LAWSON LUNDELL LLP

The Duty to Consult

What Does It Really Mean For Project Proponents?

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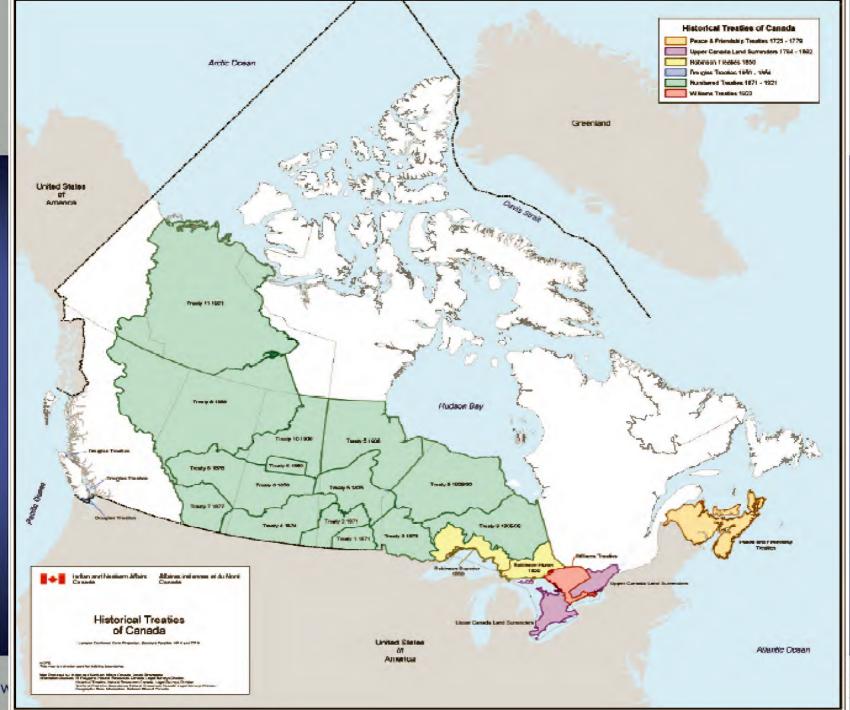


