

shíshálh Nation Lands and Resources Decision-Making Policy

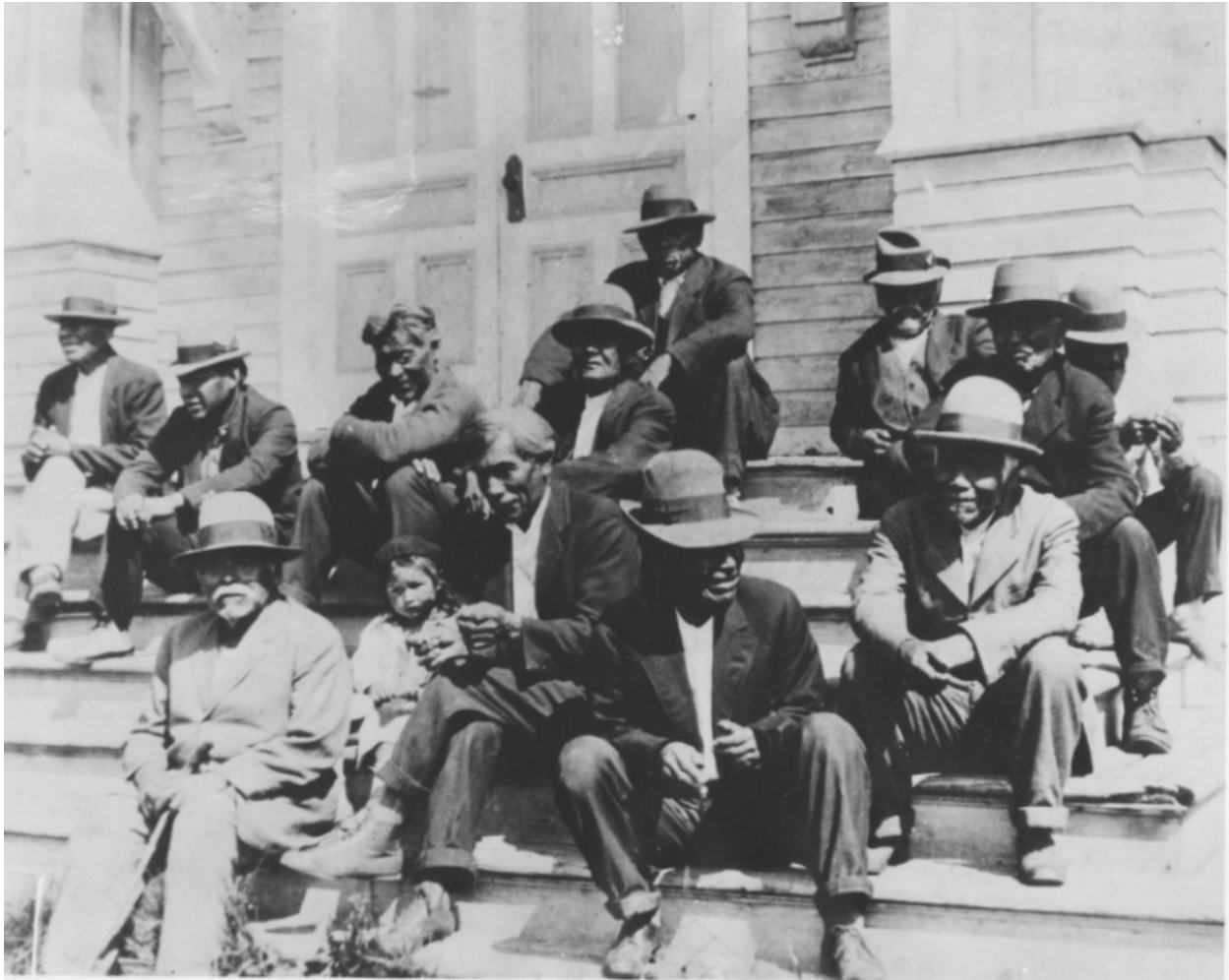


Figure 1: shíshálh Chief's Meeting held at ch'atlich (Our Lady of Lourdes Church) c. 1930

PURPOSE

This policy is one part of implementing the shíshálh Nation Declaration and is an exercise of our inherent Title and Rights. Through this policy, we state the vision, principles, and requirements which guide shíshálh decisions concerning lands and resources in our swiya. It is developed to reflect and carry forward the sacred trust we hold for current and future generations of the shíshálh People, in a manner which respects our Title and Rights, international legal standards, and common law.

This policy also outlines the expectations and direction for the Crown, proponents, and all others who seek to use the lands and resources of our swiya. Both the Crown and proponents seeking to use those

lands and resources, and to engage in consultation and accommodation with us as shíshálh moves through our decision-making process, should fully familiarize themselves with this policy, and its expectations and directions.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all decisions made concerning lands and resources in the shíshálh Nation swiya, and all proponents seeking to use the lands and resources of our swiya.

