



Cumulative Effects of Resource Development on the Land, Water, Air & Our Way of Life

Environmental Stewardship Seminar
Vancouver, BC

February 18, 2015

Chief Liz Logan
Fort Nelson First Nation

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Overview

- Who We Are
- Where We Are
- Resource Development
- What We're Doing
- Taking Control
- Reaching For Our Vision



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



We are “People of the Land”

Our connection with the land and the resources of our territory goes back many generations.



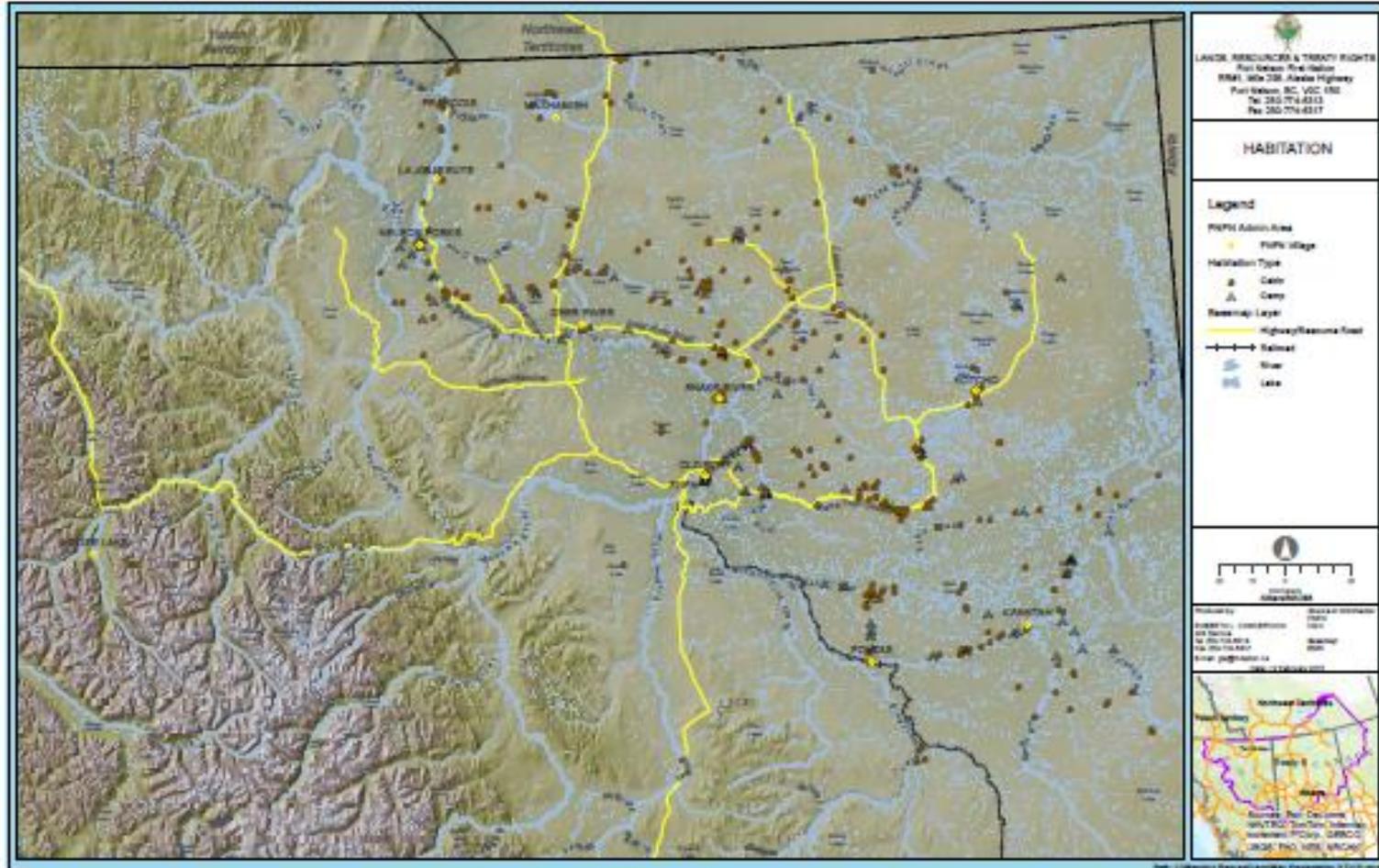
- Our grocery store, our pharmacy, our church, our school
- Seasonal Rounds
- Visual, smells and sounds
- Cultural Revitalization
- Spiritual Attachment

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Our Villages - Our Lands

**Our villages,
camps &
significant sites
in our Territory**

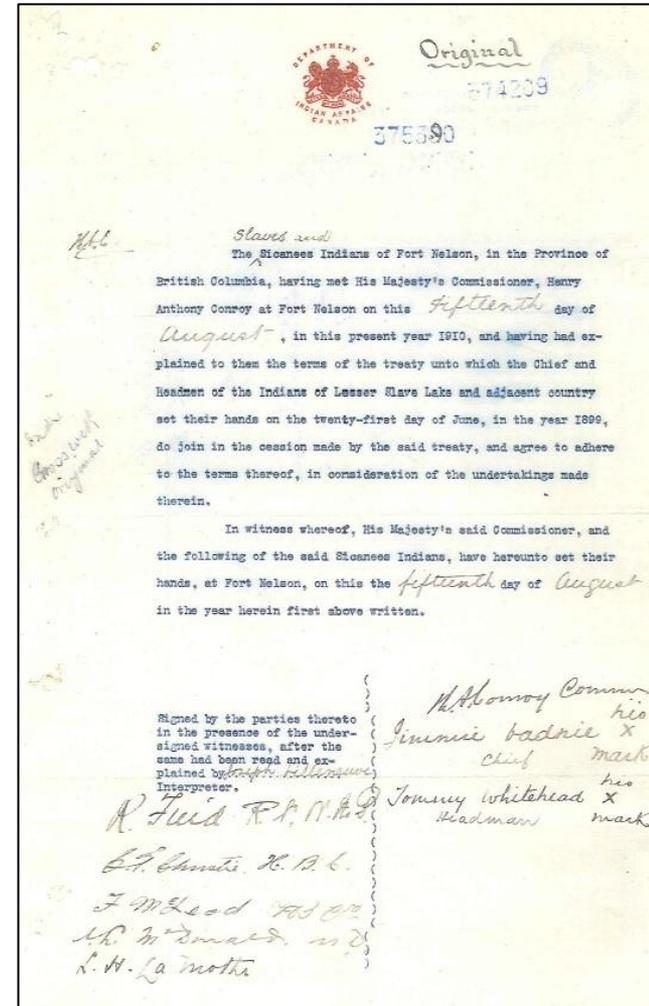


“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Treaty No. 8

- **FNFN Chief Jimmie Badine and Headman Tommy Whitehead signed Treaty 8 on behalf of FNFN on August 15, 1910**
- **FNFN signed to ensure our people would be free to maintain our connection to the land and water in our territory**



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Treaty No. 8



Treaty 8 covers 840,000 km² of land in northern Alberta, NE BC, NW Saskatchewan and southern NWT

FNFN is the northern most T8 First Nation in BC

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Honoring Our Treaty

- This treaty represents an exchange of solemn promises between the Crown and various First Nations
- Constitutionally recognised agreements
- Section 35 of the Constitution Act of 1982 both recognises and affirms existing Aboriginal and Treaty rights

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Honoring Our Treaty

In the Spirit of our Treaty of peace, sharing and co-existence, we welcome others to our Territory with the expectation that they will respect our lands, our ways and the intent of our Treaty.



