



Petinesa n Xatáqs Thinking for the Future: Splatsin Comprehensive Community Plan

June 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Splatsin staff and consultants who coordinated this project are honoured, touched and grateful for the enthusiasm and involvement with which the community embraced the CCP process. Chief and Council made the project a priority, staff gave endless amounts of time, and community members attended countless meetings. This is truly our Splatsin plan and the coordinators thank everyone who contributed so much to it, including past and present Chiefs and Councils, the Kikia7a, Elders, youth, Shihya kids, and the community as a whole.

Kukpi7 and Tkwamipla7a (Chief and Council)

Wayne M. Christian, Chief
Agnes Celesta
Ron Christian
Daniel Joe
Reno Lee
Lawrence Williams (Randy)

Kikia7a

Rosalind Williams

Splatsin Project Coordinators

Loretta Eustache, Administrator
Donna Felix, Local Project Coordinator
Sheila Kinbasket, Local Project Assistant

Consultants

Catherine Berris, Registered Professional Planner, Landscape Architect
Bill Gushue, GIS Analyst
Ben Mulhall, Landscape Architect
Heather Breiddal, Graphics



Photographs were taken by Dianne Honeyman, Catherine Berris and the Splatsin Title and Rights Program

CCP SUMMARY

CCP SUMMARY *i*

1. OUR COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN 1

2. GUIDING FRAMEWORK 5

3. PLANNING PROCESS 9

4. SPLATSIN PLANNING — A LONG HISTORY 13

5. *OUR COMMUNITY TODAY* 17

6. *GOVERNANCE*..... 27

7. *LAND AND RESOURCES*..... 31

8. *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*..... 41

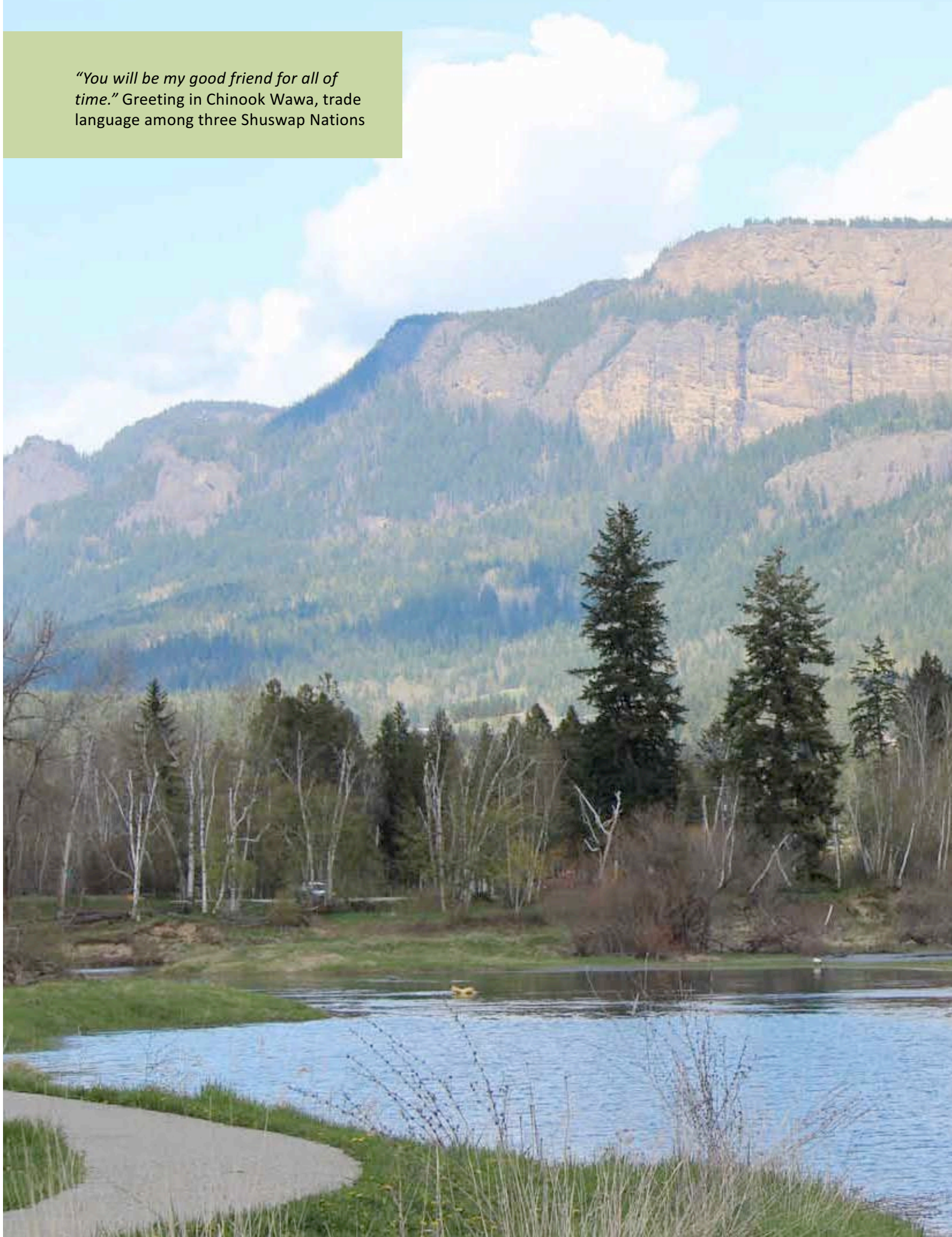
9. *CULTURE AND LANGUAGE*..... 51

10. *INFRASTRUCTURE* 55

11. *HUMAN AND SOCIAL SERVICES*..... 71

12. *IMPLEMENTATION*..... 79

"You will be my good friend for all of time." Greeting in Chinook Wawa, trade language among three Shuswap Nations



CCP SUMMARY

We, the Splatsin, are excited and proud that we have prepared our first Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP): Thinking for the Future. A CCP is a plan for our future that includes all aspects of community life. We created it and will implement together as we move towards sustainability, self-sufficiency and improved governance.

Our Chief and Council, community, and staff have all attended many meetings and contributed our collective wisdom to this plan for our future. We made special efforts to connect with elders and youth. This CCP brings into one document an overview of the strengths and challenges that we face, and lays out our roadmap to a prosperous and healthy future.

The Plan's name, Petinesa n Xatáqs, or Thinking for the Future, was developed by the community and translated by the Kikia7a or "grandmothers". During the CCP process, many elders spoke about traditional ways and their fears about the loss of those customs and values. It was said that we need to look to the past to learn how to protect our future. That is what the CCP's name means to us.

Splatsin Chief and Council established a structure for managing our community, and the CCP is based on the same six topics. While we were working on the CCP, our community was also involved in a Healing Strategy. To emphasize the strong relationship between the CCP and the Healing Strategy, every topic area of our CCP shows the connections with health and wellness.

The Vision and the Mission in the CCP are from the Chief and Council Strategic Framework. The CCP values focus on planning. Our vision is:

We are Splatsinaca (people), members of the Secwepemc Nation, prospering from the wealth of our territories, following in the footprints of our ancestors for those yet unborn.

The following is a summary of the key actions that we outline in our CCP:

Governance

- Improve communication and conduct more collaborative strategic planning at all levels, from Chief and Council to staff and community.
- Prepare, adopt and implement a Land Use Code, Land Use Plan, Custom Election Code and Constitution.
- Establish an enforcement staff person or group to follow up on infractions of codes.
- Improve technology and the community's abilities to use it.

Land and Resources

- Protect sacred sites, including food and medicine sites and ceremonial sites, as well as environmentally sensitive and significant sites.
- For any proposed development on reserve, require an environmental impact assessment and obtain input from Title and Rights staff.
- Work with other authorities on the regulation of activities that affect our community.
- Undertake environmental enhancement activities.



Economic Development

- Provide support structures for more agriculture development, processing and marketing, and for more community businesses.
- Explore opportunities for more commercial and industrial development, natural resource development and services, and tourism and recreation services, events, development and facilities.
- Structure leases of band lands and CP holders' land for financial return and economic opportunity.
- Consider development of some market housing in the longer term.

Culture and Language

- Increase language and culture education for the entire community.
- Integrate culture into more community events and practices, and hold more ceremonies and cultural gatherings.
- Provide more information on our culture.
- Increase maintenance and repair of cultural sites.

Infrastructure

- Develop more affordable and accessible housing, including assisted living homes, and improve existing housing.
- Develop new community facilities and a network of open spaces with connected trails and plan for their maintenance.
- Build the new Jackpine/Canyon water system, and provide access to sewage treatment for areas with higher density.
- Continue to pursue the acquisition of the old CP rail line.

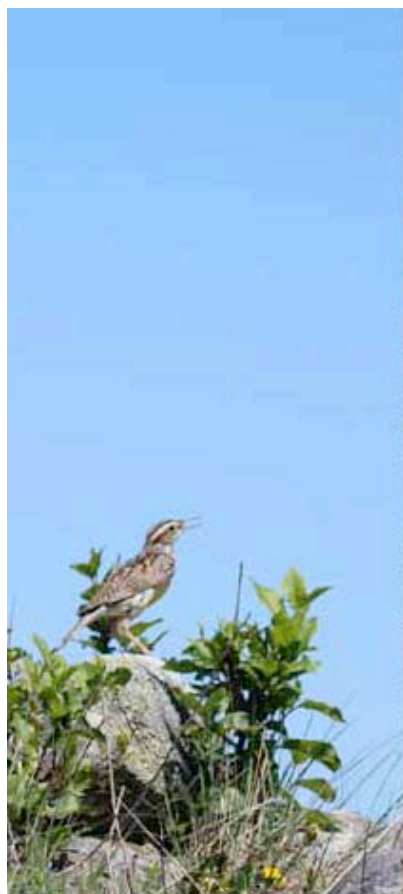
Human and Social Services

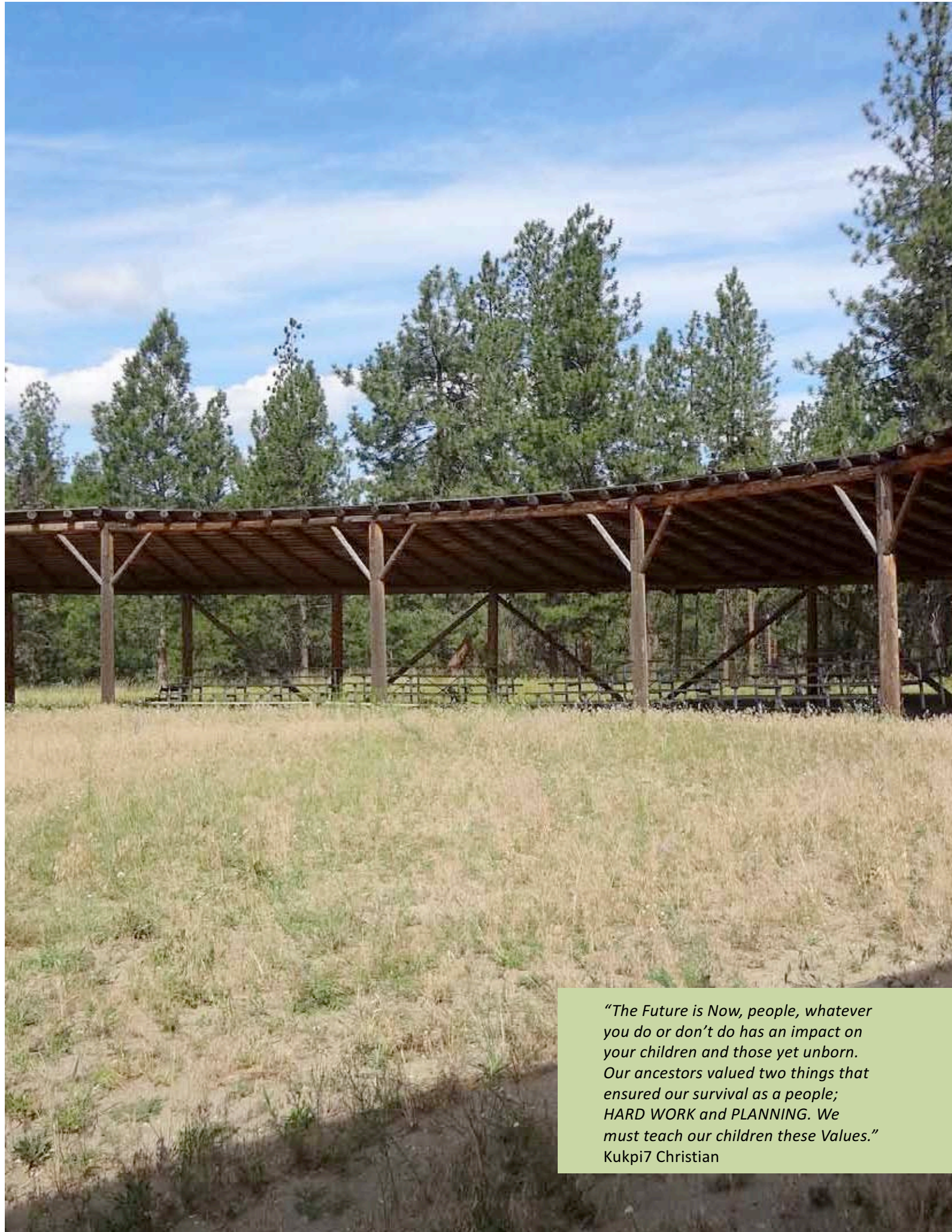
- Implement the Healing Strategy and continually work on acquiring secure, long term funding for social services.
- Provide improved facilities and services for youth and focus on fitness and nutrition, especially for children and youth.
- Provide educational support to community members on lifestyle opportunities and programs, including work on food security.
- Adapt older buildings for uses related to health and wellness, and plan for a new elder's care centre.



Implementation

The implementation of the CCP is very important to our community. The implementation of our CCP will include the formation of a working group that will identify the timing and responsibilities for implementation of each recommendation, some quick-start projects that will show progress, and some larger projects that are high priorities for us. We are excited and proud that we have completed this plan and we look forward to working together on the actions that will lead us to a healthy and prosperous future.





*"The Future is Now, people, whatever you do or don't do has an impact on your children and those yet unborn. Our ancestors valued two things that ensured our survival as a people; **HARD WORK** and **PLANNING**. We must teach our children these Values."*
Kukpi7 Christian

1. Our ComPrehensive Community PIA

What is a CCP?

We, the Splatsin, are excited and proud that we have prepared our first Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP): Thinking for the Future. A CCP is:

- A plan for our future
- A holistic process including all aspects of community life
- Something that our community created and implements together
- A roadmap to sustainability, self-sufficiency and improved governance

Our Chief and Council, community, and staff have all attended many meetings and contributed our collective wisdom to this plan for our future. We made special efforts to connect with elders and youth. This CCP brings into one document an overview of the strengths and challenges that we face, and lays out our roadmap to a prosperous and healthy future.

What can a CCP do for us?

Together with our many related plans, accomplishments and our strong community, this CCP will help us with the following:

- Promote health and healing
- Provide economic opportunities
- Empower the whole community
- Coordinate future development
- Protect resources
- Strengthen our culture
- Improve our lifestyle
- Help us to acquire funding

During the CCP process, some community members with Certificates of Possession (CP) asked questions such as “why do I need to follow a plan, consult with anyone else or abide by any guidelines in terms of making decisions about my land?” The answers lie in the points listed above. We are all one and we share the land, water and air. If we want a clean and diverse environment, healthy and comfortable lifestyles, and prosperity, we need to plan our community’s future cooperatively.

Planning allows a community to take an active role in moving in a direction it desires. It also enables the community to react appropriately to opportunities and challenges. Having a plan will allow Splatsin to work with developers and other governments in a way that ensures that the community vision and goals will be met when development takes place on or near the reserves.

By accepting the CCP, Splatsin is accepting a new cooperative process which puts the community’s well-being at the forefront of all development efforts, while retaining CP holder rights.



"We have no actual word for 'future'; our word is more like 'stepping forward'." Splatsin Elder



Our Plan's Name

The initial English name of our plan, Now for the Future, was generated through a process of brainstorming ideas, and voting by the community. The name is about time. We need to celebrate and strengthen the good things we have now. We also need to think about the future when we make our decisions. If we only consider our needs today, we will not leave a legacy for the many generations to come.

The Kikia7a, a group of 10 "grandmothers" from the Splatsin Learning Centre, discussed the English name and agreed that Petinesa n Xatáqs is the closest Secwepemc phrase. It translates to "Thinking for the Future". The community and Chief and Council then voted on whether Now for the Future or Thinking for the Future should be the CCP's English name; the vote for the latter was unanimous.

During the CCP process, many elders spoke about traditional ways and their fears about the loss of those customs and values. It was said time and time again that we need to look to the past to learn how to protect our future. That is what the CCP's name means to us. In the CCP and in our lives, we need to find a balance between traditional teachings and the possibilities available in the modern world.

The elders had oral traditional codes and teachings for all aspects of life and death, many of which are similar to the values in our CCP. Some traditional teachings include:

- Protect the plants, the wildlife, the land and the water - we are caretakers of the land
- Only take what you need and replace what you take
- Look after our Mother Earth
- Protect the trees and forests – replant every tree that is cut – trees bring oxygen and they keep the earth intact
- Ceremonies help us to celebrate the good and to remember who we are
- Caretaker of the Land is like child-rearing, you cannot stop nurturing and grooming the land for a good return for the hard work any more than you cannot stop feeding that child.








Our Plan's Logo

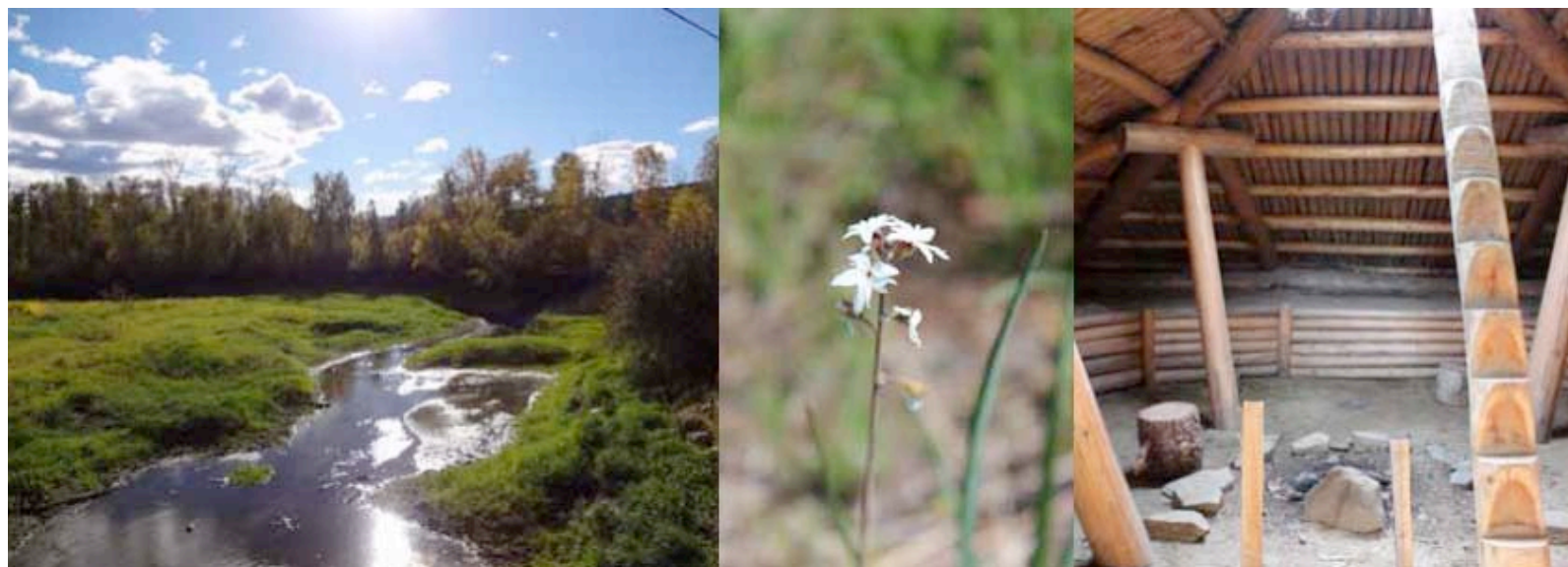
A logo for the CCP was prepared by Splat-sin community member Constance Christian. The logo, with Constance's description of its meaning, is presented here:

Through following this CCP **consistently** over **time**, we will achieve **strength**, **abundance** and **happiness**.



Each symbol in the logo has a meaning:

-  **Sun rays** = consistency
-  **Days and nights** = time
-  **Rattlesnake teeth** = strength
-  **Big mountain** = abundance
-  **Skyband** = leading to happiness



“Healing is a matter of time, but it is sometimes also a matter of opportunity.”



2. Guiding Framework

Vision

We are Słatsinaca (people), members of the Secwepemc Nation, prospering from the wealth of our territories, following in the footprints of our ancestors for those yet unborn.

