



HALALT FIRST NATION



*Comprehensive
Community
Development
Plan Update*

Table of Contents

Halalt First Nation	3
Cultural & Geographic History	3
Community Location ☐	4
Treaty ☐	7
Intergovernmental Relations ☐	7
Regional Context ☐	7
Water Supply	8
Sewage Disposal	9
Storm Drainage ☐	9
Roads & Transportation Network ☐	10
Other Community Services	10
Governance.....	11
The Present.....	13
Community Visions	15
Overall Vision	15
Lands & Housing	16
Culture & Language	16
Health & Wellness	16
Education & Training	17
Economic Development	17
Governance.....	17
The Future	18
Lands and Housing.....	19
Culture and Language	21
Health and Wellness	22
Education and Training.....	23
Economic Development	24
Governance.....	25
Next Steps	27
Formation of a CCDP Implementation Committee ☐	27
Development of Action and Implementation Plans ☐	27
New Capital Projects	28
Appendix A – Community Profile and Assessment Report.....	29

Halalt First Nation

Cultural & Geographic History

The Halalt First Nation has lived in the area known today as the lower Chemainus Valley and on Willy Island, offshore from the town of Chemainus, since time immemorial.

Hul'qumi'num is the shared language that connects the Hul'qumi'num people, which is comprised of six nations: the Chemainus First Nation, Cowichan Tribes, Penelakut Tribe, Lake Cowichan First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, and Halalt First Nation.

The following historical overview is excerpted from the Hulq'umi'num Treaty Group website:

The Halalt people originate from the village of Xalaltxw, which means 'marked houses, or 'painted houses, a reference to the fact that the house posts in the village were decorated. According to information collected by Rozen (1985), this village was once located in the Cowichan Valley, at the spot where the Silver Bridge currently crosses the Cowichan River, at the south-eastern edge of the City of Duncan. According to Cowichan oral history, the forefathers of both the Cowichan and Chemainus people (Siyoletse and St'ets'en, respectively) originated from this village. The residents of this village later relocated to a village at the north end of Willy Island, the largest of the Shoal Islands located just off the mouth of the Chemainus River, perhaps in the early part of the 19th Century. When they moved, they took the village name with them. Rozen (1985) reported that, historically, there were at least five or six houses in the village on Willy Island. Although the entire Island was designated an Indian Reserve (Halalt Island No. 1), the village was abandoned in the 1920s and the residents moved to the Westholme reserve on the lower Chemainus River (Halalt No. 2).

Typical of the Coast Salish people, the Halalts were master users of the resources of land and sea. Their main settlement was on Tehwum (Willy Island) where at least three longhouses were built. However, they also utilized the other Shoal Islands, the estuaries of the Chemainus River and Bonsall Creek, the very fertile valley between these rivers, and hunting and gathering areas up and into the Island Range Mountains. This was a rich environment teeming with life, including: salmon runs up these two rivers; the extensive shoals with abundant clams, oysters, crab, urchin, and scallops; the calm waters of Stuart Channel with herring, bottom fish, seal, and sea otter; the estuary marsh lands on the migratory flight path of ducks, Canada geese, snow geese, and trumpeter swans; the rich river valley with plenty of land for shifting cultivation and gathering of traditional fruits, vegetables, and herbs; and the mountains with abundant elk, deer, bear, and other fur bearing animals. Also, the land is home to the versatile red cedar which was extensively utilized by the Coast Salish people for building their longhouses, canoes, and totems; for their furniture, storage boxes, tools, and utensils; and for clothing and ceremonial purposes.

In the mid-1800s, Europeans began to move into this area. In the early 1850s, Governor James Douglas reportedly walked the traditional territory of the Halalts with their Chief. The Chief described the extent of Halalt's territory to Governor Douglas but no treaty was completed. Not long after, European settlers began to pre-empt land in the

Chemainus River area so the Treaty Commission unilaterally set aside lands for the Halalt Band. These areas changed over the next few years, although Willy Island and part of what is now Halalt Indian Reserve No. 2 remained constant. In 1877, the Joint Commission on Reserves officially established Halalt Indian Reserve No. 1 (Willy Island, +/-140 acres) and Halalt Indian Reserve No. 2 (Westholme Reserve, +/- 270 acres) for the Halalt People.

Local wagon roads began to wind their way through the valley and in 1885, the E & N Railroad was constructed through Halalt Indian Reserve No. 2. In 1913, some of these wagon roads were designated the Nanaimo-Victoria Trunk Road which passed diagonally across the reserve. As times and life styles began to change, the Halalt gradually left Willy Island and built farms in the valley. Subsistence farming and fishing became the principle economic activities during the early years of this century, although salaried employment as longshoremen or in the timber industry began to increase.

In 1892, Agent Lomas visited Halalt and did the first allotment of lands on Indian Reserve No. 2 based on who was living there at the time. Very poor records of land exchanges were kept after that. Between 1973 and 1975, a new survey of lots on Indian Reserve No. 2 was carried out. This survey was conditionally accepted but not approved by the Halalt membership.

Community Location

Halalt First Nation currently has two areas of Reserve Lands: Halalt Island IR#1, also known as Willy Island (56.6 ha) located in Stuart Channel at the mouth of the Chemainus River, and Halalt IR#2 (109.2 ha) located on Chemainus Road, just off of the TransCanada Highway 1 accessed via Mount Sicker Road.

Name	Location	Hectares
HALALT 2	CHEMAINUS DISTRICT RANGE 7, SECS. 3,4 &5, ON RIGHT BANK OF CHEMAINUS RIVER 3 MLS. FROM MOUTH IN STUART CHANNEL	109.20
HALALT ISLAND 1	CHEMAINUS DISTRICT ON WILLY ISLAND IN STUART CHANNEL AT MOUTH OF THE CHEMAINUS RIVER	56.60



Figure 1: Halalt First Nation Lands

Halalt Island IR#1

Willy Island is situated just off the mainland, slightly north of the Crofton Mill. The Gulf Islands of Thetis, Kuper, Tent and Saltspring are visible from Willy's Island across the Strait of Georgia approximately 6 nautical miles to the east. The Island is undeveloped and covered primarily by second growth forest. Douglas fir is the leading species with scattered Cedar, Balsam, Arbutus and Maple. The terrain is flat to gently rolling and rises from a slightly elevated shell beach on its northeast side to a small flat, grass covered bench (a former orchard). The soils are predominantly sand loams with about 6cm of organic matter and are generally well-drained. Tidal flats occur at eastern side of the island, which results in marshy areas during low tide.

The archaeological resources on Willy's Island are well-known among Halalt members. Most of the resources are in the form of burial caves found around the foreshore of the island. Information from Halalt staff indicates that most of the resources are located around the northern portion of Willy's Island. There is also an old village site at the north end of the island.

The home location for most members of Halalt First Nation is Halalt IR#2, is located just off of the Trans Canada Highway approximately 6km south of the Town of Chemainus, on the bank of the Chemainus River.

Halalt IR #2

Halalt IR 2, northwest of Crofton and just off of the TransCanada Highway 1, is the larger of the two reserves. As shown in Figure 2, Halalt IR #2 currently serves as the residential and village center for the Nation with 42 homes, a band office, and a new health centre.

Chemainus Road transects the reserve connecting Crofton to the TransCanada Highway 1. There is also a railway right of way that crosses the reserve from the southwestern corner to the northeast. The residences are primarily situated along Westholme Road and along Halalt Road. There is also substantial gardening operation currently located on the reserve.

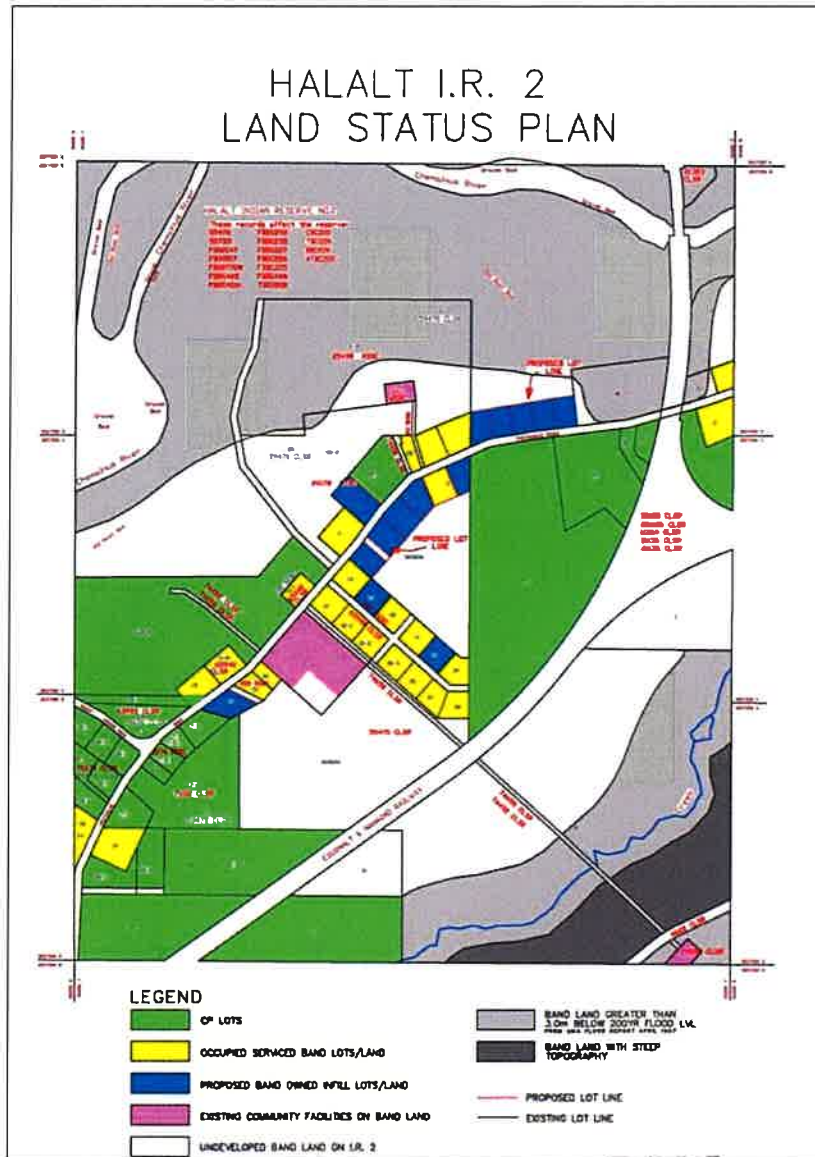


Figure 2: Land Use Plan for Halalt IR#2

A Land Encumbrance check, conducted by Indian & Northern Affairs Canada on December 5, 2008 show that Halalt Island IR#1 (Willy Island) has no encumbrances, while Halalt IR#2 currently has 19 CP lots. Halalt IR 2 also has standard utility permits in place.