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Treaty No.8 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY No. 8

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 22nd September, 1899.

The Honourable
CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Our chief difficulty was the apprehension that the hunting and fishing privileges were to be curtailed. The provision in the treaty under which ammunition and twine is to be furnished went far in the direction of quieting the fears of the Indians, for they admitted that it would be unreasonable to furnish the means of hunting and fishing if laws were to be enacted which would make hunting and fishing so restricted as to render it impossible to make a livelihood by such pursuits. But over and above the provision, we had to solemnly assure them that only such laws as to hunting and fishing as were in the interest of the Indians and were found necessary in order to protect the fish and fur-bearing animals would be made, and that they would be as free to hunt and fish after the treaty as they would be if they never entered into it.

We assured them that the treaty would not lead to any forced interference with their mode of life, that it did not open the way to the imposition of any tax, and that there was no fear of enforced military service.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

DAVID LAIRD,
J. H. ROSS,
J. A. J. McKENNA

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

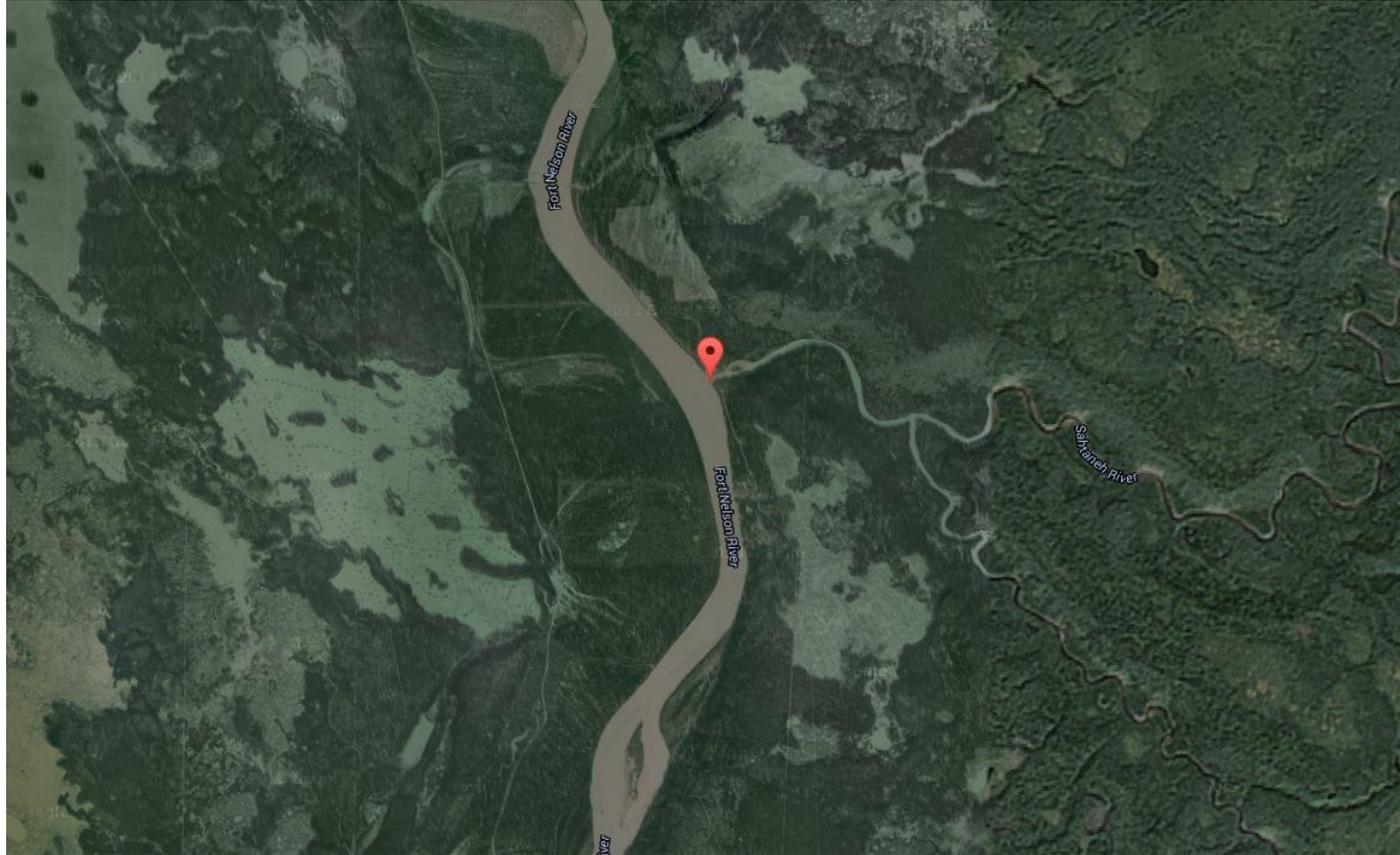


“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Forest Tenures in FNFN Territory

AAC in the Fort Nelson Timber Supply Area is 1,625,000 m³



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Western Canada Sedimentary Basin



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”

Petroleum Natural Gas Tenures in
FNFN Territory as of 23 Jan. 2015



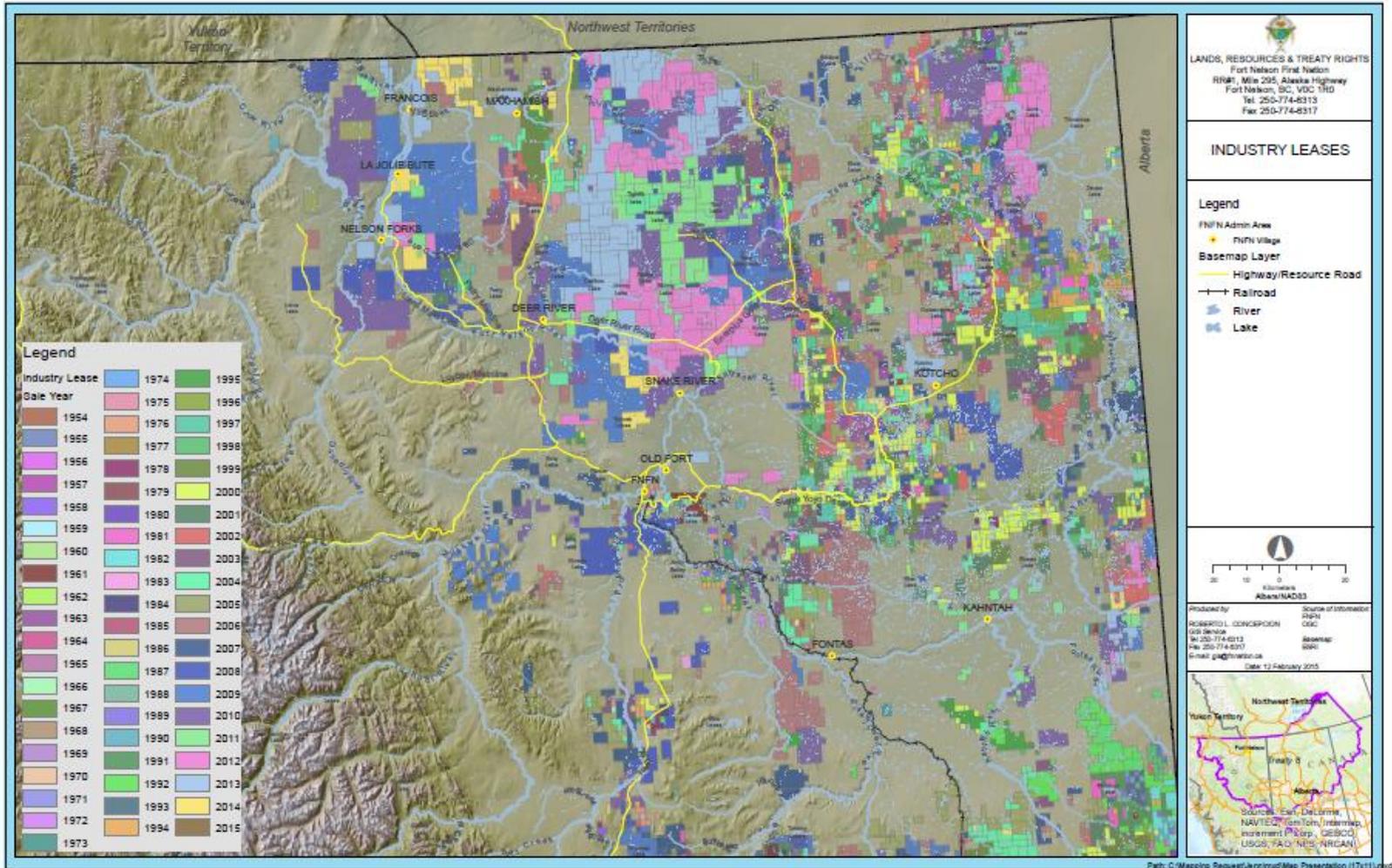
Size and Numbers of Tenures sold in FNFN Territory since 1957 to Jan 2015