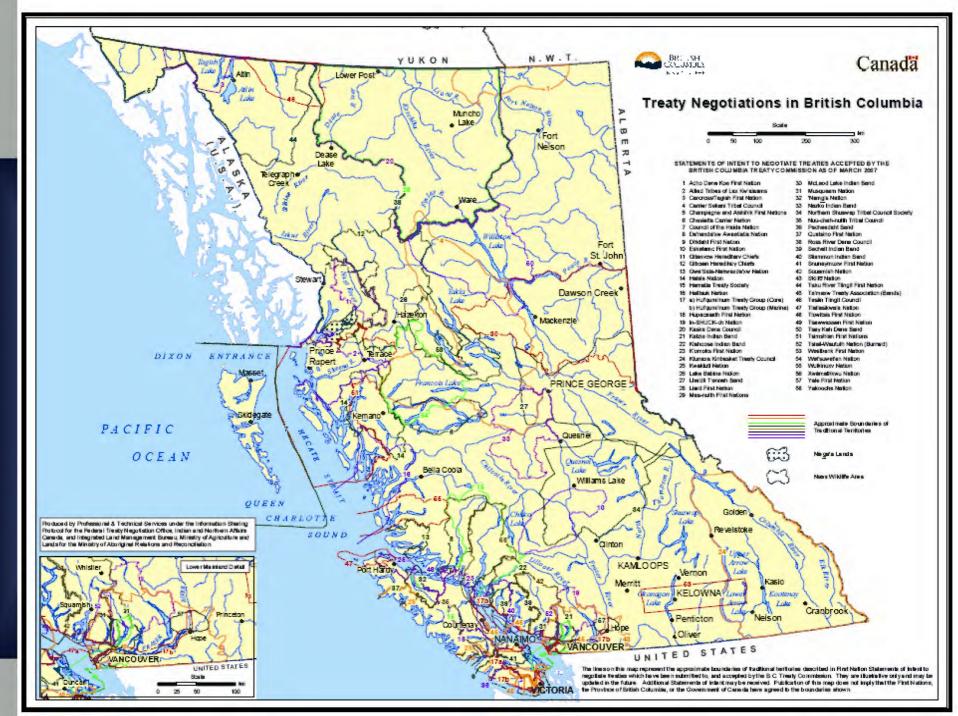
WESTERN CANADIAN ▼ BUSINESS LAW

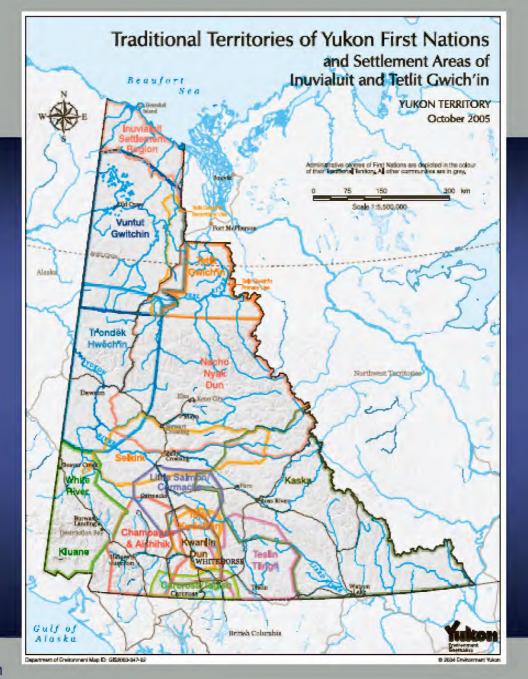
INTRODUCTION

- (1) Consultation and Accommodation
 - I. Asserted Claims
 - II. Historical Treaty Areas
 - III. Modern Treaty Areas
- (2) Agreements with First Nations









The Duty to Consult

What triggers the Duty to Consult?

• When the Crown has knowledge, real or constructive, of the potential existence of the Aboriginal right or title and contemplates conduct that might adversely affect it.

Haida Nation v. British Columbia

- 1. The Crown (both Federal and Provincial) has a legal duty to consult and, if necessary, accommodate in respect of asserted Aboriginal claims
- 2. The source of the duty to consult is the "Honour of the Crown"
- 3. Third parties do not have a duty to consult

Haida Nation v. British Columbia

The Crown can delegate "procedural aspects of consultation"

Haida Nation v. British Columbia

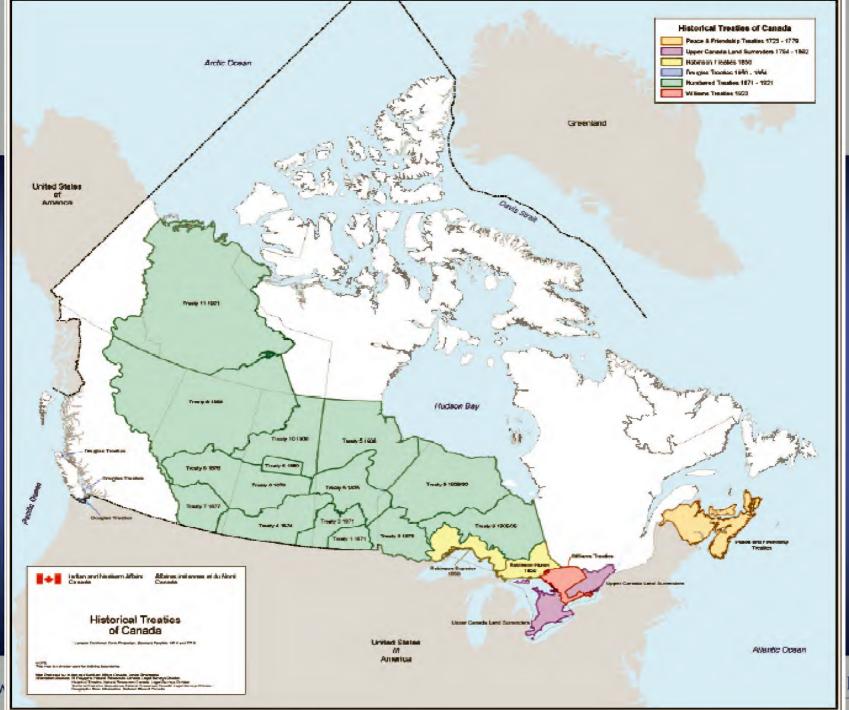
Scope and content of duty on a "spectrum"