Treaty ²

The Halalt First Nation is a part of the Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group founded in 1993 to jointly negotiate a comprehensive treaty with British Columbia and Canada. The Hul'qumi'num represents 6,200 members in six First Nations: Chemainus First Nation, Cowichan Tribes, Penelakut Tribe, Lake Cowichan First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, and Halalt First Nation. ²

The Hulq'umi'num Vision for a Treaty is outlined on the Treaty Group website: ²

"We have a vision of regaining control over our own destinies, allowing for strong, healthy communities for generations to come. Achieving this vision of reconciliation and a just resolution of our aboriginal title and rights within our territory will benefit the Hul'qumi'num people and indeed all Canadians. We stand firmly united in our conviction to negotiate a fair and honorable treaty — one that will enable our Hul'qumi'num communities to restore our historical prosperity and to ensure that our distinctive culture will flourish into the future."

Halalt First Nation (along with the other Nations in the Treaty Group) is currently at Stage 4 in the Treaty Process.

Intergovernmental Relations ²

Halalt First Nation is a member of the Naut'sa mawt Tribal Council (NmTC) that includes the First Nations of Chemainus, Homalco, Klahoose, Malahat, Nanoose, Sliammon, Snuneymuxw, Tsawwassen and Tsleil-Waututh. Naut'sa mawt Tribal Council's role in providing services is to support the sustainability of communities and the enhancement of quality of life. The Tribal Council provides assistance in the areas of economic development, community planning, technical services, financial management, and governance.

Regional Context ²

Located in the Cowichan Valley, the Halalt First Nation is centrally located within an important and dynamic economic area: central to Victoria, the provincial capital, Nanaimo, an important mid-island hub, and the nearby towns of Chemainus, Ladysmith, Duncan, and Crofton. ²

Forestry, along with agriculture, has historically been an important driver of the local economy and continues to be to this day. Despite the many changes the industry has faced in recent years, value added forestry and manufacturing remain strong and fairly stable sectors within the local economy. Growing sectors of importance include manufacturing, health care, retail trade, construction, and education. Tourism now plays a significant role in the region's economic profile due to the region's natural and attractive scenic beauty. Outdoor adventure tourism, particularly relating to marine activities such as kayaking and scuba diving are experiencing significant growth. These sectors are also being strengthened by a successful and high profile wine industry.

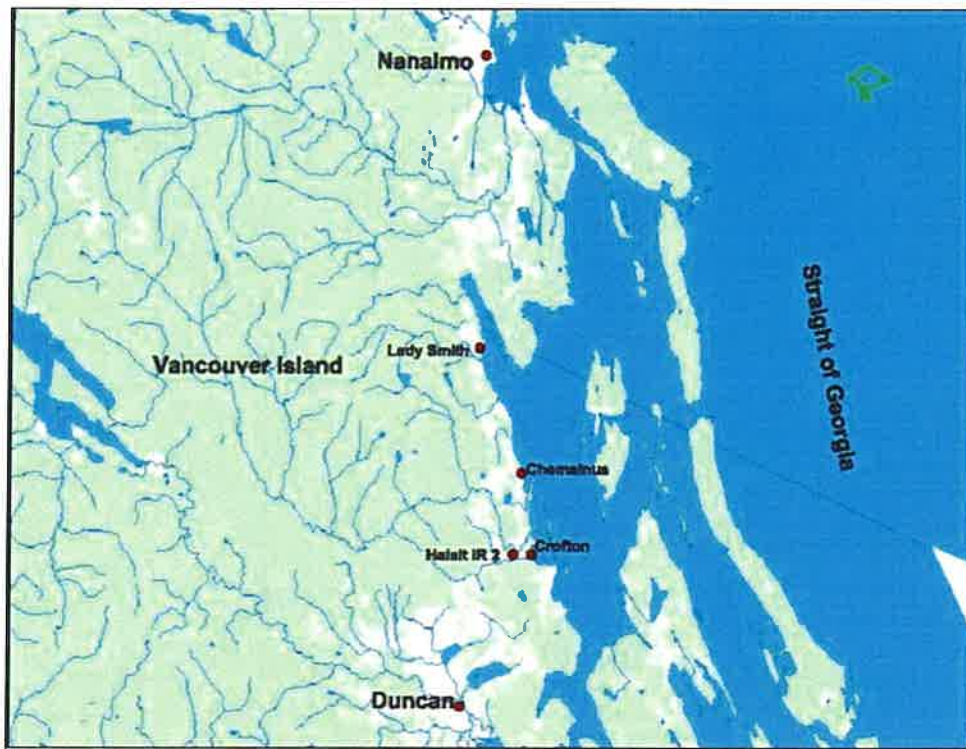


Figure 3: Regional Context

Crofton, just to the south of Halalt, is host to a local BC ferry terminal providing services to Salt Spring Island and the Gulf Islands. Some of the region's other key features include over 75 bed and breakfast facilities, the renowned Quw'utsun' Cultural Centre, the BC Forest Discovery Centre and Museum, the Chemainus Murals, as well as many gorgeous lakes, rivers and beaches.

The Cowichan Region has more than 600 working farms covering over 34,000 acres. Dairy farming is the main agricultural activity; however there are many nurseries, specialty farms, and vineyards as well. Approximately 75 of these farms are dedicated vegetable growers, and are helping to generate a renewed economic focus on agri-food production. The region is home to a growing number of diversified small manufacturers whose products range from seafood preparation, concrete product manufacturing, finely crafted wood furniture, to retail and commercial bakeries. The central location on Vancouver Island makes it very convenient for shipping to other Island markets or by ferry to the mainland coast.

Water Supply

Halalt IR#2 is equipped with a single, high yield (400 USgal/min), water supply well. The well is relatively shallow and has an excellent yield. Water quality is reported to be good. The water pump house is located at the community well site on Lot No. 11. The building is less than 20m² in area and includes an electrical services and some control systems. A second standby well is available on Lot 28. Legal access to the site is required.

From the supply well, water is pumped into a small diameter distribution piping system. The pipes are asbestos cement and polyvinyl chloride with a diameter of 100mm to 150mm. The

static pressure on the reserve in the vicinity of the band's office is approximately 570 kpa (80 psi).

The Halalt water system also serves the Penelakut Band's Tussie IR#6, approximately 1 km to the east. The Halalt Band, as indicated in the agreement, must adequately maintain the section of pipe between the two reserves over private land.

The reserve has two reinforced concrete water storage reservoirs located at the highest elevation on the lands. Total capacity of the reservoir is approximately 200,000 L with a top water level (TWL) equal to 60.6m. The 1991 Wright, Hillyard, Parry and Fuller pre-design report on the Tussie Road and Halalt water system indicates that the proposed water system will have sufficient capacity to serve both reserves until the year 2008. Water services to buildings within the reserve are generally 19mm diameter. The band reports good fire flows from fire hydrant testing conducted semi-annually on the reserve.

A feasibility study of the system to assess the existing health and safety issues and as well as the impacts of proposed community growth of the Halalt water system was completed and improvements were made to address the recommendations in the report.

Sewage Disposal

The community at Halalt IR#2 currently utilizes individual in-ground disposal fields to treat its wastewater. Based on INAC Design Guidelines for Wastewater Systems, in BC Region, Second Edition, March 1991, and BC Regulation 129/99 (MSR), the bottom of the ground disposal trench absorption beds, for individual household systems, shall be a minimum of 1.0m above the groundwater mound created by the wastewater for the 1 in 20-year flood level. Based on existing floodplain mapping the majority of the Halalt community is 1.0 to 2.0 meters below the 20-year flood plain.

Due to the location of the community within the floodplain the in-ground disposal fields throughout the community have experienced periodic flooding and instances of failure. In addition the season groundwater table is generally between 0.3 and 1.0m below the ground surface.

Investigations continue into a regional system to manage sewage disposal.

Storm Drainage ☐

One of the most significant factors about Halalt IR#2 is its proximity to the Chemainus River and the relatively flat fluvial deposit lands. Over 95% of the reserve is below the 200-year flood plain level. The typical existing grade level for the reserve is generally more than 1 to 2m below the 200-year flood level. Seasonal flooding of fields and some low-lying houses occurs routinely on the reserve. ☐In the past, some diking has been constructed on the south banks of the Chemainus River on reserve by the Band. It is understood that this diking will only contain minor storm events. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Guidelines for house construction indicate that housing and in-ground sewage disposal systems should be constructed above the major storm levels. Most, if not all, of the buildings and their sewage tile fields on the reserve do not satisfy this condition. ☐Erosion of the Chemainus River is an ongoing issue on the Reserve. Loss of land, damage to infrastructure, and

possible increase of flooding on the Reserve is a serious concern for the community.

Utilities ☐

Power is provided to the reserve via BC Hydro overhead power poles. Three-phase power is available along Chemainus Road. BC Tel provides telephone service via the overhead cable. Cablevision is also by overhead service. Natural gas is not available in the local area.

Roads & Transportation Network ☐

The reserve is located near the traffic-controlled intersection between Highway 19 Vancouver Island Highway and Mount Sicker Road. A secondary highway (Chemainus Road) bisects the reserve causing some serious safety hazards to the residents. The Highway was constructed in an extremely narrow right-of-way (15m wide) without the provision for pedestrian or bicycle traffic. On portions of the highway, the horizontal alignment is poor. Stopping distances are hampered by shrubbery outside of the right-of-way. The vertical alignment of the highway is generally good.

Band-owned roads on the reserve include a short local road, Halalt Road, which is approximately 7m wide without ditches. There are plans to improve this road surface in the future.

There are several dirt/gravel roads on the reserve to access the Chemainus River the Bonsall Creek. In addition, there are many footpaths and trails on the reserve. These trails are generally constructed with no special surface treatment and approximately 3 m clearing width through the woods and brush.

The Chemainus River can be used to launch small watercraft such as canoes. Halalt IR #2 has no direct access to the ocean.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway (E & N) divides the south portion of the reserve. The nearest railway stations to the reserve are in Chemainus and Duncan. The right-of- way for the rail line is 30.48 m (100ft) and is not fenced. Rail traffic is low, but as the community develops, the corridor will present an increasing hazard to residents.