Sale Year	Area-Km ²	# of Parcels	Sale Year	Area-Km ²	# of Parcels
1957	11.12244971	3	1987	314.5519	49
1958	39.44315319	9	1988	179.8564	54
1959	8.419081147	2	1989	203.7655	46
1960	80.72036871	7	1990	343.8151	103
1961	164.3512988	25	1991	291.5377	58
1962	117.729208	27	1992	432.3584	67
1963	206.4047461	29	1993	219.19	61
1964	37.4635787	13	1994	580.445	141
1965	29.72532455	8	1995	532.9746	89
1966	130.1518191	20	1996	438.5567	65
1967	86.8167441	16	1997	480.5715	58
1968	76.20781162	22	1998	407.2264	64
1969	153.3684958	38	1999	845.1029	120
1970	39.98863658	16	2000	1507.111	196
1971	48.37920711	12	2001	1392.044	211
1972	37.23692573	12	2002	1007.057	121
1973	115.7552295	30	2003	1261.599	211
1974	40.52860719	18	2004	1180.332	178
1975	59.26024135	18	2005	2655.876	318
1976	90.29716144	29	2006	2429.637	285
1977	172.3825137	39	2007	1467.886	220
1978	350.8010531	77	2008	2507.109	348
1979	300.7722536	77	2009	2777.251	242
1980	301.7427897	95	2010	2984.786	267
1981	404.4986251	75	2011	1384.988	131
1982	258.1911643	34	2012	2661.766	160
1983	114.2373414	33	2013	1901.529	127
1984	96.05275855	27	2014	851.9701	103
1985	117.6511611	32	2015	25.02068	4
1986	68.68130582	15			

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Gas Leases in FNFN Territory

