



SHÍSHÁLH-BC LAND USE PLAN FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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1.0 BACKGROUND

WHY IS THIS JOINT LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS HAPPENING HERE AND NOW?

In October 2018, shíshálh Nation and the Province of British Columbia (BC) signed the shíshálh-BC [Foundation Agreement](#). The Foundation Agreement demonstrates a commitment to true and lasting reconciliation, co-operation, and partnership, based on recognition and respect for shíshálh rights and title and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The Foundation Agreement was renewed in 2024 continuing the important work we have begun.

The shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning Table (LUPT) is one of the collaborative forums established under the shíshálh-BC Foundation Agreement. Comprised of equal representation from both parties, the k'ats'awattsut kwe sninishinmitit te syichams te shíshálh swiya (Land Use Planning Table) is tasked with co-developing a draft joint Land Use Plan (LUP) for the shíshálh Nation swiya.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

shíshálh Nation and the Province of BC are co-developing a Land Use Plan (LUP) as one way of implementing the transformative change that has been committed to by both parties in the shíshálh-BC [Foundation Agreement](#).

The joint land use planning process will allow shíshálh Nation and the BC government to make progress on their Foundation Agreement goals of:

- Shared environmental stewardship of the swiya;
- Creating economic prosperity for shíshálh people and those choosing to live, work and play within the swiya;
- Protecting cultural sites;
- Revitalizing shíshálh culture and language; and
- Strengthening shíshálh self-governance.

HOW DOES THE LAND USE PLAN CONSIDER AND ADVANCE RIGHTS, TITLE AND RECONCILIATION?

As recognized in the shíshálh-BC [Foundation Agreement](#), the Nation has a unique relationship to and connection with the lands and resources throughout the shíshálh swiya. This relationship is central to the Nation's community, culture, health, and future, and to the maintenance of the Nation's governance, laws, and economy.

Full recognition and implementation of the shíshálh's section 35(1) Title and Rights requires deep transformation. Upholding the minimum human rights standards in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples' is one aspect of the significant changes that are required and an important part of long-term reconciliation efforts. A framework for the implementation of the UN Declaration in BC is the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA) that was passed in 2019.

shíshálh Nation and the Province recognize that to tackle the big challenges of our time – reconciliation, biodiversity loss and climate change – we must work together with all those who call the swiya home. Implementation of the Nation's holistic and interconnected laws and governance systems in sectors like forestry will ensure the long-term prosperity of all living things who call the swiya home for many future generations. Together, we can ensure the continuation of shíshálh Nation's unique way of life and ensure we sustain the natural, cultural and social values we all share.

A comprehensive land use planning process, completed in partnership between shíshálh and BC, will assist with attaining our shared vision for the swiya, respecting shíshálh laws and values and the interests of licensees, stakeholders, and residents. In short, land use planning will assist with resolving conflicting natural resource objectives in the swiya and establish a foundation for lasting economic prosperity and environmental sustainability on the Sunshine Coast.

RIGHTS AND TITLE GLOSSARY

Aboriginal rights are collective rights which flow from Indigenous people's continued use and occupation of land. This right recognizes that Indigenous peoples were independent and self-governing before European contact.

Aboriginal rights are protected under section 35 of the 1982 Constitution Act. More recently, those rights have been formally recognized by the Province of British Columbia through the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA).

Aboriginal title refers to the inherent right to land, recognized in Canadian common law, that originates in Indigenous peoples' occupation, use and control of ancestral lands prior to colonization. This right was first recognized by the Crown in the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

It has been subsequently recognized and defined by several Supreme Court of Canada decisions. Furthermore, subsection 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982 affirmed that Aboriginal title, and the rights that go along with it, exist whether or not there is a treaty.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted in 2007 by the United Nations. It is a comprehensive framework that serves to provide minimum standards of living, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous peoples of the world. In Canada, on June 21, 2021, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act received Royal Assent and came into force. This Act provides a roadmap for the Government of Canada and First Nations, Inuit and Metis peoples to work together to implement the Declaration based on lasting reconciliation, healing, and cooperative relations.

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA). On November 26th 2019 the Government of British Columbia passed Bill 41- 2019: Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA), becoming the first jurisdiction in Canada to pass UNDRIP legislation. In practice, this means a shift in the way First Nations are engaged by the Province, moving towards a relationship characterized by partnership, collaboration and respect. The shíshálh-BC joint Land Use Plan process is an example of this shift.

WHY CHANGE THE MANAGEMENT APPROACH?

