

Mamalilikulla First Nation Mission Statement: Working together to build a strong, proud, healthy, informed, and respectful Mamalilikulla community to meet the needs of our people together

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# MAMALILIKULLA FIRST NATION

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In order to create a strong, self-sufficient and independent Mamalilikulla Nation, we seek opportunities to bring our community together and build capacity amongst members through joint interest of our land, language, and culture



## WELCOME TO OUR NEW CREW MEMBERS

To Guardian Watchmen Program

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David Puglas

Caitlyn Puglas

Joining Josiah Puglas &  
Chip Mountain

*i'axalan*

*working, I am*

*pronunciation*

*[i] ('a) (x̣a) (ḷan)*

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Designated Band Representative

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Addition to Reserve

Rebuilding a Community on  
Reserve Land: a cost breakdown

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## Mamalilikulla Election April 22, 2023 – Statement of Votes

| Candidates for Chief   | Total Votes Received | Candidates for Councillor | Total Votes Received |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| POWELL, JOHN L.        | 51                   | BOUCHER, BERTRAND         | 52                   |
| PUGLAS, EDNA ANNIE     | 34                   | FLANDERS, MAE VANESSA     | 52                   |
| SEWID, GALA'DZI HUNTER | 16                   | JAMES, GILBERT            | 36                   |
|                        |                      | MALLEY, ERIC              | 41                   |
|                        |                      | MOUNTAIN, PAMELA          | 39                   |
|                        |                      | MOUNTAIN, WINNIE          | 51                   |
|                        |                      | PUGLAS, BRAD              | 56                   |
|                        |                      | SEWID, SHERRY             | 27                   |

Number of valid ballots cast for Chief: 101

Number of rejected ballots: 17

Number of valid ballots cast for Councillor: 100

Number of rejected ballots: 18

### Elected Candidates For Term Ending April 30, 2027

To the Office of Chief: Powell, John L

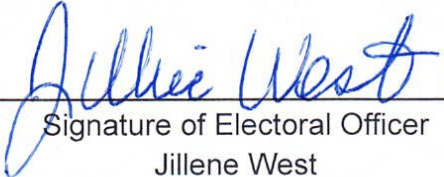
To the Office of Councillor: Boucher, Bertrand

To the Office of Councillor: Flanders, Mae Vanessa

To the Office of Councillor: Mountain, Winnie

To the Office of Councillor: Puglas, Brad

This count was diligently conducted in accordance with the Mamalilikulla Election Code.

  
 Signature of Electoral Officer  
 Jillene West

**CONGRATULATIONS**

—On Your Achievement—

2023  
ELECTION



"John Powell"

CHIEF COUNCILLOR  
4-YEAR TERM

**CONGRATULATIONS**

—On Your Achievement—

2023  
ELECTION



"Bert Boucher"

COUNCILLOR  
4-YEAR TERM

**CONGRATULATIONS**

—On Your Achievement—

2023  
ELECTION



"Mae Flanders"

COUNCILLOR  
4-YEAR TERM

**CONGRATULATIONS**

—On Your Achievement—

2023  
ELECTION



"Winnie Mountain"

COUNCILLOR  
4-YEAR TERM

**CONGRATULATIONS**

—On Your Achievement—

2023  
ELECTION



"Brad Puglas"

COUNCILLOR  
4-YEAR TERM

# SAVE The Date

JUNE 17 9:30 am

*Community Update*

EAGLES HALL

1999 14th Avenue,  
Campbell River, BC  
V9W 4J2

# INDIGENOUS WOMEN

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Today, we want to honor the Indigenous women of Canada. These women are an integral part of Canada's history, and their contributions to the country are immeasurable. From fighting for land rights to preserving Indigenous cultures, they have made significant strides in their communities and the nation as a whole.

Indigenous women have played a crucial role in the preservation of Indigenous languages and cultures. They have passed on traditional knowledge to future generations, keeping their traditions alive. They have also fought for the recognition of Indigenous languages as official languages in Canada. Today, there are over 70 Indigenous languages spoken in Canada, thanks to their efforts.

Indigenous women have also been leaders in the fight for Indigenous land rights. They have fought tirelessly to protect their communities' lands and resources from exploitation by corporations and governments. In recent years, Indigenous women have led the protests against the construction of pipelines and other harmful infrastructure projects on their lands.