Other Community Services

Fire Protection

The Halalt Band has a firefighting agreement with the District of North Cowichan Fire Department. An annual fee is negotiated for this service. Maintenance of hydrants, reservoirs, valves, pipes, and ancillary works is done by the Nation.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste disposal for the reserve is by individual garbage container and outside contract pick up. This generally done every two weeks on the reserve.

Community Buildings

There are few community buildings on the reserve. They include a band office/hall and a new

health building. Other community buildings include a canoe shed, equipment storage building, and the greenhouse located on Lot 41. A commercial kitchen was recently added to the gym and the gym has been substantially upgraded to improve services within the community.

Recreational Grounds

The band has a well-maintained soccer/baseball field adjacent to the Band Office.

Cultural Uses

The Band has a cemetery located at the north end of the reserve. This is located on privately owned land.

Governance

This section identifies and discusses the various programs and services provided to Halalt First Nation Members.

Department/Program Profiles

There are a number of different departments within the Band Administration that provide and operate services and programs for the community. They include:

Finance

- Maintaining accounts for all departments efficiently and effectively
- Manage accounts receivables/payables, assist in building and managing budgets
- Ensure all programs are accountable and data is properly recorded (GAAP) and reported for all departments to run smoothly

Mission Statement

The finance department thrives to maintain effective accounting practices to assist all departments in achieving their goals within budget, and to assist them in increasing economic opportunities for the community.

Social Development & Education

- Communicate with the people of Halalt
- With help and encouragement from staff of Halalt and other community planners, contribute to social development and education goals
- We will use teaching and the values we learned from my elders as a child (e.g. I will go out and visit my family and community as I did as a child with my father)
- Recent actions include the implementation of an annual spring clean up event and the development of a regularly scheduled shuttle bus for Elders and other members

Mission Statement

The communication department strives to provide timely and meaningful communications with the people of Halalt to ensure full awareness and understanding of all Band events and activities appropriate with our people's values and teachings.

Planning

- To ensure that all community plans and planning process are community oriented and directed and based on Halalt culture, values and principles

Mission Statement

The Planning department strives to assist the community in confronting and addressing the issues that face our community and our future generations by ensuring the engagement and participation of the Members in all planning processes and activities

Community Garden

- To improve the health of band members by introducing new vegetables and recipes for products grown
- Continual contact with local businesses (farmers) to obtain products and assistance with the garden
- Educating of youth and other members about healthier lifestyles.

Mission Statement

The Community Garden encourages continual open communication and contact with businesses and farmers while providing membership and the outside community with produce grown here that encourages healthier lifestyles by introducing new produce and recipes to individuals.

The Present

In recent years, the Halalt First Nation has been actively engaged in pursuing programs and initiatives to develop their community and improve the living conditions of their members. The Nation has been a member community of the Hulq'umi'num Treaty Group since 1993 and are pursuing a treaty with the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada. [7]

In addition, there are a number of ongoing projects that will impact the community including the recently completed health centre, which provides new services and health related amenities to the community, as well as upcoming changes to the sewage and water systems, development of infill housing lots, and the planning and design of a new subdivision. [8]

The Nation had a Physical Development Plan completed in 1996 and a Housing and Lot Needs Assessment completed in 2006. In the intervening years, the Halalt First Nation's issues, opportunities and aspirations have evolved and expanded beyond the recommendations in the document. With a growing population and increasing demands for housing and infrastructure, as well as economic development, the Halalt First Nation requires a Comprehensive Community Development Plan that will establish a clear roadmap to future prosperity.

Halalt First Nation is at a crucial juncture in their social and community development. With a number of successful initiatives and projects recently undertaken in the community, they are ready to take the next steps towards realizing their visions for future development.

There are many strengths and opportunities available to HFN:

- A young population (approximately 50% is under 20 years old)
- Elders are living longer and healthier
- Many members have a high school diploma and additional diplomas, certificates, and degrees
- Ecotourism is a strong possibility for Halalt IR#1 (Willy Island)
- Clamming and other foodstuff-related projects are also possible
- Housing units on HFN land are fully occupied
- There is a plan for a new subdivision in place
- Several new facilities have recently been built (health centre) that are important to the community and well used
- There are forestry opportunities in the area
- The Nation has a strong history in aquaculture and fishing
- There are new opportunities around Treaty and self-government
- The Nation has many excellent partnerships with other Nations
- The Nation has many excellent joint ventures with other agencies/businesses
- There are lands with good agricultural potential under HFN jurisdiction
- There are strong tourism possibilities in the mid-Island area and on Willy's Island
- The Nation has a strong governance system in place.

While there are many opportunities available to the Nation, the following challenges also exist:

- Small population (210 as of June 2015 AANDC Community Profile) with approximately ½ of the membership living at home
- The preservation of culture and language is an ongoing issue
- The land base is currently limited

- The health and wellness of members is also an ongoing issues
- With more people moving home (or wanting to move home) new housing needs to be constructed
- Education and training opportunities need to be developed or individuals need to be supported as knowledge benefits everyone
- There remains a relatively high rate of unemployment in the community
- Mold is a prevalent problem in housing on Vancouver Island and this an issue that needs to be addressed for HFN housing
- Erosion of the Chemainus River is an ongoing issue
- The costs of building new community infrastructure (water, sewer/septic, and storm) is a barrier to new development
- Extensive development pressures in the area – the mid-Island remains a growth region
- The proximity of the Island Highway is both positive for ease of travel but negative as a safety and health hazard
- Waste management is an ongoing issue (garbage, composting, and recycling)
- Noise from other land uses is an issue
- Vancouver Island does not have a widely diversified economy
- Earthquakes, flooding, and other disasters are a possibility
- Strong emergency planning is not in place
- Consistent and ongoing communication with members all projects/evolving issues remains important
- Encouraging member involvement in meetings and events is also a critical issue
- Sustainable economic development remains an issue.

Appendix A presents current demographic information on growth and change in the community.

Community Visions

The following presents a series of vision statements that describe the future that Halalt First Nation is aiming to achieve.

A shared set of vision statements generates community energy and commitment to a process of development, change and growth. Visioning should encompass the community's hopes and dreams in political and organizational, cultural, and social terms, as well as from an economic perspective. This helps to ensure that the economy doesn't go one way, while everything else goes another.

For Halalt First Nation, the goal was to create vision statements for each theme area for which the Comprehensive Community Development Plan (CCDP) would address. Each of these vision statements are intended to capture the desires and intent of the Halalt First Nation and to guide the development of the priorities, strategic goal statements that will flow from them.

Overall Vision

Overall Halalt First Nation Community Vision

...Within the next 20 years...

Halalt First Nation will become a self-sustaining and independent community.

Our people will be proud, healthy, educated, and living fully in the world.

Halalt First Nation will care for and protect our lands and natural resources effectively and sustainably for the benefit of all and future generations.

With housing and economic opportunities for all, our elders will live longer healthier lives and our children will have a clear path in life.

Our Members and children will know who they are, where they come from, and will have the tools, skills, knowledge and abilities to attain their own visions and dreams to become whatever they desire.

Lands & Housing

The appropriate use, management, protection, and preservation of Halalt lands, natural resources, and environment is a matter of crucial importance to the Halalt First Nation. The Halalt lands are a source of cultural identity and the future security and prosperity of the Nation.

A key issue for the Halalt First Nation is to balance the demand for new housing with competing land uses that will support the social and economic development of the community with the ultimate aim of developing a sustainable community.

Vision for the lands

- *Halalt lands and resources will be pristine, free from pollution, protected, and used in a sustainable manner*
- *There will be an adequate amount of quality Nation-owned housing that is accessible and affordable for all.*

Culture & Language

Culture & language were both cited as important elements of community cohesion, development and pride. There is a strong desire to revitalize the Halalt traditional language, Hulq'umi'num, and concern that if these efforts are not successful that it will disappear. There are also similar concerns respecting the use and knowledge of certain traditional cultural practices. There is a strong desire by the Halalt First Nation to bring these practices and activities back into the daily lives of the community, particularly among the Halalt Youth.

Vision for Language and Culture

- *Halalt First Nation Members and children will be knowledgeable and proud of our cultural heritage*
- *Our children will speak our language, Hulq'umi'num.*

Health & Wellness

There was a strong indication during each of the project workshops and the community survey, that there are grave concerns in the community regarding health and wellness issues, particularly related to drugs and alcohol. The community has expressed a need for educational initiatives to encourage Members to engage in healthier lifestyles, and pursue healthier diets. It was also noted that Halalt Members needed to be empowered to take control of their lives and actively work towards living healthier lifestyles.

Vision for Health and Wellness

- *Halalt First Nation members will have open eyes, ears, and minds with the assets, facilities, resources, and knowledge necessary to live healthy lifestyles.*

Education & Training

Providing for the educational development of Halalt Members, particularly youth, has been a reoccurring theme throughout the CCDP project. As highlighted in the Community Profile and Assessment Report, Halalt First Nation is a young community with a rapidly growing population. These demographic realities, coupled with the predictions that the large majority of employment opportunities in the future will require some post-secondary education and/or training, means that the educational attainment among youth is of the utmost importance.

Vision for Education and Training

- *All Members will obtain a high school education or equivalent and will have opportunities to further their education and training*
- *All Members and have the skills, knowledge and abilities to fully realize their dreams and potential.*
- *Our graduates and youth will be recognized for their achievements and will stay involved in the community.*

Economic Development

Developing a self-sufficient and sustainable economy for the Halalt First Nation that will provide reliable employment and business opportunities, as well as independence is a key objective of the Halalt First Nation.

Vision for Economic Development

- *Halalt First Nation will strive to develop an economy that is self-sufficient and environmentally sustainable based on local resources, skills and knowledge, and will provide employment and income for all on a year around basis*
- *Members will have the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to start and pursue their own business and employment opportunities*

Governance

Governance, particularly self-governance, has been a focus for Halalt First Nation for many years, and many of their efforts have gone towards improving and strengthening their governance structure. Halalt First Nation is particularly concerned with capacity building, communications, providing better services to the Membership, and engaging community Members in participating in community events and activities.

Vision for Governance

- *Halalt First Nation will be independent and self-sufficient and our facilities, programs and services will be run by our own Members effectively and sustainably.*

The Future

This section of the report details the priority topic areas and actions that were identified by the community for the Halalt First Nation for the next twenty years in 2009. This list was revisited with the community in September 2015 to see if actions had been completed or priorities have changed. The format was maintained to allow for comparisons between 2009 and 2015 and to measure progress toward achieving priorities.