Mission

In pursuit of our Vision, we the Słatsin will:

- Capitalize on presenting opportunities provided these opportunities are consistent with our duties and obligations to our culture, people and territories
- Acknowledge our rich, vibrant culture and history by incorporating our traditional teachings into our program and service design and delivery
- Responsibly manage our people, our water, land, resources and money for the greater good
- Engage our members, in the pursuit of good governance, to ensure we respond to needs that are expressed at the individual, family, community and Nation levels

Community Values

- Title and Rights - are not extinguished and must be asserted
- Respect - for ourselves, each other and all things
- Communications - are open and effective
- Traditional and Family Values - are re-established, retained and practiced
- Culture and Language - is the identity of our people
- Unity - within the Słatsin people and across all nations
- Health and Well-being - of individuals, community and our economy

Origin of these Statements

The Vision and the Mission above are from the Chief and Council Strategic Framework 2012 – 2013. It makes sense that a consistent Vision and Mission guide all aspects of the community.

The Values above are from the Final Project Report - Community Planning Project (2008) in Preparation for Comprehensive Community Planning. These values pertain to planning for the community, whereas the values generated for the Chief and Council Strategic Framework focus on the conduct of Chief and Council.

SPLATSIN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

We are Splatsinaca (people), members of the Secwepemc Nation, prospering from the wealth of our territories, following in the footprints of our ancestors for those yet unborn.

We commit to uphold and be accountable for our values and actions in a **truthful, fair, and straightforward** manner.

We **keep our promises**. All actions are guided by absolute honesty, fairness and respect for every member.

We value our commitment to **listen and speak openly**, honestly and effectively thereby encouraging an open exchange of ideas within a framework of respect and understanding.

We believe in the value of **teamwork and spirit of cooperative effort** within our organization and our community.

We promote **honesty and ethical behavior** and deliver the highest level of service possible to our members.



OUR MISSION

In pursuit of our Vision, the Splatsin will:

Capitalize on presenting opportunities provided these opportunities are consistent with our duties and obligations to our culture, people and territories.

Acknowledge our rich, vibrant culture and history by incorporating our traditional teachings into our program and service design and delivery.

Responsibly manage our human, monetary and capital resources for the greater good.

Engage our members to ensure we respond to needs that are expressed at the individual, family, community and Nation levels.

OUR POLITICAL GOALS

To develop and implement a multi-pronged Assertion Strategy that advances our Title and Rights based upon the following political goals:

TITLE & RIGHTS	LAWS & JURISDICTION	EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT & ENTREPRENEURIALISM	HEALTH, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERVICES	CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
GOAL To guarantee that Splatsin occupies, uses and enjoys the entire traditional territory.	GOAL To develop and deliver on short and long-term infrastructure, land, capital and community planning.	GOAL To position our members for gainful employment and active participation in the economy.	GOAL To provide a suite of programs and services that promotes health and wellness at the individual, family and community levels.	GOAL To heal and reunite our families.	GOAL To ensure that our financial resources are used in a fiscally responsible manner, within a strong administrative framework.

Structure of our CCP

Splatsin Chief and Council established a structure for managing our community in their Strategic Framework. The structure has six topic areas and each member of Chief and Council is responsible for one of the topics. Our CCP uses the same six areas to strengthen the relationship between the CCP and the work of Chief and Council.



There is a significant overlap among some topic areas. For example, elder's housing could fall within Economic Development if some units are rented to the open market, in Infrastructure because it is a building, or within Human and Social Services because it provides support for elders. Items are placed where they have the strongest relationship to the topic.

Within each topic area, our CCP talks about where we have come from and where we are today. It outlines our many accomplishments that give us so much pride. In our plans, we tend to look ahead. But it is also important to acknowledge what we have achieved in the past through our planning efforts. Next the CCP outlines our goals for the future, and the key actions we will take to reach those goals.

While we were working on the CCP, our community was also involved in a Healing Strategy. We realized that the two projects, CCP and Healing Strategy, are strongly connected with each other. We cannot implement a CCP if we are not strong and healthy. To emphasize that point, every topic area of our CCP has a pale green box showing the connections with health and wellness.



3. PlAnning Process

Planning involves a process, as shown on the image below. It begins with “getting started”, organizing the work plan, community process, and the information required. Those who will work on the plan are then identified. For our CCP, Splatsin community members took on major roles in managing the process within the community. This helped to build capacity in the community and to provide a strong presence for the CCP.

There were several parts of this:

- A community member served as the local project coordinator
- In the first phase of the process, there was a community team who contacted families and told them about the CCP process
- A community member assisted the local project manager
- The community project manager and assistant worked at the band offices
- Community volunteers spoke with their families about the CCP

As the lines and arrows show, the planning team worked hard to engage Chief and Council, community, staff, elders and youth at each step in the process. The work plan itself begins with a vision, and through analysis and community input, the CCP is formed, becoming more detailed at each stage of the process.

This CCP is represented by the circle “bringing it all together”. The process is not complete. The plan needs to be implemented, and the results need to be monitored and evaluated. Depending on the evaluation, the CCP may need to be changed. In any case, it should be reviewed and updated at least every five years.





Several types of gatherings were used to engage the community:

- Community meetings at the band hall, always including dinner and door prizes
- Community open houses at the band hall, where in addition to a CCP display, all Splat-sin departments had booths and information, with dinner and many door prizes
- Regular meetings with Chief and Council
- Regular staff meetings with all departments
- Family meetings, some hosted by a volunteer family member trained to present and discuss the CCP
- Meetings with elders, youth, and children at Shihiyá School
- CCP information and activities were included in Aboriginal Day and at the Cooks Creek Cultural Camp

Various tools were used to help in the communication, analysis and community engagement components of the CCP:

- Regular notices about the CCP were included in Splat-sin newsletters
- CCP notices were delivered to all homes
- A CCP facebook page connects with community members who live on and off reserve
- GIS mapping of the community was used for analysis and presentation of mapped information
- An audience response system (clickers) was used for live polling at many of the meetings, offering anonymity, full participation and lively sessions
- A community tour was held with members of Council and staff
- Some of the CCP community meetings were captured on video
- An online survey will be used to obtain input on the draft CCP, providing opportunities for off-reserve as well as on-reserve Splat-sin to participate





Time Horizon of the CCP

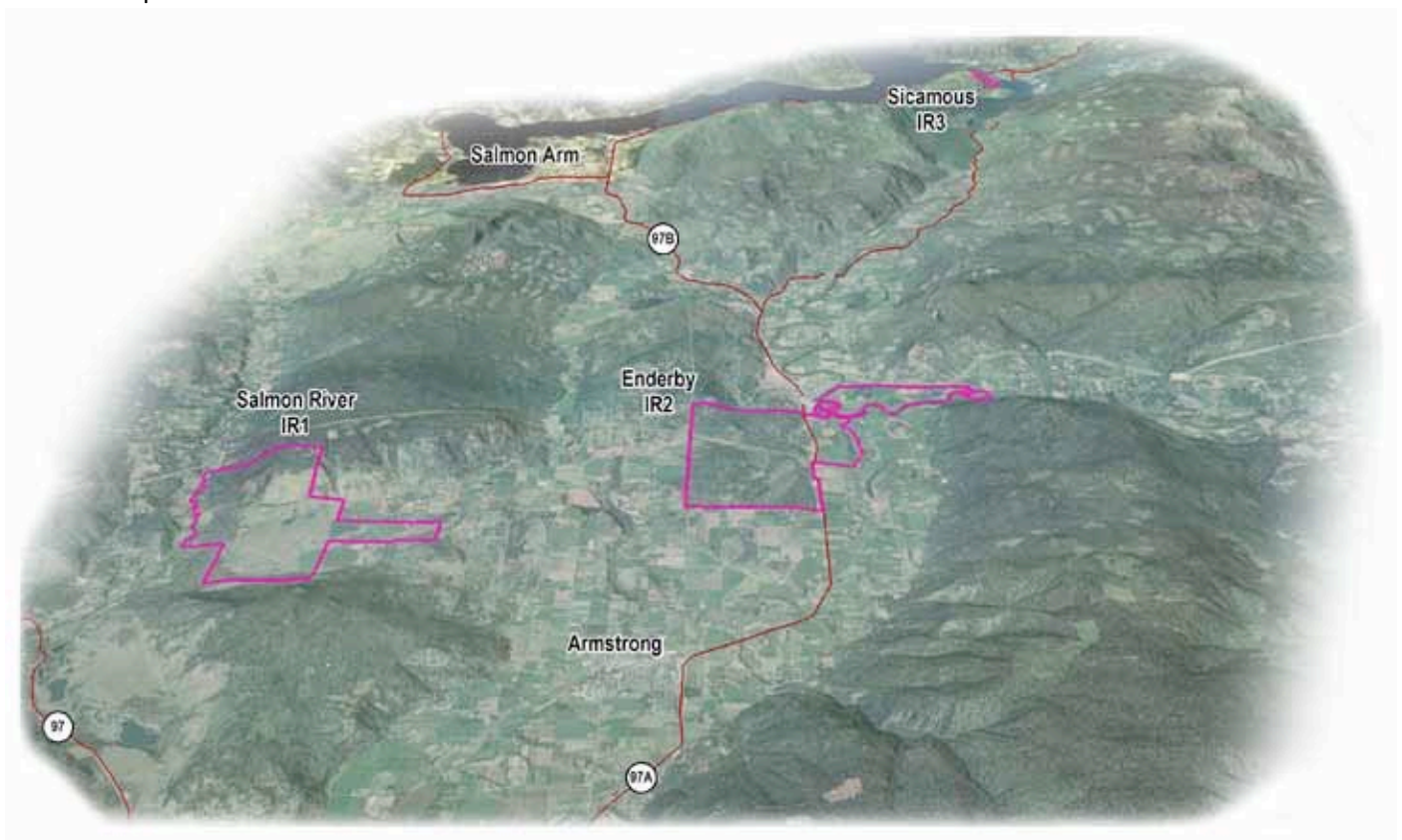
A CCP is a general framework for guiding action. It is not a detailed work plan. In order to implement the CCP, the very next step is to develop work plans for those who will implement the plan. This CCP has a planning horizon of ten years. This is not to ignore 15 to 20 year projections and needs, but rather to focus the plan on what actually needs to be done and what can be done now in order to address the opportunities, issues, needs and concerns of the community.

This plan will need to be revised and refined as changes occur, and the CCP should be completely renewed every five years, each time with a new ten-year horizon.

Location Covered by the CCP

The CCP covers the three reserves of the Splatstin, IR #1 Salmon River, IR #2 Enderby, and IR #3 Sicamous. Many times during the CCP process, community members talked about the importance of the entire Splatstin territory and the need to plan for that area as well.

Splatstin has a Strategic Plan for Splatstin territory within the Title and Rights Program. The CCP has a strong relationship with that Strategic Plan and recognizes the importance of the entire territory to the Splatstin.



Locations of the Reserves

"We never wrote things down to remember, the teachings were handed down from generation to generation."
Splatsin Elders



4. SPIAtsin PIAAnning – A long history

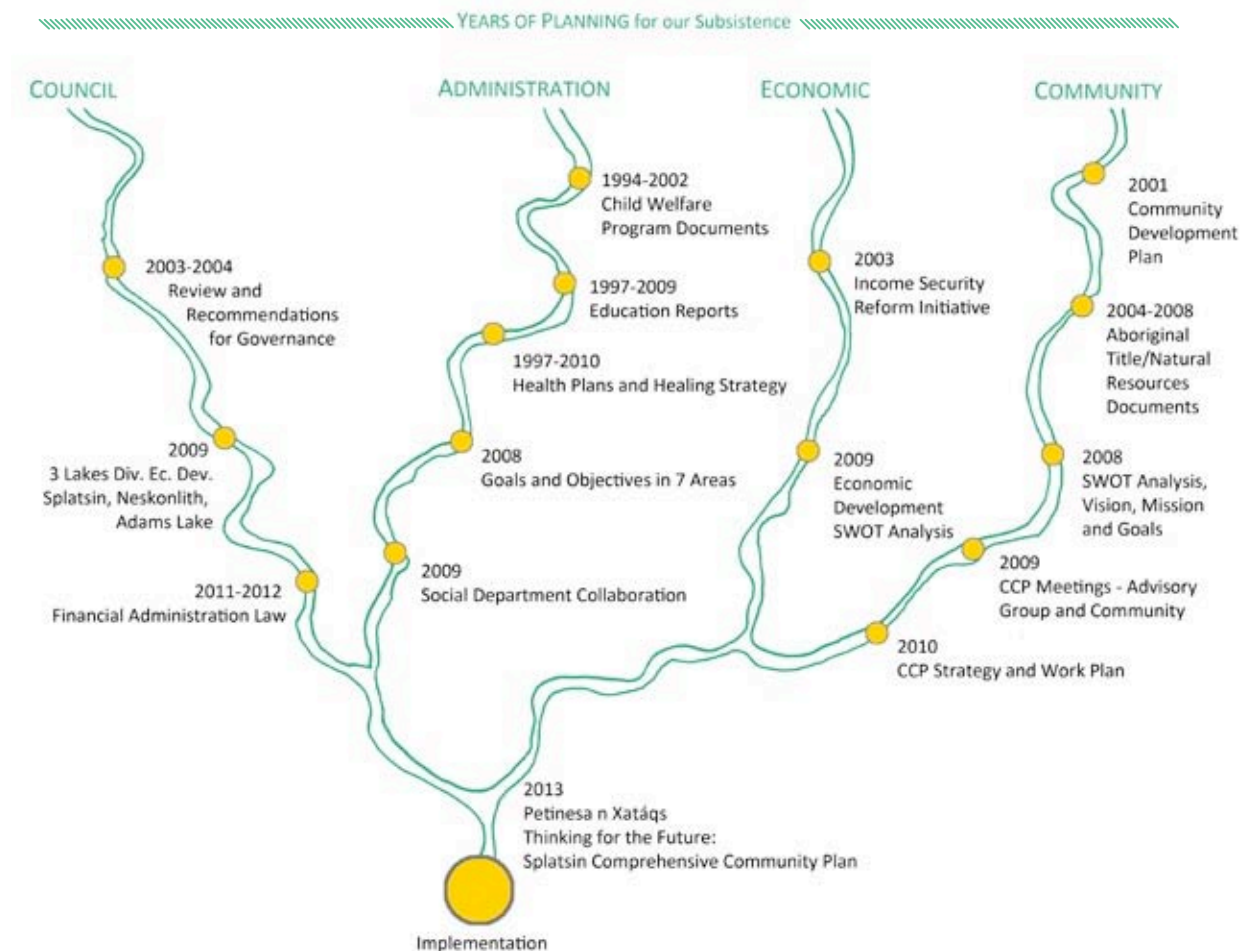
What do we know about planning?

Our people have been planners for thousands of years. We planned for our hunting, fishing and gathering, shifting our plans with the seasons, the weather, and our lives.

“Planning” at Splat sin was historically interwoven to involve the family and community as a whole. It was customary for the heads of Splat sin families to be called together by the leaders of the community on matters requiring discussion and decision. The family heads would take the information home and discussions took place internally with the family members. The family head relayed the position of that family back to the leaders and a vote if necessary was held. (paragraph contributed by Rosalind Williams based on personal interviews with Splat sin Elders 1975 – 2013)

In recent times, we have worked on the planning of our reserve lands. The graphic below shows just a few of the many planning projects we have undertaken.

We are the Splat sin, which means “Prairie Mouth”. This reflects the river mouth that opens up into the prairie. Our planning history is shown as rivers that all flow into one.



Recent Splat sin Accomplishments

A Brief Splat-sin History

Prior to European contact, 3,000 to 4,000 people lived in our area (1877 – 1992 BC Archives and Record Services). We were a healthy, thriving self-sufficient community.

A bleak period of our history began with colonization. Many of our children were taken to residential schools which were funded by the federal government's Department of Indian Affairs, and administered by Christian churches, mostly the Catholic Church in Canada and the Anglican Church of Canada. The system had origins in pre-Confederation times, but was primarily active following the passage of the *Indian Act* in 1876, until the mid-twentieth century. An amendment to the *Indian Act* in 1920 made attendance at a day, industrial or residential school compulsory for First Nations children. The last federally-operated residential school was closed in 1996.

In the 1960s, the provincial government felt that children on the reserve were not receiving proper care. Many of the children who were not in residential schools were placed in foster care. This is referred to by our community as the "60s scoop".

In 1980, the Federal Government proposed a resolution to the Canadian Constitution. On September 15, 1980 the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, in reviewing the position of the Federal Government on Patriation of the Canadian Constitution, discovered that the Indian people would lose all of their aboriginal rights should this occur. The aboriginal people of BC decided to take action.

First Nations communities came together and took part in the Constitutional Express. The primary goals of the express were to keep the focus of national and international publics' attention on the Constitution issue, to bring First Nations people together in a united front against the assault on their rights, and to prevent Trudeau's government from quietly passing the resolution.

Two trainloads of Band members and Chiefs travelled from Vancouver to Ottawa, a small delegation continued on to the United Nations in New York, and the Express also visited Europe. The excellent



organization, forethought and vision of the Constitutional Express not only raised the consciousness of the public but also brought back the pride of the aboriginal peoples and the strength which has always been needed to fight for the recognition, the survival and the promotion of our rights. (adapted from <http://www.ubcic.bc.ca/Resources/conxprss.htm#axzz2MyR26tP6>)

The Splat sin First Nation is committed to developing and strengthening our children, families, community and Sexwepemc Nation based on our traditional laws and cultural values. In recognition of our inherent responsibilities and rights, the Splat sin community passed “A By-Law For The Care of Our Indian Children: Spallumcheen Indian Band By-law #3-1980” (the By-Law) which reflects our own laws for the care of our children and recognizes that “there is no resource that is more vital to the continued existence and integrity of the Indian Band than our children”. The long term goal of the program is to eliminate the need for foster care while maintaining preventative services. A major focus of the program is to support individual and family strength so that children can remain in the care of their own family. The Splat sin Stsmamlt staff work towards engaging cooperatively with other programs and community members to encourage the overall development of the program.

Previous Plans

In each of our CCP topic areas, we refer to many plans that we have completed. These were all checked during the CCP process, and relevant information is referred to in this plan.

A previous plan that looked at the entire community was the Community Development Plan of 2001. That plan focused on land use and infrastructure, but it did not have the benefit of as much community engagement as we have had for the CCP, nor did it cover as broad a range of topics as the CCP. Nevertheless, the 2001 plan provided a strong foundation for the CCP.





"Respect your Elders because one day you will be one." Splatsin Elder

5. Our Community today

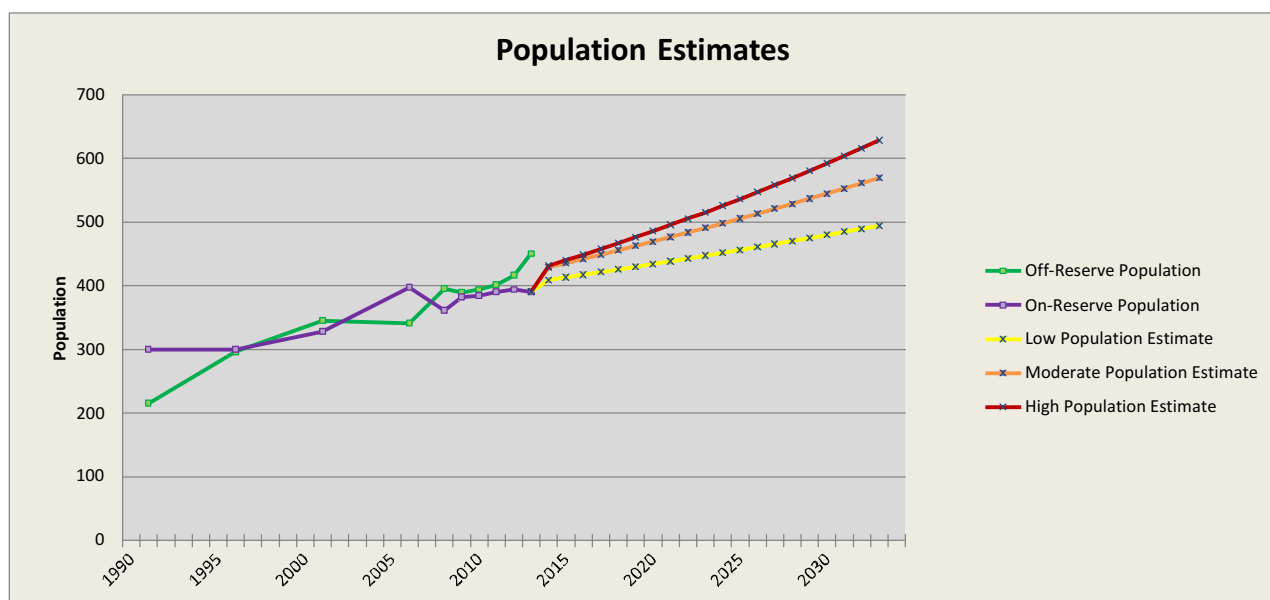
Our People

According to records maintained by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), the 2012 Splitsin population was 389 on reserve and 450 off reserve, for a total of 839. Over the preceding five years, the on-reserve population grew an average of 1.5 per cent annually, and the off-reserve population grew 2.1 per cent annually. CCP project staff conducted counts of the population, and approximately 65 people live on IR #1 Salmon River, with the remaining 324 living on IR #2 Enderby.

On December 15, 2010, Bill C-3 Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act received Royal Assent and it came into effect as of January 31, 2011. Bill C-3 will ensure that eligible grand-children of women who lost status as a result of marrying non-Indian men will become entitled to registration (Indian status). This bill will entitle more people to registration, however Splitsin do not believe that this will have much impact on their population.