However, despite their immense contributions, Indigenous women continue to face systemic discrimination and violence. They are disproportionately affected by poverty, health issues, and violence. The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls found that Indigenous women and girls are 12 times more likely to be murdered or go missing than non-Indigenous women.

It is time for Canada to recognize and address the issues that Indigenous women face. We must work towards reconciliation and address the ongoing impacts of colonialism. We can start by acknowledging and honoring the contributions of Indigenous women in our society.

As we celebrate National Indigenous History Month in June, let us take the time to honor Indigenous women and the invaluable contributions they have made and continue to make to our country.



**Buffey Sainte-Marie is a Cree singer-songwriter and activist who has used her platform to raise awareness about Indigenous issues and advocate for Indigenous rights. She was also the first Indigenous person to win an Academy Award for her song "Up Where We Belong."**



**Jody Wilson-Raybould is a Kwakwaka'wakw woman who made history as Canada's first Indigenous Minister of Justice and Attorney General. She has been a vocal advocate for Indigenous rights and reconciliation.**

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As we reflect on the history of Canada, it is essential to recognize the invaluable contributions made by Indigenous women. Indigenous women have played an essential role in shaping the culture and traditions of their communities, and their contributions have often been overlooked and undervalued. This is a time to celebrate and honour the strength and resilience of Indigenous women in Canada.

Indigenous women have been leaders in their communities for generations. They have been instrumental in preserving traditional knowledge and practices, ensuring the continuation of Indigenous cultures. Indigenous women have also been critical advocates for the rights of their communities, working tirelessly to improve access to education, healthcare, and other essential services.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of violence and discrimination faced by Indigenous women in Canada is important. According to Statistics Canada, Indigenous women are three times more likely to experience violence than non-Indigenous women. This staggering statistic must be addressed through meaningful action and policy changes.

In addition to their contributions to their communities, Indigenous women have also excelled in various fields, including politics, arts, and academia. Mary Simon, an Inuk woman, was appointed as Canada's first Indigenous Governor General, a significant milestone for Indigenous representation in Canadian politics. Authors such as Lee Maracle and Eden Robinson have brought Indigenous stories and experiences to a broader audience through their work. These achievements are a testament to the strength and resilience of Indigenous women.

As we honour and celebrate Indigenous women in Canada, it is crucial to remember that there is still work to be done to ensure that their rights and contributions are recognized and valued. This includes addressing the systemic discrimination and violence Indigenous women face and ensuring their voices are heard and respected.

Let us all take a moment to honour Indigenous women's strength, resilience, and contributions to Canada. We can work towards a more just and equitable society for all by recognizing their invaluable contributions and supporting their continued efforts.

Sincerely,

*Jwyla Edmonds*



Mary Two-Axe Earley receiving the Governor General's Persons Case Award for contributing to equality for women and girls in Canada



Cree woman who was one of the first Indigenous women to join the Canadian Armed Forces during World War II. She served as a gunner and was awarded a medal for bravery.

# DESIGNATED BAND REPRESENTATIVE UPDATE

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Dear Mamalilikulla Membership,

In my work as your Designated Band Representative, I continue to place a large emphasis on building relationship in the hopes of supporting Nation members with their involvement with the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD). Since I started in the late summer of 2019, I have noticed an increased level of MCFD engagement and relationship building with Mamalilikulla in their work regarding child protection. On the one hand, it is positive that MCFD is including Mamalilikulla earlier in the process, and we are able to walk beside our families in a meaningful way throughout the varying stages. However, there is still a need to spread more awareness to MCFD about the level of engagement that Mamalilikulla would like to be involved in, and to further build our working relationship with respect to meaningful consultation in decision-making, at all levels of the process, including in court.

This year, with the blessing of Chief and Council, as of February 2023, I will pursue a renewal of our Section 92.1 Agreement with MCFD to strengthen this working relationship and will amend the document to reflect more C-92 legislation with regards to Mamalilikulla First Nation's Inherent Right to exercise jurisdiction in matters relating to children and families. There are steps that we can start to take, that will bring us closer to developing a child and family support community, and it will require the input and wisdom from the Mamalilikulla membership to move forward. For now, I would like to mention some of the positive gains that have been made over the past year.