BACKGROUND

We, the shíshálh Nation, openly and publicly declare that we have Aboriginal Title and Aboriginal Rights to our Territory, including the lands, waters, and resources that have been ours since time immemorial. We have been given the responsibility from the Creator to care for our Territory. Our Territory sustains our people, maintains our indigenous way of life, and is integral to our identity as shíshálh. We have always governed ourselves and our Territory, and have never relinquished our authority or jurisdiction over such. We assert our collective right to live as a distinct people.

shíshálh Nation Declaration

The shíshálh Nation Declaration affirms our Title and Rights to our swiya, our jurisdiction and authority to determine the use of our swiya, and the centrality of our shíshálh customary laws, traditions, needs, and aspirations.

DEFINITIONS

“swiya” means the lands, birthplace, or “Territory” of the shíshálh Nation.

POLICY STATEMENTS

1. Principles

shíshálh makes decisions guided by a number of core principles, which clearly outline roles and responsibilities.

There are fundamental principles that guide our decision-making. These principles reflect our responsibilities as a Nation to honour all past, present, and future generations of the shíshálh People, and ensure that the decisions that are made are in their best interests. They also reflect the overarching principles of international law as well as common law.

1.1. Respect and Protection for Collective shíshálh Title and Rights

The shíshálh swiya extends from xwesam (Roberts Creek) in the southeast to x̱enichen in the north to ḵwekwenis (Lang Bay) in the southwest.

shíshálh Nation swiya

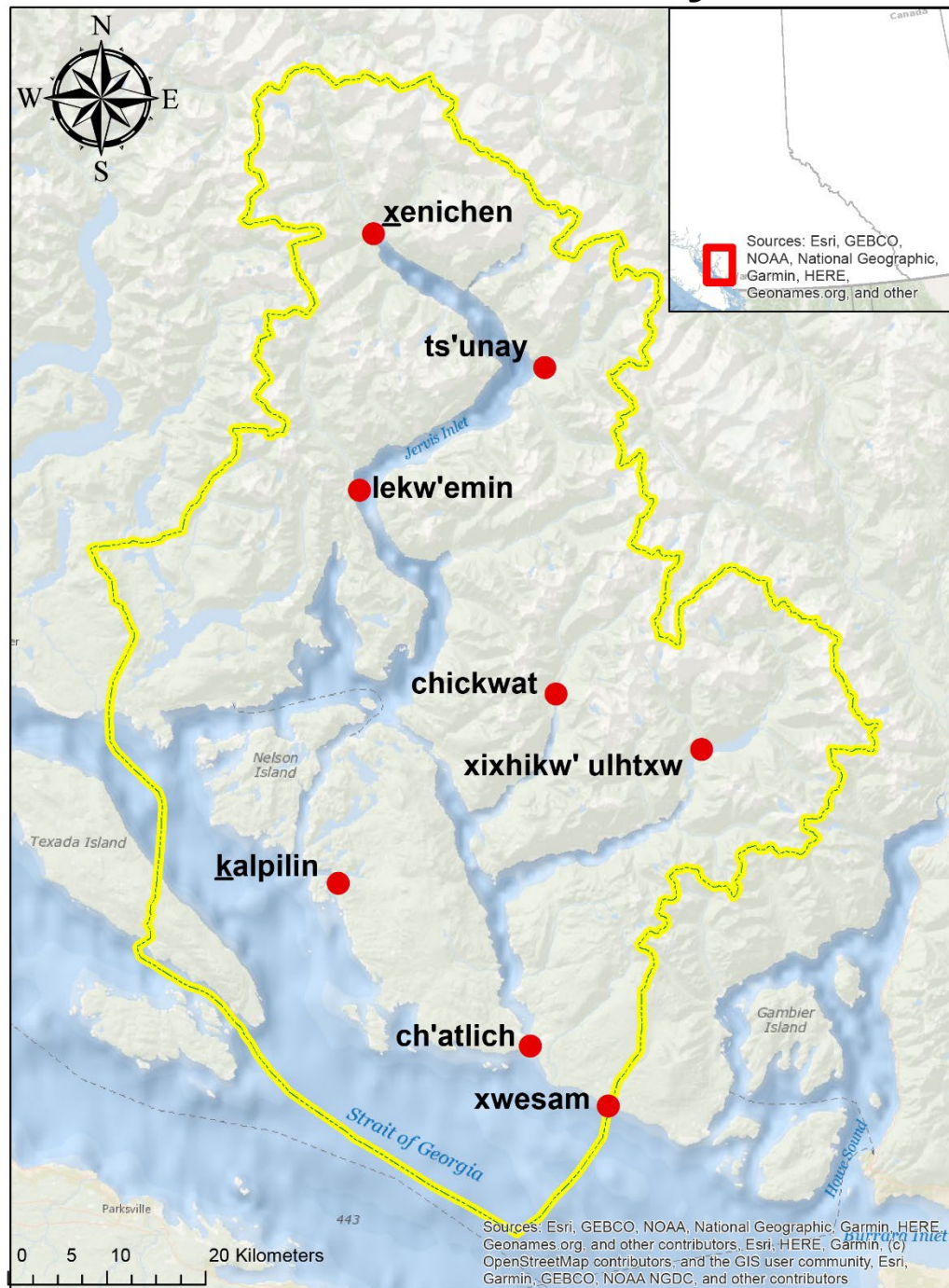


Figure 2: Map of shíshálh Nation swiya indicating location of major village sites and waterways.

shíshálh has never ceded or surrendered any part of our swiya and our Title and Rights are unextinguished.