By focusing in on priorities, the CCDP helps to direct resources and provides a road map to achieving Halalt's vision for the future. This section builds on the Overall Vision and Vision Statements for each of the themes noted below:

- **Lands & Housing**
- **Culture & Spiritual Development**
- **Health & Wellness**
- **Education & Training**
- **Economic Development**
- **Governance**

Each program or initiative has been assigned a priority ranking that reflects the timeframe in which they should be pursued or implemented by HFN Council and Administration. These priority rankings, developed through extensive consultations with HFN Members, include:

- **Urgent (U)**- an issue, initiative, or program that should be addressed or pursued within the next 12 to 24 months
- **High (H)**-an issue, initiative, or program that should be addressed or pursued within the next 2 to 5 years
- **Moderate (M)**- an issue, initiative, or program that should be addressed or pursued within the next 5 to 10 years.

Those in red are new Actions suggested by the community in the most recent community canvas and therefore only have the most recent Priority ranking.

The plan for the future is outlined below:

Lands and Housing

Topic Area	Community Actions	Priority 2009	2015
Construct adequate housing accessible & affordable to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop elders and Special Needs Housing and/or alterations for wheel chairs, physically challenged etc. Develop alternative forms of housing including multi-family, rentals, or shared/cooperative housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could be in the form of a mobile home park or a subdivision. Work on overcoming the land ownership issues that prevent construction/renovations Work to meet mortgage qualifications for new housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes housing for off-reserve members to return 	H H	U U* U H
Fix Mold Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate members about the causes of mold and accessible solutions and prevention methods Renovate homes damaged by mold 	U U	U U
Complete Renovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure funding for renovations Provide training for homeowners to undertake repairs independently <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated that 4 homes need <i>major</i> renovations 	U U	U U
Repairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate residents on responsibilities & provide incentives for prevention and care Renovations for Elders' homes as they become unable to maintain them Provide training for Members to conduct repairs Initiate partnerships with the <i>Bladerunners</i> program or VIU's carpentry programs to complete renovations on Reserve. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or under guidance from Halalt members trained in the trades the renovation budget could be used for the materials and they can learn by doing the needed renovations. 	U M	U U H H
Sewer System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt to meet the standards set by Indian Affairs and Municipality of North Cowichan regarding the switch to Sewer – anticipated by 2016 		H
Protect & conserve water resources (reduce water usage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate Members & provide incentives for water use reduction – Water catchment and re-use Protect water resources on Halalt lands from pollution & development (Chemainus River) 	M H	H U
Recycling/ Compost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify recycling opportunities within the community Educate Members about recycling Develop recycling station(s) within the community or household bins/pick-up, possibly working with municipality Provide incentives for participation 	M M M	H H H H

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create composting stations or pick-up for use in the community garden 		M
Reduce Pollution on Shellfish Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with outside agencies & communities to clean up pollution & protect shellfish resources Educate community and local area about impacts on shellfish resources Update community on the status/sustainability of the resource 	M M	H H H
Community Gymnasium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-evaluate management of the gym and ensure its upkeep Ensure the gym is available for use 7 days a week Addition of the Community Kitchen 		M M H
Develop Elder's Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research & pursue funding opportunities Conduct feasibility study 	H H	U U
Develop Cultural Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long House A place where non-members can participate and learn about the culture. 	M	H M
Maintain Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continued space for agricultural activities (community garden) Designate the garden areas as agricultural land specifically to ensure its sustainability 	U	U U
Develop & Implement Land Use Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create land use plans, and policies to direct future land use decision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May include a lands department or permanent position 	U	U
Increase transportation options for all members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solicit volunteers within the community to provide transportation using existing buses Provide Driver training programs to increase independence Create a Ride/vehicle share program 	U	U M H

* Through communications with Community members it is suggested that this is of the highest priority.

Culture and Language

Topic Area	Community Actions	Priority 2009	2015
Revitalize Hulq'umi'num Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Hulq'umi'num a part of school curriculum (work with local school district) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be offered as an elective language class Create a learning process and instruction books for learning the language (DVD/CD, flash cards with pictures, etc.) Provide space and consistent opportunities for language classes on reserve Celebrate and acknowledge Members who develop language proficiency 	M	H
		H	U
			H
		H	U
Teach Traditional Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the integration of traditional practices in everyday family life Hold community gatherings with traditional practices as a main focus 	H	U U
Train Youth in Traditional Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and document traditional arts Encourage elders and knowledgeable Members/Leaders to volunteer as mentors Hold classes and training opportunities Display community artists work in prominent places throughout the community Summer Camp for Salish People where elders interact with the kids and pass on their knowledge 	H	U
		H	U
		H	U
		H	U
			M
Cultural Activities and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community canoe events & activities More community gatherings Traditional food preparation Carving & crafts Have elders story-telling on a regular basis Tribal Journeys for all ages 	H	U
		U	U
		M	H
		H	U
			M

Health and Wellness

Topic Area	Community Actions	Priority 2009	2015
Halalt Members live free from drugs & alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate Members, particularly youth about drugs & alcohol Need for a dry out center and suicide prevention center-closer than Nanoose. 	U	U H
Support Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a Foster Care home and Emergency Shelter 		H
Promote healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use community garden to promote traditional foods and healthy diets 	U	U
Elder Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build Elder Centre and/or provide in-home care to elders on reserve on a more regular basis 		U
Exercise & Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and expand facilities for exercise & recreation, Including A Well-lit/safe Play area for kids as well as an aerial adventure area in the trees Recondition the soccer fields. Promote active lifestyles among youth and Members (Make exercise part of community events-i.e. canoeing) Celebrate athletic accomplishments of Members Hold community sporting events Well structured exercise programs for youth— teach discipline, respect, and build self-esteem and Teamwork Pursue funding (churches) Work in partnership with neighbouring bands to create sports teams and leagues (to get the numbers) Providing Transportation for youth to sporting events/extra curricular activities at the school and in the community as well as registration fees. Divide recreation programs by age, one for young kids and the other for older kids/teens. Introduce members to new recreational activities ex. Rafting, hiking, rock climbing, going to the pool etc. 	H U U H U H	U H U U U U H H H H

Education and Training

Topic Area	Community Actions	Priority 2009	2015
All Members obtain high school education or equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives & encouragement for Members to complete High School • Provide bursaries & funding for members who finish school and wish to continue post- secondary • Adjust selection process for those who receive post-secondary funding to potentially include recent grads as well as mature students. • Provide Tutoring On Reserve • Provide funding for private school at grade school ages not only public school. • Provide support for the higher-level trades programs not solely degrees. • Constantly adjust role of School Liaison to be targeting the current youth's specific needs and interests 	U H	U U H H M H M
Membership Recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a wall for profiling successful Members and/or Canadian First Nations - possibly in the gym • Display diplomas • Display case (trophies, etc.) 	U U U	U U U
Training Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host Career workshops highlighting potential jobs; have first nations professionals speak to kids. • Job shadowing and work experience placements on and off reserve • Ensure greater accountability and transparency in the hiring processes • Provide Certification Courses – Foodsafe, Janitorial, First Aid, WHMIS etc. • Provide mentoring opportunities • Small business management training • Provide a space in which people can work or temporarily use for studying/training. • Career planning & counseling • Reduce reliance on Shellfish Industry and expose members specifically Youth to other employment opportunities 	H H H H M H	U U H H U U M U H

Economic Development

Topic Area	Community Actions	Priority 2009	2015
First Nation Owned Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a business culture Hold a small business fair Encourage tourism businesses Provide assistance in getting loans and financing Hire a proposal writer or provide such training for Members Create a way to advertise First Nations owned businesses specifically Construct a Gas distribution/Car Wash/Laundromat center Provide commercial spaces within the community for external businesses (service, business, retail, etc.) or the opportunity for outside businesses to lease land Pursue funding to develop tourism infrastructure on Willy's Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Servicing Ensure, as many community members as possible are involved in the running of such- great capacity building opportunity. Campsite/Cottages as well as canoeing to the island/tours around the area. Whale Watching Could also do live theatre or dinners on the island Re-develop the riverside campground Develop a community owned store/gallery/market/Coffee Shop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone contributes and sells their specialty (ex. Weaving, carving, knitting, etc.) Construct a Small Grocery store Develop Storage Units to rent Hardware store/general store/lumber yard Provide a freezer service for fish, can accommodate/charge other bands as well. 	M H U M M H H	H M U U M H H U U M M U M M M
Agriculture (Community Garden)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in proper irrigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grow the Scale of the Garden to provide for members as well as resale Research and pursue opportunities for supplying produce to local markets Increase man-power to meet demand. Grow basics such as potatoes, onions, carrots, corn etc. Better communication when crops are ready for people to use – bring to the elders or give notices 	U M	H U H M H H

Governance

Topic Area	Community Actions	Priority 2009	2015
Improve Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete & maintain the Halalt website Develop monthly newsletter on Council & administrative activities and available services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand delivered Hold annual community fair to educate Members about ongoing projects, successes and available services Provide alternative participation methods for those not able to meet meetings (ex. Mailed and online surveys) Less Reliance on facebook to communicate matters – not everyone has access Increase feedback on financial profits of economic endeavors such as cigarette sales etc. 	M U H	H U U U M H H
Community Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold more community events and dinners to promote community involvement (provide incentives: door prizes, etc.) Coordinate the multiple meetings to ensure there is no overlap Encourage community Members to volunteer and provide input into committees Ensure Members are fully aware of ongoing events and activities Provide child minding services during community meetings 	U M U U	U U H U U
Increase Youth Participation in Community Matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve youth in the community meetings and development concerns, as they will be taking over these undertakings in the future Develop a youth Council to meet with and learn from Elders. 		U H
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training opportunities for administrative staff Develop staff guidelines on service and confidentiality Have team building exercises for administrative staff Encourage co-operation and communication with other Bands to learn from their undertakings. 	H U M	U U H H
Develop Emergency Preparedness Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store clean water in case of emergency Basic Medical materials in case of disaster 	M	H H
Community safety & security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create citizens watch and patrol Deal with youth taking drugs behind Band office Providing Rides to get groceries or construct a store on reserve to decrease hitchhiking and improve member safety Creation of Animal Bylaws and Enforcement 	H U	U U H H
Better communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings & updates Where Chief and Council are available for questions 	H	U