The population growth of the community on reserve is expected to remain between 1 per cent and 2 per cent, as illustrated below. This is comparable with the population trends in nearby Enderby, which has been experiencing a 1 per cent average annual growth rate in recent years. Our population projections are shown below using three sets of assumptions:

- Low growth – 1% growth per year
- Moderate growth – 6 homes are built in first year for those on waiting list, and growth is 1.5% per year after that
- High growth – 6 homes are built in first year for those on waiting list, and growth is 2% per year after that



Population Growth

Source: AANDC Indian Registration System and Projections



Our population is relatively young, compared to the provincial average, as is typical for First Nations communities. The median age for the entire population of BC is 40.5 years, and the median age for Splat-sin is 31 years. This means that our population is likely to increase at a faster rate than the provincial average.

Our community is affected by issues rooted in colonization and living under the Indian Act, common to most First Nations in Canada. These include:

- An imposed system of governance that does not work well for the community
- The loss of land and resources traditionally used by the community
- Division of our families imposed by the government through legislation
- Residential schools and associated challenges with family breakdown, substance abuse, poor educational success, loss of language and culture, abuse, and lateral violence

We are working through our healing strategy to overcome these challenges.

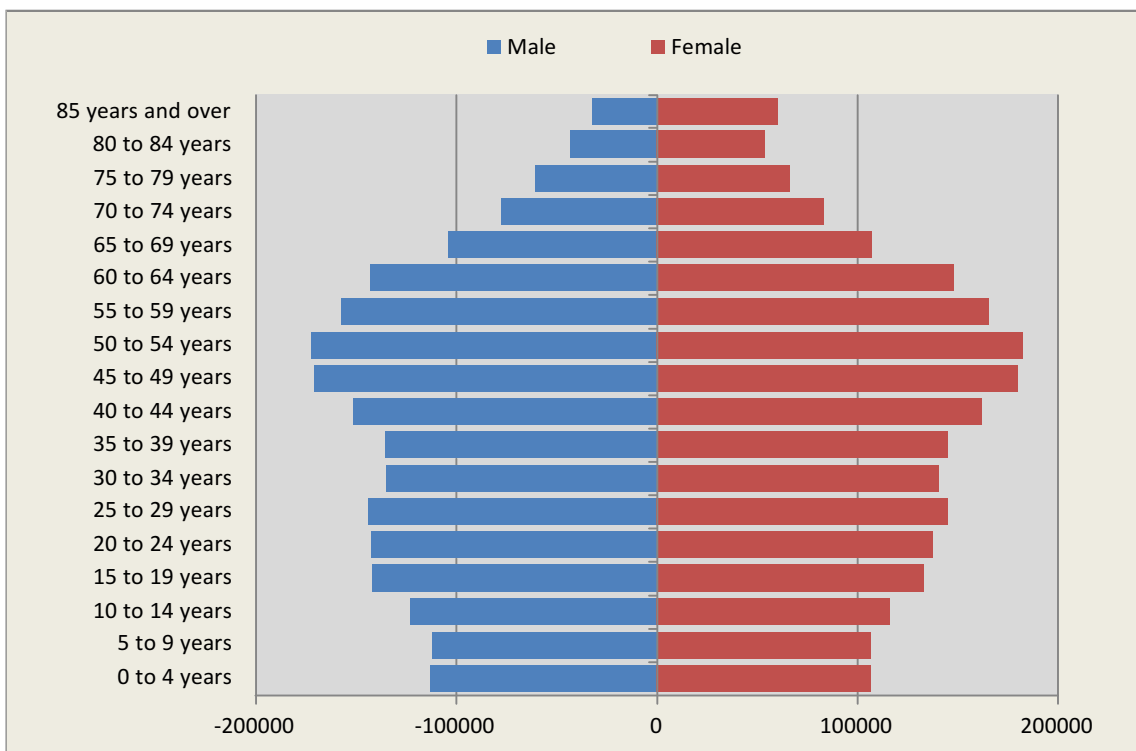
"We need to empower the community and that starts with healthy intakes of food and water; we also need to look after the rivers and soils to provide the essentials for ourselves." Splat-sin Elder





Słatsin Gender and Age Distribution

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census



British Columbia Gender and Age Distribution

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census



Our Lands

The Secwepemc people have occupied a vast territory in the central interior of what is now British Columbia since time immemorial. The Creator, in giving the land to the people, also required the people to look after the land, the animals, the plants, the water and the air. The people are inseparable from the land. It is this deep sense of responsibility that engenders the heartfelt need to be stewards of the land and resources of Secwepemc'ulucw. (from Strategic Plan – Title and Rights Program)

The three reserves that are the subject of this CCP are described below. Additional maps of the reserves are located at the back of this plan.

IR #1 Salmon River

Salmon River IR occupies about 1,600 hectares (ha) (about 4,000 acres) of land along the east side of the Salmon River, about 22 kilometres (km) south of Salmon Arm. There are 21 standing homes on the reserve.

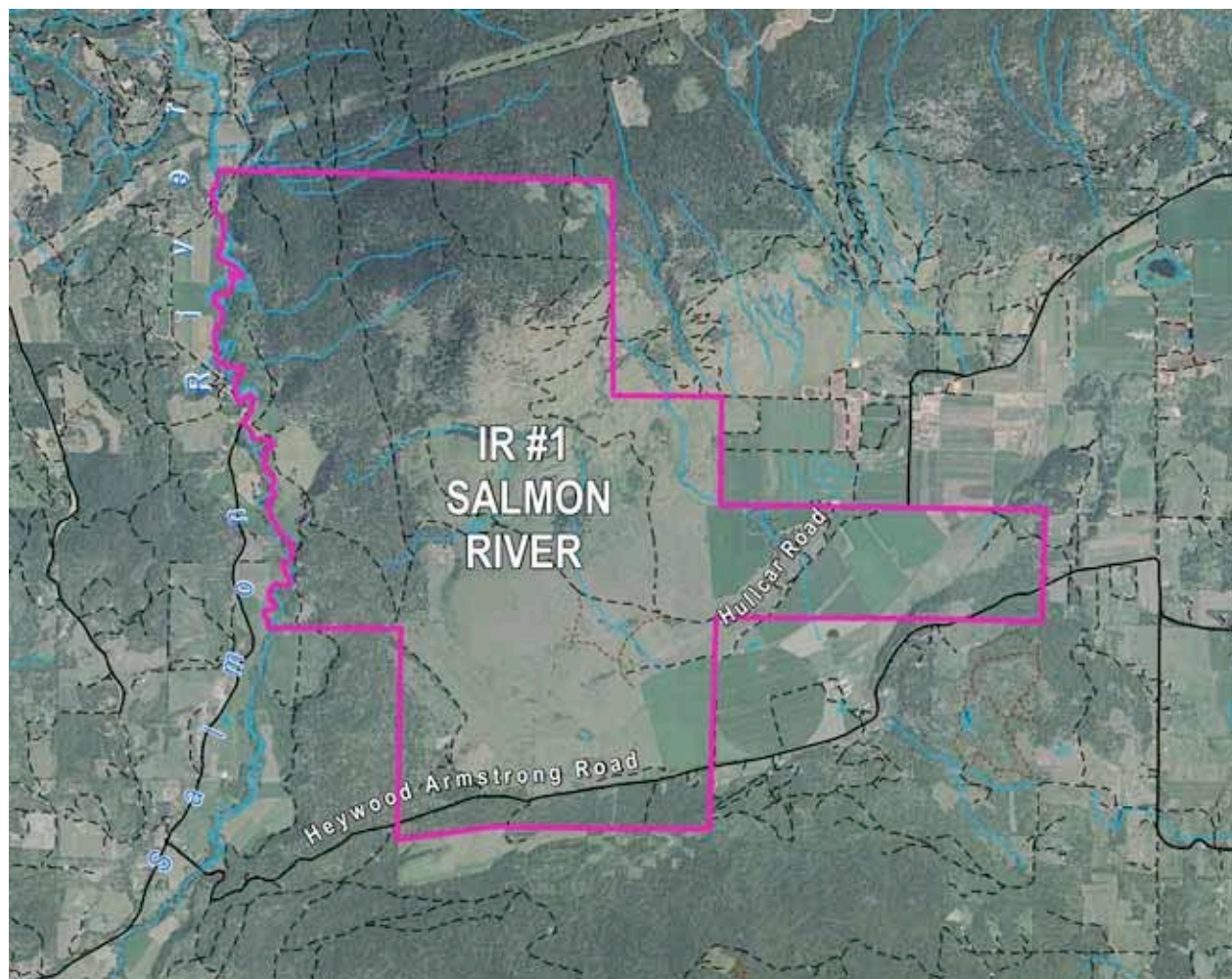
IR #1 is mostly used for agriculture, grazing and forestry. There are also cultural heritage sites, including a cemetery next to a previous church, a cultural site with an arbour and kekuli where community gatherings are held, and other spiritual sites.

There are significant opportunities for agriculture-related uses on IR #1. A relatively new grape orchard and winery are being developed.

There are also important resources that require protection or consideration, which include:

- Cultural food gathering areas
- Spiritual areas
- Habitat of the Spadefoot toad, a species at risk
- Steep slopes of Mount Ida that may be unstable and that are also an important scenic feature and visual landmark
- Floodplain along the Salmon River
- High groundwater in the spring and early summer in the east portion of the IR, which is in the Hullcar Valley

About 30 per cent of the Salmon River IR is held by locatees with Certificates of Possession. These lands are mostly along the Hullcar Valley and the shores of the Salmon River.



IR #1 Salmon River



IR #2 Enderby

Enderby IR #2 is the largest reserve, with about 2,200 hectares (ha) (about 5,500 acres) of land just south of the City of Enderby. The eastern portion of the reserve is north of the Shuswap River, and the west portion is west of Fortune Creek. Highway 97A runs north-south between the east and west portions of the reserve, and an unused railway line runs along the west side of Fortune Creek north through Enderby. There is also a major BC Hydro line running east-west through the west portion of the reserve.

Most of the Splatstsin population lives on IR #2, and there are about 125 homes on the reserve. The largest number of homes are at Jack Pine, followed by Lassertie/Grindrod Road, and the Lower Canyon area. Most of the homes are single family. Lassertie is a social housing complex composed of single family homes, duplexes and 6-plexes.

All of the community's facilities are also located on this reserve in three separate locations:

- Highway 97A and Canyon Road - band hall, church, Splatstsin Teaching Centre, SuperSave gas station and store
- Old Vernon Road – band offices, “health centre” (really offices and program space), ball diamond and arbour with flea market
- Jack Pine – Shihiya School (elementary), Dunwoodie Lodge previously an elder's lodge now has 7 occupants renting four suites

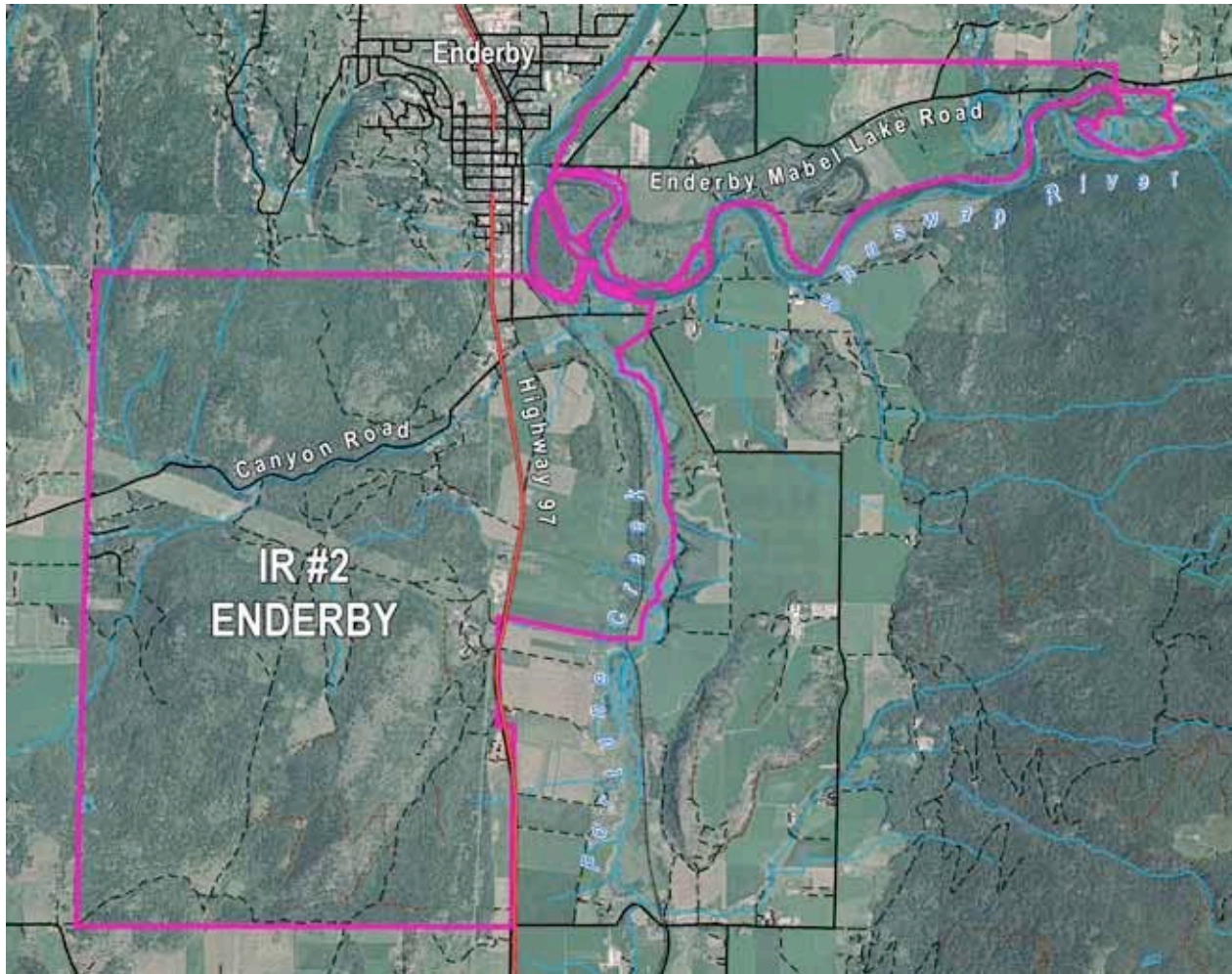
There are also three cemeteries, one being used on the east side of Highway 97A, and two previous cemeteries, one on the west side of Highway 97 under the powerline, and another off-reserve on Fortune Road. Some commercial and industrial uses are located along Highway 97A. There is an RV campground site with kekulis along the Shuswap River near Lassertie. Cultural dinners for visitors at the kekulis have been a success.

IR #2 has some agricultural land in the Fortune Creek and Shuswap River valleys. The west portion of the IR is mostly forestry land.

There are significant opportunities for expanding the population and community uses. There are also important resources that require protection or consideration. These include:

- Cultural areas along the Shuswap River
- Potential flooding and erosion along the Shuswap River
- BC Hydro transmission lines with required buffer zones
- High groundwater near Lassertie Drive during high water events in the Shuswap River

About 25 per cent of the Enderby IR is held by locatees with Certificates of Possession. These lands are mostly west of Fortune Creek and north of the Shuswap River.



IR #2 Enderby

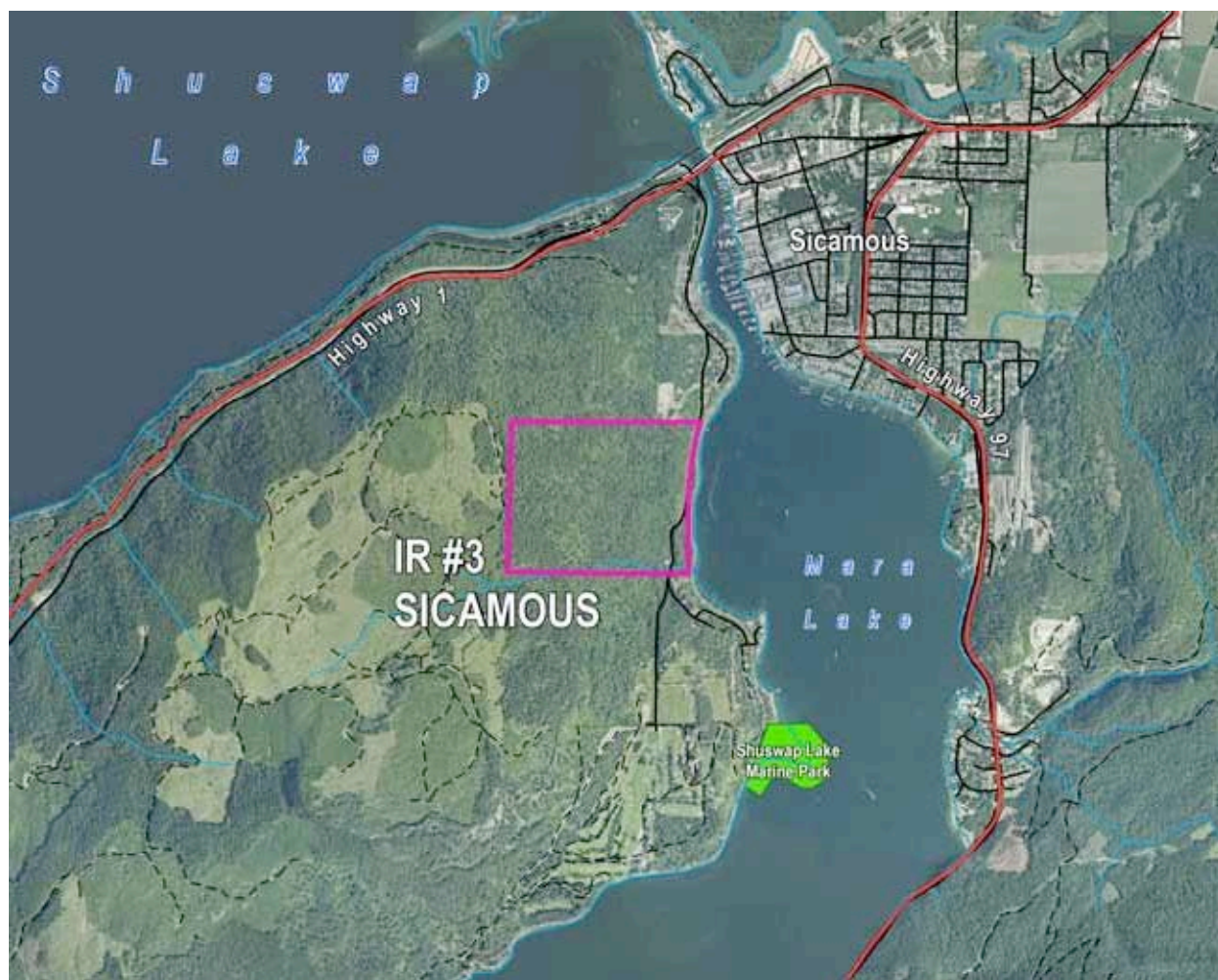




IR #3 Sicamous

IR #3 is 79 ha (195 acres) in size and is located along the north western shore of Mara Lake, across the lake from the District of Sicamous. The reserve is located along Old Spallumcheen Road, which runs between the Trans-Canada Highway to the north and the Hyde Mountain Golf Course to the south. The unused railway line close to the shore of Mara Lake forms the east boundary of the reserve.

The property has no current uses and it is all band land. The site is forested with moderately steep slopes facing the lake, and more gentle slopes at lower elevations close to the lake.



IR #3 Sicamous

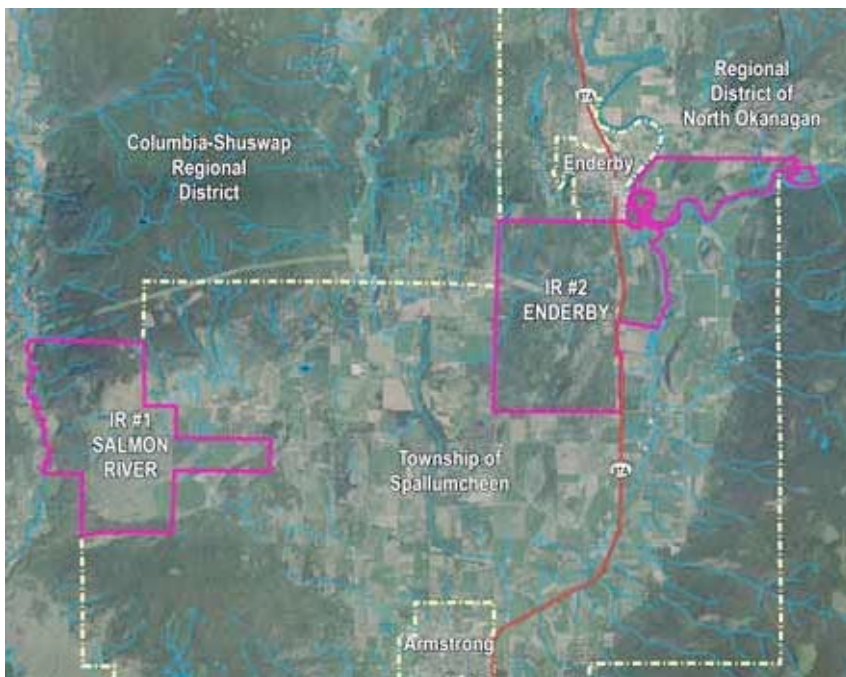


Adjacent Jurisdictions

There are many jurisdictions that overlap with and surround the three reserves. IRs #1 and #3 are within the Columbia Shuswap Regional District, and IR #2 falls within the Regional District of North Okanagan (RDNO). The City of Enderby is immediately north of IR #2.