Over 90% of the land in BC is currently covered by a strategic Land Use Plan but there is currently no strategic provincial Land Use Plan (i.e. Land and Resource Management Plan) or collaborative Land Use Plan for the Sunshine Coast and shíshálh swiya. The shíshálh Nation developed their own Strategic Land Use Plan in 2007. In the shíshálh Nation and Province of BC [Foundation Agreement](#) (2018), we committed to building a plan together.

This land use planning process will build a shared vision with long-term management goals for the shared stewardship of the swiya. Through stakeholder and public engagement in 2020 and 2021, we sought feedback on joint values that will guide the remainder of the planning process ([Phase 1 Engagement Summary](#)). The shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan is using the best available knowledge, including long-established shíshálh science and knowledge, and will provide clear management direction where there previously was none.

The Province remains committed to land use planning in partnership with First Nations, in collaboration with local governments, and informed by engagement with communities, industry, stakeholders and the public.

WHY IS BC MODERNIZING THE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

Modernizing land use planning is an opportunity for the BC government to partner with First Nations, and work together with local governments, stakeholders, and communities to establish durable natural resource management direction throughout the province. Land use planning helps by:

- **Advancing reconciliation** with Indigenous Peoples and the BC government's commitment to a shared approach to land stewardship, consistent with the BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act.
- **Supporting a growing economy** by addressing increased demand on natural resources to bring greater clarity and predictability for natural resource economic activities.
- **Addressing complexity** on the land base and responding to cumulative effects and climate changes impacts (wildfires, flooding, and drought) at a strategic level.
- **Ensuring communities and stakeholders** are engaged in land and resource planning.
- **Committing to stewardship** of our province's abundant land and water resources to secure future opportunities for all British Columbians, including implementing the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health Framework and achieving the commitment to conserve 30 percent of lands and waters by 2030.

2.0 PLANNING SCOPE AND AREA

WHAT IS THE SHÍSHÁLH SWIYA?

The word 'swiya' describes the lands and waters that shíshálh Nation has occupied and utilized since time immemorial and can be translated as world, birthplace, lands, or "territory".

The shíshálh swiya extends from xwésám (Roberts Creek) in the southeast to the height of land located north of x̱enichen (head of Queen's Reach) in the north, ḵwé̱wenis (Lang Bay) to the west and sp̱ḻksen (Texada Island) to the south.



Figure 1: shíshálh swiya

WHAT LANDS ARE IN SCOPE AND OUT OF SCOPE OF THE LUP PROCESS?

The joint Land Use Plan applies to all lands within the swiya excluding:

- Private lands owned by individuals or businesses (Bylaws that govern how a private property can be used in the swiya are governed by the District of Sechelt or the Sunshine Coast Regional District depending on the property's location).
- shíshálh Nation Lands governed by the shíshálh Nation Government District.
- shíshálh fee simple lands, lands that were purchased by shíshálh Nation.
- Federal lands such as federal harbours and wharves, and Federal Reserve Lands.