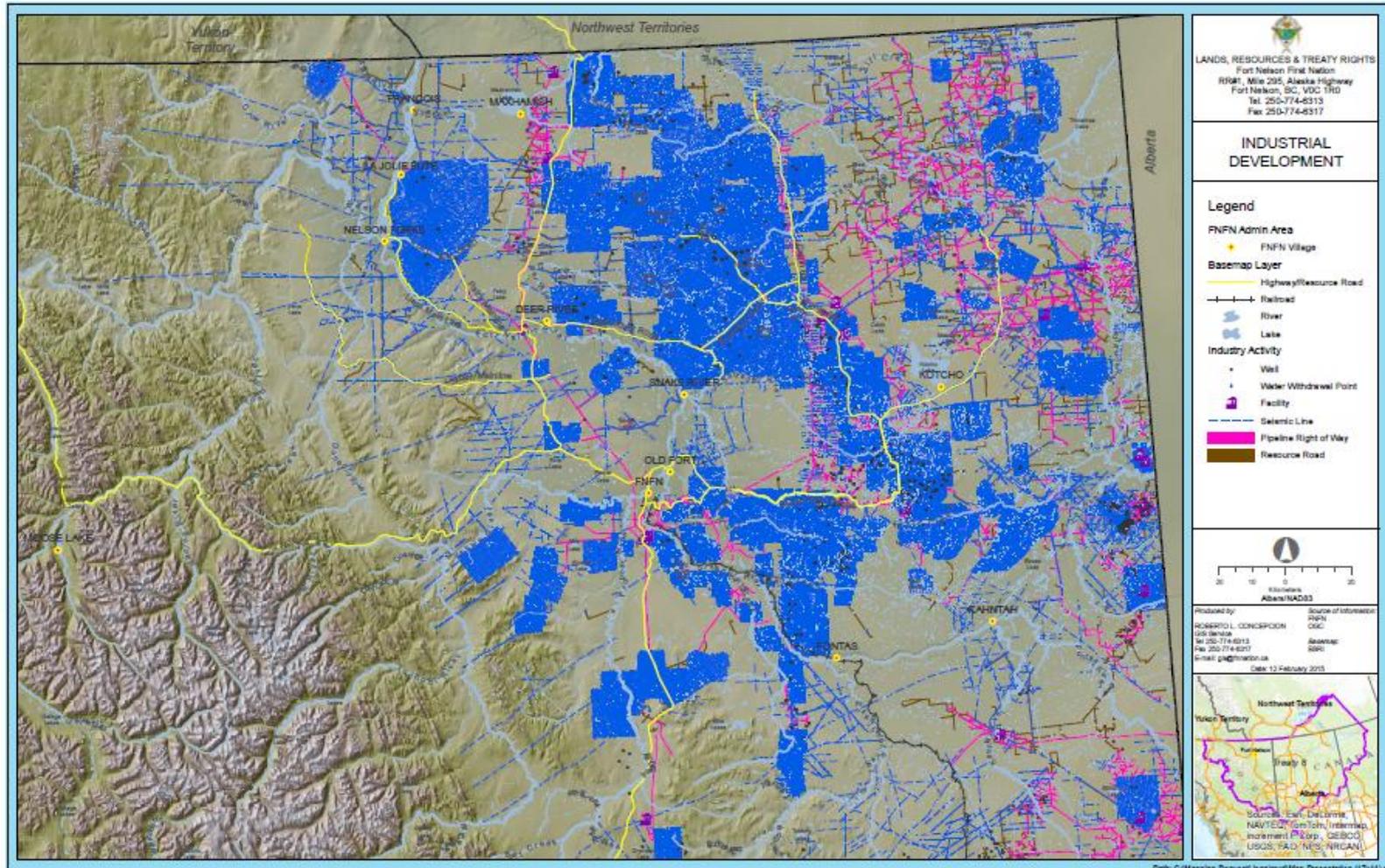


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Oil and Gas Development

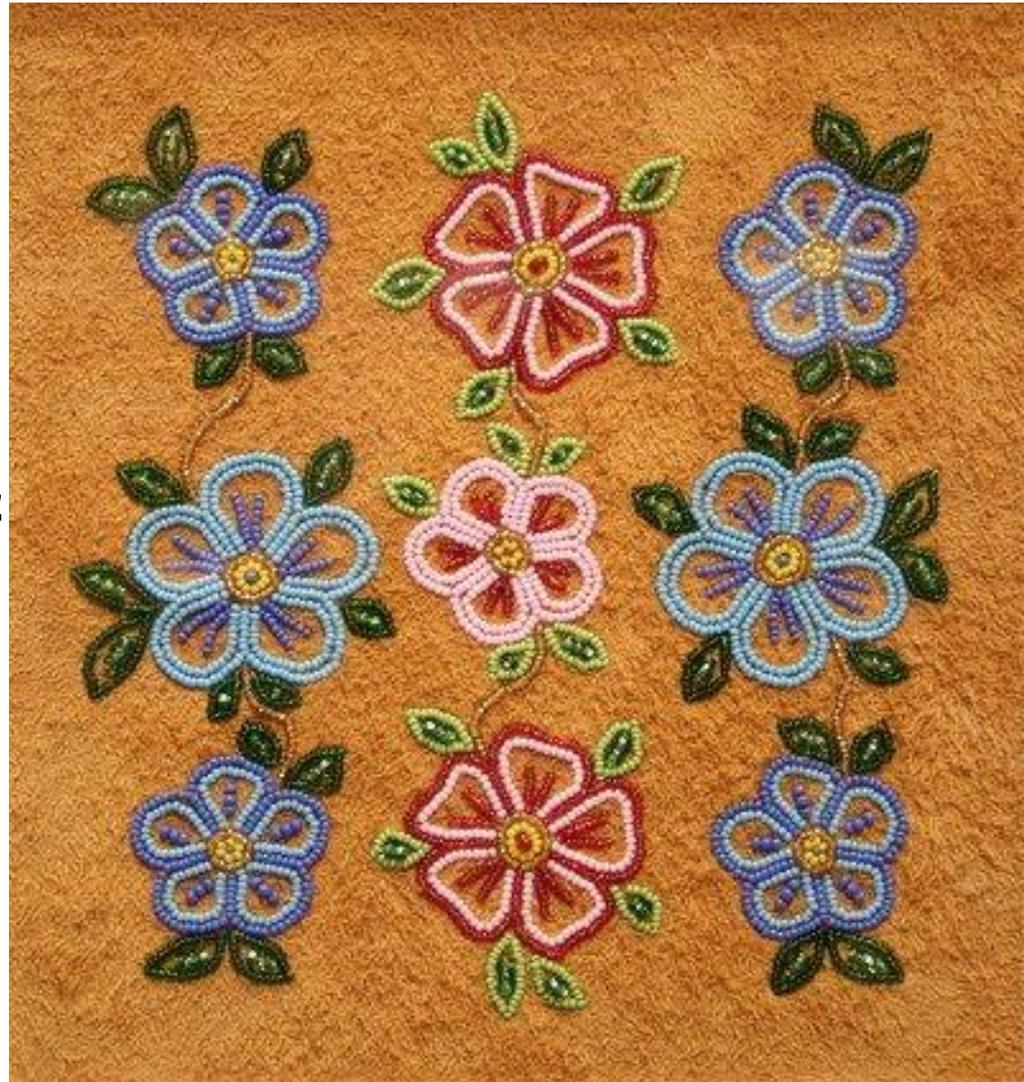
8107 wells
29 plants
438 camps



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Show
progression of
wells in FNFN
Territory



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Conventional vs Nonconventional Gas

The difference between “conventional” and “unconventional” natural gas?

Natural gas comes from both ‘conventional’ (easier to produce) and ‘unconventional’ (more difficult to produce) geological formations. The key difference between “conventional” and “unconventional” natural gas is the manner, ease and cost associated with extracting the resource. ~ CAPP website

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Conventional vs Nonconventional Gas

Conventional Gas:

Has been almost the sole focus of the oil and gas industry since it began nearly 100 years ago. Conventional gas is typically “free gas” trapped in multiple, relatively small, porous zones in various naturally occurring rock formations such as carbonates, sandstones, and siltstones. ~ CAPP Website

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Conventional vs Nonconventional Gas

Unconventional Gas:

Most of the growth in supply from today's recoverable gas resources is found in unconventional formations. Unconventional gas reservoirs include tight gas, coal bed methane, gas hydrates, and shale gas. The technological breakthroughs in horizontal drilling and fracturing that have made shale and other unconventional gas supplies commercially viable have revolutionized Canada's natural gas supply picture. ~ CAPP Website

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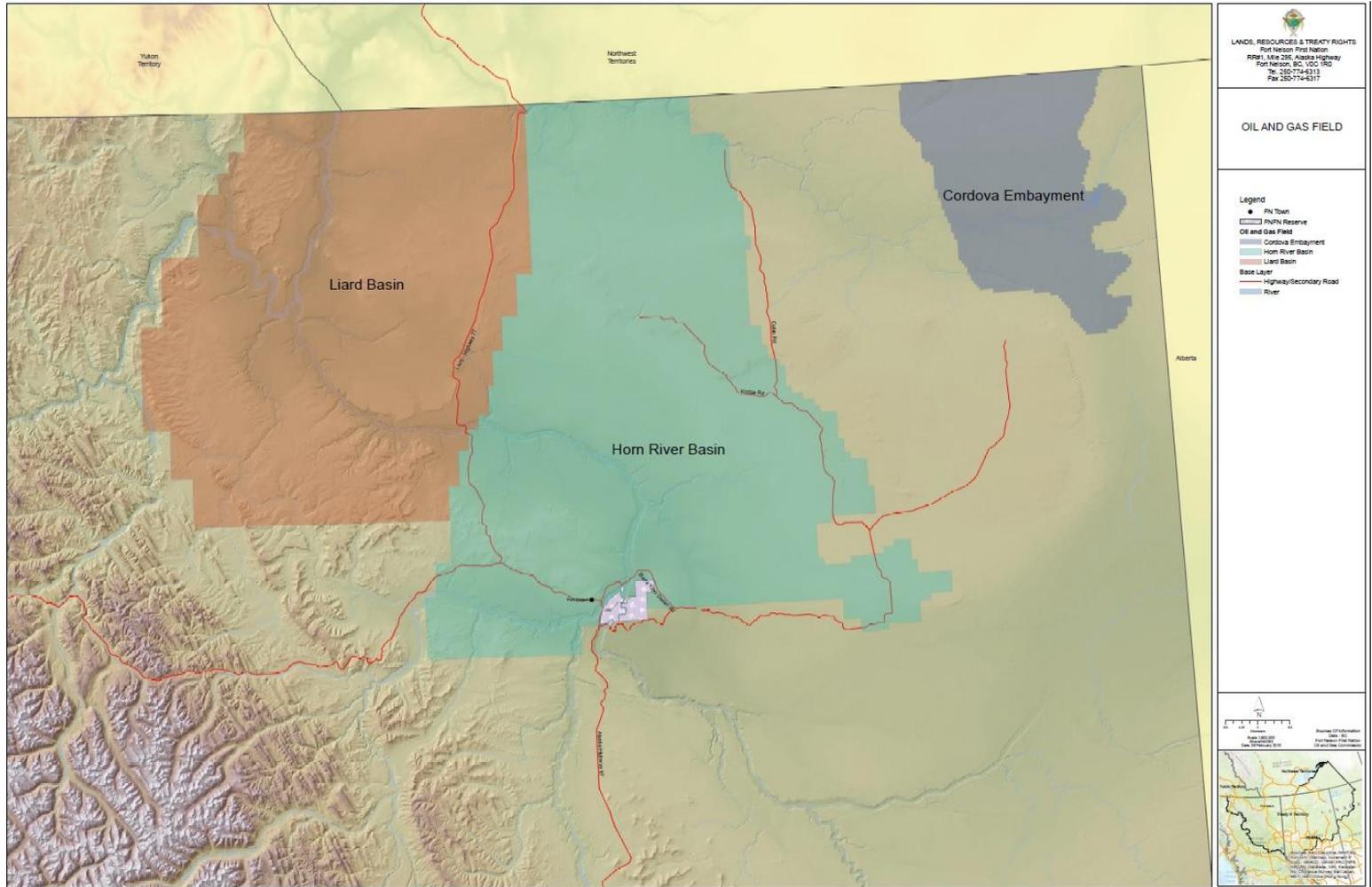
Shale Gas Basins in FNFN Territory