Our Title and Rights reflect our fundamental relationship to the lands and resources of our Territory. All generations of our People have been sustained through this relationship, which is expressed through our laws, culture, economy, society, governance, and spirituality.

Our Title and Rights are collective in nature. Impacts and benefits of any proposed activity will be studied, analyzed, and considered at the collective and community level, and not at the individual level. It is of paramount importance that our collective Title and Rights are respected and protected, and that any potential impacts or infringements are understood, analyzed, discussed, and addressed. In order to protect shíshálh's Title and Rights, we have developed political, legal, assertion, and economic strategies including as set out in this document.

1.2. Applying shíshálh Laws on the Land

Our shíshálh worldview recognizes the interconnection of all things in existence, and the necessity to respect all aspects of creation. Our relationship to the lands and resources of our swiya reflect this principle of interconnection, in that all things in our swiya have a relationship and role with our People, indigenous way of life, and identity as shíshálh.

Our worldview is reflected in our laws, customs, and traditions through which we have played our role as stewards of the lands and resources of our swiya since time immemorial. Our customary laws and traditions guide the operation of our decision-making institutions, the ways in which decisions are made, and the types of decisions that are issued.

Through the operation of our laws on the land, our culture, traditions, and way of life are affirmed and strengthened, our institutions and economy respected, and our future is more secure.

Our approach to applying our laws to the land is reflected in the *lil xemit tems swiya nelh mes stutula*: A Strategic Land Use Plan for the shíshálh Nation, which has been developed by our Nation and reflects our vision of the future use of the lands of our swiya. Our approach is also reflected in our k'ulhuttsut ?elh kwiya (shíshálh Nation Heritage Policy). Further, we are constantly refining the manner in which our land and resources are used and managed to ensure the long-term sustainability of our territory. Therefore, engagement with us is warranted.

1.3. Maintaining, revitalizing, and Strengthening our Culture, Traditions, Economy, Environment, Spirituality, Language, and Other Institutions

Each and every generation of shíshálh People bear the responsibility for ensuring the dynamic endurance of all dimensions of our way of life. No decision can be made in isolation from the ultimate need of ensuring and securing our way of life into the future forever.

When we make decisions about our lands and resources, we adopt an integrative perspective that views them in relation to all aspects of our reality. This includes contemplating how potential decisions may relate to, impact, or benefit, our culture, traditions, economy, environment, spirituality, language, and other institutions.

1.4. Advancing Reconciliation

All decisions that we make are viewed from the perspective of how they relate, reflect, and are consistent with the goal of advancing a just and equitable reconciliation. When we speak of reconciliation, we do not mean a bare, formal, legal goal. “Reconciliation” is about settling and resolving matters, establishing a close relationship, and bringing oneself into a condition of acceptance. Reconciliation connotes bringing together, unifying, forgiving, and creating peace. Ultimately, it is about establishing positive, constructive, and creative patterns of relations.

Reconciliation is also about sovereignty. It involves reconciling the reality “of the prior occupation of North America by distinctive aboriginal societies with the assertion of Crown sovereignty over Canadian territory.” This reconciliation is ultimately expressed by developing shared and collaborative patterns of how *shíshálh* and the Crown will interact with each other with respect to governing and making decisions.

This vision of reconciliation is reflected and is supported by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which confirms the “right of self-determination” and affirms the standard of “free, prior, and informed consent.”

Meaningful consultation and accommodation, as outlined and defined in court decisions, is one aspect of advancing reconciliation, and one expression of the honour of the Crown.

Through our decision-making process, we seek to work collaboratively with the Crown to develop understandings, mechanisms, and approaches for engagement, including for the purposes of meaningful consultation and accommodation.

The *shíshálh* Nation Declaration, which is attached, is a foundation of our vision of reconciliation.

2. Decision-Making Roles and Responsibilities

The *shíshálh* government has clear structure of decision-making roles and responsibilities. This structure has been designed to ensure that *shíshálh* protocols of governance are understood and respected throughout every decision-making process

2.1. *shíshálh* People

The ultimate *shíshálh* authority for stewardship of our lands and resources, including protecting our Title and Rights, is the collective of the *shíshálh* People. From generation to generation, the *shíshálh* People carry on a trust on behalf of those who came before, and those who are to come after.