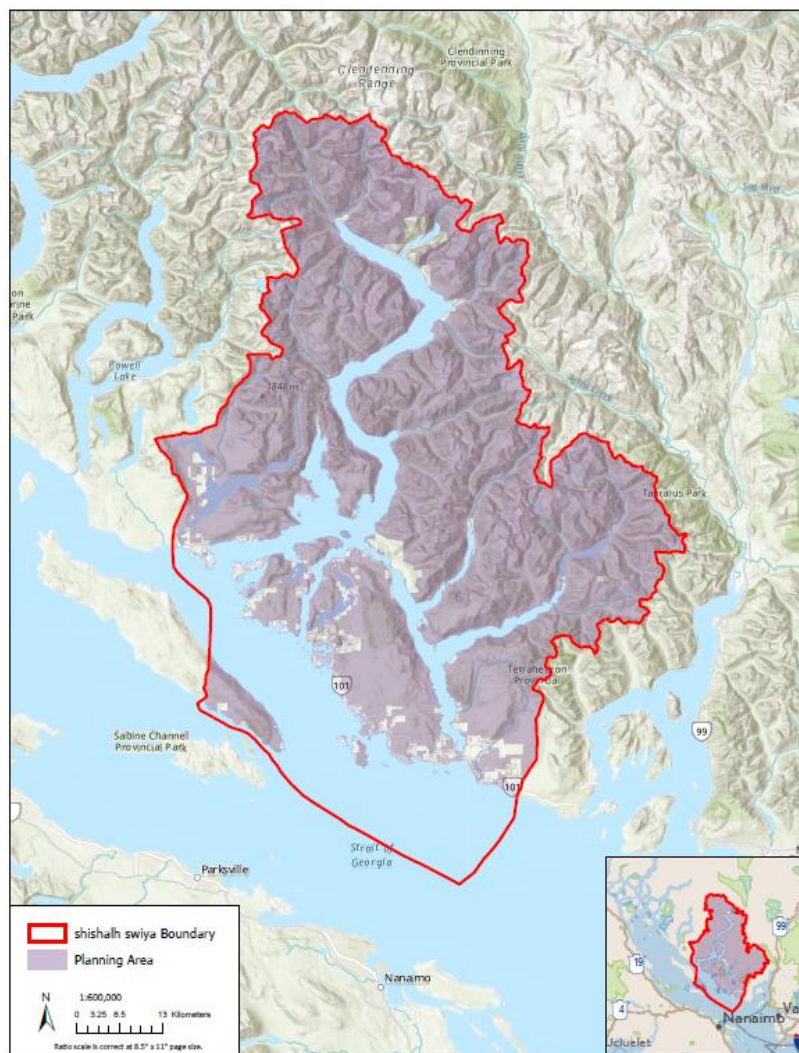


Figure 2: LUP Planning Area

WHAT WILL THE LAND USE PLAN DO, AND NOT DO?

This Land Use Plan will articulate a shared long-term strategic vision for the stewardship of lands¹ and resources in the swiya. Within the context of Rights, Title, and Reconciliation, it will be based upon the collective knowledge and information gathered from shíshálh, BC and other interested parties.

The shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan will provide clear management direction on the following four primary planning themes:

- Biodiversity;
- Watershed Integrity;
- Resources Important to shíshálh Culture;
- Sustainable Economic Development.

And two cross cutting planning themes:

- Cumulative Impacts;
- Climate Change.

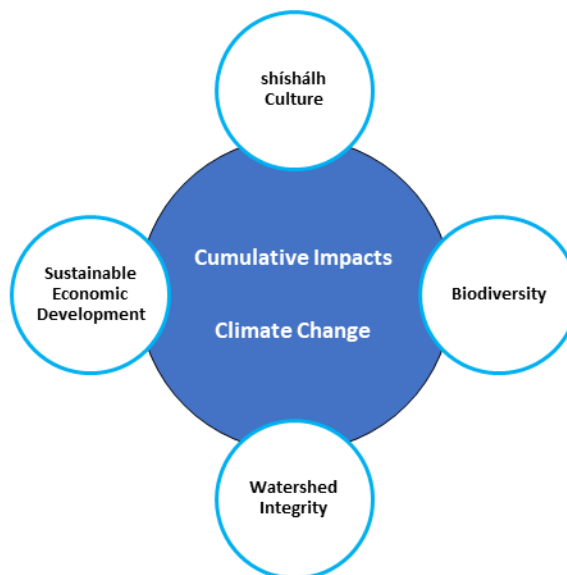


Figure 3: shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning Themes

Following the Land Use Plan adoption, further detailed planning will occur in the following areas:

- Water Sustainability
- Recreation and Tourism

¹ The joint land use plan will not apply to: shíshálh Nation Lands, shíshálh fee simple lands, federal lands, and private lands.

WHAT WILL THE SHÍSHÁLH-BC LAND USE PLAN INCLUDE?

The draft shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan could include outputs such as:

- **Land Use Zones** (i.e. conservation areas, cultural emphasis areas, and integrated stewardship areas);
- **Management Direction & Goals** (for planning theme values);
- **Legal Land Use Designations & Objectives** (i.e. Protected Areas, Wildland Areas, Wildlife Habitat Areas, Cultural Values Protection, General Land Use Objectives);
- **Priority Actions:** Projects & Tasks.

Some elements of the plan, or its related initiatives, may be developed, adopted and approved in stages via mutual agreement of the parties prior to full completion of the plan.

WHERE ARE WE IN THE PROCESS?

We are in Phase 2 of 4 in the planning process. This planning process was initiated by a period of pre-planning, which included preliminary discussions with shíshálh Nation on land use and management issues and the establishment of the Land Use Planning Table. The four planning phases are:

Phase 1: Setting the Stage (complete). The Land Use Planning Table established how they will work together, outlined a land use planning process, developed a workplan, and identified gaps in information and resources. Stakeholders, members of the public, and shíshálh Nation community members were informed of the planning scope and engaged in early identification of opportunities and concerns regarding the planning process ([Phase 1 Engagement Summary](#)).