- **There are 3 shale gas basins in FNFN territory – Horn River, Liard and Cordova**
- **The Horn River and Liard Basins have been noted as two of the highest-quality unconventional gas plays in North America. Liard is richest play in NA but very expensive**

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Shale Gas Basins



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Fracking

Shale gas development is different than conventional gas development:

- Larger tenures
- Fewer tenure holders
- More expensive
- Longer time horizon and
- More impacts on land and water

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Fracking

Specific tenures that are tied to specific LNG projects on the coast are:

- Apache/Chevron -> Kitimat
- Nexen / CNOOC -> Grassy Point
- Quicksilver -> Campbell River

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What is shale gas development?

Shale gas is found in very fine-grained sedimentary rock. It's tightly locked in very small spaces within reservoir rock, that requires advanced drilling technologies to stimulate (fracture) the gas bearing zones to release the gas to a wellhead

Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and horizontal drilling is used to unlock this resource.

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



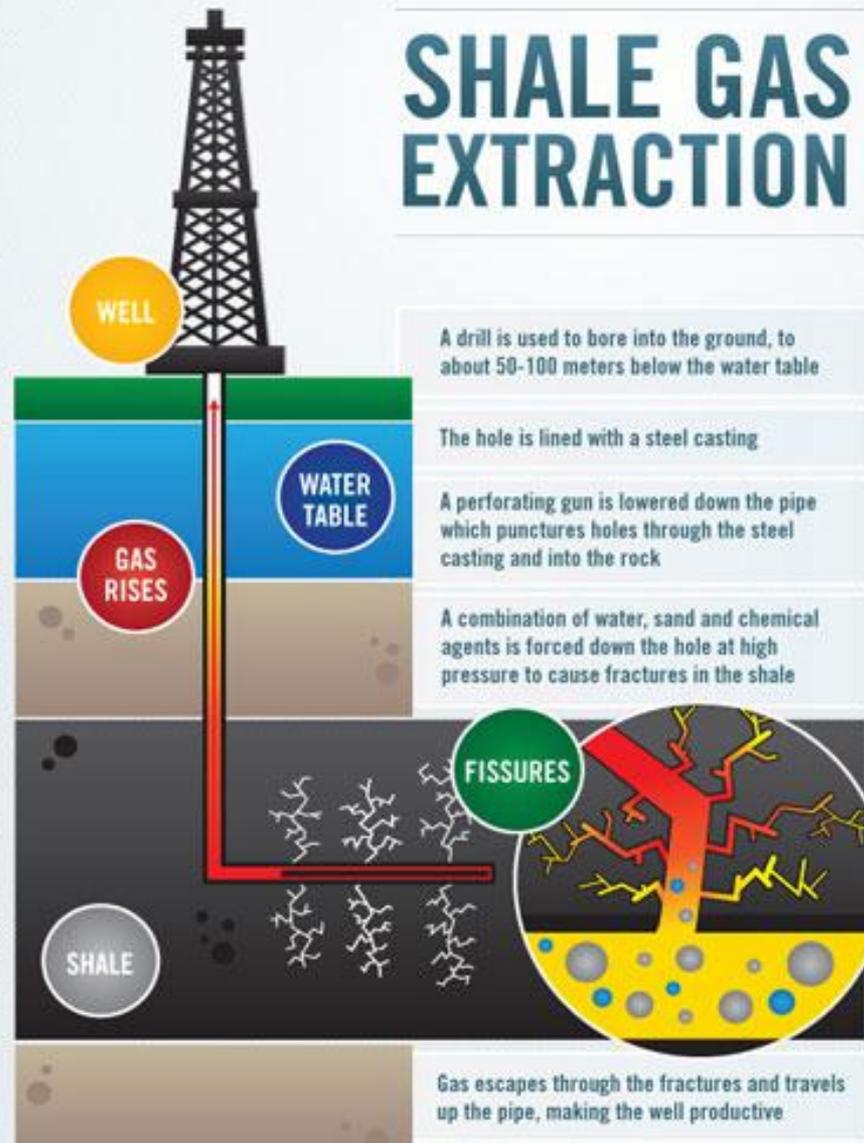
What is shale gas development?

- **Fracking is the process of injecting water, sand and chemical agents into wells at high pressure to force open existing fissures and extract gas**
- **Fracking causes adverse impacts to the landscape, water, air and animals impacted by development.**
- **Gas development includes roads, well pads, processing facilities, pipelines, frac sand mines and camps**

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SHALE GAS EXTRACTION



Courtesy of the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers

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THE LOWDOWN ON FRACKING



Illustration by Christa Ledding. Used in "The lowdown on BC fracking & water use" by Kimberly Shearon

"For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow"

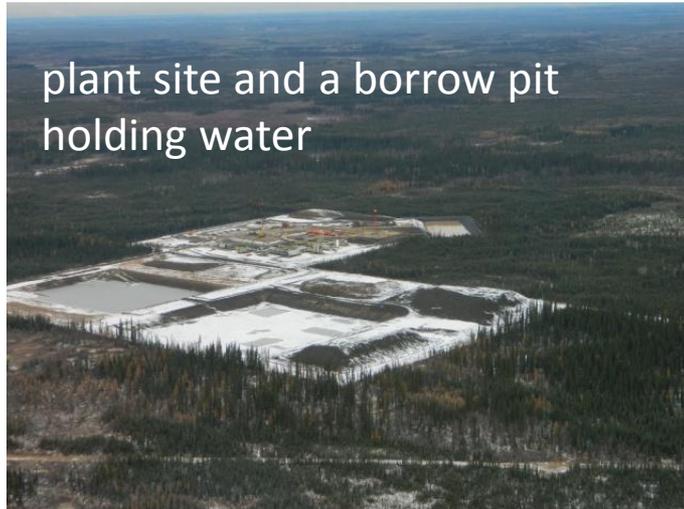


Shale gas development

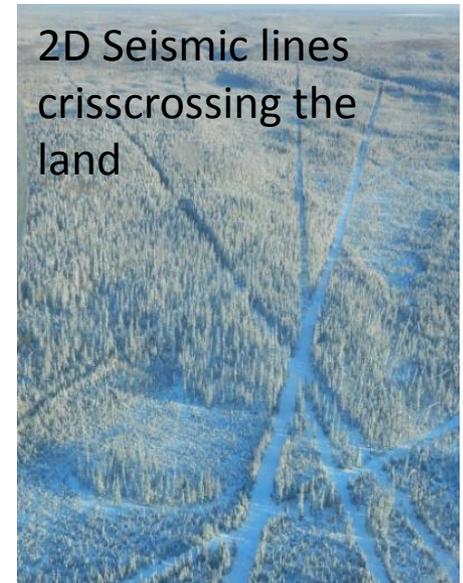
- **Linear: roads, seismic lines, pipelines, power lines**
- **Wellsites**
- **Gas plants**
- **Frac Sand mines**
- **Water withdrawals**