In recognition of this ultimate responsibility, the *shíshálh* people are continually updated, informed, and asked for guidance on decisions facing the Nation. There are a range of mechanisms through which the *shíshálh* People are engaged for their guidance. Depending on the type of decision at issue, one or many of these mechanisms may be employed:

- Updates provided through written reports;
- Community meetings and consultations;

- Holding of community open houses;
- Establishment of community committees for specific decisions or issues;
- A formal referendum or vote, consistent with the shíshálh Nation Constitution.

2.2. shíshálh Chief and Council

shíshálh Chief and Council are the governing body of the shíshálh Nation, with responsibility on behalf of the shíshálh People to exercise, defend and protect shíshálh Title and Rights, to responsibly govern shíshálh and its Territory, and to implement strategies, goals, and actions. The Chief and Council direct and have oversight of the shíshálh Nation's decision-making process and are responsible for ensuring its consistent implementation. In many instances, the shíshálh Chief and Council, on behalf of the shíshálh People, will make a final decision on a matter through a resolution.

2.3. shíshálh Administration

An extensive infrastructure exists to support shíshálh Council in the implementation of shíshálh's decision-making process. The main department responsible for Territorial lands and resources matters is the Rights and Title Department ("The Department"). The Department is responsible for implementing many of the steps in the decision-making process.

At no time does the Rights and Title Department exercise any authority to make decisions with respect to lands and resource matters. Its roles are operational and technical only to support the decision-making process of the Council.



Figure 3: Indian Island at Kalpilin (Pender Harbour) c. 1930s - courtesy of Sunshine Coast Museum and Archives

3. Decision-Making Process

shíshálh makes lands and resource decisions through the following decision-making process. The length of time, scope, and detail of each step of the process will vary depending on the nature and complexity of the issues and decisions, as well as the actions of the Crown and proponents. A general overview chart of the process is attached.

3.1. Pre-Process Engagement

shíshálh requires that we be engaged both by the Crown and proponents well in advance of referring or making any formal request that triggers the shíshálh nation decision-making process. The benefits and purposes of early engagement, prior to any process, are numerous, and include the following:

- Provides an opportunity to learn about the shíshálh decision-making process, its expectations and requirements including recognition of Rights and Title, and how to most productively interact with us;
- Provides an opportunity to learn about the shíshálh Nation Heritage Policy and how it plays a role in shíshálh decision-making;
- Provides an opportunity for shíshálh and the Crown to explore how their respective processes of review and assessment may interact and intersect, including for the purposes of meaningful consultation and accommodation;
- Provides an opportunity to learn about the shíshálh People, Nation, and Government, and protocols that are to be respected and adhered to;
- Allows for sharing of ideas about potential uses of lands and resources in shíshálh Territory at the earliest stage, which can assist in early identification of challenges and issues, the avoidance of unnecessary costs, and the identification of efficiencies. This includes possible sharing of information from the shíshálh Strategic Land Use Plan;
- Initiate the building of constructive relationships.

It is important to note that in many instances – depending on the size, scope, and nature of a proposal – shíshálh will engage the Crown and/or proponents in a discussion about the fees and costs of moving through the decision-making process with respect to the proposal.

As well, in some instances, a discussion will occur about putting in place an agreement, such as a Project Review Agreement or Forestry Protocol, that will outline the work, engagement, and funding support that is necessary for a proposal to work through the decision-making process. Currently, shíshálh expects proponents, such as independent power, mining projects, or forestry companies operating or intending to operate in shíshálh Territory, to enter into such agreements.

3.2. Initiating the Process

The shíshálh decision-making process is triggered when it receives a request for consideration of a decision, whether a referral from the Crown or a request from a proponent. The request

should be addressed to the shíshálh Chief and Council and include along with it all available information that is relevant to the proposed decision.

The request for consideration should include all necessary information to allow shíshálh to complete a preliminary assessment. This means enough information to form initial understandings of the nature of the proposed activity and how it may impact our Title, Rights, Territory, and People. In general, the following information is required:

- Information outlining the request being made, and why the proposed use of lands and resources is requested to be allowed to proceed;
- Identification of lands and resources that may be impacted by the proposed activity, including anticipated environmental, social, and health impacts. All studies done to date should be provided to us, including any studies of cumulative impacts;
- Who will be carrying out the activity;
- Desired or anticipated start and completion dates for the activity;
- All relevant GIS shape files and hard copy maps;
- The economic realities of the proposed activity, including proposed benefits;
- Information or understanding of shíshálh Title and Rights, and the potential impacts of the activity on those Title and Rights. A list of all information relied upon regarding shíshálh Title and Rights should also be provided.

Upon receipt of the above for consideration, the Rights and Title Department will contact the maker of the request to discuss the process that shíshálh expects to follow for the review of that request. This will include a breakdown of the administration costs and fees to process the request, including the completion of the preliminary assessment. In some instances, it will also include discussions of the completion of a Project Review Agreement, which is attached.