Phase 2: Assessing the Current State (we are here). Studies have been conducted to better understand the status of values in the swiya. [Current Condition Assessments](#) for selected values have been complete. shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, industry and the public are now being engaged to gather input on the assessment findings and preliminary considerations for planning. The Current Condition Assessments and engagement results will inform the planning process going forward.

Phase 3: Developing a Management Recommendation. The Land Use Planning Table will review what was heard during Phase 2 and explore the impacts and benefits of different management options on the identified values to develop a management recommendation for consideration. Information, including the rationales for the Management Recommendation developed in Phase 3, will be shared with shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, industry and the public with an opportunity to review the recommended approach and provide comments.

Phase 4: Completing the Draft Land Use Plan. During Phase 4, feedback provided by shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, industry and the public in Phase 3 will be considered in the development of a draft Land Use Plan. The draft Land Use Plan will then be shared with shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, industry and the public for further review and comment.

Upon the completion of engagement on the draft Land Use Plan, it will be shared with shíshálh and BC decision-makers for plan evaluation, approval, and external

communication. Final plan communications will be shared with shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, industry and the public.

After plan approval, a LUP implementation and monitoring plan will be jointly developed by shíshálh and BC to confirm an approach for implementing and monitoring key aspects of the plan such as legal land use designations, legal land use objectives, and future projects and tasks. The monitoring approach will also incorporate a feedback process to allow for plan adaptation and ensure plan effectiveness and resilience under future changing conditions.



Figure 4: Phases of the Joint shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning Process

3.0 MANAGEMENT IN THE SWIYA

WHAT IS THE CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SWIYA?

As one of the key deliverables of the shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning process, the LUPT recently completed the assessment of current conditions for the major planning themes identified for the shíshálh-BC land use planning process.

This work ensures that we are starting with a solid understanding of the history and current state of the swiya before planning for its future.

The results of this work have been compiled [here](#).

At this webpage you will find information on the overarching themes of shíshálh Culture and Rights, Title and Reconciliation. These themes are interwoven into the planning process and guided by shíshálh knowledge and stewardship of the swiya as integral teachings central to the creation of the LUP.

On the current condition assessments pages, you will find information about:

- Rights, Title and Reconciliation
- Language, Heritage and Identity
- Land-Based Cultural Values
- Water-Based Cultural Values

At this page you will also find results of current condition assessment relating to the following topics:

- Wildlife
 - hupit (Columbian black-tailed deer)
 - k'eyich (Roosevelt Elk)
 - s-chetxwen (Black Bear)
 - mayuk (Grizzly Bear)
 - spipiyus (Marbled Murrelet)
 - kakakewanxw (Northern Goshawk)
- Watershed Integrity
- Coastal Foreshore
- Old Forests
- Climate Change
- Cumulative Impacts
- Social economic Baseline



Figure 5: Current Condition Assessment Topics

Find more information about what a current condition assessment is, how current condition assessment themes were identified and the process for developing one in the "What is a CCA?" document in the [document library](#).

HOW ARE THE LANDS AND WATERS IN THE SWIYA CURRENTLY MANAGED?

Land in the swiya is currently managed jointly by shíshálh Nation and the Province of BC through Shared Decision Making in accordance with the shíshálh-BC [Foundation Agreement](#).

shíshálh Nation Strategic Land Use Plan and Decision-Making Policy

shíshálh Nation has occupied and utilized the swiya and managed its natural resources since time immemorial. In 2007, shíshálh Nation developed the lil xemit tems swiya nelh mes stutula ([shíshálh Nation Strategic Land Use Plan](#)), which identifies values and goals for managing land and resources in the swiya (514,520 hectares).

In 2013, shíshálh Nation developed a Lands and Resources [Decision-Making Policy](#) and process for lands and resources in the swiya, which outlines shíshálh's expectations regarding resource management, including development, and documents the practices and principles that guide decision-making relating to the use of land, water, and resources in the swiya.

The shíshálh Nation Strategic Land Use Plan and Decision-Making Policy are expressions of shíshálh laws and jurisdiction which have governed the swiya since time immemorial.

Provincial Management

The Province of British Columbia, working with Indigenous governments, makes decisions under provincial laws about the use of provincial lands, or lands covered by water. For example, parts of the swiya have been designated by the Province as provincial parks and protected areas. Landscape level plans for sustaining elements of biodiversity (e.g. old growth forest, wildlife trees) have been implemented under the Forest and Range Practices Act, and for the majority of Landscape Units within or overlapping the swiya. There is currently no higher level strategic provincial land use plan (i.e. Land and Resource Management Plan) that covers the entire swiya.