capable of holding 2 million m³ of water when joined



plant site and a borrow pit holding water



2D Seismic lines crisscrossing the land

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



The Oil “Patch” north of Fort St John



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Types of development

2D seismic lines



2D and 3D seismic lines



(L) Long straight sight lines which allowed wolves to travel quickly. (R) 3D seismic lines are smaller in width and are done in a 'meandering' way to help cut down on sight lines

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Types of development



Small water pipeline installation

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Types of development

Wellsite



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Types of development

**Cabin Gas plant
in its early phase
of construction.**

**The clearing for
this gas plant is
100ha, or 247
acres, or the
equivalent of 187
Football fields**



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Types of development

Camps



Plants



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Types of development

Sumps



Borrow Pits



(L) Sumps are used to store drilling waste, including drill cuttings and cement returns. They can only be located in certain areas where the soil meets certain requirements.

(R) Borrow pits are areas where the soil is removed to be used in roads, wells, etc.

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Types of development

**Road through
the wetland of
Kyklo Creek.**

**FNN member
cabin seen in
top right of
photo.**



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Impacts on FNFN Way of Life

- **Water contamination**
- **Country food contamination**
- **Increased noise, smells & activity**



"I drank every bit of water in this land, now you can't do that. In just 50 short years this water has become unfit to drink."
-FNFN community member



"For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow"



Effects of development on the land

- **Fragmentation of landscapes**
- **Impact to wildlife movement and populations, and animal and plant health**
- **Potential pollution caused by spills and leaks**



“Oil and gas development is proceeding very quickly, and the protection of the land has not kept pace”

- FNN community member

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Effects of development on water

- Roads, surface construction, and clearing land can involve draining wetlands, redirecting water flow, creating barriers to surface water flow, and the removal of vegetation
- Direct withdrawals from surface water bodies and shallow aquifers, reducing flows & water levels
- Spills and discharge of wastewater, much of which contains toxic chemicals
- Impacts to deep formations and aquifers as a potential result of fracking



“It is estimated that 30,000 to 100,000 m³ of water per well is required for hydraulic fracturing in the Horn River Basin” – taken from FNFN’s submission on the new *Water Sustainability Act*

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Effects of development on water

Members interviewed and their main concern is WATER.

“We require water not only to survive as human beings, but also to survive as Dene and Cree people in our land. The water gives us life. It provides us with sustenance, health, mobility and spiritual and cultural connection to the land and all our relations.”

– taken from FNFN’s submission on the new *Water Sustainability Act*

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Water Study & Research

- **No regional water monitoring system in our territory;**
- Horn River Basin Water Study began in 2008 to “determine baseline surface water flow within the Horn River Basin shale gas play”.
- **We were involved as field technicians** to help in the installation of water monitoring stations;
- **We were not involved in research** design, planning or interpretation. Companies are doing their own water monitoring and data collection to qualify for long term water licences;

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Water Study & Research

- **One company operating in our territory hired a third party consulting firm to collect water flow data at Tsea Lakes to qualify for a long term water licence for fracking;**
- **Water licence was issued with two years worth of data collected;**
- **Within 3 months of receiving licence the company drained North Tsea Lake by a third of its volume due to incorrect data use and interpretation;**
- **We are currently seeking withdrawal of the licence through the Environmental Appeal Board**
- **Hearing finished December 2013; we are still waiting for a decision**

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Tsea Lakes

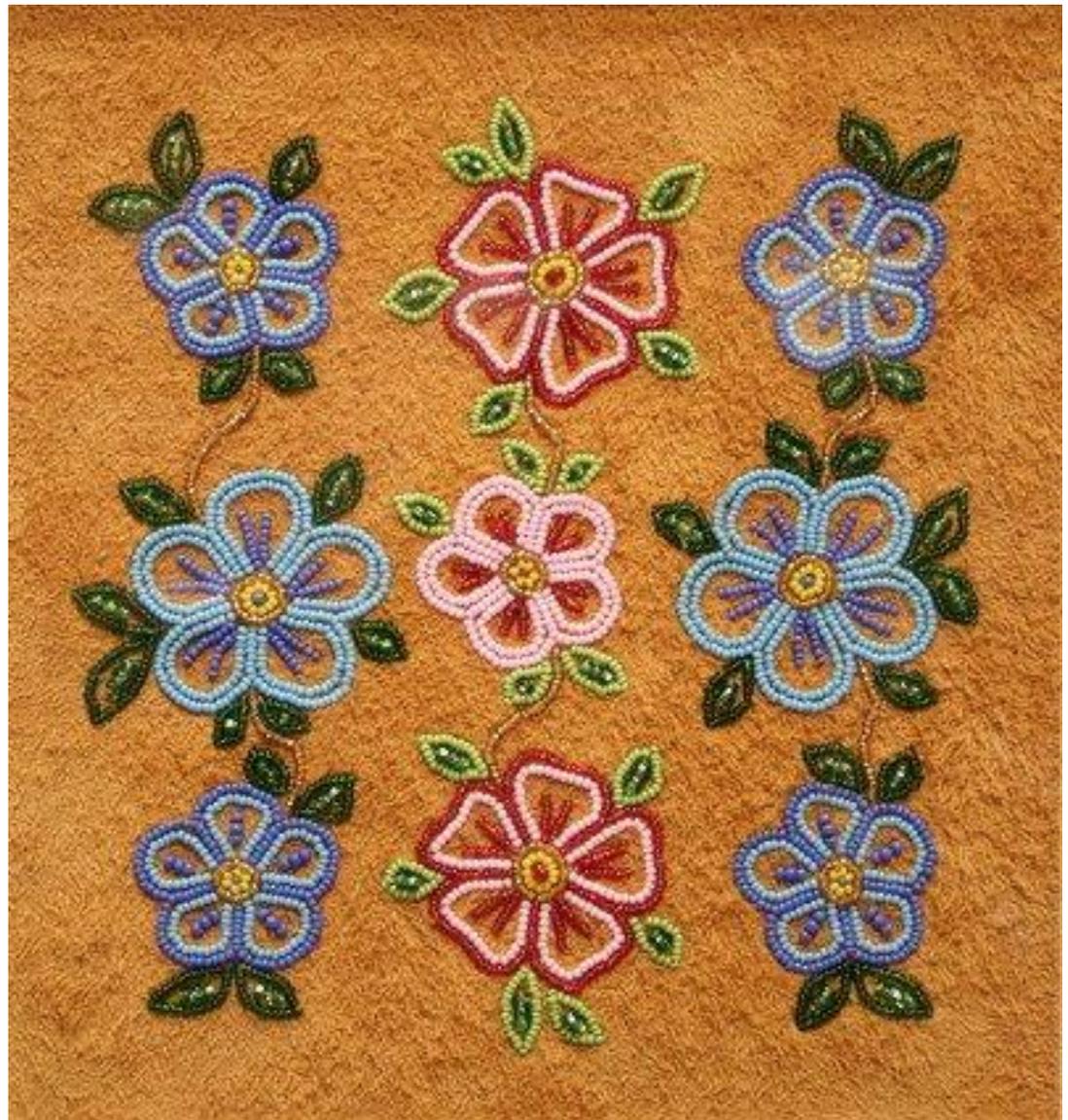


Water withdrawals from Tsea Lakes continue while the Environmental Appeal Board decision is still pending

