (excludes Koksilah River)	<p>Drought crisis 2003; recognition that shift away from crisis response needed.</p> <p>Plan commissioned by partners: Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD), ENV, DFO, Catalyst, Cowichan Tribes, and Pacific Salmon Commission.</p> <p>28-month planning process; public forums, and input throughout with high response rate.</p>	Land and water integrated, e.g. explicit objective (1d) around promoting land use that increases water use efficiency; objective (2e) regarding managing land and resources to avoid adverse effects on Basin hydrology	<p>N/A in plan document. However, the Cowichan Watershed Board (CWB) was formed to oversee plan implementation.</p> <p>CWB from the outset has co-chaired a model between the CVRD and Cowichan Tribes that recognizes Indigenous laws and authority.¹⁸</p>	<p>Not legally binding.</p> <p>Plan identifies different entities/agencies responsible for implementing different actions.</p>	<p>Includes implementation strategy with timeline.</p> <p>CWB formed to oversee Plan implementation.</p> <p>Plan states the need for secure and stable funding.</p>	<p>Recognizes governance entity needed to guide plan implementation.</p> <p>The CWB has accomplished significant partnership and technical work (see Pathways and Partnerships report¹⁹ for details).</p> <p>Catalyzed further partnerships and innovations in the watershed (e.g. targets to communicate plan easily to the public).</p> <p>CVRD passed Watershed Service in October 2018 referendum.</p>	<p>Plan is not legally binding.</p> <p>Indigenous authority/law not clearly reflected in plan document.</p> <p>Needs updating (created 12 years ago).</p>

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT 2: G2G AGREEMENTS AND LAND/WATER PLANNING

- **Method:** this table captures G2G agreements that a) include a land/water plan within the Agreement b) state an intent to develop a water plan or focus pursuant to the Agreement and/or c) have unique governance provisions/arrangements.
- **Limitations/Caveats**
 - Based on desktop research only.
 - Examples were deliberately chosen, not selected at random. They are not representative of the nature/content of *all* G2G agreements, which are determined by the distinct priorities and visions of the specific First Nations involved.
 - Other examples exist – this is not an exhaustive list.

	Secwépemc Letter of Commitment (LOC) (2019) ²⁰	shisháhl Foundation Agreement (2018) ²¹	Gitanyow Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement ²²	Nicola Watershed Pilot Memorandum of Understanding ²³ (2018)	Kunst'aa Guu-Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol ²⁴ (2009; updated 2015 to extend funding)	Carrier Sekani Tribal Council Collaboration Agreement and Environmental and Socio-Cultural Initiatives Agreement ²⁵ (2015)	Tla'amin Final Agreement ²⁶ (2014)
If & how water is referenced	In a news release, Kukpi7 Ron Ignace, Skeetchestn & Stk'emlúpsmc te Secwépemc stated: "When water is placed at the centre of all of our planning – through a watershed management perspective – this holistic and systems-based approach brings to light our Secwépemc perspective of 'all my relations,' how everything interrelates and affects each other. A watersheds management approach breaks down the silos between projects, industries, ministries. Aspects such as cumulative impacts of multiple projects will become essential to decision-making. We are choosing to manage for future generations by placing water at the centre of decision-making for Qwelminté te Secwépemc G2G." ²⁷	Shared goal to achieve standards of living on par with non-Indigenous communities, including standards related to access to safe drinking water. The provincial government will work with shisháhl Nation to identify and assist it to apply for water licences for both domestic purposes and hydro-electric power generation purposes within the shisháhl swiya.	Water is the lifeblood of Gitanyow Lax'yip Plan includes goals for water resources: to protect and maintain surface water, both for safe and sufficient drinking water for healthy communities; and for ecosystem integrity. Plan includes Water Management Units in high-elevation catchment areas where logging, most road development, and other activities not permitted. ²⁸	The agreement is explicitly focused on water and commits parties to "a government-to-government partnership to develop and pilot a governance structure to sustainably manage water resources in the Nicola Watershed."	Haida assertion statement: "Haida Gwaii is Haida lands, including water and resources, subject to the rights, sovereignty, ownership, jurisdiction and collective Title of the Haida nation who will manage Haida Gwaii in accordance with its laws, policies, customs and traditions." Within Haida Gwaii Joint Land Use Plan (2007) – 1.5 Objective for aquatic habitats: "maintain and/or restore water quality and quantity within eh natural range of variability in identified sensitive watersheds" ²⁹	The parties will negotiate government-to-government agreements in good faith in relation to forestry, mining, water, other natural resource development, and environmental stewardship in the Territories.	Recognition of Tla'amin ties to lands and waters in their territories. Commitment to develop shared decision-making for Theodesia watershed .
How planning is embedded (land and/or water)	Planning is not explicitly mentioned– but see above quote from Kukpi7 Ron Ignace regarding taking a water-centric approach to decision-making.	Commitment to develop a joint land use plan as soon as practicable	Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan is contained within the Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement.	Development of a Water Sustainability Plan under the <i>Water Sustainability Act</i> is listed as a potential approach (but not prescribed).	Creates HGMC in 2011 as the vehicle to implement/amend the 2007 Haida Gwaii Strategic Land Use Agreement.		
Process for shared decision-making/co-governance/consent	Commitment to make progress towards: "reduced conflict over lands and resources by collaboratively developing structures and processes that can facilitate consensus seeking outcomes	4.73(c): agree to explore, design, and implement agreed-to models of consent-based decision-making and the operationalization of the standard of free, prior, and informed consent as expressed in UNDRIP.	Shared decision-making framework established.	Joint solution-building approach that is cooperative, collaborative and strives for consensus-based decisions, and mutual commitment to UNDRIP	Haida Gwaii Management Council (HGMC) hailed as successful approach to shared decision-making in BC	Agreement to develop collaborative management and government-to-government agreements.	Prior to the Effective Date, British Columbia and the Tla'amin Nation will negotiate and attempt to reach agreement on a shared decision-making