& cooperation between administration & agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies provide input/have space in community newsletter Agencies participate in annual community fair Ensure that the membership code is adhered to and new members go before a community vote or a membership committee 	M M	H H U
Elders to provide guidance and advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a place for elders in all aspects of community development and governance to provide guidance and advice Create an Elders assistance program in exchange for cultural teachings (ex. Help around the house, get groceries for them etc.) 	U	U H
Create CCDP Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a permanent position to ensure adherence to the CCDP in the future Create a comprehensive Status Report on progress since the last CCDP Update 		H U

Next Steps

In addition to the Actions detailed in the previous section, other “next steps” have been identified through the community planning process. These are steps that would assist in ensuring that this Comprehensive Community Development Plan is implemented. These include:

Formation of a CCDP Implementation Committee ☐

Given the size of the community and the number of individuals available to commit time to development activities, it is recommended that the Council and administration formulate a single CCDP Implementation Committee that will supervise and coordinate all aspects of implementing the community plan. The committee should consist of Council Members, administrative staff, elders, and community Members. ☐The committee should develop and adhere to timelines and procedures for reporting to the community on the progress of the CCDP. ☐

Development of Action and Implementation Plans ☐

Once the CCDP Committee has been formed, they will develop action and implementation plans with the goal of moving the CCDP forward for each program area. Each plan will elaborate upon the community’s priorities and strategic goals and identify the administrative departments that would be responsible for implementation. The recommended Action and Implementation Plans, along with the subcomponents that would support each plan, are as follows:

Community Land Use & Environmental Protection Plan

- Housing (maintenance, repairs, renovations, mold)
- Protecting & conserving water resources
- Recycling program
- Pollution & environmental contamination
- Cultural facilities
- Land use plans

Culture & Language Plan

- Revitalization of Hulq’umi’num
- Integration of traditional practices & arts in to the community
- Cultural spaces
- Cultural activities and events

Community Health Plan

- Drugs & alcohol
- ☐Exercise & recreation
- ☐Promoting nutrition & healthy lifestyles

Education & Training Plan ☐

Ensuring all Members graduate high school
Promoting continued training and education
Membership recognition

Economic Development Plan

Increasing year round full time employment
Encouraging First Nation owned businesses
Expanding the community garden

Governance Plan

Improving communications
Capacity building
Emergency response
The role of elders in providing guidance and advice

New Capital Projects

A number of new capital projects have been identified through the project activities, including:

- Housing: the Nation will require 72 new housing units over the next twenty years
- Elder's Centre
- Community Hall/Gymnasium
- Long House
- Expansion of community garden
- Development of gas station/distribution bar
- Treaty - The Nation has been a member community of the Hulq'umi'num Treaty group since 1993 and are pursuing a treaty with the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada.
- There are a number of ongoing projects that will impact the community including the construction of a new health centre providing new services and health related amenities to the community, changes to the sewage and water systems, development of infill housing lots, and the planning and design of a new subdivision.

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY PROFILE AND ASSESSMENT REPORT

Halalt First Nation Community Profile and Assessment Report

Halalt is one of 117 First Nations Communities as of 2011 who are undertaking the Comprehensive Community Planning Process in Canada. The following is an update from the 2009 version of the CCDP on Halalt's statistical data.

Background Information

Historical Name:	Halalt First Nation
Number:	645
Contact Information:	8017 Chemainus Rd Chemainus, BC V0R 1K5 Ph. (250) 246-4736 Fax. (250) 246-2330
Chief:	James Thomas
Tribal Council:	Naut'sa Mawt

Halalt is one of eleven members of Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council who provide guidance in the areas of financial management, community planning, governance, technical services, and economic development, for the growth of each of its member nations. Other First Nations belonging to this Tribal Council:

Homalco -	Campbell River, BC
Klahoose -	Squirrel Cover, BC
Malahat -	Mill Bay, BC
Nanoose -	Lantzville, BC
Sliammon -	Powell River, BC
Snuneymuxw -	Nanaimo, BC
Stz'uminus -	Ladysmith, BC
T'Sou-ke -	Sooke, BC
Tsawwassen -	Delta, BC
Tsleil-Waututh -	North Vancouver, BC

Treaty Group:

- Hul'qumi'num Treaty group; six nations in the mid-Vancouver Island region who represent nearly 6000 members; they organized in 1993 with the purpose of securing recognition of title to their traditional lands.

Geographic Location and Setting

Halalt First Nation is located in Zone 1 → *"within 50 kilometres of the nearest service center to which it has year-round road access,"* as defined by AANDC. The

nearest service center is Duncan, BC approximately 12 kilometers from Halalt's occupied reserve, and the nearest major city is Victoria, approximately 70 kilometers south of reserve 2. The Environmental Index associated with Halalt is Index B; describing its Location between 45 and 50 degrees Latitude. More accurate locations are described in the following section.

Transportation:

Halalt has recently been connected to neighbouring Chemainus, Crofton and Duncan via the BC Transit Route 6, which allows access to the Quw'utsun' Cultural center, Duncan Greyhound station, Ferry terminals in Crofton and Chemainus for further travel as well as the Chemainus health center, shopping centers and financial institutions, which are not otherwise available on reserve. School bus routes also run through Halalt, providing transportation to both elementary and high school students.

Lands

Under the *Indian Act*, Halalt members do not have title to their land as it lies with Her Majesty, however possession of land may be allotted to band members with approval from the Band council and the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs.

Reserve lands have been established in two locations for Halalt members, both in the Chemainus region. The first, Willy Island which is the largest of the Shoal Islands is accessible by boat off of the mouth of the Chemainus river and is in close proximity to the Crofton pulp, and Chemainus lumber mills' offshore properties. It was inhabited until the 1920s when residents abandoned the area and moved to the larger reserve, Halalt 2. Currently the island is almost thoroughly forested and lies at approximately 20 meters in elevation. While lacking servicing, there is potential for future development at this site.

Halalt 2 is that which lies north of Duncan and South of Chemainus, it is intersected by Westholme/Chemainus road, and is in close proximity to the Trans Canada Highway. As the most populated of the two reserves, Halalt 2 hosts the community's homes, band office, community garden, recreational facilities and all other structures belonging to the band. It too is largely covered by forested area, with majority lying between 0 and 20 meters above sea level, while the southeast corner rises to nearly 70 meters in elevation.

Table 1: Reserve locations according to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Name	Location	Hectares
Halalt 1	Chemainus district on Willy Island in Stuart channel at the mouth of the Chemainus River	56.60
Halalt 2	Chemainus district Range, 7, sections 3,4, and 5 on the Right bank of Chemainus River, 3 Miles from mouth in Stuart channel.	109.20

According to the Municipality of North Cowichan, the center of Halalt 2 Reserve lies at the following coordinates

123° 41' 37.6" W 48° 52' 35.9" N

Approximate Coordinates of the Halalt 2 Reserve Perimeter deduced from CVRD map.

NW corner: 123° 42' 2.16" W 48° 52' 54.48" N

NE corner: 123° 41' 12.48" W 48° 52' 54.48" N

SW corner: 123° 42' 2.16" W 48° 52' 28.2" N

SE corner: 123° 41' 12.48" W 48° 52' 28.2" N

Approximate coordinates of Center of Halalt 1, deduced from Google Earth

123° 40' W 48° 54' N

http://cverd.geocortex.com/SilverlightViewer_1_9/Viewer.html?ViewerConfig=http://cverd.geocortex.com/Geocortex/Essentials/CVRD3140/REST/sites/CVRD/viewers/CVRD/virtualdirectory/Config/Viewer.xml

Image 1: Photo of Willy Island – Taylor Jenks



Community Setting

People

Registered Population according to AANDC as of **September, 2015: 209**

Since 2009, Halalt's membership has seen a slight decrease, falling from 213 to 209 in those six years. Where AANDC projected growth rates of between 1.6 and 1.7 % for the years from 2006 to 2015, we instead have seen a -0.5% overall growth during this time. This decrease has impacts on the social, cultural, and economic endeavors of the community, affecting everything from their ability to form sports teams, to participation rates in the community decision-making processes. Roughly half of Halalt's population also still lives off-reserve, the same as in 2009, and impeding their return home is often the shortage in the housing supply for such families. Despite the small numbers, there is a large amount of human capital that has been, and has potential to, be utilized in order to further develop this community.

Table 2: Registered Population of Halalt, 2011 - AANDC

Residency	# of People
Registered Males On Own Reserve	47
Registered Females On Own Reserve	37
Registered Males On Other Reserves	6
Registered Females On Other Reserves	11
Registered Males On Own Crown Land	0
Registered Females On Own Crown Land	0
Registered Males On Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females On Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males On No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females On No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males Off Reserve	50
Registered Females Off Reserve	58
Total Registered Population	209*

*This is the most accurate population estimate between AANDC, NHS 2011, and the *First People's Language* resources as it is the most recent and based on information gathered from Halalt's registration department rather than the voluntary survey which yielded relatively high unresponse rates.

Graph 1: Halalt Population based on information from Statistics Canada - email communication.