3.3. Preliminary Assessment

After information is received, and an initial discussion takes place, the Rights and Title Department, through its Referral Committee, will conduct a preliminary assessment of the request.

A preliminary assessment typically involves the following:

- An initial review of all information provided in the request;
- An identification of the gaps in the information provided that is required in order to fully consider the proposed land and resource use. This will include identification of information that shíshálh has and needs to compile, or which needs to be gathered by shíshálh, regarding shíshálh way of life, culture, Title and Rights;
- An initial identification, at a high-level, of potential “red flag” issues of serious concern regarding the request. This may include issues related to Title and Rights, cultural

Heritage Resources, environmental concerns, sensitive sites or areas, or potential activities or uses;

- An initial identification of how the proposal relates to or fits with the shíshálh Strategic Land Use Plan;
- An initial identification of the potential impacts of the activity on shíshálh Title and Rights;
- Identification of protocols, understandings, and agreements that may be necessary to carry forward with the process. This may include protocols, understandings, and agreements regarding:
 - protocols concerning the gathering and sharing of shíshálh knowledge, including confidentiality, intellectual property rights, and resourcing;
 - communications and community roles and participation;
 - the stages, steps, and timelines in the process going forward, including dialogue, engagement, and negotiations that might take place.
- Confirmation that an application is suitable to move to the next stages of the decision-making process.

After completion of the preliminary assessment, depending on the results, the Chief and Council and/or Rights and Title staff will typically meet to review the results of the preliminary assessment and discuss details of the next steps in the shíshálh decision-making process and how they will be implemented. In some instances, multiple meetings may be required to determine the pathway forward in the process.

In some instances, at the end of the preliminary assessment, shíshálh may reach a decision that an application is not suitable to proceed. Reasons for this may be the nature and seriousness of “red flags”, or the relationship of the proposal to the Strategic Land Use Plan.

3.4. Further Information Gathering and Analysis

Based on the results of the preliminary assessment, the further information gathering and analysis that needs to be done will be completed.

The scope, extent, and length of time of the information gathering and analysis will vary widely depending on the nature of the proposed land and resource use and the outcome of the preliminary assessment.

It should be noted that it is generally expected that land or resource development or harvesting projects will require completion of an Aboriginal Interest and Use Study (AIUS) as well as an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA). These two studies provide necessary information to understand potential impacts of a project on shíshálh Title and Rights. shíshálh has developed a Project Review Agreement that currently applies to both Independent Power Projects and Mining Projects. It outlines some details and requirements regarding AIUS and AIAs.

3.5. Consultation and Negotiation

Based on the results of the preliminary assessment and additional information gathering and analysis, shíshálh will begin an iterative and formal process of consultation and negotiation concerning the proposed use of land and resources. Typically, consultation and negotiation can begin before all of the further information gathering and analysis is completed and will continue while further information comes forward. The purpose of consultation and negotiation include to explore understandings of the proposed project, the potential impacts of the project on shíshálh Title and Rights and whether and how those may be addressed by minimizing potential infringement and through meaningful accommodations. Issues, challenges, and opportunities must also be considered and addressed as part of shíshálh's decision-making process.

The nature, length, and formality of these consultations and negotiations will vary depending on the type of decision being requested and the results of the preliminary assessment. In many instances, formal consultation and negotiation agreements may be entered into with the Crown and/or proponents. Such agreements may address, among other things: shared goals and objectives in the process; timelines; communications; resourcing; subject-matter for discussions; dispute resolution; roles and responsibilities during the consultations and negotiations, etc.

During the consultation and negotiation stage there may also be the employment of dispute resolution mechanisms in an effort to resolve outstanding issues, and ensure the process continues to move forward. In some instances, these dispute resolution processes may be identified in a consultation and negotiation agreement.

It should be noted that the outcomes of consultation and negotiation are often recorded in formal agreements or arrangements with the Crown and/or proponents. Types of agreements with the Crown may include resource revenue sharing, environmental protection protocols, land and resource use plans, reconciliation agreements with respect to specific matters, etc. A typical agreement with a proponent may take the form of an Impact and Benefit Agreement, which outlines terms and conditions on which shíshálh will support and participate in the project.

3.6. Decision

At the culmination of the decision-making process, shíshálh will issue its decision with respect to the proposed use of lands and resources in shíshálh Territory. The range of decisions includes:

- Affirming the request can proceed;
- Affirming the request can proceed with certain conditions to be met, including stipulating that certain agreements or understandings that may have been reached be honored and implemented;

- Identifying that the request cannot proceed as currently planned, and that further work must be done, including to address impacts that have not been mitigated, compensated, or accommodated;
- Rejecting the request and confirming that it cannot proceed.

shíshálh will provide written reasons for its decision.

3.7. Dispute Resolution

In certain instances, dispute resolution may be used after a shíshálh decision has been issued. This may arise when there is on-going conflict concerning the proposed activity.