Enderby, in collaboration with the RDNO, has been undertaking a visioning process as part of its Integrated Community Sustainability Plan, as well as a planning exercise for the knoll project, which is directly north of the west portion of IR #2. Splat-sin has a good working relationship with Enderby that includes servicing agreements for water and sewer and participation in a Community to Community forum. Splat-sin and Enderby are working together to advance discussions related to consistent planning for our adjacent lands, and servicing to achieve efficiency for both communities.

The Township of Spallumcheen includes an area between Enderby IR #2 and Salmon River IR #1. Spallumcheen has an Agricultural Area Plan that reviews the opportunities, challenges and potential strategies needed for an agricultural industry that provides economic opportunities while respecting environmental considerations. Splat-sin has a fire protection agreement with the Township for upper Salmon River #1.



Adjacent Jurisdictions



6. GovernAnce

This section of the CCP addresses the governance and administration of Splotsin. It encompasses Chief and Council, band administration, and information, communication and technology.

We have been present in our territory since immemorial. We governed ourselves based on traditional customs and practices that were respectful, thoughtful and inclusive.

In recent years, we have operated according to the framework defined by the Indian Act. It is no longer working for our community, as we need a more flexible governance system that we can adapt to our specific needs. For this reason, the community has been working with Chief and Council on the development of a Custom Election Code. Once that is complete, we hope to establish a Constitution and a Land Use Code. The lack of a Constitution, a Land Use Code and a Land Use Plan mean that we are bound by the policies and regulations of AANDC, which no longer meet the needs of our growing and developing community.

We are concerned that some members of our community do not respect traditional ways or modern bylaws. We would like some enforcement, and this will become even more important when our new governance structures are in place.

Splotsin has staff who provide a wide range of services in 11 departments. As staff grew to meet community needs, we established the position of a Band Administrator. That has helped in our organization and delivery of services.

We struggle to keep up with information management, communications and technology. Though we have had some successes, we are limited by our hardware, software and resources. Portions of our reserves, such as Jack Pine and Salmon River, lack high-speed internet.

Our land management system has outstanding land issues. For example, we do not have complete records of transfers of land, houses that are built and paid off but still in the Band's name, and land transfers caught in estates that have not been completed for various reasons.

Our Accomplishments

- Financial Administration Law
- Band Administrator
- Chief and Council Strategic Framework 2012 - 2013
- Band Administration policies and management training
- Custom Election Code (in progress)
- Taxation Authority allowing Splotsin to manage land and collect taxes from non-status lessees
- Implement Taxation Regime for Tobacco and Gas (in progress)

During the development of the CCP, Splotsin Kukpi7 and Tkwamipla7 developed the Strategic Framework to guide their leadership of Splotsin (see the Strategic Framework on page 6).

Our Goals

- Develop a governance system based on custom laws, current laws, a well-defined structure and constitution, effective and stable leadership, and principled, consistent and transparent practices.
- Assert jurisdiction and traditional practices of Title and Rights over land and water resources within the Splatstsin territory, using suitable financial and physical resources and community engagement.
- Support open and effective information sharing, communications, and technological systems to meet the needs of community members on and off reserve, as well as external partners.

Key Actions

1. Improve communication at all levels, from Chief and Council to staff and community, from staff to community, and among staff.
 - Prepare an engagement strategy to guide processes for engaging the community, including hard copy and online communications, meetings, methods for obtaining input, etc.
 - Improve communication materials, including newsletter, website, facebook, and other social media.
 - Establish roles and responsibilities for Splatstsin, including codes of conduct for meetings based on respect and other traditional values.
 - Conduct more inter-departmental work.
2. Establish an enforcement staff person or group to follow up on infractions of codes.
 - Use a respectful 'Splatstsin' approach to enforcement, beginning with a focus on communication and education, depending on the seriousness of the infraction.
 - Collaborate with municipal bylaw officers.
 - Implement a program of restorative justice, conflict resolution and peace-making to be used instead of enforcement where appropriate.
3. Prepare, adopt and implement a Land Use Code and a Land Use Plan.
 - Set up a structure to ensure that all new development complies with the new land use code and land use plan.
4. Establish a land management system, update land records, and maintain the system so that it is accurate at all times.
 - Clarify records related to CP holdings, including results of estates that led to changes in CP holders.
 - Establish a system for recording burials in the cemetery and document past burial locations to the degree possible.

5. Conduct more collaborative strategic planning work for Chief and Council and the community on new governance approaches, including the Custom Election Code, Constitution and Land Use Code.
 - Focus planning work on the needs and benefits to be gained from these governance tools.
 - Discuss new processes and ways of communicating based on the new governance approaches.
 - Provide training to members interested in participating on Council, committees and boards, including items such as roles and responsibilities and meeting procedures.
6. Adopt and implement the Custom Election Code.
7. Prepare, adopt and implement a Constitution.
8. Improve technology and the community's abilities to use it.
 - Establish a staff person with technological skills, who can also assist with training.
 - Keep hardware and software systems up to date.
 - Undertake regular staff training.
 - Work towards the provision of high-speed Internet at Jack Pine and Salmon Arm.

What is healthy governance?

- Accountability
- Responsibility
- Transparency
- Productivity – making it happen
- Cultural foundation
- Leadership for community
- Knowing/having vision/direction
- Education and awareness on Słatsin history, traditional, colonization, etc.
- Interaction with all levels of governance
- Healthy communication – ability to listen
- Nation building
- Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to guide management
- Ensuring the well-being of all aspects of community
- Knowing how all the pieces interact to form the big picture
- Role modeling
- Guiding and supporting community to achieve wellness

"We were a nomadic people, using all we could, wasting nothing, taking only what we needed or could use." Splitsin Elder



7. Land And Resources

We have a strong sense of connection to our land. Our ancestors appreciated the great value of our environment and through their teachings, we understand the importance of caring for the land, water and air. We consider ourselves to be stewards of this place and of the living organisms, plants, fish and animals within our territory. The land is not ours to keep, it is ours to use respectfully and wisely so it will remain healthy and rich for generations to come.

Our Title and Rights department works on protecting Secwepemc title and rights in the territory on behalf of the Splatshin community. The Title and Rights department focuses its work on asserting jurisdiction over lands and resources, and effectively and sustainably managing, using and protecting natural resources to achieve a prosperous and sustainable economy. This is done through effective natural resource management, partnerships, joint ventures and agreements (adapted from Strategic Plan – Title and Rights Program).

Their work focuses on the land and resources outside reserves and within Splatshin territory. Staff maintains a mapping system of environmental and cultural heritage resources, conducts work related to fish and wildlife management, and provides consulting services and referrals related to proposed development projects. The Title and Rights department has not been involved in proposed developments on reserve, where their expertise on environmental and cultural heritage values would also be beneficial.

There are many sensitive resources on reserves that require protection and management:

- Five types of Species at Risk, protected by federal legislation, occur on or very close to reserve boundaries and could move onto reserves at any time. These include Badgers BC subspecies (endangered), Great Basin Spadefoot toads (threatened), Western screech-owls Interior subspecies (endangered), Western rattlesnakes (threatened), and Great Basin gopher (bull) snakes (threatened). Only Spadefoots have been found on IR #1. Other species of 'special concern' also live on or near reserves.
- Many plants on reserves are gathered for food, including Indian potato, rice, onions, celery and berries. Other plants are gathered for health or medicinal uses.
- Cultural heritage sites include sacred and spiritual sites, cemetery and scattering grounds, gathering areas, and hunting and fishing areas.
- Environmentally sensitive areas such as creeks, wetlands, headwaters, wildlife corridors and use areas, and fish habitat are important for protecting species diversity and the quality of the soil, water and air. In some cases, unmarked wildlife crossings of roads are resulting in road kill.
- Unstable slopes and floodplains may pose risks to humans and the environment.

Some activities by non-Splatshin are having impacts on resources that are of concern to our community. The following are some examples:

- We are concerned that motor boats and jet skis on the Shuswap River are causing erosion

Land and Resources falls within the Strategic Framework goals of Title & Rights, and Laws & Jurisdiction (see the Strategic Framework on page 6).

of the river banks, disturbance of bird nesting areas and other wildlife, parking congestion, trespass, litter and waste disposal, displacement of Splat-sin from our swimming areas, and harassment of our community members.

- Commercial tubing operations on the Shuswap River are associated with litter, trespass, and impacts on environmental and cultural resources, as well as other impacts noted for motor boating.
- Water licences, extraction of water for farming, dams, chemicals and pollutants have affected all of the creeks on the reserves, reducing water levels, depleting fisheries, lowering wildlife populations, and causing poor health and loss of medicinal plants and other vegetation.

Land and resources are also there for the Splat-sin to use wisely and sustainably. Uses are discussed in the Economic Development section of the CCP.

The maps on page 33 show where cultural heritage features have been mapped. We appreciate that these maps do not include all of our cultural heritage resources, many of which may not be identified yet.

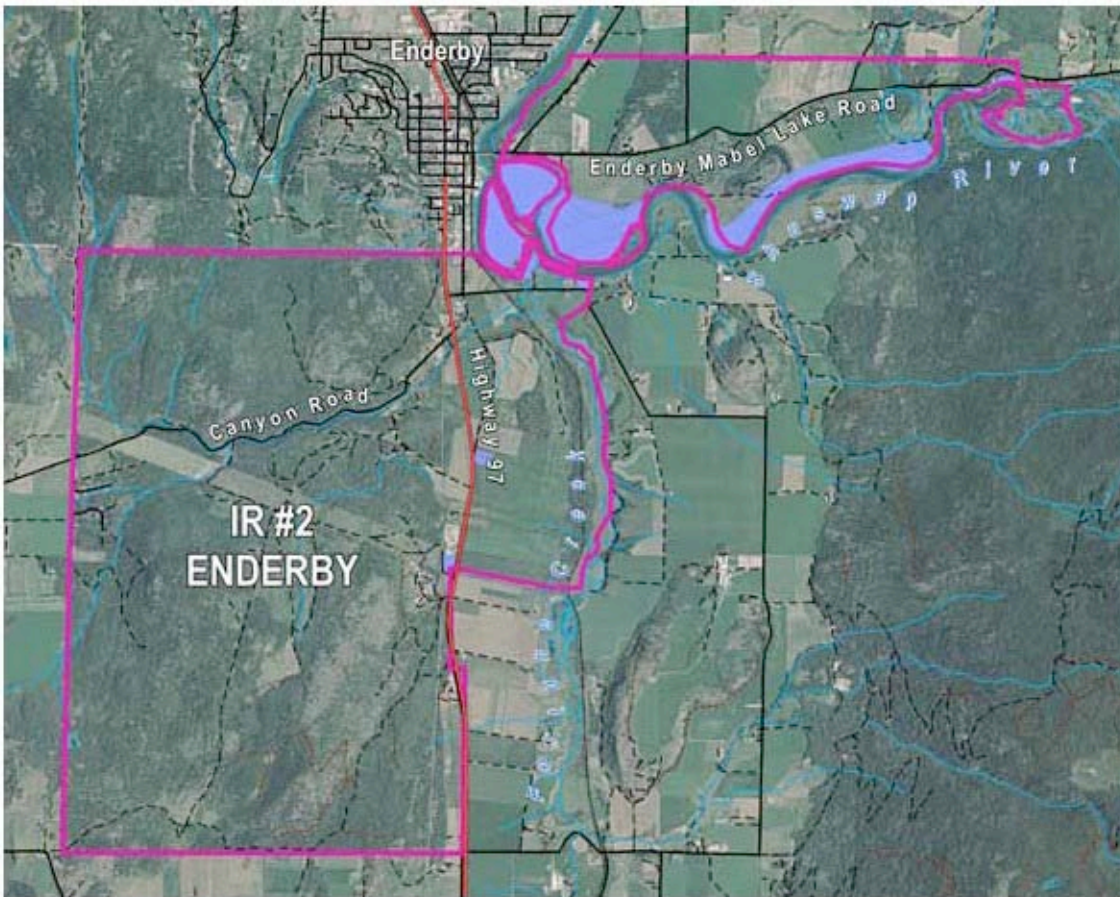
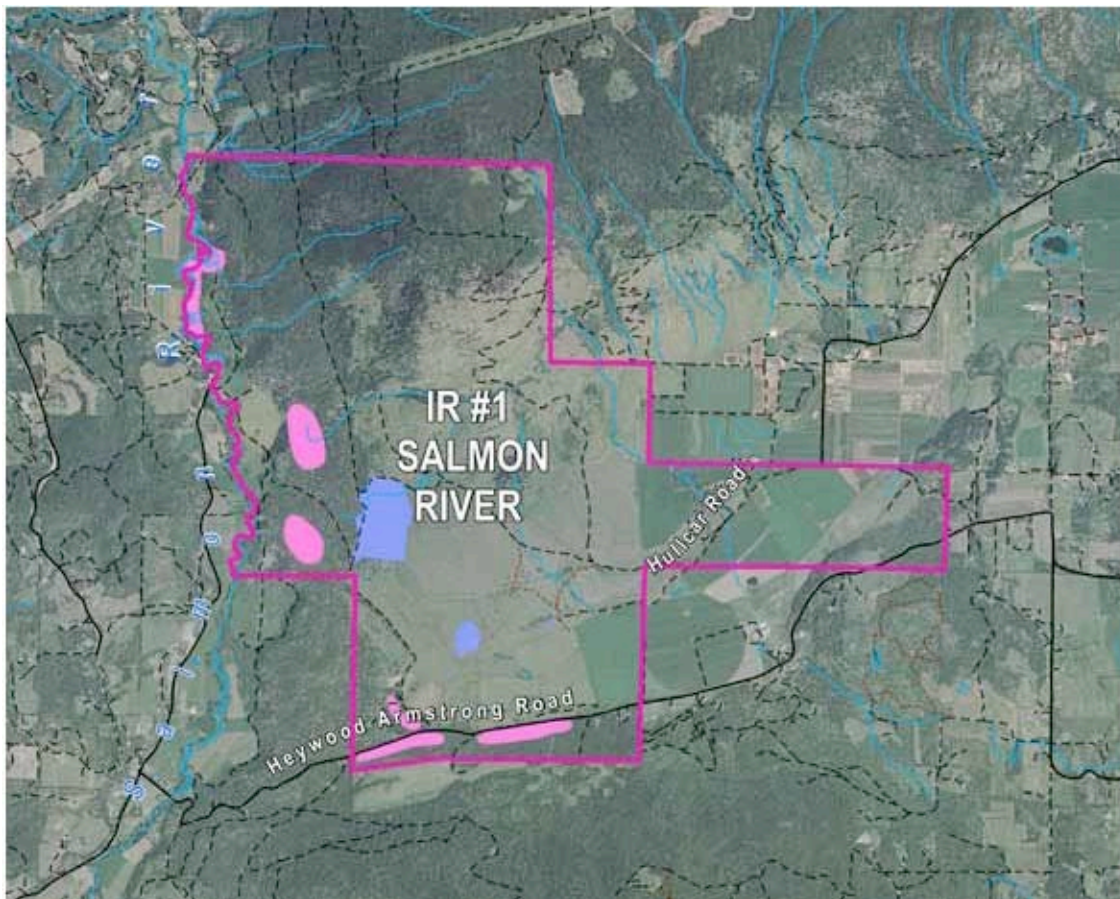
Cultural Heritage Maps

Legend

-  Cultural / Heritage
-  Cultural / Food Gathering
-  Splat-sin IR Boundaries

“There is a tradition to look after the land – some still practice where others need to learn.”
Splat-sin Elder