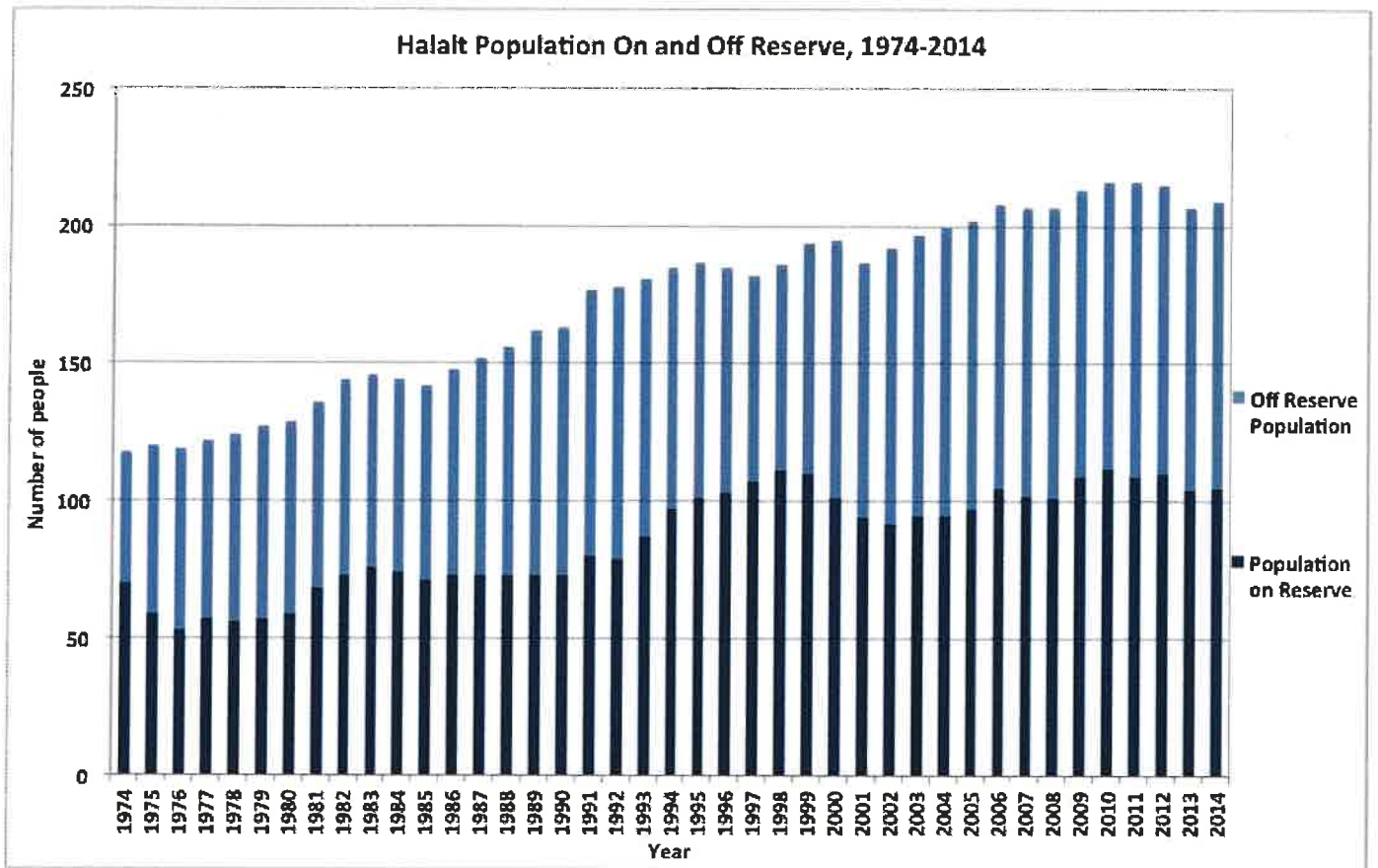


Table 3: Halalt Population on and Off Reserve, 1974-2014

Year	All Residencies			On Reserve & Crown Land			Off Reserve		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1974	118	63	55	70	36	34	48	27	21
1975	120	64	56	59	33	26	61	31	30
1976	119	68	51	53	31	22	66	37	29
1977	122	68	54	57	32	25	65	36	29
1978	124	68	56	56	30	26	68	38	30
1979	127	70	57	57	30	27	70	40	30
1980	129	69	60	59	29	30	70	40	30
1981	136	71	65	68	32	36	68	39	29
1982	144	75	69	73	35	38	71	40	31
1983	146	76	70	76	38	38	70	38	32
1984	144	74	70	74	36	38	70	38	32
1985	142	73	69	71	35	36	71	38	33
1986	148	75	73	73	36	37	75	39	36
1987	152	77	75	73	36	37	79	41	38
1988	156	78	78	73	36	37	83	42	41

1989	162	79	83	73	36	37	89	43	46
1990	163	80	83	73	36	37	90	44	46
1991	177	85	92	80	38	42	97	47	50
1992	178	86	92	79	38	41	99	48	51
1993	181	87	94	87	43	44	94	44	50
1994	185	91	94	97	49	48	88	42	46
1995	187	92	95	101	51	50	86	41	45
1996	185	92	93	103	55	48	82	37	45
1997	182	90	92	107	58	49	75	32	43
1998	186	93	93	111	61	50	75	32	43
1999	194	93	101	110	60	50	84	33	51
2000	195	94	101	101	56	45	94	38	56
2001	187	92	95	94	53	41	93	39	54
2002	192	94	98	92	48	44	100	46	54
2003	197	98	99	95	51	44	102	47	55
2004	200	100	100	95	52	43	105	48	57
2005	202	100	102	97	51	46	105	49	56
2006	208	101	107	105	53	52	103	48	55
2007	207	102	105	102	53	49	105	49	56
2008	207	102	105	101	53	48	103	49	57
2009	213	106	107	109	56	53	104	50	54
2010	216	107	109	112	57	55	104	50	54
2011	216	110	106	109	57	52	107	53	54
2012	215	108	107	110	56	54	105	52	53
2013	207	104	103	104	53	51	103	51	52
2014	209	105	104	105	54	51	104	51	53

Table 4: Population Data, 2011 – National Household Survey

	2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total All persons	160	90	70	155	80	70
Registered Indian	155	85	70	135	75	60
Not a registered Indian	0	0	0	20	15	10
Age characteristics						
Total All persons	160	90	70	155	80	70
Age 0-19	55	30	25	60	40	20
Age 20-64	95	50	50	85	40	45
Age 65 and over	0	0	0	10	10	10
Median Age	27.1	26.4	27.4	25.5	21.0	28.7
Halalt Population Change according to NHS 2006 to 2011 (%)			3.2			
Provincial Population Change 2006 – 2011 (%)			6.1			

Table 8: Family Statistics – National Household Survey

Average Family Size	4.3
Couple only economic families	0.0
Couple with Children Economic Families	5.5
Lone Parent Economic Families	0.0

Table 9: Population Statistics – National Household Survey

		Total	Male	Female
Generation Status		160	90	70
	First Generation	0	0	0
	Second Generation	10	0	0
	Third or More	150	85	65
Ethnic Origin				
	North American Aboriginal Origins	160	85	75
	First Nations (North American Indian)	160	90	70
	European Origins	20	10	10
	British Isle	15	10	10
	Scottish	10	0	10
Religion		160	85	75
	Christian	45	25	20
	Catholic	25	10	10
	Other Christian	20	10	10
	Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	45	20	20
	No Religious Affiliation	70	35	35
Aboriginal Population				
	Total Population in Private Households by Aboriginal Identity	160	90	70
Aboriginal Identity		160	85	70

	First Nations (Single Identity)		155	85	70
By Registered or Treaty Status	Registered or Treaty Indian		155	85	70
By Aboriginal Ancestry			160	90	70
	First Nations (North American Ancestry)		160	85	70

Table 5: AANDC's Average Annual Growth Rates of Aboriginal and Canadian Populations, Medium Growth Scenario, 2001-2026

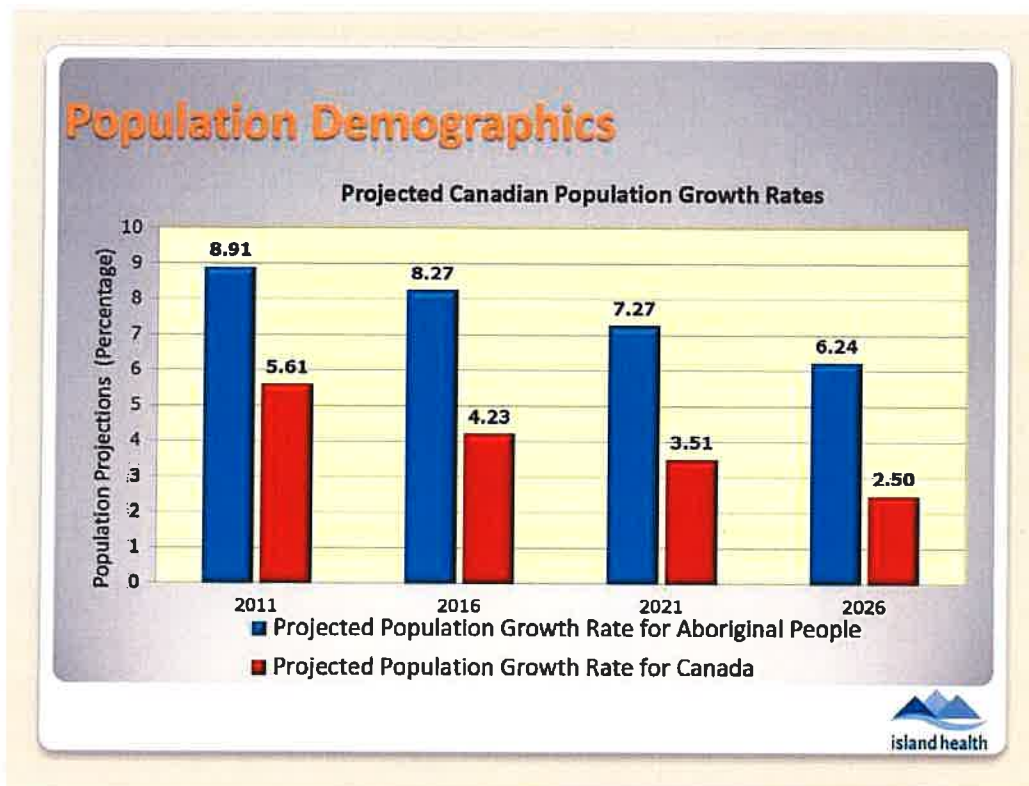
Population	Average Annual Growth Rate				
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
Total Aboriginal	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Canadian Population	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Halalt Population*	1.11%	1.13%	-0.80%	n/a	n/a

*Halalt's growth rates are calculated from data provided by AANDC and only represent numbers to present-day. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1309463897584/1309464064861#chp4>

Table 6: Projected Average Annual Growth Rate Of The Registered Indian Population, Medium Growth Scenario, Canada, 2004-2029

Year	Registered			Canadian Population*
	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	
2004-2009	2.5%	0.7%	1.7%	0.8%
2009-2014	2.2%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%
2014-2019	1.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.8%
2019-2024	1.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%
2024-2029	1.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%

<http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100016838/1100100016855>



http://www.fnha.ca/Documents/GWVI_AE_presentation.pdf

Health

Under the First Nations Health Authority, Halalt has been included in the signing of the *Vancouver Island Partnership Accord* between Indigenous communities and the Vancouver Island Health Authority, as of May 14th, 2012.

<http://www.fnha.ca/about/regions/vancouver-island>

Nearest Health Clinic
Nearest Major Hospital

Chemainus Health Clinic
Cowichan District

VIHA aboriginal health plan update 2012-2015 Statistical supplement.