	reflecting the principle of free prior and informed consent under UNDRIP, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, and the Supreme Court of Canada's Tsilhqot'in decision and other case law..." (1.1.b)			-Will explore decision-making processes that are consistent with the shared vision of collaborative water governance: "...that embodies a G2G relationship, supports the implementation of UNDRIP, and draws on the strengths of their respective laws and governance systems..."	HGMC has the authority to make joint determinations related a specific set of strategic land and resource decision types: -Land Use Orders -AAC -Policies and Standards - Heritage Sites -Approval of management plans for protected areas -Authority to Implement and amend the Haida Gwaii Strategic Land Use Agreement		agreement with respect to the Theodosia River watershed.
Implementation arrangements - governance entity created	Establishment of interjurisdictional G2G forum with six Tables to support implementation of the LOC (2.1.b) Agreement to collaboratively explore approaches for a shared decision-making model that reflects UNDRIP, TRC, <i>Tsilhqot'in</i> and other case law. (2.1.d)	The Foundation agreement describes several governance tables/entities to oversee implementation including (but not limited to): -A land use planning table with technical representatives from both parties to undertake the technical work and identify information gaps that need to be addressed. -A bilateral Relationship and Implementation Forum comprised of two representatives from each party to oversee the implementation of the Foundation Agreement including land use planning.	Joint Resources Governance Forum to oversee the implementation of the full Reconciliation Agreement (including guiding implementation of the LUP) Joint Resources Council responsible for technical and operational matters including making recommendations regarding specific land and resource decisions as set out in the engagement framework.	Nicola G2G Forum consisting of five chiefs and five senior provincial executives that guides the work. Nicola Watershed Governance Project to support/advance the different areas of work (e.g. Indigenous laws)	Yes – Haida Gwaii Management Council ³⁰ composed of two Haida appointees; two Provincial appointees; jointly appointed chairperson. HGMC has managed to: "successfully commission a Timber Supply Review in 2011, set the first Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) in 2012 and make amendments to the Land Use Objectives Order in both 2014 and 2017, among other things."	Yes – Leadership Table to oversee Collaboration Agreement implementation. Various working groups.	See below – process has been difficult.
Indigenous law referenced or acknowledged/expressed explicitly?	Indigenous law expressed and referenced, including: -Assertion of Secwépemc laws relating to Secwépemc ways of life and responsibilities. -Agreement to build a shared understanding of Secwépemc traditional governance laws and protocol and to reconcile respective jurisdictions, governance, laws, values, and responsibilities. -Agreement to work under the collaborative principle articulated	Referenced throughout including: -Piloting of exclusive shíshálh Nation decision-making/law-making initiatives - Interest in clarifying the relationship between shíshálh laws and jurisdiction and the provincial government's laws and jurisdiction (preamble)	Ayookxw (Gitanyow law) embedded and expressed throughout including strong definition and assertion statement. Plan to be implemented in both provincial law and Ayookx	Nlaka'pamux and Sylix laws explicitly referenced.	The HGMC receives its authority through the KaayGuu Ga ga Kyah ts'as — Gin 'inaas 'laas 'waacluwaan gud t'l'a gud giidaa (Stewardship Law), — Kunst'aa guu — Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol, and the Provincial Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Act.	Parties recognize their respective decision-making authorities and jurisdictions, and each Party will make its own decisions based on its own laws, policies, responsibilities, and protocols. Assertion of Carrier-Sekani duties and sacred responsibilities to protect, manage, and enhance the lands, water, and other resources in the Territories.	Tla'amin law referenced throughout: "Tla'amin Law" means a law made pursuant to the Tla'amin Nation law-making authority set out in the Agreement and includes the Tla'amin Constitution.