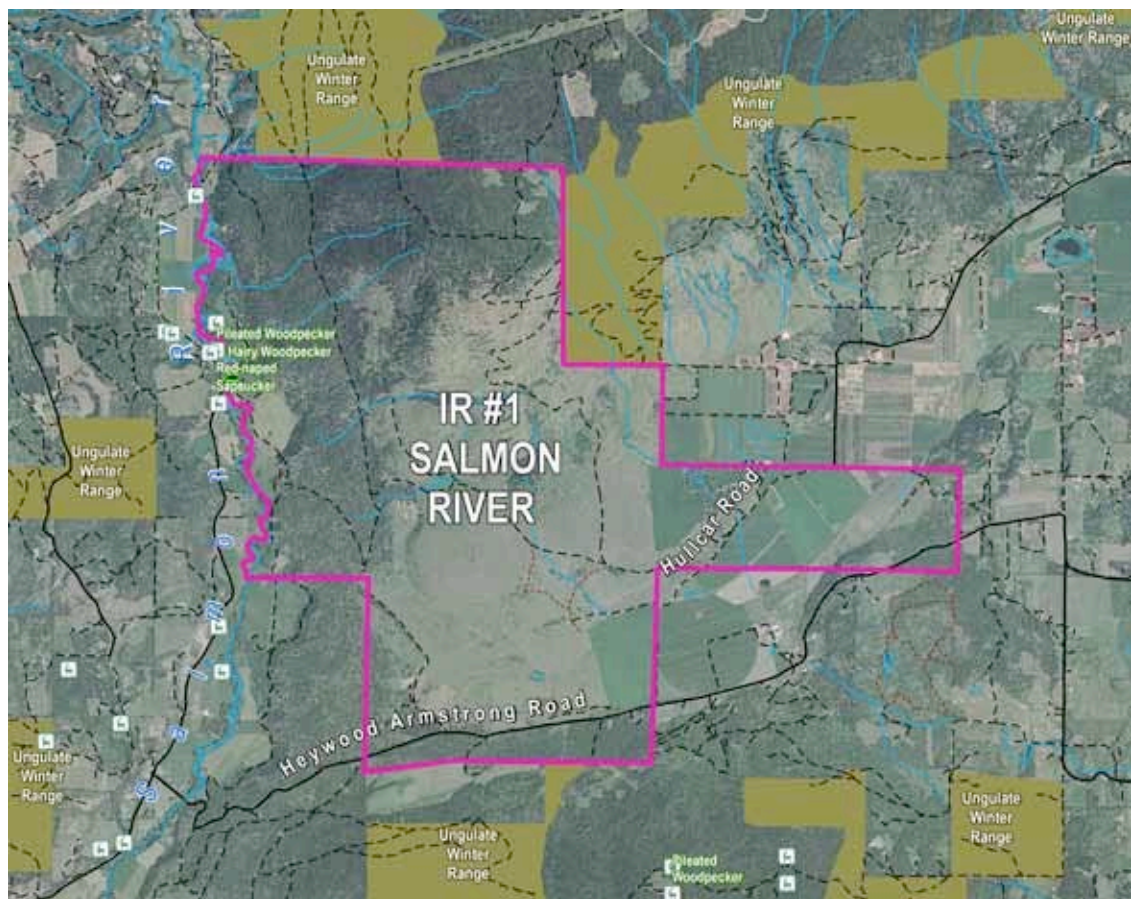




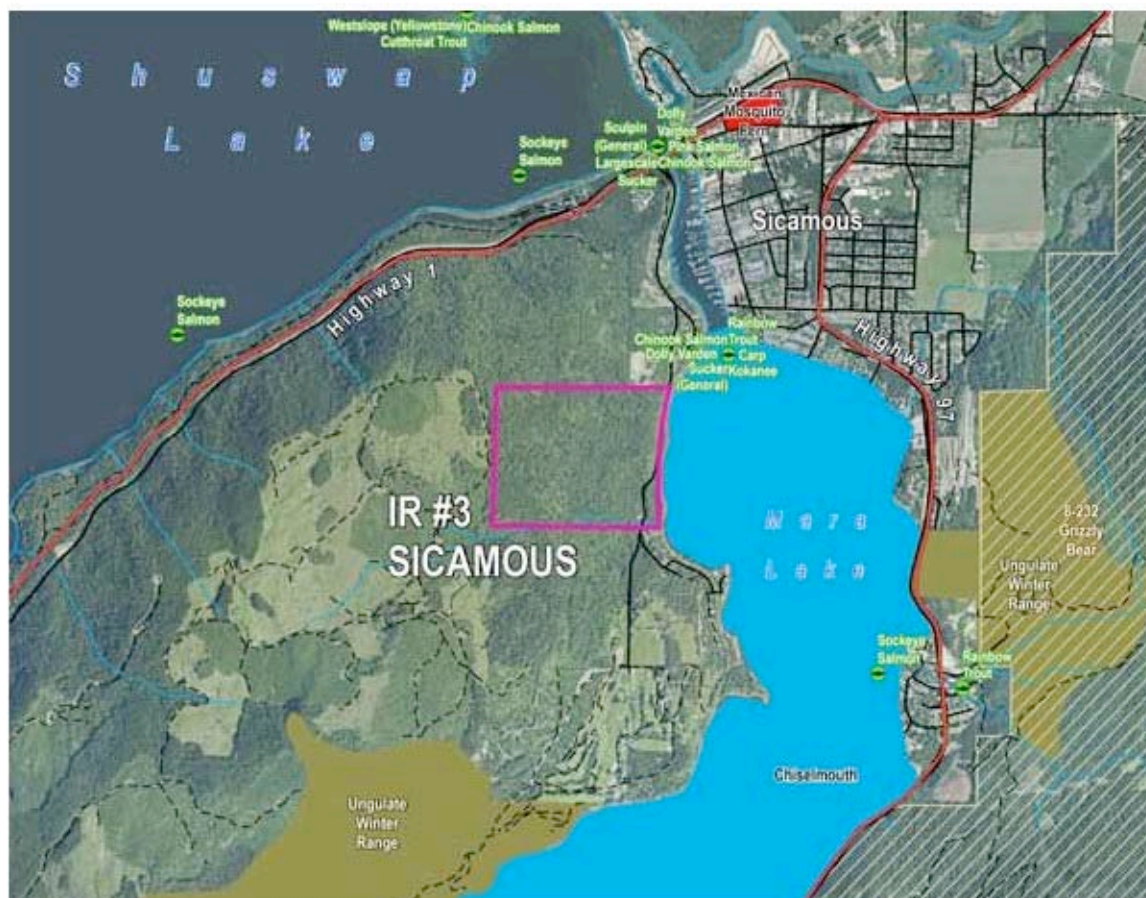
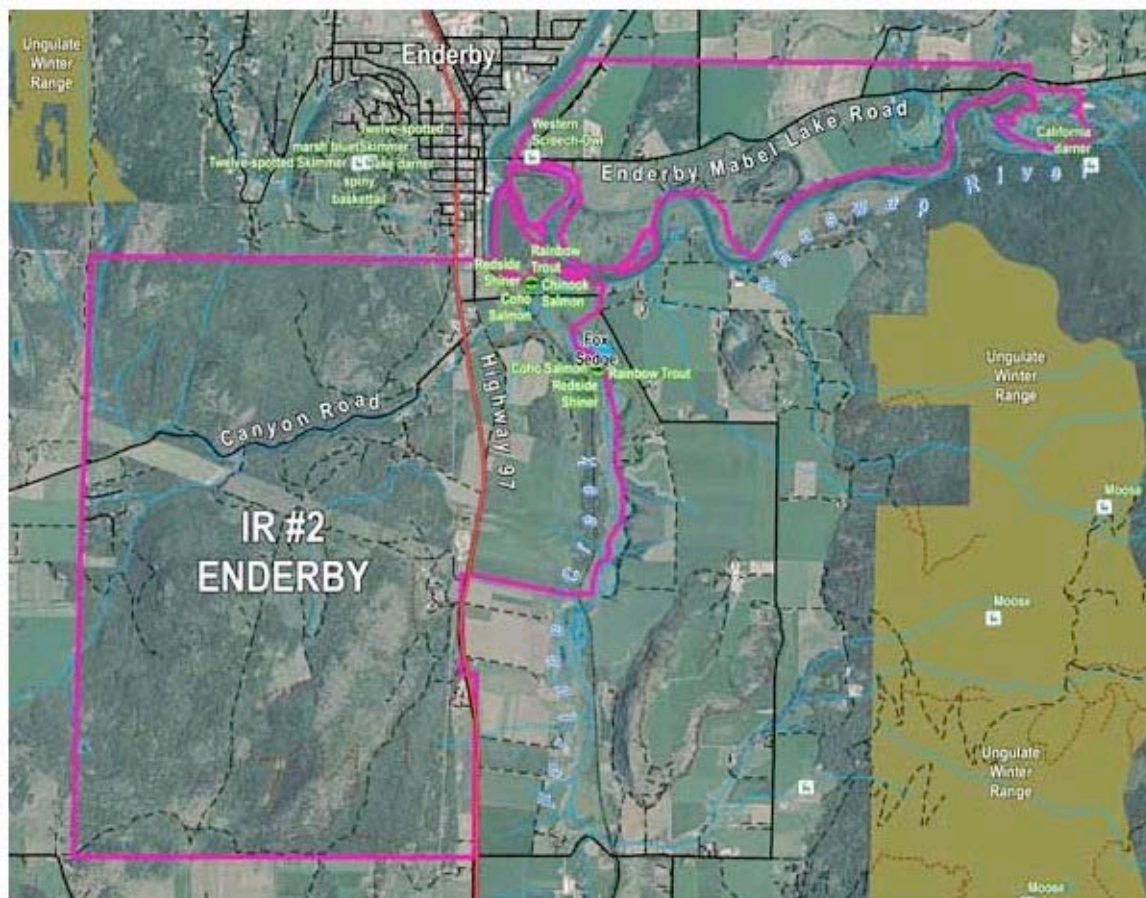
Environmental Resources Maps

Legend

-  Species Inventory Wildlife Observations (MoE)
-  Known Fish Observations (MoE)
-  Red Listed Species & Ecosystems (CDC, MoE)
-  Blue Listed Species & Ecosystems (CDC, MoE)
-  Wildlife Habitat Areas (MoE)
-  Ungulate Winter Range (MoE)
-  Splat sin IR Boundaries



The maps on pages 34 and 35 show where environmental features and resources have been mapped on and near the reserves. We appreciate that these maps do not include all of our environmental resources, many of which may not be identified yet.

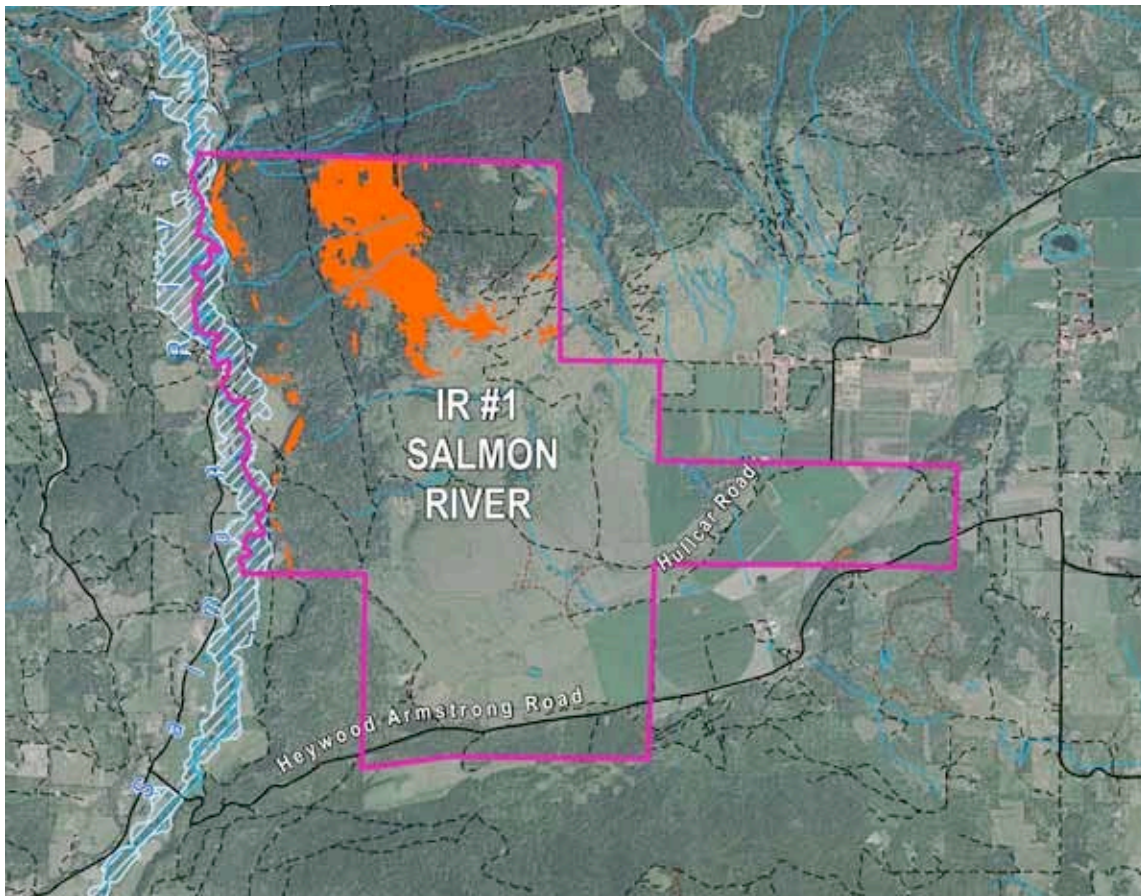


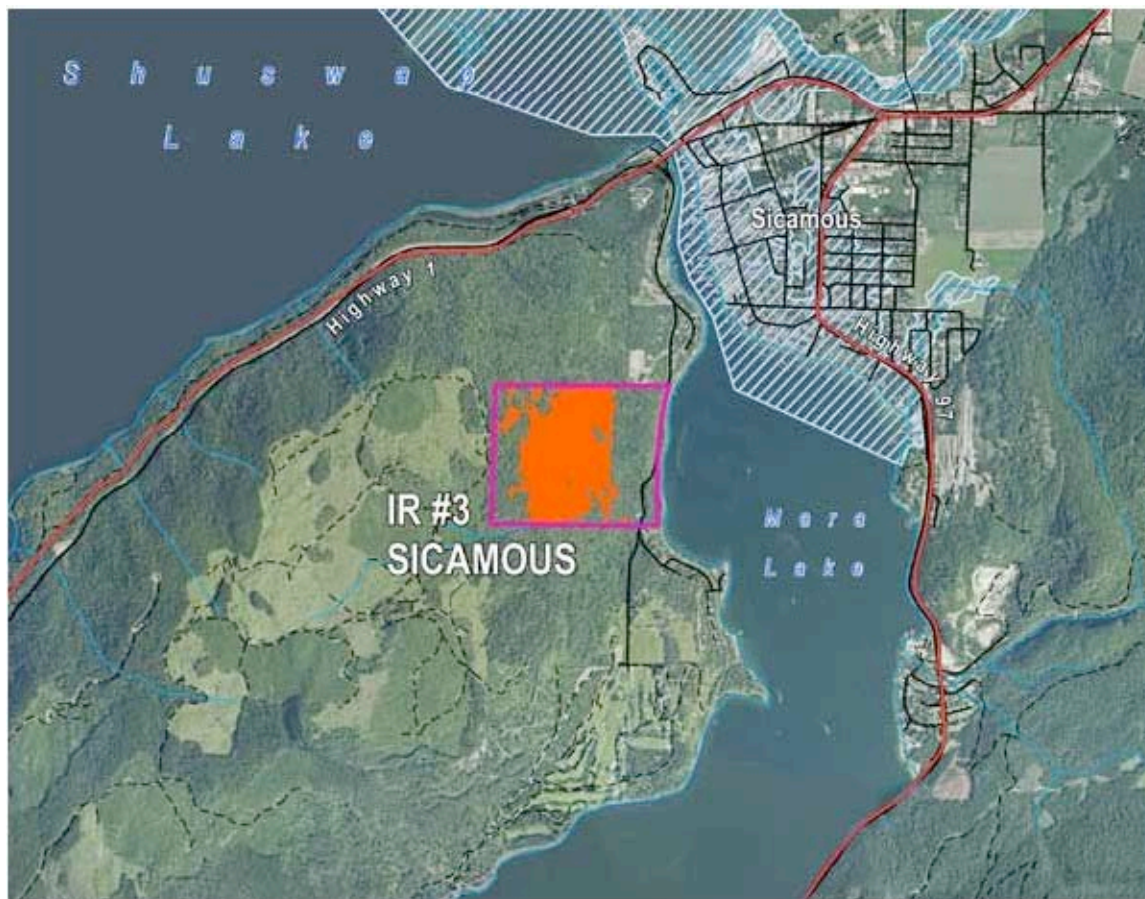
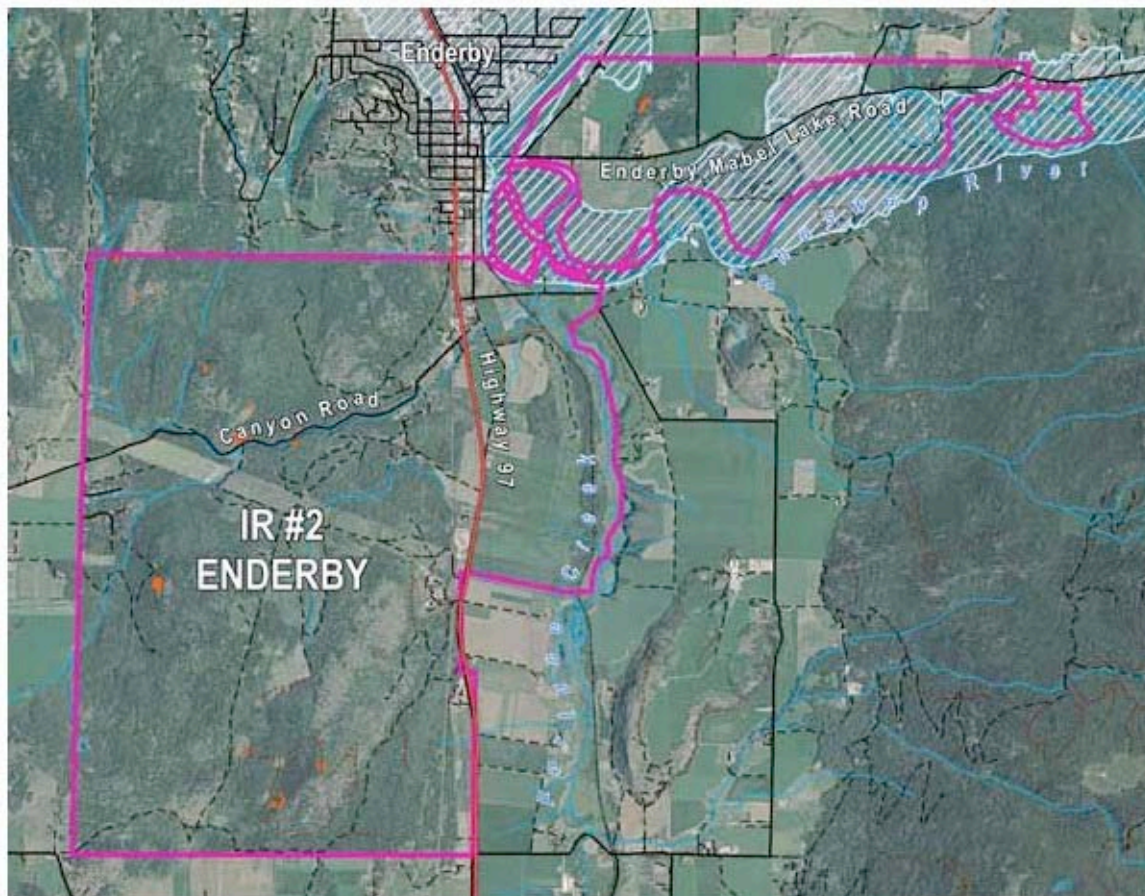
Hazard Maps

Steep slopes (over 30%) and floodplain areas are identified on the maps on pages 36 and 37. These areas pose limitations related to potential development.

Legend

-  Floodplain
-  Splat sin IR Boundaries
-  > 30% Slope







Our Accomplishments

- Strategic Plan - Title and Rights Program
- Referral and consulting services regarding environmental and cultural values
- Traditional use study
- Secwepemc Communities Species at Risk Management Plan 2007 – 2008
- Grasslands Management Plan

Our Goals

- Protect the land, water, air, fish, wildlife and plants on the reserves and throughout Splitsin territory so they remain healthy throughout future generations.
- Protect the cultural heritage sites that are important to our identity and our practices.

Key Actions

1. Protect sacred sites, including food and medicine sites and ceremonial sites.
 - Continue and expand work related to research and mapping of cultural heritage resources.
 - Undertake seed collection of important plants to protect DNA.
 - Undertake species management plans for important plants that are threatened.
2. Protect environmentally sensitive and significant sites that help to support fish and wildlife and purify our land, water and air.
 - Continue and expand work related to research and mapping of environmental resources.
 - Provide signs where wildlife corridors cross roads.
3. For any proposed development on reserve, require an environmental impact assessment that includes a site inventory of environmental and cultural heritage resources, assessment of potential impacts of the development, and management plans for potentially affected resources, such as water, soil, fish and wildlife, vegetation, cultural heritage sites and scenic values.
4. Increase the scope of Title and Rights staff to providing input on environmental and cultural heritage resources for proposed developments on the three reserves.
5. Work with other authorities on the regulation of river activities, including water licences, use of chemicals, discharge of pollutants, commercial tubing, and motor boating.
6. Undertake environmental enhancement activities, including removal of invasive species, planting of native vegetation (including medicinal and riparian plants), installation of bat houses and bird boxes, and construction of wetlands that help to purify stormwater before it flows into rivers and creeks.



What is land and resources wellness?

- Knowing our land base and resources
- Respect and stewardship of the land and its resources
- Protection and management of the land and resources
- Research of land resources within the Territory
- Spiritual connectedness



“Don’t play with the elements of the earth, it can and will hurt you - fire, water, air and earth.”
Splatsin Elders

"We don't want welfare on our reserve, it will make the people lazy." Chief Romeo Edwards and Councillor Harry Patrick Jones Sr. - 1970s



8. Economic Development

In the past, we lived according to our traditional ways. “Wealth” was not something we thought about. Our ancestors had everything they needed, and the entire community worked together on the tasks that were necessary for our health and comfort.

Through the transitions that took place with colonization, wars, residential schools, and 60s scoop, we lost our independence, and our ability to take care of ourselves was taken from us. We became dependent on others for our survival and we became unhealthy.

Our community has worked hard to establish economic strength within the context of the modern world. We have been successful in several main areas so far:

- We initiated the Successful Living Program for social assistance clients. Flowing from the Healing Strategy, this program provides opportunities for change. The program is focused on health and wellness in years 1 and 2, and during year 2, employment and business development training and education will occur.
- We established Yucwmenlúcwu (Caretakers of the Land) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) in 2007. This is a forest management company, wholly owned by Splat-sin and guided by an independent board of directors in partnership with Splat-sin community. The LLP has been successful even though the Province’s forest industry has gone through challenging times in recent history. Our success is due to being business focused, having a thorough understanding of the industry, being competitive and delivering on commitments.
- The company’s initial business focus has been harvesting and marketing logs from Splat-sin’s four non-replaceable forest licences and band-owned woodlot. The LLP has completed numerous pre- and post-harvest forestry projects. The company is working with established and experienced partners on ways to expand our scope to provide additional business and employment opportunities to community members.
- Within Yucwmenlúcwu, our Quilakwa Board of Directors manages the SuperSave gas station and convenience store and the RV Park.
- To capitalize on new business opportunities, the Adams Lake, Neskonlith, and Splat-sin Bands formed the “Sexqeltkemc Limited Partnership”. We are acting as the general partner handling the day-to-day business operations. Sexqeltkemc Enterprises Inc. (SEI) is a privately-held corporation and was registered in the Province of BC on March 11, 2010. Currently, SEI is involved in a wide variety of projects primarily in large-scale resource development.
- Individual community members have businesses, which include logging, hair cutting, road maintenance, crafts, firewood sales, and mechanics.
- As of 2012, Splat-sin is one of 164 taxing First Nations in B.C. Our property tax system enables us to issue tax notices and collect property taxes on land within our reserves, similar to that of other municipalities/governing bodies. From this tax revenue, we can provide services and improved infrastructure to our community and our taxpayers, while allowing us as a First Nation to attract investors and achieve further economic growth.

Economic Development falls within the Strategic Framework goals of Title & Rights, Laws & Jurisdiction, and Education & Employment (see the Strategic Framework on page 6).



"Let's grow our own food and provide vouchers to our members for this food through the Health Centre." Splatsin member



Splatsin has been working on identifying and exploring the potential of numerous economic development opportunities, which are summarized below.

Agriculture

As we were working on the CCP, Splatsin was also having an Agriculture Resource and Management Opportunities Study (Agriculture Study) prepared (Howard Joynt, January 2013). This section provides a summary of some of the highlights of that study.

Prior to contact, Splatsin were a self-sustaining community, practicing agriculture in addition to hunting and fishing. Our ancestors cultivated food crops were, and harvested traditional foods and medicines from the land.

Splatsin's IR #1 and IR #2 both have excellent agriculture capability with good climate, capable soil, and excellent water resources. Our community also has a history of agriculture, good access to markets and agriculture supplies, a young population and strong families, and some of initial base information needed.

The Enderby IR #2 reserve has four water licences. The Salmon River reserve has no water licences, but it does have access to an aquifer that could be getting depleted, causing a potential for groundwater contamination from commercial agriculture. IR #1 has a combination of soil and micro-climate that are unique in the north Okanagan for food production. The limiting factor in this area is water for irrigation.

There are three active farms that are operated by Splatsin, one vineyard that intends to become a full service winery, one cow calf forage operation, and one nursery. The remainder of the agricultural land, both CP and Band land, is leased to non-Splatsin. With the exception of one lease, the leases are "buckshee" or "handshake" leases. The number of leases and the cash value of the leases is unknown, making it impossible to determine if Splatsin are receiving fair market value. It is reported that some CP holders have 99-year leases for their farmland, but this has not been confirmed.

Registered leases from incorporated CP holders to non-First Nations were previously taxed by the Province; the Band has now taken that over as a taxation authority. The tax will be paid to the Band by the farmer leasing the land, in addition to the rate paid to the Band or the CP holder for the lease.