<http://www.viha.ca/NR/rdonlyres/7851C732-C7F8-464D-A6DE6A707B22F040/0/AboriginalHealthPlanStatSupplement.pdf>

Elders

With no formal elders center, Halalt has the task of ensuring its elders' safety and health. To assist with this H'ulh-etun Health Society hosts bi-weekly elders lunches for Halalt, Lyackson, Penelakut, and Malahat First Nations, and Halalt hosts monthly Elders meetings to discuss the community's affairs and ensure their involvement.

Language

"Language is at the core of our identity as people, members of a family and nations; it provides the underpinnings of our relationship to culture, the land, spirituality, and the intellectual life of a nation." - The First peoples' heritage, language and Culture Council. *Report of the status of first nations languages*, 2010. <http://www.fpcc.ca/files/PDF/2010-report-on-the-status-of-bc-first-nations-languages.pdf>

The Halalt people speak Hul'q'ui'num', one of three dialects that linguists have grouped together as the "Halkomelem" language. Part of the Coast Salish language family. It is spoken from Parksville to Saanich on Vancouver Island, and Fraser River to Harrison Lake on the Mainland including six closely related first Nations: Chemainus, Cowichan, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, Lyackson, and Penelakut. <http://maps.fphlcc.ca/halkomelem>

The First Peoples cultural council reports that Hul'q'umi'num' is considered *Severely Endangered* as it is estimated that "of the nearly 19000 First Nations in the regions speaking 'Halkomelem,' 248 people are fluent speakers, 960 understand or somewhat speak, and 1975 are learning speakers..." Of these numbers, 4 fluent speakers, 4 who understand or speak somewhat, and 4 learning speakers of Hul'q'umi'num are from the Halalt First Nation, constituting only 5.7% of Halalt members; a number that is at risk of falling as the population ages.

<http://www.fpcc.ca/files/PDF/2010-report-on-the-status-of-bc-first-nations-languages.pdf>
<http://maps.fphlcc.ca/node/2951>

Table 7: Language Statistics

Non-official Languages Spoken	Total # of households by non-official languages spoken	20		10
	Aboriginal Languages	15	15	0
	Other Aboriginal Languages	15	10	0

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/NHS-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/help-aide/gnr-tgn.cfm?Lang=E>

Table 7: Traditional Language Speakers

Level of Fluency	Total	Age Brackets			
		0-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years
Speak fluently	4	0	1	2	1
Speak somewhat or understand	4	0	1	2	1
Learning the language	4	4	0	0	0

Migration

According to AANDC's Aboriginal Migration and Urbanization in Canada, 1961-2006 Study.

https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/DAM/DAM-INTER-HQ-AI/STAGING/texte-text/rs_re_brief_AMU-PDF_1375449942901_eng.pdf

1. Over the last five decades, the degree of urbanization among Aboriginal peoples has increased significantly, growing from 13% in 1961 to 53% in 2006.
2. The increase of the Aboriginal population in urban areas is not the result of a mass exodus from reserves to cities.
3. The growth of Aboriginal peoples observed between 1996 and 2001 in the selected metropolitan areas was mainly the result of ethnic mobility (66%) and less so a result of natural increases, (just under 34%).

**A similar study has not been yet carried out for the period including the 2011 NHS data.*

**Only those sections with reported values are documented below.*

			Total	Male	Female
Mobility Status (2010)	155	85	75		
Non-movers			115	65	50
Movers			40	20	20
	Non-Migrants		35	15	15
	Migrants		10	0	10
		Internal (All claim to be intra-provincial)	10	0	10
Mobility Status 5 years ago (2006)			140	80	60
	Non movers		90	50	40
	Movers		50	25	25
	Non-migrants		20	10	10
	Migrants		25	15	15
		Internal (All claim to be intra-provincial)	25	15	10

Labour Force and Education

As part of their Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy, the provincial government has provided funding for education and employment initiatives that assist Halalt including the *Aboriginal Training for Employment Program*, that assists in transitioning Aboriginal people into sustainable employment by providing job-related training, as well as community partnerships with post-secondary institutions to also provide job training. They are also working on the development of partnerships with the private sector to enhance employment opportunities. Halalt is also a part of the *Coast Salish Employment and Training Society*, which offers employment assistance programs including the following:

- Works with Halalt daycare to provide childcare for working parents.
- Oversees *Friendship Centers* and makes site visits to ensure compliance with contracts.
- The “Bladerunners” program subsidizes employment of aboriginal youth between 15 and 30 by paying \$3/hr of the wage for the employer.

<http://csets.com/services--programs/language-strategy/>

Table 11: Education Statistics - NHS

		Total	Male	Female
Education				
Total Population over 15 years		125	65	55
No Certificate, diploma or degree		55	35	20
High School diploma or Equiv.		25	0	15
Post Secondary		50	20	25
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma	15	10	10
	College, CEGEP or non-university cert or diploma	15	10	10
	University diploma or below bachelor level	10	0	10
	Bachelors Degree	10	0	0
	Above Bachelors Degree	0	0	0
Total population over 15 years by field of study		125	65	55
Education		10	0	0
	Visual and performing arts, and	0	0	0

Table 12: Labour Force Status

	communications technologies			
	Humanities	0	0	0
	Social and behavioral sciences and law	0	0	0
	Business, management and public administration	15	0	10
	Physical and life sciences and technologies	0	0	0
	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	0	0	0
	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	10	0	0
	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	0	0	0
	Health and related fields	0	0	10
	Personal, protective and transportation services	0	0	0
	Other fields of study	0	0	0
Level of Education		Total	Male	Female
Total population aged 25 to 64 years by highest level of education		80	40	40
No certificate, diploma or degree		30	20	10
High school diploma or equivalent		10	0	10
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree		40	15	20
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		10	10	10
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		10	10	0
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		10	0	0
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above		0	0	0
Bachelor's degree		0	0	0
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level		0	0	0

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=5919801&Data=Count&SearchText=Halalt%202&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&A1=Education&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>

Total population aged 15 years and over by labour force status	120	70	55
In the labour force	65	30	30
Employed	45	25	20
Unemployed	20	10	15
Not in the labour force	55	30	25
Participation rate	54.2	42.9	54.5
Employment rate	37.5	35.7	36.4
Unemployment rate	30.8	33.3	50.0
Occupation			
Total labour force population aged 15 years and over by occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011	65	35	35
All occupations	60	35	30
Management occupations	0	0	0
Business, finance and administration occupations	10	0	10
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	0	0	0
Health occupations	0	0	0
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	10	0	10
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	0	0	0
Sales and service occupations	10	10	0
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	0	0	0
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	15	15	0
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	0	0	0

Housing

The status of Halalt's housing has been expressed as one of the most urgent matters in need of attention. With nearly half of the population living off reserve and a growing variation of family demands, there is a need to increase the quantity and diversity in the homes on reserve. There was a proposed forty-lot subdivision to meet the 10 year goal for housing however it was suggested that the last housing construction project was in 2008 and resulted in one four-plex building, leaving many still needed.

Table 13: Housing Statistics, NHS Results

Total number of occupied private dwellings by condition of dwelling	35
Only regular maintenance or minor repairs needed	30
Major repairs needed	15
Total number of occupied private dwellings by period of construction	35
1960 or before	0
1961 to 1980	15
1981 to 1990	0
1991 to 2000	0
2001 to 2005	0
2006 to 2011	10
Total number of occupied private dwellings by number of rooms	35
1 to 4 rooms	10
5 rooms	10
6 rooms	10
7 rooms	10
8 or more rooms	0
Average number of rooms per dwelling	5.5
Total number of occupied private dwellings by number of bedrooms	40
0 to 1 bedroom	0
2 bedrooms	10
3 bedrooms	15
4 or more bedrooms	10
Total number of private households by tenure	40
Owner	25
Renter	0
Band housing	10
Total number of private households by condominium status	35
Part of a condominium development	0
Not part of a condominium development	40
Total number of private households by number of household maintainers	35

1 household maintainer	30
2 household maintainers	0
3 or more household maintainers	0
Total number of private households by age group of primary household maintainers	40
Under 25 years	0
25 to 34 years	0
35 to 44 years	0
45 to 54 years	10
55 to 64 years	10
65 to 74 years	0
75 years and over	0
Total number of private households by number of persons per room	40
One person or fewer per room	30
More than one person per room	10
Total number of private households by housing suitability	35
Suitable	25
Not suitable	15

<http://www.acee-ceaa.gc.ca/052/details-eng.cfm?pid=45843>

Governance

Official Name: Halalt
Number: 645
Membership Authority: Section 10 Band
*Election System: Indian Act
*Council Quorum: 2

*Note: Election System - The type of system used by a First Nation in the selection of its chief and councilors (can be either under the Indian Act election system, a custom system, or under the provisions of a self-governing agreement).

* A majority of the whole council shall constitute a quorum

Elected Representatives		Appointment Date	Expiration
Chief	James Thomas	04/19/2015	04/18/2017
Councillor	Patricia Thomas	04/19/2015	04/18/2017
Councillor	Daniel Norris	04/19/2015	04/18/2017

*According to AANDC expiration is 2017, according to BC assembly of first nations, expiration is 2018.

List of Current Staff and Positions:

Band Manager:	Caroline Gladstone
Finance Director:	Mechelle Crocker
Treaty:	Jack Smith
Treaty Assistant:	Darlene August
Lands and Resource:	Raven August
Economic Development:	Herman Thomas
Social Development/Education:	Sarah Tremblett
Job Coach:	Erin Thomas
Fisheries Staff:	James Thomas, Jordan Maher, Chad Ormond
Forestry Supervisor and Staff:	Kenny Norris, Carl Norris, Charles Norris, Stacey Norris, David Norris
Receptionist:	Margaret Leon
Membership Clerk:	Juliana Edwards
Daycare Staff:	Pam Carr, Jeannette Scott, Matthew Tremblett
Water Technician:	David Norris
Operation and Maintenance:	Frank Charlie
Janitorial:	Harvey August

Departments*Administration*

"In order to run the community in an efficient manner and to deliver the programs and services to its members, the Chief and Council hire a Band Administrator who oversees the administration of services, programs and staff. Support staff is hired to coordinate the various community programs and services."

The following are departments of Halalt's band that assist in governing the community.

Education: including daycare and secondary and post=secondary support

Fisheries

Housing

Membership: records any changes in current membership numbers including births, deaths, marriages and divorces, as well as the oversight of membership applications and additions.

Social development

Sports and Recreation

Treaty Status

Halalt is a part of the Hul'qumi'num treaty group, which according to the BC treaty commission's annual report for 2014, is in a stage of *active* negotiations.