WHAT DOES JOINT-LAND USE PLANNING MEAN? HOW ARE DECISIONS BEING MADE WITH REGARD TO THIS LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

In accordance with the 2018 shíshálh-BC [Foundation Agreement](#), shíshálh Nation and the Province of British Columbia established a technical working group called the shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning Table where representatives from both shíshálh Nation and BC collaborate to coordinate and facilitate the development of a joint land use plan for the swiya. The Land Use Planning Table reports to, and is guided by, a body of shíshálh and BC directors called the shíshálh-BC Relationship and Implementation Forum. The shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning Table is committed to finding shared solutions to achieve a collective land use vision for the key planning themes identified in the swiya. Engagement with shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, industry and the public is key to how both BC and shíshálh find shared solutions.

At the end of Phase 4 of the Land Use Planning Process, the shíshálh Nation Chief and Council and the BC government will review the draft shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan and relevant background information for an approval decision.

WHO ELSE PLAYS A ROLE IN MANAGING LAND AND RESOURCES IN THE SWIYA?

Municipal authorities, regional districts, First Nation governments, and the federal government all play a role in managing land, water, and other natural resources in and around the swiya. While the joint Land Use Plan will not apply to areas outside of the swiya, federal lands, private lands and lands within the District of Sechelt, collaboration with the following governing bodies is a key opportunity in this process:

1. Tla'amin Nation

A western portion of the swiya overlaps with part of the Tla'amin Nation territory and is referred to as the shíshálh-Tla'amin shared territory. The two Nations have an agreement to work together and reach consensus on all decisions made for the shared territory. Any proposed management approach made by the shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan will be discussed with Tla'amin and implemented in accordance with this agreement.

2. Municipal Authorities

The District of Sechelt (DOS): The District of Sechelt is an incorporated municipality and one of the member municipalities of the Sunshine Coast Regional District. It manages aspects of private lands within its municipality guided by policies set out in its [Official Community Plan](#) and regulations set in its [Zoning Bylaw](#). Private lands in the DOS will not

be included in the joint shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan. However, the content of shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan Current Condition Assessments on topics such as Climate Change, Watershed Integrity, and Cumulative Impacts, can provide useful information for local government-led planning processes like Official Community Plan updates.

shíshálh Nation Government District (sNGD): The shíshálh Nation Government District (sNGD) is the municipal arm of shíshálh Nation and manages 33 parcels of land that hold fee simple title. sNGD has the authority to make laws in relation to land use planning for these lands and is responsible for government functions such as levying property taxes and providing public services, including fire protection and road maintenance. sNGD lands will not be included in the joint shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan.

3. Regional Agencies

A regional agency is an entity responsible for providing services and regulating private land within their jurisdiction. Private lands, such as those managed by regional agencies, are not within the scope of the shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan. However, the shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan Current Condition Assessments on topics such as Climate Change, Watershed Integrity, and Cumulative Impacts, can provide useful information for Regional Agencies.

The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) includes three municipal areas (District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons and Sechelt Indian Government District) and five electoral areas.

The qathet Regional District (qRD) includes five electoral areas and one municipality (City of Powell River) in the territories of the Tla'amin, shíshálh and K'ómoks First Nations.

The Islands Trust is a unique federation of local governments serving islands in the Salish Sea responsible for preserving and protecting the islands' unique amenities and environment. The Gambier Island Local Trust Area is responsible for land use planning and regulation for islands within the swiya which includes North and South Thormanby Islands.

4. Federal Government

The federal government along with Indigenous governments make management decisions under its federal laws about the use of lands, coastal waters, marine resources, and Species at Risk under their jurisdiction. This includes, but is not limited to: National Parks, National Marine Conservation Areas, coastal fisheries and habitat, Critical Habitat for Species at Risk, migratory birds, coastal waters from the low tide mark out to 12 nautical miles along the outer coast, federal harbours and wharves, and Federal Reserve Lands. Federal Reserve lands will not be included in the joint shíshálh-BC Land Use Plan.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SUNSHINE COAST FOREST LANDSCAPE PLANNING PROCESS AND THE SHÍSHÁLH-BC LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

The shíshálh-BC LUP process will consider a broad range of values and interests at the strategic planning scale for the development of the Land Use Plan. It is a higher-level plan for the entire natural resource sector that will identify key land use zones, overarching management direction, and conservation designations in the swiya.