Starting an agriculture enterprise requires money and business planning. Splatsin members wanting to invest in agriculture will need access to unique funding sources that allow repayment over time, or "patient capital". This may be available from the Growing Forward program.

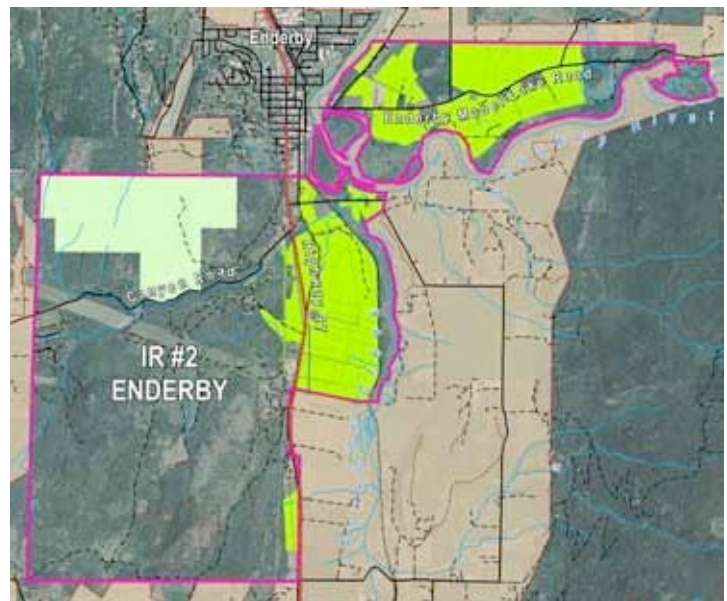
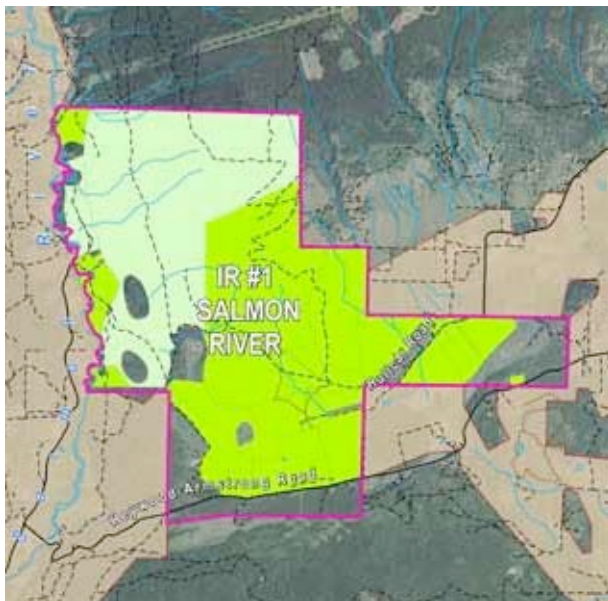
During CCP meetings, Splatsin members talked about many potential agriculture products and arrangements, including an agricultural co-op, value-added dairy products such as cheese or ice cream, market gardening, greenhouses, berries, fruits and nuts, and nursery. According to Howard Joynt, it is difficult to begin agriculture with a structure such as a co-op. The steps required for Splatsin to develop agriculture include the following:

- Develop an initial appreciation of the resource through a database combining information from several sources, including the tax division, lands division, and soil capability for agriculture mapping. This has been started through the CCP work.



- Seek out a small group of individuals who like the idea of farming and are willing to train and take a risk. This group could start by growing food crops they like to eat, and these crops could be traded and bartered between members. Agriculture has its own unique sense of community.
- Provide community support to the start-up group. This could include a part-time horticulturist to provide training, security (to prevent non-participants from helping themselves), capital, water, encouragement, and celebration.

Agriculture has the potential to give our community better food, a sense of accomplishment, healing through team work and productivity, a legacy for our families, and profit. To make our community prosperous through agriculture, we need to work together and trust each other.



Agricultural Land

Legend

-  Agricultural
-  Grazing / Forestry
-  Agricultural Land Reserve
-  Splatshin IR Boundaries

Commercial Development

We see more opportunity for commercial development, which could include stores (retail), offices and various types of service commercial space. The key potential locations are at the SuperSave, on the ground floor of the new band office building, and along Highway 97A.

There may also be potential for a hotel to provide accommodation for those attending events and conferences at our new community building. The hotel development, projected at about 100 rooms, could be a partnership with a private company and/or with the City of Enderby.

Industrial Development

We see the potential for more industrial development, one option being a small industrial park. Enderby's industrial park is tight for space, and it is very close to the river. There has been some discussion about locating industrial uses close to the railway, and using the railway for access.

Other potential industries that we have discussed relate to forest product processing and energy generation. These include a mill/co-generation plant, gasification / liquid natural gas plant, and a bulk fuel plant.

Natural Resources

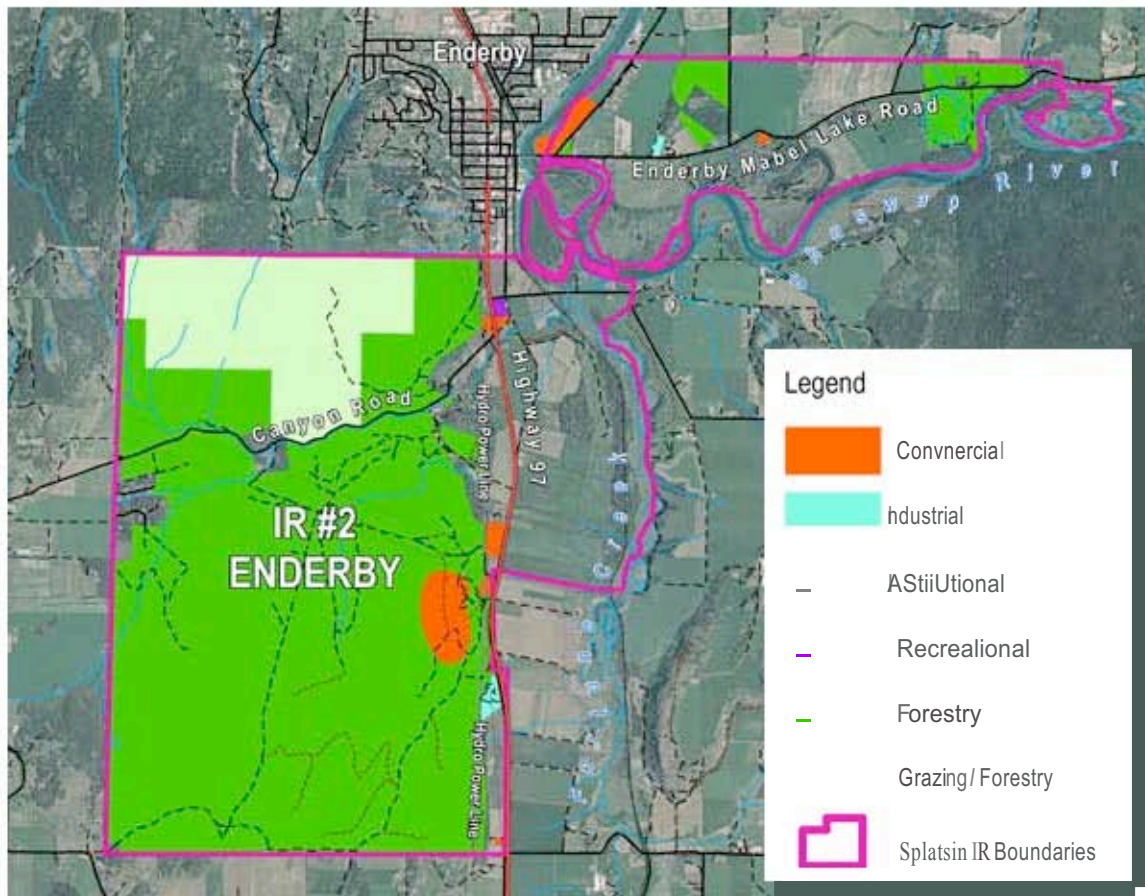
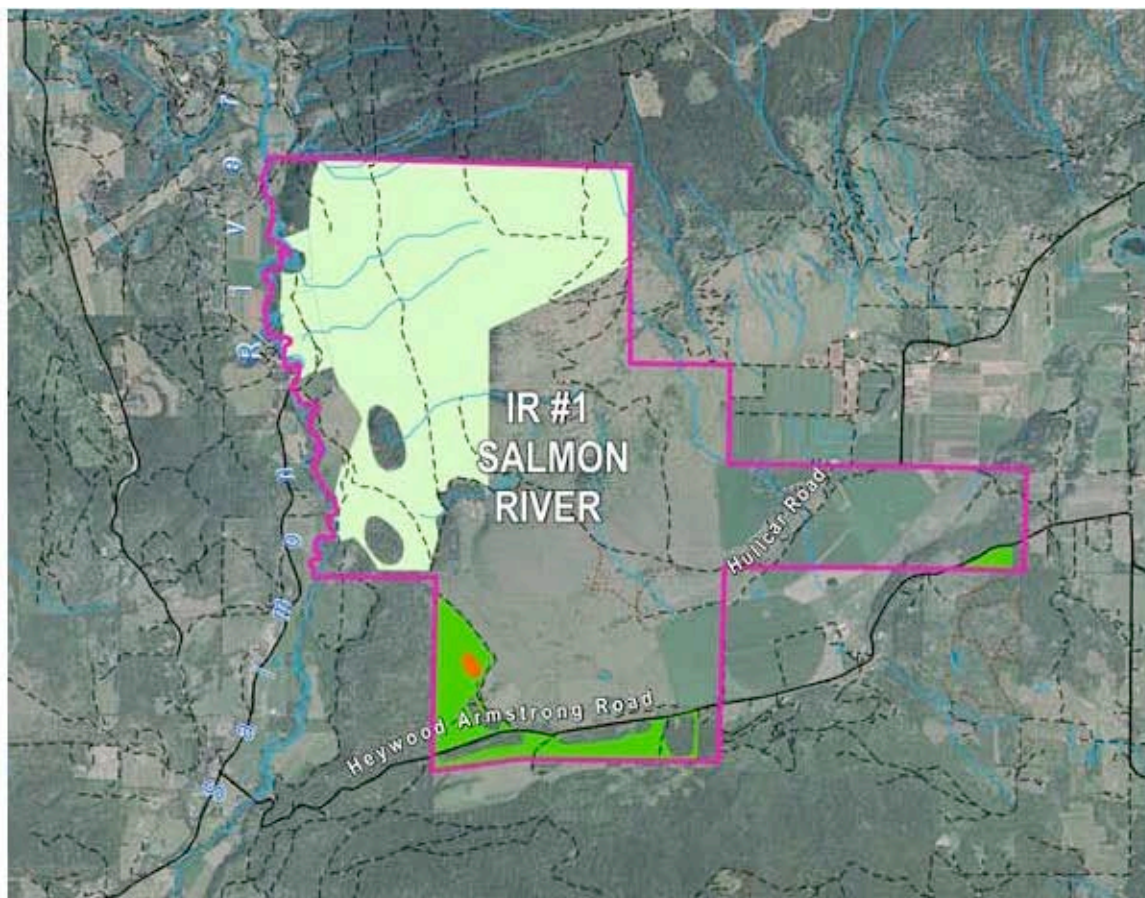
We see more potential for development and services related to natural resources. Our reserves have good gravel resources, but the three gravel pits are not in operation. There are opportunities to continue expansion of our forestry, agro-forestry and non-timber forest product ventures, potentially including wild foods as well as pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and wildcraft. There may also be potential in a commercial fishery, as well as more fisheries management and fish habitat restoration work. We have staff with abilities in fisheries, wildlife, and archaeology, and there may be opportunities to expand the provision of these services on a consulting basis.

The land under the hydro power line land is up for renegotiation. This is a potential revenue source for the community, and the land may have the potential for agro-forestry uses such as growing Christmas trees or food production.

The maps on the next page show the areas currently used for economic development land uses. Institutional and recreational areas are included; though these are currently focused on community uses, they could have economic development potential.

"We need to bring our whole community together, all genders, in berry picking, hunting, fishing and preserving. This can be for ourselves and for profit." Splatsin Elder





Existing Economic Development Lands



Tourism and Recreation

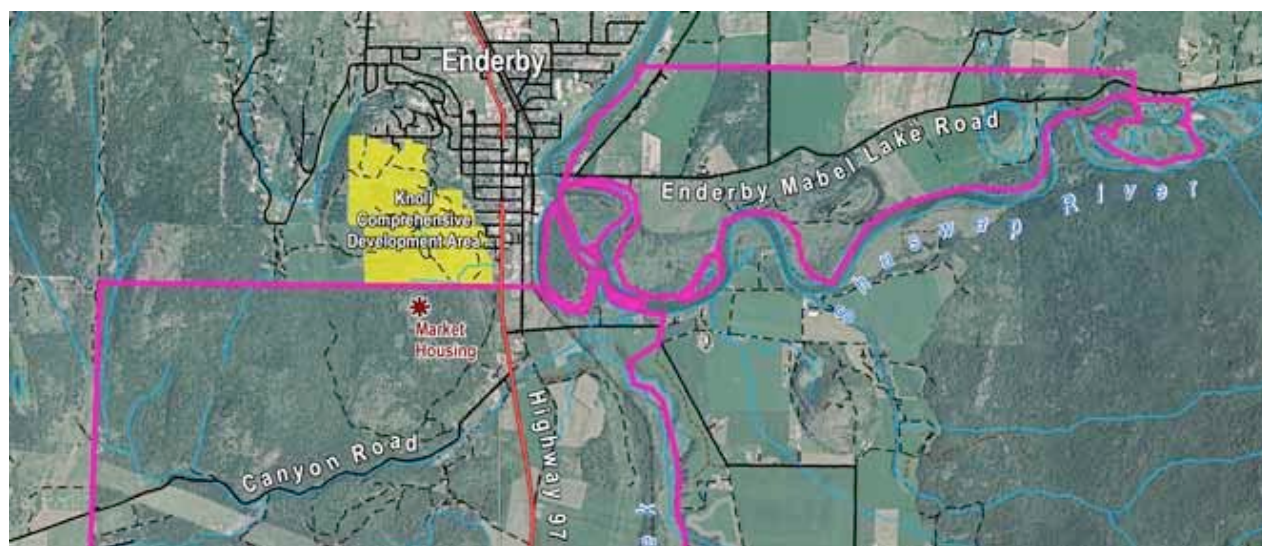
The Okanagan is a prime tourist destination and there are opportunities to provide tourism experiences, as well as recreation activities for our community and visitors. Some of the potential opportunities include the following:

- Cultural tourism – bike tours or canoe trips along historic trade routes, e.g., from Splatstin to Chase; Cultural Centre with information from archives; eco experiences living in kekulis or campsites and eating traditional foods (“back to the land”)
- Tourism programs and events - wellness retreats, artisan workshops or sales, music and/or cultural festivals at the arbour site (constraints are lack of power and water)
- Tourism development – resort/marina development at Sicamous, campground on Salmon River, recycling and garbage stations at staging areas on the Shuswap River
- Recreation facilities – improved sports field, bike trails, paint ball

Market Housing

The City of Enderby and the RDNO have a very conceptual plan for the potential development of the knoll area, which is directly north of IR #2. There are three major landowners, and a water reservoir at the 465 metre elevation. The conceptual plan includes a potential community forest, which could grow poplar for a wood-burning energy facility.

The Knoll Plan will focus on principles, rather than specific land uses (similar to the CCP). Enderby already has a capacity for about 200 units of infill, so the knoll development is not likely to happen in the near future. Given that the knoll area will need to be serviced with water and sewage, there may be an opportunity for Splatstin in the long term to develop some market housing on our land adjacent to the knoll neighbourhood.





"We should build log cabins to rent to tourists year round along our Shuswap land to raise money for events, celebrations, Elder's gatherings, sports equipment, community gardens." Splatsin member



Economic Development Beyond Reserve Boundaries

Though beyond the scope of the CCP, Splatsin is interested in economic development that may extend beyond reserve boundaries. This would be consistent with our traditional practices. Some specific opportunities include a boat storage and parking facility at Mabel Lake, development or use of the Crown land parcel in Sicamous, and/or partnership with Sicamous on the development of a resort on the waterfront in Sicamous.

Our Accomplishments

- Yucwmenlúcwu LLP including Quilakwa Board of Directors for SuperSave and RV Park
- Sexqeltkemc Limited Partnership
- Successful Living Group
- Separation of business from politics through appropriate structures (in progress)

Our Goals

- Achieve a prosperous and sustainable economy.
- Provide diverse employment opportunities through effective economic development and business management.
- Establish partnerships, joint ventures and agreements to further enhance economic opportunities.

Key Actions

1. Provide a support structure for more agriculture development, processing and marketing.
 - Work with the Township of Spallumcheen to address water supply and aquifer concerns on the Salmon River reserve.
 - Establish written leases for Band land, disclose the terms of the leases, and encourage CP holders to do the same, working to ensure that all are based on fair market value.
 - Continue to work with the community and pursue agriculture opportunities, as outlined above and in the Agriculture Study.
 - Pursue mentors and partnerships for agriculture, such as elders with agriculture experience, other First Nations or the organic farming movement.
2. Explore opportunities for more commercial and industrial development.

3. Explore opportunities for resource development and services related to gravel, other mineral, forestry (timber and non-timber), fisheries and the environment.
 - Conduct an aggregate study to identify the potential quantity and quality of gravel resources.
 - Increase environmental services offered on contract to others, e.g., fisheries, wildlife, archaeology.
 - Respect the long-term sustainability of resources in all resource development activities.
4. Explore opportunities for tourism and recreation services, events, development and facilities.
 - Plan all tourism and recreation activities with consideration for security and the ability to enforce proper behaviour and respect for environmental and cultural resources.
5. Provide a support structure for more community businesses.
6. Structure leases of band lands, and support CP holders leasing land so that the leasing results in a long term financial return and economic opportunity for Splatšin.
 - Encourage CP holders to share land with other family members.
7. Increase business mentorship and training programs that lead to and support employment and self employment.
 - Provide training for community members in commonly needed skills, e.g., entrepreneurship, surveying, making aggregate, flagging, First Aid, construction of new buildings, maintenance, environmental analysis and restoration.
8. Consider development of some market housing in the longer term.
9. In the longer term, evaluate tourism development opportunities on or near the Sicamous reserve.
10. Conduct a market feasibility study for a hotel in Enderby, in collaboration with the City of Enderby.

What is economic wellness?

- Self-sustaining
- Human resources capacity building to match economic development
- Financial management – personal, family, community and business
- Employment
- Healthy partnerships
- Food security – through land use
- Use of existing land and resources
- Environmental/land stewardship
- Traditional teachings
- Communal focus
- Long term planning

What is healthy economy?

- Profitable business
- Mentorship
- Sustainable ventures
- Capacity building to run those businesses
- Sense of community ownership
- Opportunity for community members to be employed
- Protection of and management of land and resources
- Sense of hope and security for the future
- Self- sustaining recreation, invite other communities



"When you talk to someone in their own language it goes right to their heart."
Splatsin Elder



9. Culture And Language

Our culture and language link us with our ancestors and they define who we are. Our culture applies to every aspect of our lives, our lifestyles, ceremonies, customs, rituals, and most importantly, our values. Through living with respect, generosity, and sharing, we connect with our traditional beliefs, giving us a sense of belonging and a spiritual foundation. Our language expresses the richness of our culture and by learning the language, we gain a better understanding of our history and our values.

With the assistance of our staff and elders, we are working on expressing and living our culture, and retaining our language. Our Splat̓sin Tsm̓7aksal̓n (Splat̓sin Teaching Centre) offers language programs, including media, and special events.

We are also building gathering places for our events and ceremonies. Our cultural site at Salmon River was built for the Shuswap Gathering in 2001, and serviced 6,000 people at that event; it has a grand harbour and the largest kekulis in the territory. We have another harbour in Enderby and kekulis at the RV Park on the Shuswap River.

Our community holds ceremonies and cultural gatherings, including name-giving ceremonies, sweats (R. W. Sandy Point, Kekulis), and our annual Cooks Creek Cultural Camp.

Some members of the community would like more education on culture throughout our school system. Many Splat̓sin living off reserve do not have a sense of belonging. This is particularly the case for foster children who do not feel like our community is their home where they are welcome. We hope that a grounding foundation in our culture could help with this.

Our Accomplishments

- Harbours at Salmon River and Enderby
- Kekulis at Salmon River and RV Park
- Sweat lodges for men and women
- Ceremonies and cultural gatherings
- Culture and Language – Four Pillars Plan

Our Goals

- Document and maintain our traditional cultural practices on the land, carry out our traditions and ceremonies, and instil cultural values in our youth with due recognition of Elders.
- Re-acquire and maintain our Secwepemc language in the Splat̓sin dialect through existing programs and systems with a substantial increase in fluent speakers, and recognition and participation of Elders.
- Provide high quality educational institutions, teachers and resources to provide Splat̓sin children and students with diverse educational opportunities resulting in an increased number of graduates from high school, universities, colleges, trades schools and technical schools.

Culture and Language fall within all Strategic Framework goals (see the Strategic Framework on page 6).