In 2022, we stood up in court to support the reunification of a child with their parent. With the increasing involvement of Mamalilikulla council, we are in the process of working toward increasing supports and returning full-time custody to the parent. Mamalilikulla has also stood up in court to engage in wider family finding efforts to keep our children out of long-term non-Indigenous foster care. Although we do not control legislation timelines, we are asking MCFD to support us to take the time we need to widen our circle to find caregivers for our children. We are hoping to create more opportunities to discuss this work with Elders and Nation members who would like to share their knowledge and to those who may also possibly open their homes to care for children and youth who are currently in care.

Finally, I would like to share, that we are able to hire another position to support the Designated Band Representative (DBR) in this work. The DBR will continue to support all immediate child protection concerns and represent the Nation in court. However, we will hire for a Care and Connections Worker (CCW) to specifically support all the children who are already in care. I whole-heartedly encourage Mamalilikulla Band members who are interested in working for the Nation on children and family matters to apply for this position. It would be amazing to work with a Nation member who can also support me, whilst I hold this role at this time, to learn more about Mamalilikulla and bring more children closer to their culture and family.

I am hoping that we will be growing this year to be able to bring some of our children home for a welcoming visit. Please let me know if you are interested in providing any support, ideas, thoughts, wisdom, and knowledge. I can be reached at [band.designate@mamalilikulla.ca](mailto:band.designate@mamalilikulla.ca)





# Mamalilikulla First Nation

168-1436 Island Highway, Campbell River BC V9W 8C9  
(ph) 250-287-2955 (fax) 250-287-4655 toll free 1-888-287-2955  
[admin@mamalilikulla.ca](mailto:admin@mamalilikulla.ca)

## MAMALILIKULLA FIRST NATION "CARE AND CONNECTIONS" WORKER (CCW)

FULL-TIME- 35 hrs/ week

### OVERVIEW

The role of the CARE & CONNECTIONS (CCW) worker for the Mamalilikulla First Nation involves representing the Mamalilikulla First Nation (MFN) in the ongoing planning and connection for children in the Continued Custody of the Director, as a representative of MFN working alongside the child's Ministry Guardianship social worker (GSW). In alignment with MFN's Section 92.1 Agreement with the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD), the CCW will ensure that all domains of the child/youth's CARE PLAN's are collaborated on, and the obligations within are fulfilled in a timely manner.

The CCW aims to ensure that MFN is involved in all domains of care and all decision-making with respect to the child's needs. Duties include but are not limited to providing Mamalilikulla children and youth with opportunities to connect or reconnect with their parents and family's when in their Best Interest, to provide cultural connection and learning opportunities, to strengthen the child's independence and self care skills by connecting children to resources that are culturally safe and grounded in Indigenous ways of knowing and being.

### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:

#### Mandatory Requirements

- Must have sound working knowledge of the child welfare system and the Child, Family and Community Services Act (CFCSA), and experience working with MCFD /DAA's and Aboriginal service organizations.
- Preference given to individual with a Social Work degree (BSW), Child & Youth Care degree or recognized diploma and/or recognized human service diploma and demonstrated related working experience.
- A sound and working knowledge of child and youth's developmental milestones and current knowledge of best practice approaches to trauma related and developmental disability related challenges; ability to connect with essential services and resources.
- A minimum of two years Social Services working experience with a First Nation's Community.
- Applicant must have own vehicle, a valid driver's licence and be willing to submit a driver's abstract. Applicant must be willing and able to travel for work.
- Applicant must successfully undergo a Vulnerable Sector Criminal Record Check.
- Be willing to work in Campbell River.

#### Additional Requirements

- Build relationships with foster parents, and support foster parents to be knowledgeable and aware of what's going on in the Mamalilikulla First Nation community.
- Have the ability to interpret legislation and legal documents.
- Exceptional Case Management skills and techniques.

- Strong written and verbal skills.
- Strong demonstration of negotiation and advocacy techniques.
- Willing to work flexible hours and travel with minimal notice.