The Hul'qumi'num (HTG) treaty table is in Stage 4 negotiations. Tripartite activity has been intermittent this year as HTG takes time to engage with member communities on a governance structure. The parties will reconvene in the fall to discuss next steps.

There are approximately 7,365 HTG members.

HTG represents six communities: Cowichan Tribes, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, Lyackson, Penelakut and Stz'uminus (not currently negotiating). HTG traditional lands and waters encompass part of southern Vancouver Island, a narrow corridor on the mainland to Yale in the east, and sections of the Salish Sea. HTG has overlapping and/or shared territory with their First Nation neighbours: Ditidaht, Katzie, Musqueam, Snuneymuxw, Te'mexw Treaty Association, Tsawwassen, and Yale

Capital Assets

Despite the comparatively small size of the Halalt Community and accompanying development budget, there have been a number of projects undertaken successfully since the previous Comprehensive Community Development Plan in 2009. The following are a list of the community's assets including those previously established as well as the most recent developments.

Health Services Building

The development of the Health Services building; run by H'ulh-etun Health society, provides services to Halalt, Lyackson, Penelakut and Malahat nations, whose mission is *To provide holistic health services by weaving the traditional and modern health practices to empower and support healthy lifestyles*. The organization and its office provide information and community events run by an interdisciplinary team of health care workers.

Halalt Daycare

Until recently, the Halalt Daycare was an on-site community building and administration that in partnership with the Coast Salish Employment and Training Society, as well as the H'ulh-etun Health Society, provided child-care services from Monday to Friday. Three full-time staff members were responsible for the care of the children.

Halalt Gym and Recreational Facility.

As of June 21st, 2013 the Halalt Gym was opened to community members. As an objective of the previous CCDP, the gym's completion has meant the implementation of community recreation programs and kids camps. The building is currently managed by H'ulh-etun Health Society, and the next objective is the addition of a community kitchen in order to facilitate community gatherings and health eating practices.

Community Garden

There are two gardens that were planted this spring and summer as well as two greenhouses since 2010 that provide alternative growing space and alternative seasons for growing. A volunteer is responsible for the management of the growing spaces and the crops with intermittent help from community members; Providing fresh produce for the community, and encouraging a return to traditional and holistic diets.

Provides a current profile of Halalt First Nation assets including the water distribution system, sewage disposal, storm drainage, buildings, as well as the current long-term capital plan registered with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. 7

Water System

Since June 2014 Halalt has benefitted from the upgrade to their water system, servicing Halalt's homes and the neighbouring homes on Tsussie road. The upgrades include a new well, pump house, water treatment facility, new reservoir, water supply and distribution piping to bring the Community's water supply system up to current Canadian drinking water standards and to meet the fire protection needs for the growing Community. Halalt also maintains a pseudo agreement with the Municipality of North Cowichan regarding access to the Bonsall Creek Watershed. Currently the Municipality has three wells, which they have access to pumping between October 15th and June 15th each year; Halalt's challenge has been to maintain the responsible use of the system, which it too relies on, and is a challenge that is ongoing. The next goal is to complete the switch to an upgraded sewer system.

Forestry consultation and revenue sharing agreement

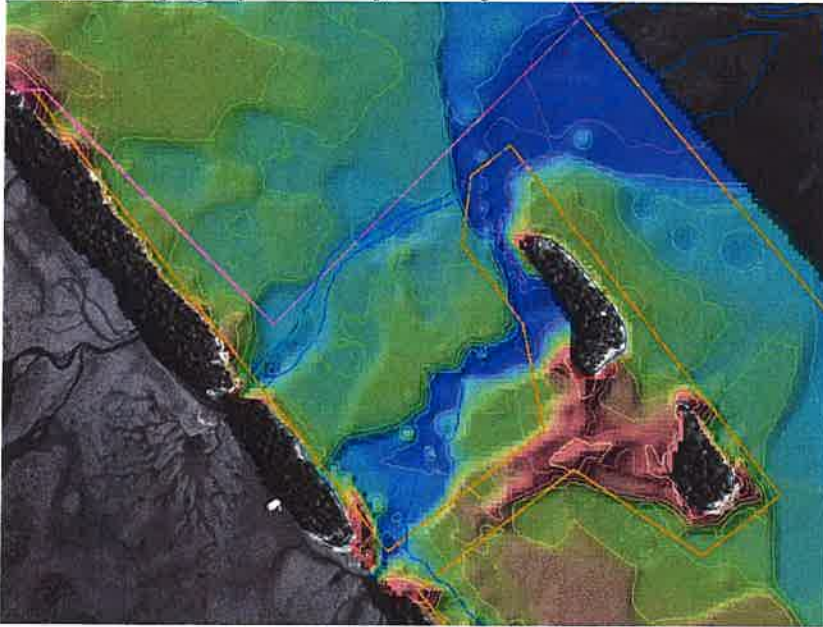
In 2006, Halalt signed an agreement with the provincial government to develop the forestry sector in a portion of their traditional territory in exchange for revenue and employment opportunities. There also maintains a requirement for consultation with the first nation in future development.

Fisheries and Shellfish Aquaculture

Halalt holds three aquaculture licenses from the Provincial Government allowing them access to resources in the Halalt Island area, south of Willy Island, as well as North Willy Island, dividing between members and the Halalt Shellfish Development Corporation. The band also maintains a Fisheries department and office, and for their use, ocean fishing boats which can be used to acquire marine resources as well as the monitoring of fishing practices. The Development Corporation has applied for expansion of their shellfish harvesting license area as outlined in the maps. Their application is currently under review by the ministry of forests, lands and natural resource operations. The band also faces a number of challenges in their aquaculture development including a lack of support from the surrounding community due to concerns for environmental stewardship as well as view-sheds. The need for communication with surrounding stakeholders becomes evident. As the *Centre for Shellfish Research* "Communicative Strategy Report" from 2006 outlines, there are also challenges in accessing capital, training for the labour force, organizing

capacity, and building relationships with reliable suppliers and markets for the product. In Halalt's case, there is a strong labour force for their shellfish harvesting, and instead there have been challenges in educating members about *alternative* employment opportunities. The quality of water in which the harvesting licenses are held will prove to be a future struggle, and will likely require cooperation with both neighbouring mills and all levels of government.

Image 1: Topographic Survey of Willy Island Beach Area – Meridian Mapping Ltd.



<http://www.meridianmapping.ca/?pg=gallery>

Table 14: Current Harvesting Licenses

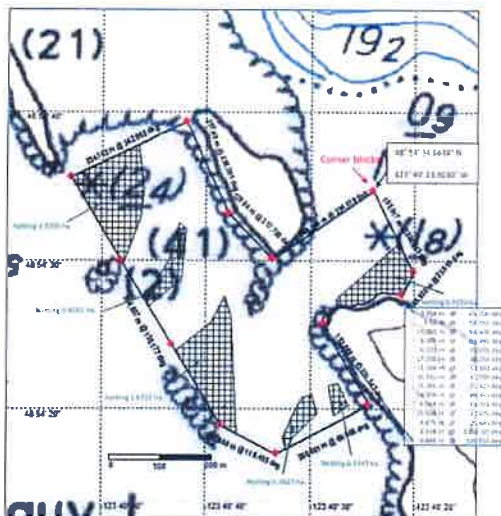
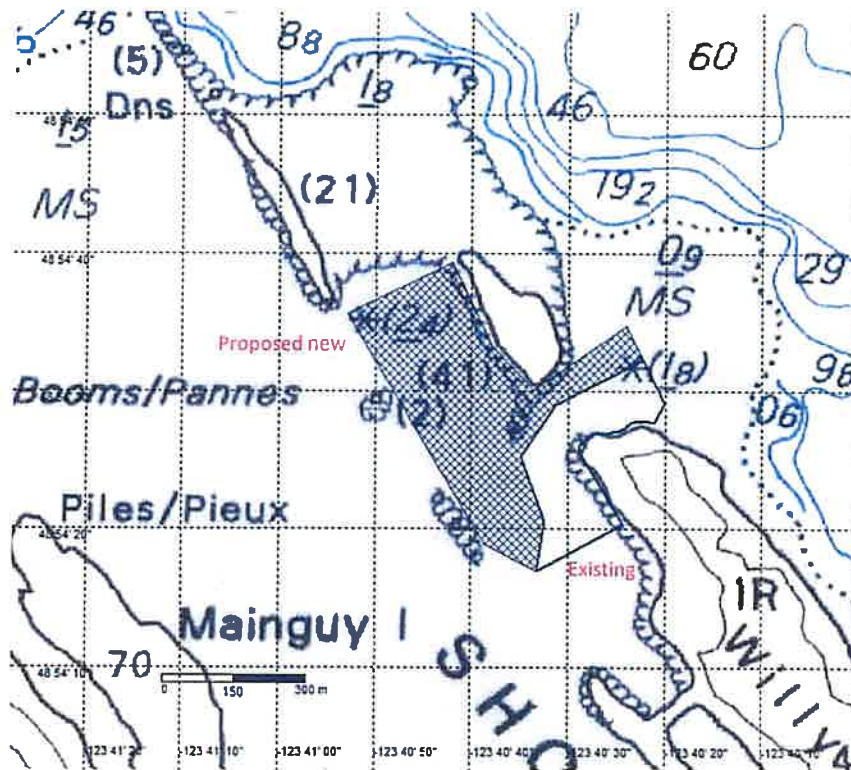
AQSF 112032	1409807	1662	Halalt First Nation	2016-Apr-30	Halalt Island	17	9	C	Littleneck Clam (<i>Protothaca staminea</i>), Manila Clam (<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>), Pacific Oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)
AQSF 112031	1411166	1836	Halalt First Nation	2016-Apr-30	South of Willy Island, Stuart Channel	17	9	C	Littleneck Clam (<i>Protothaca staminea</i>), Manila Clam (<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>), Pacific Oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)
AQSF 112030	1411208	1931	Halalt Shellfish Development Corporation	2016-Apr-30	N. Willy Island	17	9	C	Littleneck Clam (<i>Protothaca staminea</i>), Manila Clam (<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>), Pacific Oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)

'C' Restrictions: The licensed area is within a year-round closed/restricted area. Special harvest restrictions apply to shellfish depuration.

This is because the location where Halalt's licenses are applicable is within their recognized territory.

<https://www2.viu.ca/csr/pdf/current/lmpfinalreport.pdf>

Images 2 and 3: Proposed Harvesting Locations - Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.



<http://arfd.gov.bc.ca/ApplicationPosting/getfile.jsp?PostID=49199&FileID=58689&action=view>