Dispute resolution may include a range of escalating mechanisms such as:

- formal high-level discussions;
- use of a facilitator or mediator;
- engagement of experts to provide recommendations or suggested solutions;
- court proceedings.



Figure 4: shíshálh Women and Children at ts'unay (Deserted Bay) c. 1940

4. Decision-Making Factors

There are a number of key factors that are examined and result in shíshálh's decision-making. These key factors are a fundamental part of the information gathering, analysis, and consideration of a request, and are important to ensure that potential impacts to shíshálh Title and Rights are thoroughly considered.

4.1. shíshálh Knowledge

Developing and evaluating a request to use shíshálh lands and resources requires examining that request through the lens of shíshálh knowledge and the shíshálh perspective, and what shíshálh knowledge tells us about the potential impacts of such a use on shíshálh Title and Rights.

Accessing shíshálh knowledge must be done in a manner that respects shíshálh protocols, and respects issues of confidentiality. As such, very clear understandings will often have to be developed about how this information will be accessed and treated.

4.2. Degree of Alienation and Impact

The shíshálh People have been the stewards of shíshálh swiya since time immemorial and will continue in this role for countless generations to come. The shíshálh Strategic Land Use Plan reflects some aspects of this vision of stewardship which may be carried forward into the future. shíshálh's stewardship role requires carefully examining the degree of alienation and impact of a proposed project. This includes looking at the significance of shíshálh's interest that might be impacted, the extent of the proposed project, and the level of duration of any proposed alienation and the vulnerability this creates. For example, if a request involves a long-term use or alteration of lands or resources, this is extremely important to shíshálh, and the request will be very carefully and closely considered during the decision-making process. The degree of alienation and impact of the project will also be considered from the perspective of impacts on the long-term well-being of the shíshálh Nation, and our ability to sustain our society, sacred and spiritual values, economy, and cultural practices over time.

4.3. Cumulative Impacts

An important lens through which requests for use of shíshálh lands and resources are considered is the relationship of the proposed use to past, existing, and potential future uses of the lands and resources of our swiya. This includes careful study and consideration of the cumulative impacts of a project.

4.4. Mitigation, Restitution, and Benefits

Engagement by the Crown and proponents with shíshálh throughout the process must be aimed at identification of all known and potential impacts of a proposed activity and involve genuine efforts to find ways to address all of shíshálh's concerns. This involves ensuring that impacts are mitigated, restitution provided for harms, and that shíshálh benefits from the use of the lands and resources of the Territory.

Mitigation refers to measures which reduce or manage the impacts of a potential activity. These may include changes to the timing, location or scope of an activity, preventative measures to avoid certain aspects, changes to project design, or other steps. Restitution refers to compensation for infringements of Title and Rights, including for environmental, cultural, and economic damage. Restitution should aim to ensure that shíshálh is put in the same position as it was if no infringement had occurred. Benefits refer to opportunities or forms of participation that shíshálh receives. These may range from resource allocations, resource revenue sharing, employment and contracting opportunities, formal participation, royalties etc.

Collectively, mitigation, restitution, collaborative decision-making into the future, and benefits, based on the context and understandings reached, may all form part of the accommodations that are required for a project to proceed.

4.5. Sustainability

Proposed activities will be viewed from a perspective based on social, cultural, and environmental sustainability, both for shíshálh and for others as to how the land and resources may be shared into the future. In particular, a focus will be placed on how the proposed activity relates to our ability to continue to sustain our way of life that is connected to the lands and resources.

4.6. Precautionary Principle

The shíshálh decision-making process functions in accordance with the precautionary principle. This is the idea that the burden of proof that a proposed course of action is not harmful falls on those who are seeking to take that course of action. In particular the principle is applied in relation to the risk of harm to the environment, as well as to shíshálh Title and Rights. Where the impacts of a proposed activity are unclear, we will err on the side of caution in accordance with the precautionary principle, rather than risk environmental damage to the lands and resources.

5. Crown and Proponent Engagement with shíshálh

The shíshálh decision-making process provides substantial guidance on how the Crown and/or proponents should participate in the process and engage with shíshálh throughout the process. Indeed, in many aspects Crown and/or proponent participation is fundamental to ensuring that the process will be completed in an efficient, effective, and appropriate manner.

We require that both the Crown and proponents work closely with the Rights and Title Department to ensure a full and comprehensive understanding of the process and its requirements. Below is a list of some of the best practices that are recommended:

5.1. Know the Process

It is imperative that the Crown and proponents take the time and make the effort to learn and understand shíshálh's process of decision-making. The more the process is understood by the Crown and proponents, the more likely it will be effective and efficient. To this end, the Rights and Title Department is available to meet with the Crown and proponents to review the

process with them. Workshops on the process can also be organized as appropriate to ensure that all relevant actors in an organization are well-versed in it.