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Show
progression of
water licenses
in our territory
if time permits



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Effects of development on air

- **Industrial activity results in greenhouse gas emissions, noise, smells and dust**
- **Forest cover removal and equipment emissions required for development also contributes to climate change**
- **Not enough study has been done to date to know the full impact to air quality**

“[Methane] can leak from the wellbore into groundwater and other near surface or surface areas...3.6 to 7.9 per cent of methane from shale gas production escapes to the atmosphere in venting and leaks over the lifetime of a well” – Howarth et al. 2011

With onset of massive LNG development , BC needs to beef up regulation and monitoring plans for air quality in FNFN territory

Hydraulic fracturing to release shale gas results in increased emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants into the atmosphere. VOCs may travel long distances and – potentially – impact the health of both wildlife and land users”
- FNFN LNG Demand Study 2014

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Future LNG development

- **Race is on to develop LNG export facilities on the coast. 18 proposed projects with some already awarded Environmental Assessment certificates**
- **LNG exports estimates vary from 4 to 15 Bcf/day**
- **Enormous upstream implications unknown**

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Future LNG development

- between 356 and 3,995 new hydraulically fractured shale gas wells
- 1,440 to 16,000 km of new seismic lines
- 150 to 1,665 km of new roads
- 135 to 3,333 km of new pipeline ROWs
- 1 to 5 large 600 Mmcf/day sales gas plants
- additional GHG emissions of between 2.6 and 15.1 million tonnes per year
- water usage in the hydraulic fracturing process alone of between 11 and 320 billion litres of water
- clearing for and construction of hundreds of thousands of other physical works to support gas sector

- FNFN commissioned 2014 LNG Demand Study

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How is FNFN engaging?

- **Reviewing all applications (BC OGC and FLNRO)**
- **Involvement in EAs in FNFN and BC Treaty 8 Territory**
- **Ongoing internal & external research (scientific & traditional use)**
- **Development & involvement in all monitoring programs**
- **Ongoing legislative review & regulatory development**

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Challenges

- **Cumulative impacts ignored**
 - The current regulatory regime does not consider cumulative impacts but rather only the incremental impact of each additional permit or approval
 - Government is “flying blind”: no attention to environmental limits
- **Consultation fragmented**
 - The Crown’s incremental approach to consultation where it consults on each approval individually makes for a frustrating, costly and fragmented process
- **Unfairness**
 - There’s a significant imbalance between the impacts suffered by FNFN and the benefits received as a result of industrial development

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Implications of Inaction

- **Direct Action**

- First Nations upset at inadequate consultation are losing patience and some members may take matters into their own hands

- **Litigation: e.g. *Beaver Lake Cree Nation***

- First Nation alleges cumulative impacts of development within core territory breached treaty rights by leaving them with no meaningful way to exercise those rights
- Claim is for compensation for damages from Canada and Alberta and injunctive relief preventing any further development

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Research / Studies

Most research and studies done in our Territory is directed by Industry or Gov'ts

Objective of studies with Industry: To meet permitting requirements.

Approach: Hiring third party environmental services companies (eg. Golder, AMEC, Stantec, etc) to conduct all necessary work required to qualify for permit approvals and environmental certification, including environmental studies, archaeology and TUS.

Our Role: Assistants and “informants”.

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Research / Studies

Challenges with current agendas in our Territory:

- Directed by the needs of the shale gas industry
- **Had little to no involvement by us** and what little involvement we had was often misinterpreted as support for the projects
- **Quality & accuracy of info collected and interpretation unclear**
- Data & info collection was ad hoc by companies and sat on the shelf once permit is issued and not shared
- **Data & info held and interpreted by industry and its consultants to achieve their goals**

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Knowledge is power

- **Currently government, industry and academic parties are resourced and answering questions important to them.**
- **Our research priorities are not being resourced.**
- **Research & knowledge is inherently tied to governance and decision-making;**

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Setting the Agenda

- We will set agendas that serves the land and the people;
- **We must be involved in managing our land;**
- We will no longer be mere “hole diggers” and “informants”;
- **Agendas must serve the goals and needs of our Nation** as decision-makers and equal partners in the governance of our lands;

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Setting the Agenda

- **Lack of baseline environmental data** in our territory is a serious concern to us;
- **We will no longer wait for BC to conduct baseline studies;**
- New approach, includes partnering with industry, and BC if they want, to achieve our goals that align with the “greater good” of the land

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Relationships

- **Primary relationships** are between Nation & Producers rather than with Government
- **Building relationships** with innovative producers who share our interests, concerns, values and principles

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Relationships

- **Talk to the right people.** Too much time spent talking to low level individuals like “aboriginal liaison coordinators”. They have no decision-making powers; **they’re just messengers.**

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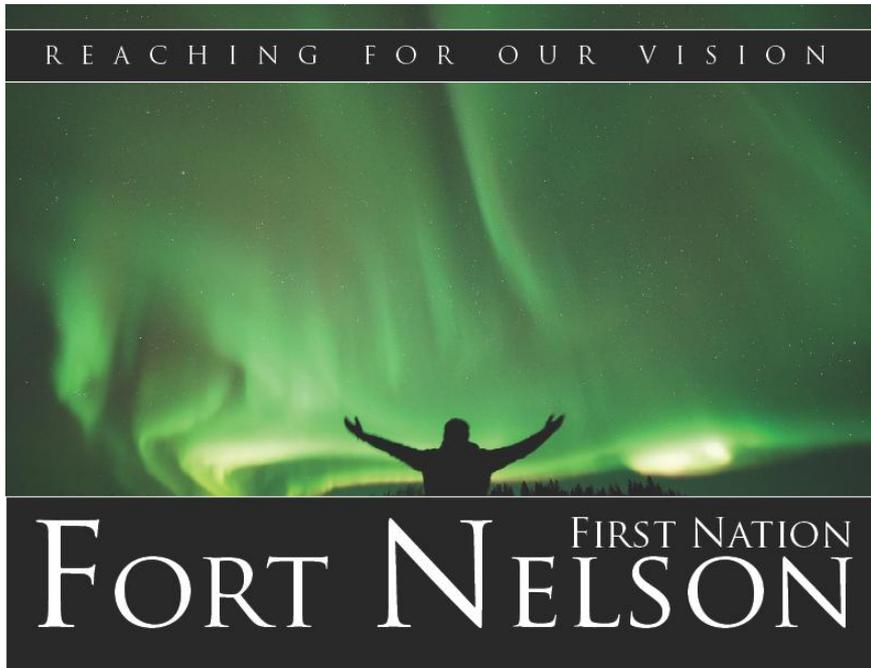
Relationships

- **Too much time spent consulting with third party service providers** who work for producers and ignore First Nations.
- **We will only talk to decision-makers.** We have built a hierarchy of contact: consultant to consultant; manager to manager and finally Chief to President.