Key Actions

1. Increase language and culture education for the entire community.
 - Acquire more stable funding for language and culture education.
 - Provide more language education for those who over 12 years old, including encouragement to learn the language.
2. Support the Child Welfare Program in providing more education in culture, history and Splotsin lifestyles.
3. Integrate culture into more community events and practices.
4. Hold more ceremonies and cultural gatherings.
 - Increase access to Cooks Creek for cultural uses to more than one week per year.
5. Provide more information on our culture.
 - Develop a museum for all our artifacts that could also be a tourism attraction.
 - Provide pamphlets and signs with translations in Secwepemc.
 - Install welcome signs to Splotsin territory in Secwepemc.
 - Establish a community library.
6. Increase maintenance and repair of cultural sites.
 - Repair the cultural site at Salmon River, e.g., repair roof on harbour, improve drainage near the kekuli.
 - Clean up and maintain all four cemeteries.

The highest CCP priority at a workshop with youth was language education for 12 to 20 year olds. Youth would also like to design a better skate park and get a sport court with basketball hoops; learn to use compound bows and practice precision hunting for rabbits, grouse, and pheasants; and receive safety training so youth can help to patrol the community, e.g., safe ride home, bike patrol.



What is culture and language wellness?

- Knowing who you are culturally – sense of belonging
- Participation in cultural lifestyles, ceremonies, customs, rituals, etc.
- Lives traditional values i.e. respect, generosity, sharing, inviting, visiting, etc.
- Follows the teachings of traditional beliefs
- Having a solid spiritual foundation
- Acceptance of cultural diversity
- Being aware of the importance of language
- Respect for and interaction with everyone and everything in your environment
- Responsibility – to self, family, community, Nation
- Being accountable
- Open to teachings



"Bridges, tunnels, power and water networks, which bind us together... physically." Splatsin member



10. InFrAstructure

Infrastructure is a large and complex topic area. It includes all of the buildings and structures where we live and work, including housing and community buildings. It also includes the economic development buildings and the roads, pathways, water and sewage systems, and other utilities that service our homes and other buildings.

Planning for Land Use

In the past, we planned our use of the land according to our knowledge of natural systems – the seasonal water flows, stability of the soil, winds, sun, shade, and the presence of fish, wildlife and plants. We were nomadic, moving to different locations to hunt, fish, gather, or for ceremonies. We adjusted our locations based on changes to natural systems or relationships with other tribes. We nourished and protected the land, and the land sustained us.

With our restrictions to reserve lands, higher densities of people in our community and the surrounding ones, and obvious impacts of population on the natural world, we now need to plan for land use in a different way. We need to identify where the environment needs protection, and where land uses like residential, recreational, commercial, industrial and institutional are appropriate. We need to make sure that water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and air quality are protected, as well as our hunting, fishing, gathering and other cultural sites. We need to make sure that use and enjoyment of one property will not detract from the quality of life for those next door. We need to make the best use of our financial resources, so that everyone has enough clean water and other services as cost effectively as possible. For these reasons and more, we need a land use plan.

Land use planning protects everyone who lives on or near reserves, including CP holders, as follows:

- Increases efficiency of land use
- Minimizes infrastructure costs through advance planning
- Increases the value of land by governing adjacent parcels
- Provides certainty for owners and potential partners or investors

Within the time frame we had available to prepare this CCP, we were not able to complete the land use plan. We generated principles, goals and actions to guide land use planning, and we identified potential land use options. One of Splat's most important next steps will be the formation of a land use plan along with a land use code.

Planning Considerations

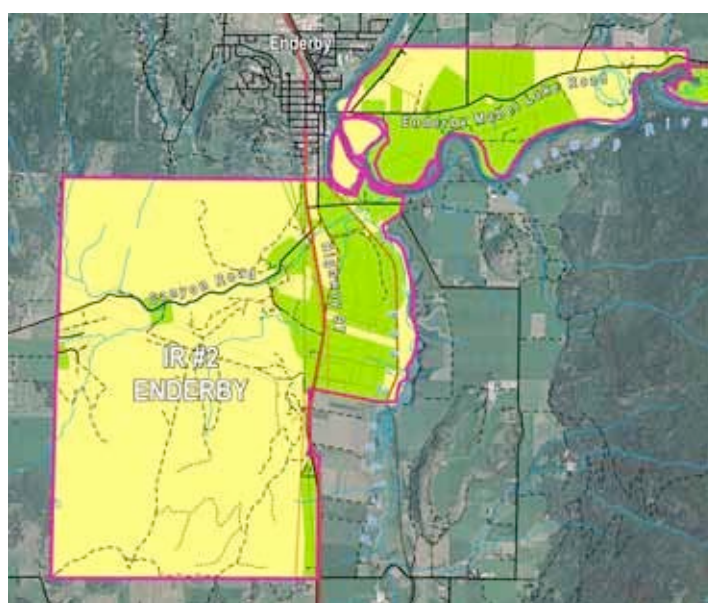
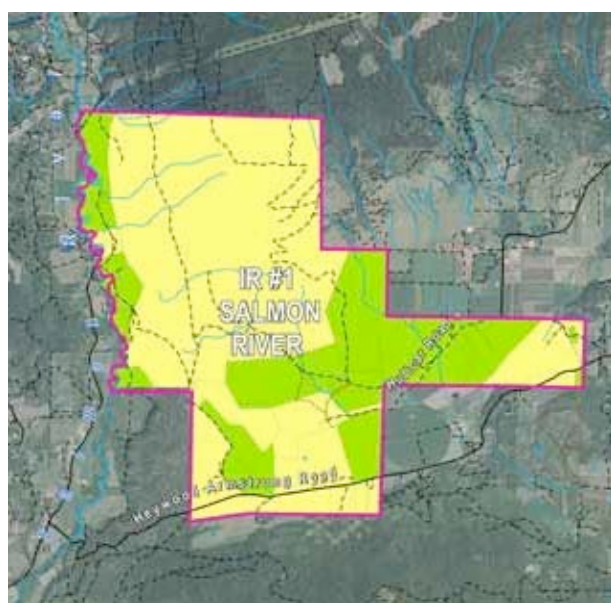
A significant amount of land on IR #1 and IR #2 has Certificates of Possession (CP), held by locatees. The origin of this arrangement is that the government of the day wanted more land to become productive. CP holders were given some seed and property, with encouragement to farm the land. Much of the CP land has passed through generations of a family, and there are currently no regulations or guidelines over the use of the land, other than federal laws. Some see the CP as a responsibility for stewardship, and in other cases, land management is not respectful.

Infrastructure falls within the Strategic Framework goals of Law & Jurisdiction, Title & Rights, Education & Employment, and Health, Social & Cultural Services (see the Strategic Framework on page 6).

Land Tenure Maps

Legend

-  Band Land
-  CP / Locatee Holding
-  Splatins IR Boundaries



"We were taught how to live off the land from generations ago."
Splatins Elders



The CCP provides direction to CP holders if they want to consider development and provides a way for the Band and land holders to work together towards a common vision. It is up to the land holder to make decisions about their property regarding development. For example, a CP holder will still be entitled to use his or her land for family purposes; however, if he or she wishes to develop all or a portion for economic development, an approval process will be required.

Housing on the reserves is a major issue. Much of the housing is substandard, and in some cases, homes are over-crowded. The community feels that better housing could draw more members back to living on the reserves. Some Splantsin want to build their own homes, but it is difficult and takes a long time to get funding. Road access and power service are needed prior to construction. The requirements for social housing are also challenging to meet, so some people in need cannot get a home. Some elders who live alone have difficulty maintaining their homes, as do those with lower incomes. There are currently six families on the waiting list for a house.

When asked what types of homes should be built for the community, band members indicated a preference for multiple forms of affordable housing. Accessible homes for elders and those with special needs, and some assisting living units, were also mentioned. When asked where new homes should be located, the community said that they should be close to transportation, stores and community facilities. Several Splantsin also expressed an interest in eco-friendly homes.

Land Use Principles

The following are the land use principles generated by the community that respect traditional values (the ways of the elders) and modern planning practices:

1. Honour the connection to the land, resources and elements of the natural world that provide for Splantsin's physical and spiritual needs.
 - Protect and enhance the health and integrity of the land and resources (see section 6).
 - Protect watercourses and wetlands, including the vegetation around them.
 - Protect trees and forests, and if these are disturbed, replant at least the same number of trees.
 - Conduct environmental assessments during the planning process and prior to any site disturbance or building.
2. Protect cultural heritage sites and use areas (see section 6).
3. Protect the good agricultural land and follow responsible and environmental agriculture practices.
 - Use the best soils for agriculture.
 - Practice agriculture that is low impact and organic.
4. Respect our neighbours.
 - Develop to avoid any negative effects on neighbours, including visual, drainage, water quality, noise, and air quality considerations.
 - Consult with neighbours regarding proposed developments.
 - Disallow pesticides, e.g., burn sage to control mosquitos.



5. Follow best practices in planning, construction and maintenance.
 - Consider health and safety in all circumstances, including during construction.
 - Follow Canada and BC building codes.
 - Do not store waste or noxious materials on land or water without proper containment.
 - Provide proper sewage according to provincial standards.
6. Respect the rights of CP holders and the community.
 - Allow all CP holders to build a family home on their land.
 - Respect the rights of community members first, when faced with a development proposal.
7. Prepare and implement environmentally sensitive laws that enable sustainable development, social harmony and maintain high standards of living on Splat-sin reserves.
 - Develop land based on sustainable principles.
 - Develop compact communities rather than sprawl.
8. Protect unique visual and scenic qualities, especially in areas with spiritual sites.
 - For example, do not allow large industrial development on the slopes of Mount Ida where it would be visible from the old church and cemetery or the cultural (kekuli/arbour) site on the Salmon River reserve.

In the next subsections, we consider the infrastructure and land use for each of the three reserves, in order of population.

Enderby IR #2

Community Core

Enderby IR is the heart of the Splat-sin community, but it has no heart. Most communities have a centre; a few key community buildings for tiny communities, a “village” for small communities, or a “town centre” for larger settlements. The community facilities on IR #2 are spread across three separate locations. This is difficult for the many band members with no vehicles who frequently walk and bike as their main forms of transportation.

The most significant gesture that we can make in terms of land use is to build a heart for our community. This could be a place that is walkable, comfortable and interesting, where small and large groups of people can come together for special events or over coffee.

It seems logical that our community core should be near Highway 97A. This area already has the most community facilities, much of it is already serviced with water and sewer, and it is closest to transportation, shopping and other destinations. The primary constraints to developing the core here are: the limited amount of band land, the traffic on the highway (noise, safety, odour and visual concerns), and the watercourses that need to be protected.



"My ideal community looks very clean. People don't litter as much and there is lots of houses but still lots of forests. Everyone is loyal to each other and violence has gone down by 90%. There are more doctors, vets, parks and other fun things to enjoy." Shihiyi School student

There are some potential opportunities for addressing these constraints. There may be a CP holder willing to sell or trade land to the band, or to partner with the band on some development. While not a perfect solution, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure may be willing to consider highway changes that would provide a safer crossing. In the longer term, there may be the potential for major changes to the highway, such as a one-way couplet (two roads, each one-way in the opposite direction) through Enderby and IR #2.

Other potential locations for the community core were considered during the CCP process. Lassertie is not an option due to the high water table, high value agricultural land, and the unlikelihood of it ever getting sewer service.

An option worthy of some exploration is the gently sloping land above the Splat-sin Teaching Centre and the church. This site offers outstanding views over the valley and it is removed from the issues related to the highway. The primary constraints of this location are the costs of providing services. The new community water system could service this location, but new roads, sewer, power and other utilities would need to be provided. If the core did relocate to this hillside, the existing health centre could become a commercial health centre.

The potential new facilities in the community core include the following:

- **Community Building** – architectural preliminary design drawings have been prepared for this building on a site immediately south of the existing Health Centre. Shaped like a kekuli, the building includes a gymnasium/hall, community kitchen, office space, cold storage, and more.





"We need a museum for all of our artifacts, a tourism attraction, so our artifacts can be all in one place instead of being spread out all over the place." Splatsin Elder

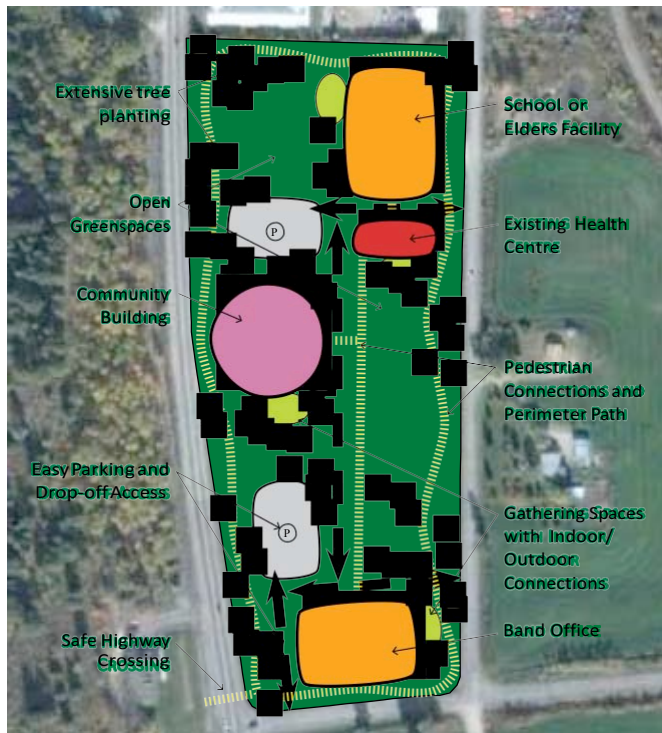


- **Elders Care Centre** - architectural conceptual design drawings have been prepared for this facility, which is planned to have 60 beds, full kitchen and nursing staff, with a footprint area of about 3,350m²
- **Band Offices** – The current band offices occupy several buildings that are in poor condition, with a total floor area of about 1,200m². The new Band Office is envisioned as a 3-storey building where similar departments share floors, with retail such as a coffee shop, laundry, art gallery, and artist workshop space on the ground floor. Community members have noted the need for a place like a 'friendship centre', a gathering space with coffee that is the hub of the community. This building is likely to have a footprint of about 1,700m².
- **School** – Once the Community Building is complete, there may be interest in locating the school near it to provide the students access to the gym. If the future population growth is in the Canyon area (see below), this could reinforce a desire for the school to be in the community core, where it could also draw students from a larger area. IR#2 has a population of school-aged children (ages 5-19) of 105. INAC (2004) recommends that a school with elementary and secondary enrolment of 87 to 112 students should have a total floor area of 1545m², which includes 5 classrooms and areas for administration, library resources, gym/auditorium, computers and a multi-purpose room. By using the gym in the new Community Building, the requirements for the floor area of the school could be reduced.
- **Hotel** – The new Community Building will have the capacity to host up to 2,000 visitors; however, there is no hotel nearby to accommodate anywhere close to that number of people. Splatsin is interested in exploring the potential market for a hotel. The hotel would ideally be close to the community building, but there may not be a site on band land that is large enough or attractive enough, since a hotel will have a greater draw if it has a scenic location. Alternatives include locating the hotel on CP land or on a site in the City of Enderby.
- **Parking** – Site planning for the community core needs to consider the significant amount of parking that would be required. A preliminary parking calculation based on a Community Building, Band Offices, Elder Care Centre and School came out to about 250 parking stalls.

The following are potential planning and design goals and objectives for the community core:

Community Core Goals

- Design the community core as a place that has:
 - Connected walkways to make it easily walkable and accessible to all
 - Green space like a park to give in an appealing character
 - Large and small outdoor gathering spaces with seating areas that are comfortable and welcoming
 - Strong connections between indoor and outdoor gathering spaces to allow for meals and events that flow inside and out



Community Core Potential Land Use Layout and Design Objectives



Gas Station Area Potential Land Use Layout and Design Objectives

Community Core Design Objectives

- Provide safe and direct pedestrian connections between buildings, and a perimeter trail around the community core.
- Design with connected green space and pedestrian routes as higher priorities than parking.
- Include community amenities in the green space, such as a play area, spray park, and BBQ/picnic area.
- Provide indoor/outdoor relationships for eating and gathering areas within and near buildings.
- Provide some green space around all buildings, with extensive tree planting for shade, habitat and energy conservation.
- Locate the school with good access to the gym and access to green space, keeping it as far and separated from the highway as possible.
- Locate the Band Office close to the highway and Quilakwa Road so it is easily identifiable.
- Design internal roads to provide clear access to parking and loading areas, with drop-off areas for all buildings.
- Design parking lots to be efficient and distribute parking so it doesn't dominate the area.

The sketches above illustrate the design objectives for the community core and gas station area along with a potential land use layouts, to be explored during future land use planning.

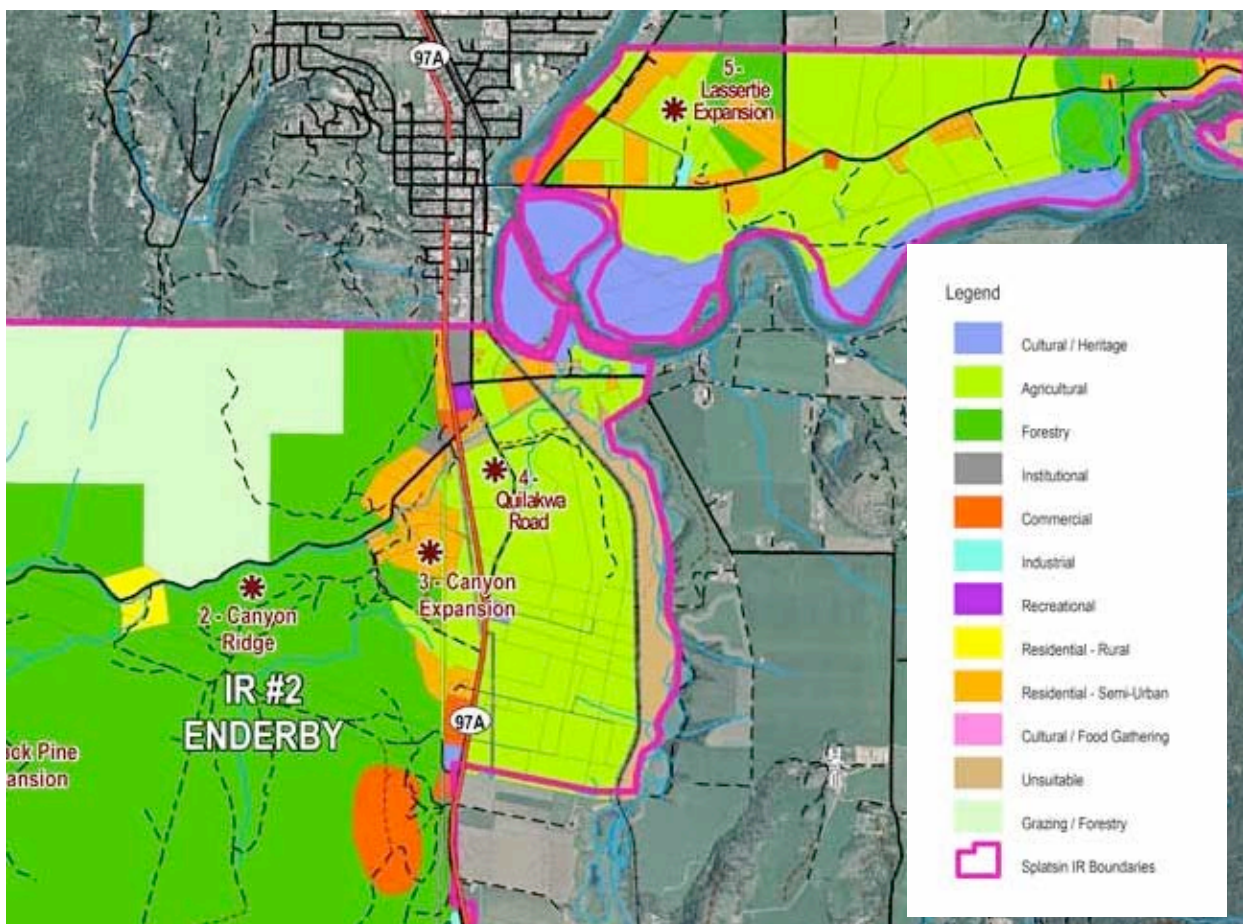
Housing

As mentioned previously, much of the housing on the reserves is substandard. On IR #2, the majority of the population lives at Jack Pine. These homes are around 30 years old, and there are major arrears on the homes, which means that there has been no money for upgrading. Before too long, these houses will need major renovation or replacement.

The newest development at IR #2 is Lassertie. This multi-family complex of social housing has duplex and 6-plex units. It is located north of the Shuswap River. The septic system and hydro were designed for one more 6-plex, which is a possibility in the future; however the land is good quality agricultural land and it is distant from the community core.

The map of Potential Housing Locations shows where future new housing could be located on band land. One option is to add more homes within Canyon or Jack Pine by adding secondary suites or smaller homes on the existing lots, possibly at the same time as the existing houses are renovated. The most logical locations for new homes appear to be the Canyon Expansion and Quilakwa Road areas. This would provide more population close to the community core and associated services. The Canyon Ridge area, with the proposed new water system, is also an option, but this would require all new infrastructure. A land use planning process will explore and evaluate the potential housing locations in more detail.

There may be some potential to partner with Enderby for affordable housing since they also had that need expressed in their community visioning process.