The shíshálh -BC Land Use Plan will be a strategic level plan. Strategic level planning establishes long-term land use goals and priority management direction, usually over a broad scale, to guide sustainable resource stewardship over land, water, and resources to balance economic, environmental, social, and cultural values. In other words, strategic level planning sets high-level direction and helps define ‘what’ can, and cannot, occur on the land base.

The Sunshine Coast Forest Landscape Planning (FLP) Pilot Project is occurring concurrently and is a complementary landscape level forest management planning process involving Core First Nations including the shíshálh Nation. It is a 10-year plan, focused primarily on management of forest values in the Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Area and a draft Sunshine Coast FLP is expected to be developed in 2025/26. As a landscape level plan it will translate and implement management practices that will achieve the objectives set by a strategic land use plan.

The shíshálh-BC LUP process and the Sunshine Coast Forest Landscape Planning process share environmental and natural resource information regarding the swiya.

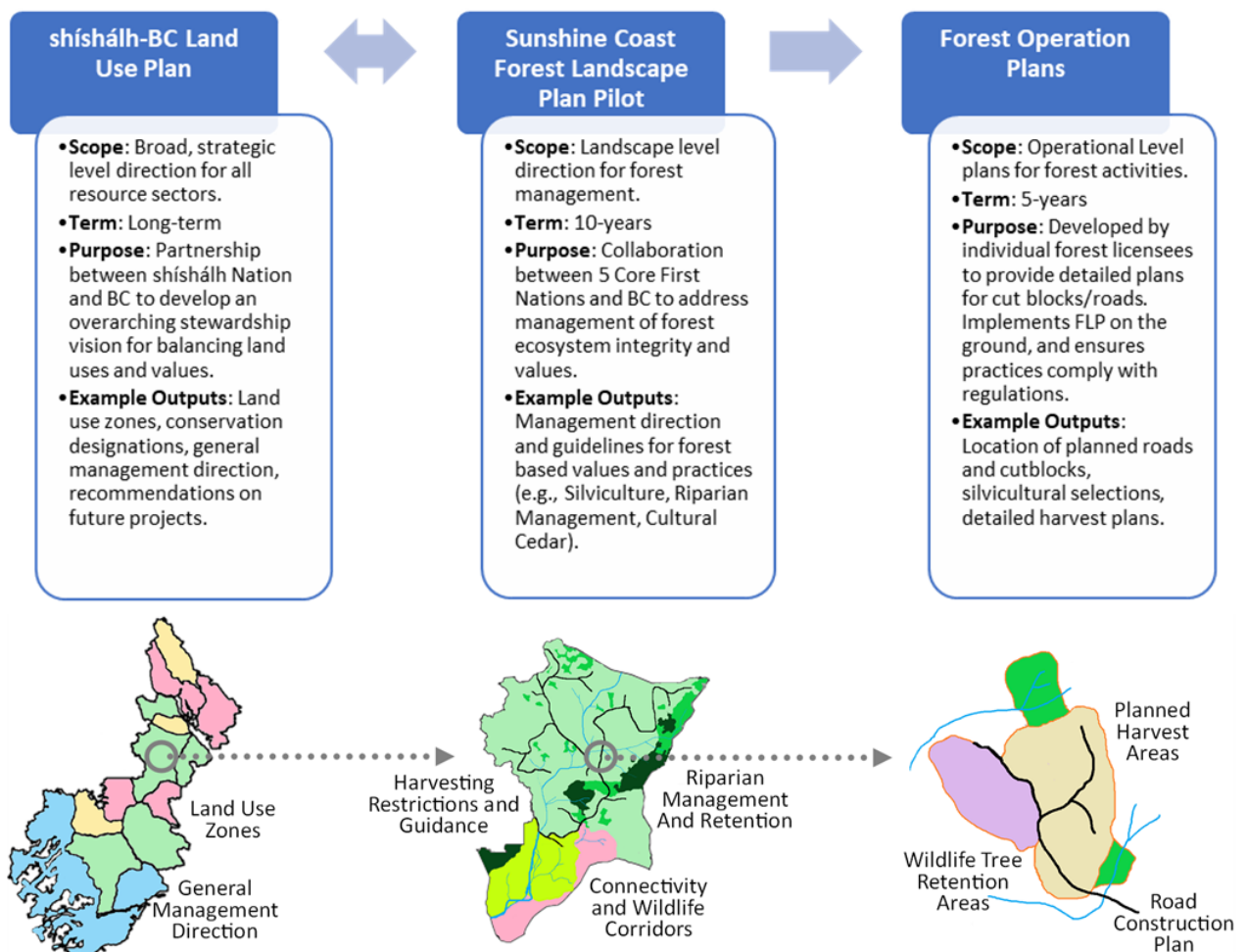


Figure 6: Strategic vs Landscape vs Operational Level Planning

HOW WILL THIS PLAN RELATE TO OTHER PROVINCIAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND POLICY INITIATIVES?