Must demonstrate clear professional boundaries and appropriate accountability measures including file/records management and client confidentiality;

- Experience working with Indigenous families and children at risk is an asset.
  - Fully understand Customary Care and varying forms of legal guardianship.
  - Knowledge of and understanding of Indigenous culture, Indigenous ways of knowing & being and the impact of colonization on Indigenous families and communities.
  - Experience developing detailed plans and critical path timelines as well as managing deadlines and completing priorities.
  - Be able to meet all timelines as needed to meet legislation that governs our families.
  - Ability to develop healthy working relationship with colleagues is an asset, must be a team player and able to work independently when necessary.
  - Must have the ability to coordinate time management to work with numerous families at one time.
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*Pursuant to section 41 of the BC Human Rights Code, preference may be given to applicants of Indigenous ancestry.*

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience  
Please send **Cover Letter** and **Resume** to:

**Name:** Lori Bull- Executive Director of Sasamans Society  
**Address:** 680 Head Start Crescent  
Campbell River, BC  
V9H 1P9

Or email: [band.designate@mamalilikulla.ca](mailto:band.designate@mamalilikulla.ca)

**Deadline to apply:**

**May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2023 at 4pm**

*Only those shortlisted will be contacted*

# ADDITION TO RESERVE

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In Canada, the process of adding land to a First Nation reserve is governed by the federal government's Additions to Reserve (ATR) policy. Here are the general steps to make the land an addition to reserve:

1. Identify the land: The first step is to identify the land that the First Nation wishes to add to its reserve. This could involve identifying Crown land or privately owned land that the First Nation wishes to purchase.
2. Consultation: The First Nation must engage in a consultation process with the federal government, as well as with any other affected parties, such as neighbouring landowners, local municipalities, and provincial or territorial governments. The consultation process is meant to address any concerns or issues that may arise as a result of the addition of the land to reserve.
3. Negotiate an agreement: Once the consultation process is complete, the First Nation and the federal government negotiate an agreement that outlines the terms and conditions of the addition to reserve. This agreement will typically address issues such as compensation for the previous landowner, the scope of the reserve land, and any other specific terms that need to be agreed upon.
4. Federal approval: The agreement must then be approved by the federal government, which will assess whether the addition to reserve is in the public interest and whether it is consistent with federal laws and policies.
5. Finalize the transfer: Once the agreement is approved, the First Nation and the federal government can finalize the transfer of the land and register it as part of the reserve.

The length of time it takes to complete the process can vary depending on a number of factors, including the complexity of the negotiations, the level of opposition or controversy surrounding the proposed addition, and the capacity of the federal government to process the application. In general, the process can take several years to complete. MNP will update members on the Community Update meeting in June.

*Galga'lis*  
First on the land  
pronunciation  
[Gɑl] (ga) ('lis)



# REBUILDING A COMMUNITY ON RESERVE LAND: A COST BREAKDOWN

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Rebuilding a community on reserve land can be a challenging and expensive endeavor. When the reserve land is only accessible by boat, the cost of transportation and logistics can add an additional layer of complexity and expense to the project. In this newsletter, I will provide a cost breakdown for rebuilding a community of 500 people on reserve land, with full infrastructure and limited access by boat.

## **Land Preparation Costs**

Before any construction can begin, the land needs to be prepared. This includes clearing, grading, and preparing the land for construction. For a community of 500 people, the estimated cost of land preparation could range from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

## **Housing Costs**

Housing is one of the most significant expenses when rebuilding a community. For a community of 500 people, the estimated cost of building houses could range from \$50 million to \$250 million, depending on the type of housing and the level of infrastructure required.

## **Infrastructure Costs**

To rebuild a community, you need access to clean water, sewage systems, electricity, and roads. Building this infrastructure can be expensive, and the cost can vary depending on the size of the community and the level of infrastructure required. The estimated cost of building infrastructure for a community of 500 people could range from \$25 million to \$50 million.

## **Community Building Costs**

In addition to housing and infrastructure, you may need to build or upgrade community buildings such as schools, health clinics, and community centers. For a community of 500 people, the estimated cost of building or upgrading community buildings could range from \$5 million to \$25 million.

## **Transportation Costs**

Limited access by boat can increase the time and cost associated with the rebuilding process. The distance between the mainland and the island is 38.81 km, which is a considerable distance. The estimated cost of transportation could range from \$100,000 to \$500,000 per trip, depending on the size of the boats needed, the frequency of trips, and the amount of cargo that needs to be transported. Over the course of the entire rebuilding process, the transportation costs could add up to several million dollars.

The information was gathered from government reports, academic studies, and industry reports. However, it is important to note that the figures presented are estimates and may not necessarily reflect the actual costs of rebuilding a community on reserve land with limited access by boat.

In conclusion, the estimated cost of rebuilding a community of 500 people on reserve land with full infrastructure and limited access by boat could range from \$80 million to \$550 million. However, the actual cost could vary depending on various factors, such as the complexity of the project and the availability of resources.