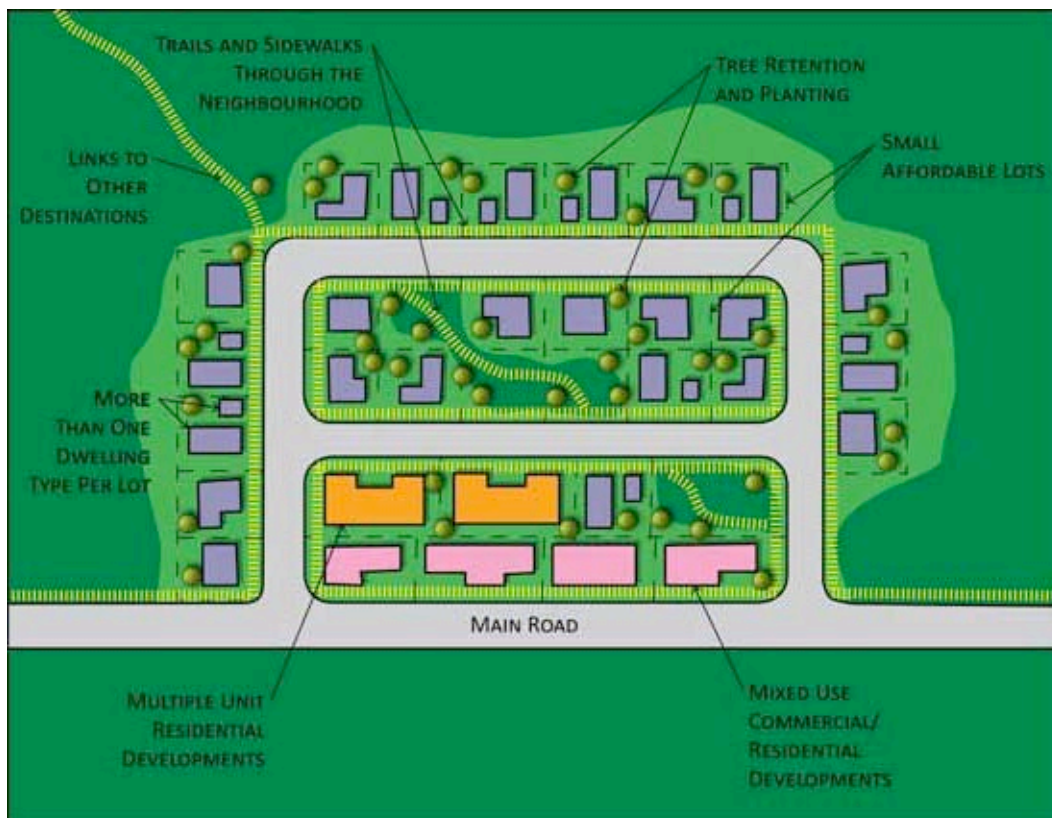
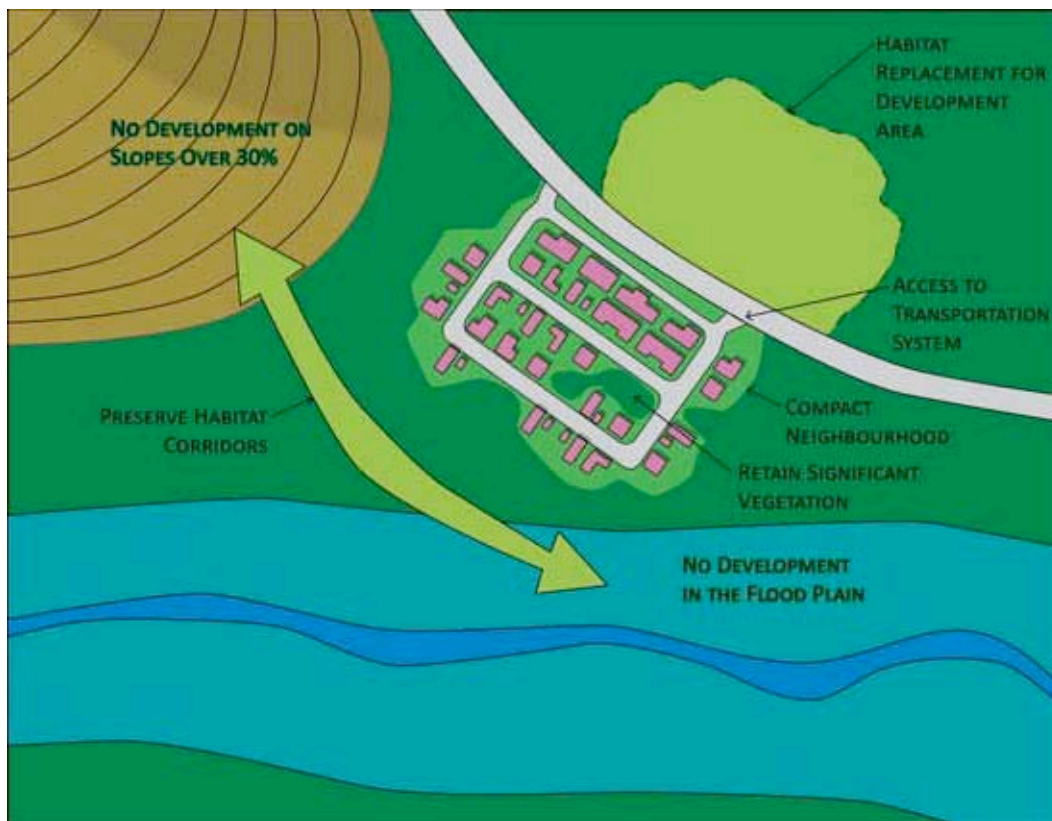


Potential Housing Locations

Housing Design Objectives

The following are potential design objectives for new housing projects:

- Strive to keep neighbourhoods as compact as possible to allow people to walk or bicycle to and from common destinations.
- Consider smaller than standard residential lots within single family developments for better affordability.
- Consider residential developments that allow more than one dwelling type on the same lot, e.g., main house, basement suite, garden house.
- Consider multiple unit residential developments such as duplexes, triplexes, four-plexes, townhouses and small ground-level “cottage” units.
- Consider a development where land is serviced by the community and future residents can build their own homes.
- Where appropriate, allow mixed use developments that combine housing with retail, office or other uses.
- Support the principle of “crime prevention through environmental design” by encouraging opportunities for surveillance, and increased public activity and presence in streets.
- Ensure that the size, scale, massing and design features of development are harmonious and in character with existing development in the area, while also supporting creativity in design.
- Ensure development addresses issues of transportation, services, utilities and environmental protection.
- Give priority to development in areas where major infrastructure services, transportation systems and public amenities are already present and can effectively meet additional demand created by development, or where those services or systems can be provided in a timely and cost effective manner.
- Allow no habitable development in floodplain areas.
- Allow no development on slopes over 30%. Slopes over 20% require an assessment by a geotechnical engineer.
- Retain significant vegetation and trees that are native to the site.
- Through the development process, balance habitat losses with habitat replacement.
- Conserve, enhance and promote wildlife corridors that connect parks, open spaces, and other large wildlife habitat areas.
- Balance wildfire mitigation measures with the priority of tree retention.
- Support high quality, energy conscious community planning and building design.
- Require tree planting for shade, low water use plants, and permeable sites so water is absorbed rather than running off-site as stormwater.
- Provide trails and sidewalks throughout the housing area and link the trails to other destinations, e.g., community buildings, school, park, stores.



Housing Design Objectives

These sketches illustrate the design objectives for new housing, to be explored during future land use planning.

Utilities

Splatsin has Service Agreements with Enderby for sewer, water and fire protection in a limited area. Sewer service is being extended to the Supersave site. The City is adding water meters, which will also be installed on Splatsin land. The remainder of IR #2 is on septic systems.

Part of IR #2 is serviced by the Splatsin's Canyon water system. A design study is underway to upgrade the system due to poor existing water quality and quantity. The new water system will be able to serve all of the Enderby reserve, and better water will mean better health, cleaner homes, and improved fire protection. Splatsin has discussed the potential for more partnerships with Enderby on water and sewer systems. There could be some capacity for Splatsin's new water system to service the knoll area in Enderby.

Splatsin's IR #2 and the City of Enderby will both require additional or upgraded wastewater treatment in the future. Splatsin will need more sewer service for our new community core. Enderby has capacity at its wastewater treatment plant, but issues with infiltration, high water table, cross-connections, etc. The options are for a new plant in Enderby, a wastewater treatment plant in Splatsin, or both. It is likely that there would be economies of scale by partnering on this type of facility.



Transportation

Highway 97A is the primary vehicular route through the reserve. The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) indicated in 2012 that recent improvements should be sufficient for 10 to 15 years. Any major new land uses could require new turning lanes.

A long-term plan that has been discussed by Splat-sin and Enderby is a two-way couplet for the highway in the future, potentially using the railway as one of the routes. Splat-sin is unaware of any study of this alternative.

Some of the highways through Splat-sin's reserves are in trespass, up to 15 roads. This is a potential revenue source as MOTI is planning to buy the land, providing revenue for the Band. Three routes are proposed for property transfer as of late 2012 – Mabel Lake Road, Enderby-Grindron Road, and Sicamous Road, totalling 9 ha (22 acres).

Maintenance of roads is a major concern for the community, especially Canyon Road, which is a highly used route. Canyon Road is undesignated, and as a result, no one is responsible for managing or maintaining it. The road is steep and windy, with no shoulders or paths; as such it is a safety concern.

The railway corridor through the reserve is no longer in use. CP has expressed interest in selling the corridor; Splat-sin wants the land back as part of our territory. The railway corridor is an outstanding opportunity for an alternative transportation greenway. Interest in a regional greenway from Peachland to Salmon Arm and points beyond has been expressed by many of the jurisdictions along this route.

Splat-sin has a high level of interest in safe alternatives to car travel such as cycling and walking routes and better transit service. Some of the opportunities include:

- Road-side paths, especially on Canyon Road
- A better path from the previous elder's lodge to the church, less steep and rough than the existing path
- Potential to partner with Enderby on a linked trail system, e.g., along the Shuswap River and Fortune Creek

Maintenance of existing paths is also a concern. For example, apparently no one maintains the path at Lassertie.

Salmon River IR #1

The Salmon River IR is a rural area, with agricultural land on the valley bottom, and some forestry land in the north, south and east edges of the IR. The settlements are rural, with homes on large acreages.

Power is available only along Salmon River Road and a portion of Hullcar Road. All land is serviced by individual wells and septic systems.

The primary opportunities on this IR are increased agriculture, potential industrial development such as energy production, and recreation and tourism. Tourism activities could be centred on cultural, ecological and agriculture experiences. The key potential locations for tourism are the cultural site, and a parcel of Band land along the Salmon River that could possibly serve as a campground.



The lack of power is a major constraint; however, this will likely improve as new homes and businesses extend power lines.

Sicamous IR #3

The Sicamous IR is completely undeveloped, except for Old Spallumcheen Road running through it. There are significant opportunities for tourism development on this land, potentially including a resort hotel/conference centre and marina. The primary opportunities are the proximity to a bay on Mara Lake, outstanding views, and suitable terrain on the lower slopes. The main challenges to development are the railway corridor that separates the IR from the lake, and the lack of water and sewer services.

If Splat sin is successful in obtaining the railway corridor, as discussed above, this site would have a waterfront development opportunity. The marinas in the narrows adjacent to Sicamous need to leave due to the high value fish habitat. The IR site could provide an alternative location. Another potential location for the marinas and a hotel may be north of the narrows. Splat sin has interest in a potential partnership with Sicamous for that type of development.

Another potential partnership opportunity is with the Hyde Mountain Golf Course. That development has limited potential for expansion due to the condition of Old Spallumcheen Road and a lack of services. If Splat sin were to develop our land, there could be economies of scale and potential for collaborative marketing through a partnership with Hyde Mountain.

Our Accomplishments

- Lassertie subdivision
- RV Site with kekulis
- Complete RV Site (in progress)
- Canyon Ridge Water System Planning (in progress)
- Plans for Community Building and Elders Care Centre (in progress)

Our Goals

- Establish a high standard of infrastructure including sufficient potable water, community facilities, housing, streets, and energy to support a dynamic and growing Splat sin community and a sound and expanding economy.
- Provide a variety of housing types in different locations to meet the diverse needs of the community.
- Provide a safe transportation network for vehicles and alternative modes of transportation.
- Develop a safe and vibrant community core according to the goals and design objectives outlined previously.

Key Actions

1. Develop more affordable and accessible housing, including assisted living homes for elders and those with special needs.
2. Develop new community facilities, including a new community building, new band offices, and potentially a school in the long term.
3. Plan and develop a network of open spaces with a connected trail system, including road-side paths.
4. Improve the quality of existing housing.
5. Build the new Jackpine/Canyon water system to improve water quality and quantity, and design the system to service future population growth, community buildings, and some potential market housing.
6. Provide access to sewage treatment in the longer term for areas with higher density, through a Splatstin or partnered wastewater treatment plant.
7. Explore opportunities for energy generation such as solar, wind, biomass, geothermal.
8. Clarify and establish responsibilities for maintaining all public roads and paths within the reserves.
9. Continue to pursue the acquisition of the old CP rail line.



What is healthy infrastructure and housing?

- Long term planning
- Active community involvement
- Development of alternative energy and housing sources
- Green space
- Flexibility in housing changing circumstances
- Adequate living space i.e. size, gardens, etc.
- Physical recreation space
- Maintain cultural and spiritual camps
- Safe environment



*"With heart and helping hands, a child
can accomplish anything." Shihiya School*



11. **humAn And SociAl Services**

This section addresses all of the services provided by our community, including education, that help us to be healthy physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually. In the past, our social networks and families were intact and the entire community supported each other. Since we became disconnected from those social networks through colonization, war, the residential schools, and 60s scoop, we lost some of those supports.

We have been working on our Healing Strategy at the same time as our CCP, and we can already see the changes in our community. There are more positive interactions among us, and the negative behaviours are decreasing.

Our community has strong staff resources. We are lacking facilities where we can focus on health and wellness for those in need. Potential health and wellness facilities that would benefit our community include a wellness/treatment/counselling centre, safe house, second stage housing, shared parenting space, and an elder's care centre. Staff are also challenged by the need for secure, long-term funding for programs and facilities. Events that were successful in the past were the Health Fair and Addictions Awareness Week.

The Splantsin Tsm7aksaltn (Splantsin Teaching Centre) offers excellent early childhood education including child care programs from infant to 6 years, and after-school programs. The Centre also offers language programs, including media, and hosts special culturally-focused events.

It is particularly important to the future of Splantsin that our youth have opportunities for healthy social interactions and recreation. The youth provided input on facilities and services of interest to them.

Shihiya School in Jack Pine provides a strong educational foundation for elementary school students. Over time, the community will face some choices with respect to Shihiya School. Future population growth will likely be in the Canyon area, closer to community services such as stores, band offices, health care, the new community building, and transportation. In the long term, i.e., more than ten years, a larger school will likely be needed. It may make sense at that time to relocate the school closer to the community building and newer housing areas. The existing school building could be converted to another use related to health and wellness at that time.

Shihiya School does not currently maintain contact with graduating students and track their progress in education or employment after graduation. As the community grows healthier and stronger, it will be valuable to have such records.

Our Accomplishments

- Splantsin Tsm7aksaltn (Splantsin Teaching Centre)
- Shihiya School
- Youth Worker and Youth Centre
- Addictions counselling
- Successful Living Program
- Child Welfare Program
- Education Policy

Human and Social Services falls within the Strategic Framework goals of Health, Social & Cultural Services, and Child and Family Services (see the Strategic Framework on page 6).

Our Goals

- Improve the health and well-being of our community through the Healing Strategy and other social service and education programs.
- Provide well managed, community-based, integrated social programs that offer effective services and support to community members by highly skilled and knowledgeable staff.
- Develop and implement strategies that will encourage our community members, including youth, to live on reserve.
- Provide high quality educational institutions, teachers and resources to provide Splatsin children and students with diverse educational opportunities resulting in an increased number of graduates from high school, universities, colleges, trades schools and technical schools.

Key Actions

1. Implement the Healing Strategy.
2. Continually work on acquiring secure, long term funding for social services.
3. Provide improved facilities for youth including a larger clubhouse with a kitchen and a better skateboard park (potentially in partnership with Enderby).
4. Provide services for youth such as transportation and assistance maintaining youth services and programs.
 - Establish programs and services for 18 to 30 year olds, including leadership, survival, and business skills.



5. Increase food security.
 - Establish community gardens and/or market gardens (refer to Economic Development – Agriculture) and a large community root cellar.
 - Expand community hunting, fishing and food gathering programs that include teaching and food preparation.
6. Provide educational support so community members can qualify for opportunities and programs, such as boating (for fishing) and firearms (for hunting) licences, and the ability to assist in the emergency response program.
 - Integrate programs for males and females, e.g., anyone can register in cooking, preserving food, hunting, fishing or child care.
7. Focus on fitness and nutrition, especially for children and youth.
 - Consider the potential for the school and gym to be near each other in the future.
 - Restore the Health Fair.
8. Track the progress of graduated students from Dogwood and Evergreen, to be used as a measurement of outcomes over time.
9. Adapt older buildings where possible for uses related to health and wellness.
 - Consider converting the previous elder's lodge to a use such as a wellness/treatment/counselling centre, safe house, second stage housing, and/or shared parenting space.
 - If Shihya School is relocated in the future, consider a similar use for the existing school building.
10. Plan for a new elder's care centre that can accommodate Splatstin elders as well as seniors from the surrounding community.



"Let's work together in our community, build a new future, not be afraid of change – it's going to happen anyway, our next young generation to come will follow our path where we left off..." Splatstin Elder



What is health? P.M.E.S. (physical, mental, emotional, spiritual)

- Responsibility for own wellbeing with support systems in place
- Food security
- Nutrition
- Physical activities
- Nurturing your body
- Use of appropriate medicines
- Addressing emotional pain/issues
- Ensuring a spiritual foundation
- Understanding the P.M.E.S. impacts of colonization i.e. FAS, diabetes
- Solution focused – taking action to look after your health
- P.M.E.S. safety
- Ceremonies, customs, rituals to ground and enhance P.M.E.S. health
- Balance – P.M.E.S.
- Cultural diversity – acceptance
- Awareness and education on health – foundation for teaching children
- Awareness of self
- Listening to your body



What is social wellness?

- Physical – food, shelter
- Positive interaction and engagement between people
- Functioning relationships
- How people treat each other
- How self (people) see themselves in the community
- Sense of belonging – socially, culturally, P.M.E.S. (physically, mentally, emotionally, spiritually)
- Coming together as a community
- Social support system – caring for each other
- Safety – P.M.E.S., culturally
- Responsibility – people
- Accountability - people
- Community celebration
- Cultural/spiritual foundation of community
- Economic self-sufficiency
- Solution focused – taking action to make positive change
- Security and protection
- Skills, awareness, tools, education, wisdom, processes, customs, rituals, ceremonies, teachings, activities, values, beliefs – to attain sound wellness
- Good security
- Cultural diversity – acceptance of differences
- Gender equality
- Understanding the P.M.E.S. impacts of colonization i.e. FAS, diabetes,

What is youth wellness?

- Identity
- Sense of belonging
- Sense of hope – dreams and aspirations
- Cultural foundation – grounded (activities, ceremonies)
- Safety and protection
- Responsibilities
- Self-discipline – structure
- Learning the language
- Ability to work in two worlds comfortably
- Tapping into potential
- Love and nurturing – family
- Traditional teachings and guidance
- Have adequate food and shelter
- Open to opportunity
- Ability to nurture healthy relationships
- Healthy sexuality
- Preparing for parenthood
- Alcohol and drug free
- Being aware of your whole being – PMES
- Leadership
- Involvement in community activities to nurture leadership, action and teachings

What is wellness in education?

- Cultural foundation
- Personal responsibility and accountability
- Being open to learning – learning is a life-long process
- Belief that we can
- Sharing the wisdom, teachings, practices and medicines of our people
- Creating opportunities for lifelong learning
- Physical, Mental, Emotional, Spiritual, teachings and guidance
- Education is liberation
- Knowing our history Culturally and Traditionally
- Knowing how colonialism and oppression have impacted us
- Focusing on the needs of children and youth
- Education in development



"The most important part of communication is hearing what isn't said."



12. ImPlementAtion

The implementation of the CCP is very important to our community, as Splatsin has had many planning and community engagement processes with varying degrees of implementation. The community feels we have not been heard when there is no implementation.

There are two components to implementation, the work required to prepare and organize next steps, and the work and projects themselves.

The following are the next steps for our community in terms of the process:

- Form a working group that takes the recommendations of the CCP, the Healing Strategy and Chief and Council's governance planning, integrates the recommendations, and identifies the timing and responsibilities for implementation of each recommendation.
- Set up Community Planning Committees that include champions for each of the six CCP topic areas to work along with the Council member responsible.

The community discussed some "quick start" projects to be implemented soon to show progress related to the CCP and the Healing Strategy. The following are some potential quick-start projects:

- Organize transportation for youth
- Establish some community gardens
- Build or improve some trails
- Build some signs to identify important places and/or trails.

Other projects suggested as being a high priority over the upcoming year include:

- Economic development activities
- Building the six houses needed right away in one of the areas that already has roads and utilities

We are excited and proud that we have completed this plan and we look forward to working together on the actions that will lead us to a healthy and prosperous future.