The joint Land Use Plan will take direction articulated in existing related planning and policy initiatives such as:

- [*Tripartite Framework Agreement on Conservation of Nature*](#) between Canada, British Columbia and the First Nations Leadership Council aims to strengthen nature conservation province-wide. *The shíshálh-BC LUP planning process will consider 30% target for conservation measures.*
- [*BC's Draft Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health Framework*](#) sets out a vision for the conservation and management of ecosystem health and biodiversity in BC. *The shíshálh-BC LUP planning process will consider ecological integrity in delivery of outputs.*

- *BC Old-Growth Pathway Forward ([Old Growth Forest Deferrals](#))*. BC is working in partnership with Indigenous Nations to defer logging activity within 2.6 million hectares of BC's most at-risk old growth forests. The *shíshálh-BC LUP planning process is considering the outputs of the Old Growth Deferrals process and integrating them into management of Old Forest values.*
- *[Sunshine Coast Forest Landscape Planning Pilot Project](#)* is one the provincial pilots shaping a new framework for sustainable forest management in BC. *Outputs from the FLP project will feed into the LUP planning process. See previous question for more details on how this plan related to the LUP.*
- *[BC's Watershed Security Strategy](#)* seeks to lead changes needed to ensure watersheds are better cared for and stewarded together. *The shíshálh-BC LUP planning process could identify key watersheds for future Watershed Sustainability Planning.*
- *[Northern Goshawk Nesting Habitat Protection](#)* implementation plan identifies goals and actions for the recovery of coastal Northern Goshawk in BC.
- *[Marbled Murrelet Suitable Nesting Habitat Conservation](#)* implementation plan identifies priorities, actions, timelines and measures to maintain sufficient nesting habitat for Marbled Murrelet in BC.
- *[Deer Ungulate Winter Range Planning](#)* identifies areas that contain habitat that is necessary to meet the winter habitat requirements of an ungulate species.
- *[Visual Resource Management](#)* includes a range of activities to ensure the scenic quality expectations of the public and the tourism industry are met through managing visual impacts on forest land in BC. *The shíshálh-BC LUP planning process will consider the recommendations of the 2012-2014 BC Visual Resource Inventory.*

WILL RESOURCE EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SWIYA CONTINUE DURING THE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

Yes, resource extraction activities will continue during the land use planning process. However, land use applications/permits for resource extraction activities within the swiya are subject to a joint shíshálh-BC shared decision-making process as outlined in the 2018 shíshálh-BC Foundation Agreement. It is expected that draft management goals and strategic planning recommendations made by shíshálh and/or the shíshálh-BC Land Use Planning Table will be considered by proponents and the shíshálh-BC Shared Decision-Making Table until a final land use plan is approved and implemented by shíshálh and BC governments.

4.0 PROVIDING FEEDBACK

WHAT ROLE DO STAKEHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC HAVE IN THIS LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

Engagement with stakeholders and the public is an important part of modernized land use planning in the swiya. Engagement with stakeholders and the public will occur at four key plan development stages to ensure local interests and priorities are identified and considered in the [land use planning process](#).

In advance of every phase of stakeholder and public engagement, a parallel engagement process will first take place with members of the shíshálh Nation community.

HOW CAN I PROVIDE INPUT?

In this, the second phase of the land use planning process, the Land Use Planning Table is sharing information relating to shíshálh culture, rights, title and reconciliation, as well as current condition assessment materials (link to CCAs) relating to wildlife, watershed integrity, coastal foreshore, old forests, socioeconomic baseline, climate change and cumulative impacts. Engagement is occurring with shíshálh Nation community members, local governments, stakeholders, and the public to gather input on current condition assessment findings and preliminary considerations for planning.

Opportunities to provide input that are open to the public during Phase II engagement include:

1. A Public Questionnaire
2. A Public Webinar
3. Two Open Houses
4. Four Topic-based Focus Groups (30 participants each) designed to understand interests and concerns relating to specific topics

Phase two engagement for local governments, licensees, and stakeholders also includes:

1. Primary Stakeholder Workshops

The province and shíshálh Nation encourage everyone to submit feedback via the questionnaire. Please visit our [project website](#) for up to date information on engagement event dates, locations and links.