5.2. Engage Early

Engagement with shíshálh should begin long before a formal request for a decision is made. Those contemplating a potential use of shíshálh lands and resources should be in contact with, and working with, shíshálh from the initial contemplation of an idea.

Early engagement is an opportunity to accomplish a number of things, including the following:

- Receive initial feedback on the idea that will help ensure resources and time are not wasted later on.
- Develop positive and constructive relationships with shíshálh.
- Gain understanding of the shíshálh decision-making process and how to interact with it.
- Identify early whether there are reasons a proposal might be a ‘non-starter’.
- Develop an initial understanding of the relationship of the proposal to the shíshálh Strategic Land Use Plan.
- Enter into formal agreements that will guide and structure interaction with the shíshálh Nation decision-making processes, such as Major Project Agreement or Forestry Protocol.
- Gain an understanding of how the shíshálh decision-making process will fit with obligations such as that to consult and accommodate, and how shíshálh and Crown processes may interact and intersect.

5.3. Demonstrate Respect

The history of decision-making in shíshálh swiya since contact with Europeans includes a legacy of denial, disrespect, and active efforts to undermine shíshálh governance, laws, and jurisdiction. Precisely the opposite of this legacy is now expected, and, indeed, is required consistent with UNDRIP, DRIPA, and the constitutional law of Canada. In engaging with shíshálh, it is important to demonstrate good faith recognition and respect of shíshálh’s government, roles, and responsibilities. shíshálh also rejects any effort by the Crown or proponents to interfere inappropriately in shíshálh’s decision-making process, or to interfere in the relationship between shíshálh and other First Nations.

5.4. Support the Process

It is shíshálh’s requirement that the cost of shíshálh considering a request for a decision through its process will be borne by those seeking to engage with shíshálh concerning that decision. The Crown and proponents should be in touch early and often with the Rights and Title Department to understand and make arrangements with respect to the costs of the process.

It is also vitally important that there are some distinct aspects of the roles and responsibilities of the Crown and proponents when seeking to engage with shíshálh as shíshálh moves through its decision-making process.

In particular, it is recommended that the Crown:

- Work with shíshálh on a respectful government-to-government basis;
- Recognize legal obligations owed to shíshálh including to uphold the honour of the Crown and conduct itself with utmost good faith, including by recognizing shíshálh's Title and Rights;
- Work collaboratively with shíshálh to co-ordinate how the Crown's processes of review and assessment of a potential project may interact and intersect with shíshálh's process, including for the purposes of meaningful consultation and accommodation;
- Make no attempts to unlawfully delegate the Crown's legal obligations and responsibilities;
- Engage with shíshálh with the aim of achieving reconciliation through the free, prior, and informed consent of shíshálh to all activities that impact shíshálh Title and Rights.

In particular, it is recommended that proponents:

- Recognize that the Crown has legal obligations and responsibilities that must be fulfilled as part of assessing the viability and appropriateness of the proponents hope to use lands and resources in shíshálh swiya;
- Act in good faith with the intention of respecting shíshálh's decision-making process, and to build mutually beneficial relationships that respect shíshálh's Title and Rights.

APPROVAL AND REVIEW HISTORY

Version 1 approved by:	Chief and Council	2013-05-01
Version 2 approved by:	STLM Divisional Manager	2025-05-07
	Chief and Council	2025-05-07