	in the Story of Porcupine as told by Secwépemc storyteller Sexwélecken in 1900.					BC recognizes the existence of Carrier Sekani Aboriginal title and rights in the Territories.	
Funding support for implementation	Capacity explicitly referenced, for example: -Support for Secwépemc with the practical challenges of building law and land management capacity with the goal of enabling self-determined governance. -Agreement to review revenue sharing and to develop a new fiscal relationship. -The provincial government will provide funding to the Secwépemc in support of the actions and objectives identified in the LOC (Schedule 3).	Approximately \$75 million in immediate compensation, capacity funds, and supports for shishálh governance, culture, and community development. Additional compensation/lands and economic measures to be implemented throughout life of the agreement.	Resourcing arrangements set out in Schedule I. Agreement establishes two options for resource revenue sharing: resource revenue and carbon offset sharing, and forest tenure and revenue sharing opportunities	Yes – CSF funding (\$1 million/year for 3 years)	Yes – funding agreement updated in 2016; \$600 000 to Haida Nation per year to fund participation and implementation of the Protocol and additional funding for structures/processes/agreements.	Yes – \$1,350 000 to CSTC to support participation in implementing the Agreements.	Not specifically for the Theodesia watershed shared decision-making commitment (see below).
Other	Dispute resolution mechanisms included.	Establishment of targets and milestones regarding all aspects of the relationship between shishálh and BC to be implemented in stages over the next 25 years. Includes new dispute resolution mechanisms and processes.	The agreement also establishes the position of the Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan Monitor, whose work includes developing a framework and benchmarks for assessing the implementation and effectiveness of the land use plan. (12.2-12.4). Includes dispute resolution mechanisms and process.	One of the Collaborative Stewardship Forums.	The only true "co-governance" example in BC with authority delegated through Indigenous and Crown legal systems.		Process has been fraught: "Negotiations between Tla'amin Nation and the provincial government on shared decision-making have been difficult, and an agreement that details the precise provisions has yet to be reached. The Province prepared an initial draft of the shared decision-making agreement and presented it to Tla'amin Nation in fall 2015, but the Nation did not agree with much of it. In particular, the Province maintains its position as the statutory decision maker, effectively having the final say in decisions, which conflicts with the concept of shared decision making. The Province also did not commit to provide funding to the Tla'amin to participate in shared decision making...." ³¹

- ¹ Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs. (2019). Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs Forestry: past, present and future. Retrieved from: <http://northwestinstitute.ca/images/uploads/jeels-forestry-ppt-apr2019.pdf>
- ² POLIS Project on Ecological Governance. (2018). Watersheds 2018 recording and proceedings. Retrieved from: <https://poliswaterproject.org/polis-research-publication/watersheds-2018-edited-proceedings/>
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- ⁴ Northwest Institute for Bioregional Research. (2019). Summary Notes: A Forestry Dialogue: Developing a Pathway for the Long-Term Management of BC's Forests. Retrieved from: <http://northwestinstitute.ca/images/uploads/ForestryDialogueSummaryNotes.pdf>
- ⁵ BC Hydro. Water Use Plans. Retrieved from: https://www.bchydro.com/about/sustainability/conservation/water_use_planning.html
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- ⁷ BC Hydro. (2020) Water Use Plan Order Review Program. Retrieved from: <https://www.bchydro.com/content/dam/BCHydro/customer-portal/documents/corporate/environment-sustainability/water-use-planning/wup-order-reviews.pdf>
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- ⁹ Province of British Columbia. Area Based Management Plan: Elk Valley-submitted by Teck Coal Limited. Retrieved from: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/industrial-waste/mining-smelting/teck-area-based-management-plan>
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- ¹¹ Province of British Columbia. (2015). Mackenzie River Basin Bilateral Water Management Agreement. Retrieved from: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/air-land-water/water/bc_nwt_bwma_2015_10_07_final.pdf; and
- ¹² See POLIS Project on Ecological Governance. (2018). Watersheds 2018 recording and proceedings. Retrieved from: <https://poliswaterproject.org/polis-research-publication/watersheds-2018-edited-proceedings/> and Hoekstra, G. (2014). Endako mine effluent affecting aquatic environment in north-central B.C. *Vancouver Sun*. Retrieved from: <http://www.vancouversun.com/technology/Endako+mine+effluent+affecting+aquatic+environment+north+central/9514940/story.html>
- ¹³ See presentation on Development and Implementation of the Yinka Dene Surface Water Policy presented at the Assembly of First Nations Water Symposium (2018). Retrieved from: <https://www.afn.ca/uploads/water-2018/Chief%20Nooski%2C%20Tung%2C%20Sanchez%20Water%20Management%20Regime%20in%20Nadleh%20Whut'en%20First%20Nation>
- ¹⁴ See statement by Nadleh and Stellat'en hereditary leaders (2016). <http://www.carriersekani.ca/news/yinke-dene-uzahne-guide-to-surface-water-quality-standards>
- ¹⁵ 26 Kettle River Watershed Management Plan. (2014). Retrieved from: <https://www.rdkb.com/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=s1cvigohsQY%3d&tabid=156>
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