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Reaching For Our Vision



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Our Priorities

- **Land Protection**
- **Honor Our Elders**
- **Balance economy with ecosystem integrity**

REACHING FOR OUR VISION

OUR PEOPLE - OUR LAND
OUR TREATY - OUR RIGHTS
OUR VOICE - OUR VISION

Community Voice: Our Mandate

“This is the future we want for our children”

“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Our Elders: Our Wisdom



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Our Elders: Our Wisdom

“We must protect our environment, our people, our history and our cultures.

We are guardians of our natural resources, which includes water, our lifeblood, that nourishes and sustains us. It is one of our sacred duties to protect...”

OUR ELDERS' VOICE

As Elders, we take seriously our sacred duties and obligations and the important role that we play in protecting the land and our history.

We must protect our environment, our people, our history, and our cultures. We look seven generations forward, understanding our responsibilities for our children and grandchildren's future.

We hold sacred all forms of life and the sky, including the air we breathe, the water we drink and all the plants, traditional seeds, trees, animals, fish, biological and cultural diversity, ecosystems and traditional knowledge that make life on Earth possible and enjoyable.

We are guardians of our natural resources, which includes water, our lifeblood, that nourishes and sustains us. It is one of our sacred duties to protect our relationships to all the elements of life and to protect our relationships from increasingly destructive forces.

We know consideration must, and will be, given to the points that have been raised regarding our governance and the protection, conservation, safety, and access to clean and abundant water as a priority in any discussion of water issues.

We will be included in any determination regarding Shale Gas and LNG. We will ensure that obligations to our rights are respected, upheld and recognized, consistent with our inherent rights as First Peoples of this land and the rights instilled for the Treaty 8 First Nations, now and for our future generations.

Should resource development takes place on our lands, our people, particularly our youth, will be first in line for business opportunities and the skilled jobs that these projects provide.

We will be heard and we demand respect. In the event our words are dismissed or ignored we will call to action the people of Treaty 8 and our allies to uphold the principles, dignity, and integrity of this statement at all costs.

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Our Youth: Our Future

**FNFN
Youth
Council**



“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Our Youth: Our Future

What We Want To See:

“We want to be people who are environmentally conscious and see resources developed in a way that will reduce environmental impact.

We want to be leaders in renewable resource development and protectors in the conservation of non-renewable resources (water and air) and vital resources like forests, plants, and lands.”

Our Land  *Our Future*

A Statement From Fort Nelson First Nation Youth

Who We Are As First Nation Youth: We are proud to be First Nation youth, we are proud of where we come from and proud to represent our community and will be proud to represent our traditions and stories.

We are proud that as First Nation people we understand nature in a way that no one else does, that if we respect nature, it will respect us. We know that as First Nation youth we are inheriting our parents and ancestors responsibilities for the land and our people.

We are proud that as a people our ancestors have survived and overcome terrible adversities of the past and have grown in strength and resilience. We are grateful that although terrible things have been experienced by our elders, they have maintained a heart for their family and community.

We are proud of our communities, however we recognize that at times strengths exist from those who live outside of our communities, believing that our communities are special. Our desire is that our communities have a welcoming environment so others can experience who we are and so we have more opportunities for economic benefit.

We realize that we are fortunate for the opportunities that come into our community through our Band, Industry, and Government which pave the way for education and jobs. We want to make the best out of these privileges as we are able to live differently than what our parents and grandparents. We want to use these opportunities to build genuine prosperity for those who will come behind us.

What We Want To See: We want to be people who are environmentally conscious and see resources developed in a way that will reduce environmental impact. We want to be leaders in renewable resource development and protection in the conservation of non-renewable resources (water and air) and vital resources like forests, plants, and lands. We want our communities to be beautiful wilderness. We want to protect our environment and be responsible by recycling and being the user of our resources.

We want communities free of crime, abuse, addiction, and fear. Fear built on safety reducing trust, which hinders our ability to move forward. To end fear we need to address bullying, judgement of each other, gossip, and threats to physical safety.

We want to be people who are known as genuine Warriors - leaders willing to stand up for a good cause.

We want to excel in education at all levels, from early childhood through to college. We believe that through education we can create jobs that blend technical and traditional ways.

We want communities where our culture is genuinely seen as important and celebrated. We want to understand the elder's teaching of history, language, dreaming plants, and animals. We want our elders to help us validate the traditional teachings of how plants are connected to animals, how nature is connected to law, and how we are all connected to the land.

We want to have a multicultural center at the heart of our community where elders pass down traditions, knowledge, and cultural teachings through oral stories and beliefs. We want greater importance of language and culture placed in our secondary education programs. We want to value and protect our historical sites and settlements and so we can protect and create additional opportunity in revenue and employment for the community through things like museums.

We want our community to have healthy opportunities for people to participate in including traditional seasonal activities, and winter activities that get people together and active. We recognize that the more people who are active and doing things together, the more they move away from dysfunction. We want to support those in our communities who want to manage their dysfunction.

We want to expand education opportunities in our schools in order to draw additional students, this will increase resources and lead to more subject options. We want all people to have access to education including higher education. We will also require support and we want more people to agree to it. We want to advance in technical education so we can take advantage of opportunities coming our way and so we can have our community and country be leaders in our.

We want all people to be thankful for the work that we have, that life very hard to us. We want to be recognized as responsible with what we have and that we create and offer opportunities for our community.

What We Will Do: We understand that history is a shared history by those who do not just talk. As First Nation youth we have the ability to act. We hear and respect the voice of our elders and leaders, and we are just some of the best equipped and inspired as we will follow through in what we do to be in our own agency and spirit.

We know that we are responsible to ourselves, to our families, and to our future. We know that there are challenges and that we can overcome them. We can and will see beyond the by no longer settling for enough or lacking motivation, but by being self-motivated and not being hindered by racism and prejudice. Problems of the past will not be an excuse to hold us back, but will make us stronger and better equipped to face future challenges.

We will not wait for our family and work to give everyone a chance to participate in the opportunities that come our way. By understanding the ability to participate in education, training, and employment, all our people will have the opportunity to move forward. And for those who do not choose to move forward, we will not look down on them but be an example for them to follow when they are ready.

We want to have greater incentive to stay in school, including better understanding of why we should continue post-secondary education and what is needed for it. Incentive is not always monetary, but is increased when we understand the opportunities we have. Incentive is enhanced through mentors who provide understanding of what to do and inspiration and guidance to continually move forward. Mentors within our communities and schools and outside of our community are important to us.

We realize that although we may be isolated by geography which can limit our health and education resources, by working together and using opportunities coming our way, we can be leaders in these areas rather than followers.

We will create an expectation from those who want to do business with us that we want to be partners in development. We want commitment to investment in our people and community rather than us feeling that others are only interested in our resources and not our people.

We will hold on to our youth and create educational opportunities because we recognize that this leads to jobs, job lead to stability, and stability leads to healthier communities. We understand that money does not equal happiness but it can expand choices and opportunities. We know that the most important things in life are family, friends, and community and we will take time to build these.

We, with the help of our elders, will hold on to the sacred teaching of our ancestors and faith in the Creator for guidance. We will use these teachings as the foundation for advancement in our people and our community.

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“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”



Mussi Cho

Chief Liz Logan

Fort Nelson First Nation

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“For as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers flow”