To learn more about how to engage, see our “How To Engage” document in the [document library](#).

HOW WILL MY FEEDBACK BE CONSIDERED?

Feedback from this engagement will inform the development of a land use management recommendation in the next phase of the process. More specifically, your input will contribute to the understanding of your interests on the key findings and preliminary considerations for planning of the Current Condition Assessments. This knowledge will be considered when analyzing the the potential benefits of different management options.

To conclude phase 2 engagement, a summary of feedback will be published it in a “Summary of What We Heard” report on the shíshálh-BC [project website](#).

WHO DO I CONTACT IF I HAVE FURTHER QUESTIONS OR WANT TO RECEIVE UPDATES ON THE LUP PROCESS?

There are two methods for contacting the LUP Project Team that can be found [at this link](#). Scroll to the bottom of the webpage to find two clickable buttons:

Sign up for project updates: If you want to be the first to hear about project updates subscribe to our email list by clicking on: “Sign up for project updates.” This button opens a form to submit your email to subscribe to a newsletter with updates on the LUP process.

Contact the project team: If you have any questions that have not been answered in the following Phase 2 [documents](#):

- FAQs
- Project Backgrounder
- How-to-Engage
- What is a CCA?

Please reach out to the project team by clicking on: “Contact the Project Team.” This button opens a form where questions and comments can be submitted directly to the Project Team.

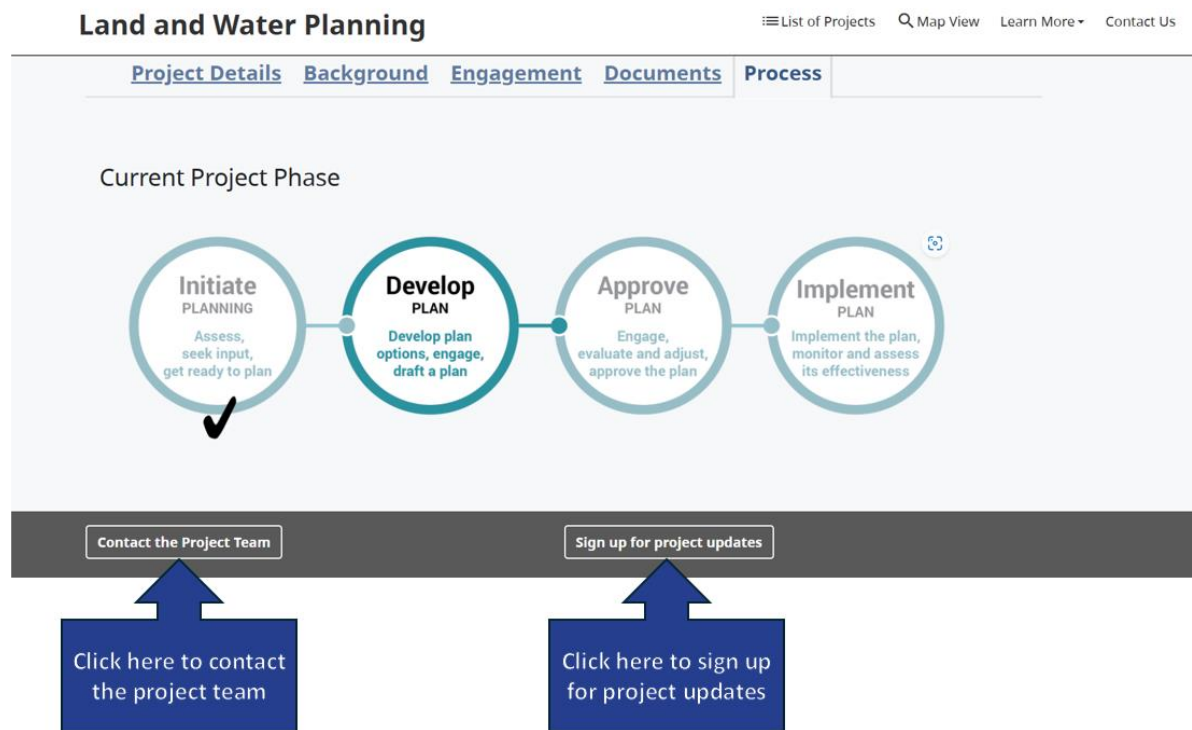


Figure 7: Location of "contact the project team" and "sign up for project updates" buttons on [project website](#)