Next review date: 2030-05-07

APPENDICES

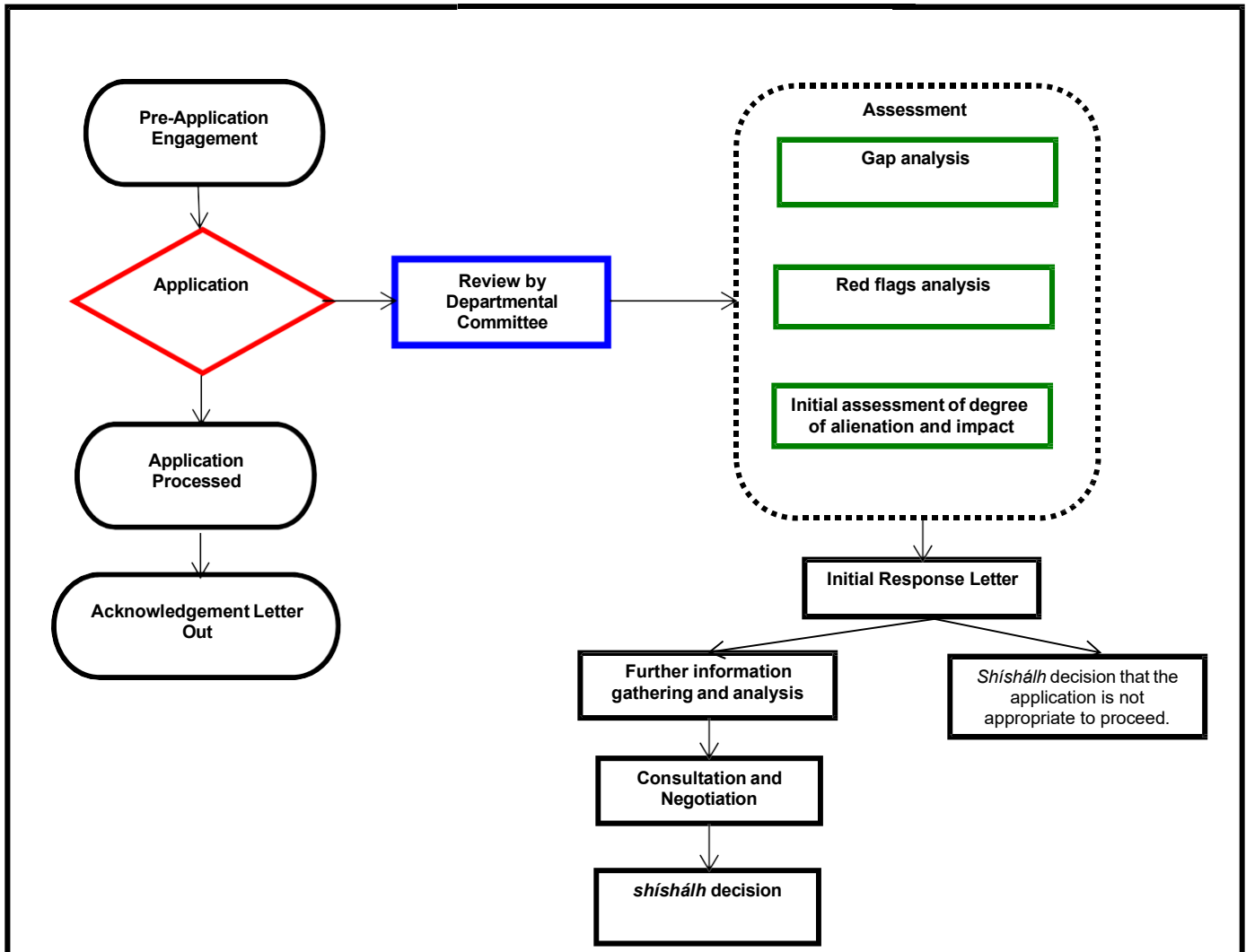
A. Application Life Cycle

B. shíshálh Decision-Making Process Flow Chart

RELATED DOCUMENTS

- **shíshálh Nation Declaration**
- **shíshálh Nation Heritage Policy**
- **shíshálh Nation Fresh Water Management Policy**
- **shíshálh Nation Medicinal Plants Management Policy**
- **shíshálh Nation Mariculture Policy**

APPENDIX A – APPLICATION LIFE CYCLE



APPENDIX B – shíshálh DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Proponent		Crown
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about process Share preliminary info Establish understandings and agreements 	Pre-Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about processes Share preliminary info Establish understandings and agreements about how we may navigate between shíshálh and Provincial processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send application and supporting information Answer any questions 	Submit Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send application and supporting information Answer any questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive preliminary assessment and discuss with shíshálh Confirm with shíshálh that an application is suitable to move to the next stages of the decision-making process Develop joint plan for further information gathering and analysis 	Preliminary Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive preliminary assessment and discuss with shíshálh Confirm with shíshálh that an application is suitable to move to the next stages of the decision-making process Discuss and reach understanding about next steps for information gathering including harmony with provincial processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement joint plan understandings 	Further Information Gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in project negotiation about terms and conditions for project proceeding 	Consultation & Negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in consultation aimed at achieving workable accommodation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive shíshálh decision 	shíshálh Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive shíshálh decision



MINUTE OF DECISION

DATE: 2025-05-07

FILE NO: SNR22276.01_x140.050

RE: *shíshálh Nation Lands and Resources Decision-Making Policy and Policy and Procedures for Use of Hydro and Pneumatic Excavation Tools During Archaeological Excavation Updates*

WHEREAS: The shíshálh Nation Chief and Council accept and approve the above recommendation to reissue the attached policies: *shíshálh Nation Lands and Resources Decision-Making Policy and Policy and Procedures for Use of Hydro and Pneumatic Excavation Tools during Archaeological Investigation*;


AND THAT: The above policies have been edited for the purposes of consistent language and formatting;

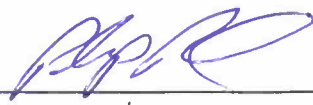
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the shíshálh Nation Chief and Council provide non-opposition and sign a Minute of Decision to be attached to the aforementioned policies in order to certify them as official documents.

shíshálh Nation Council,


the hiwúx yalxwemult
Chief Lenora Joe


híhewus ch'elkwilwet
Councillor Raquel Joe


híhewus o'shale
Councillor Rochelle Jones


híhewus xwa'
Councillor Philip Paul


híhewus tituya
Councillor Keith Julius