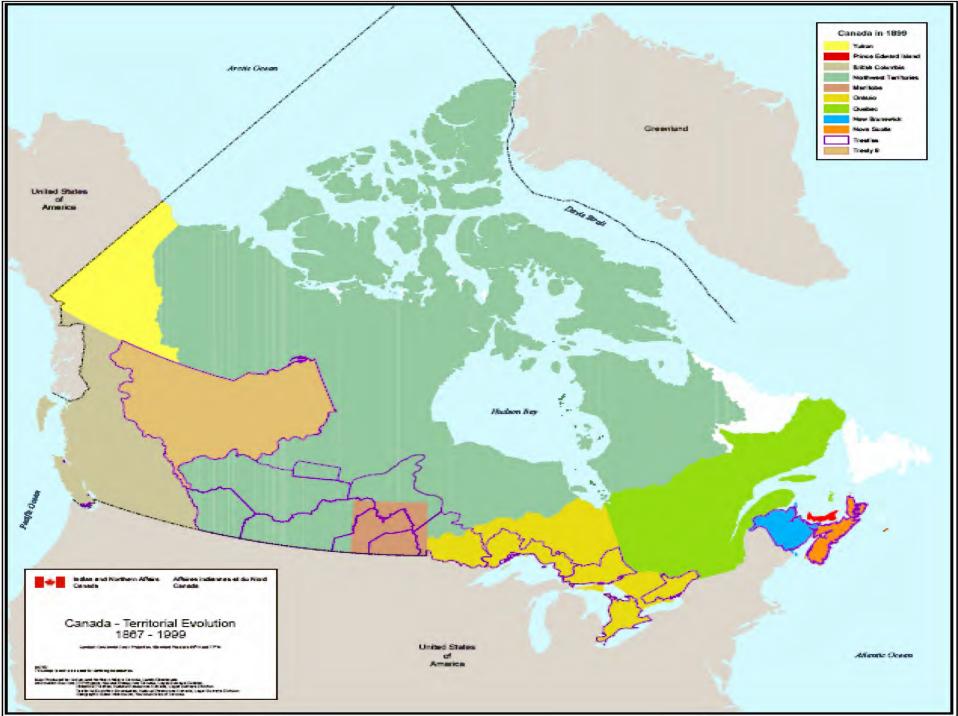
- 1. Strength of Claim
- 2. Seriousness of the Impact

Historic Treaties (The Numbered Treaties)

• 1871 and 1923

11 numbered treaties – Ontario,
 Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
 Alberta, Northwest Territories





TREATY NO. 8

"And Her Majesty the Queen HEREBY AGREES with the said Indians that they shall have right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered...saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes."

Mikisew Cree First Nation v. Canada

Background:

- winter road proposed to connect three aboriginal and one non-aboriginal communities to Alberta highway system
- did not talk to Mikisew Cree

Mikisew - -Supreme Court of Canada

Power to Take Up Land Confirmed

 not limited to express purposes stated in treaty

Requires Consultation Where Taking
Up Infringes Treaty Rights

Mikisew Cree First Nation v. Canada

Spectrum

1. Specificity of the Treaty

Promise

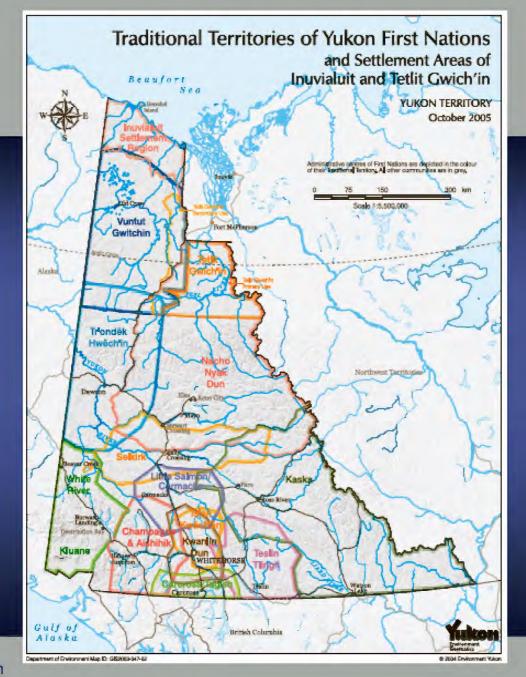
2. Seriousness of Potential Impact

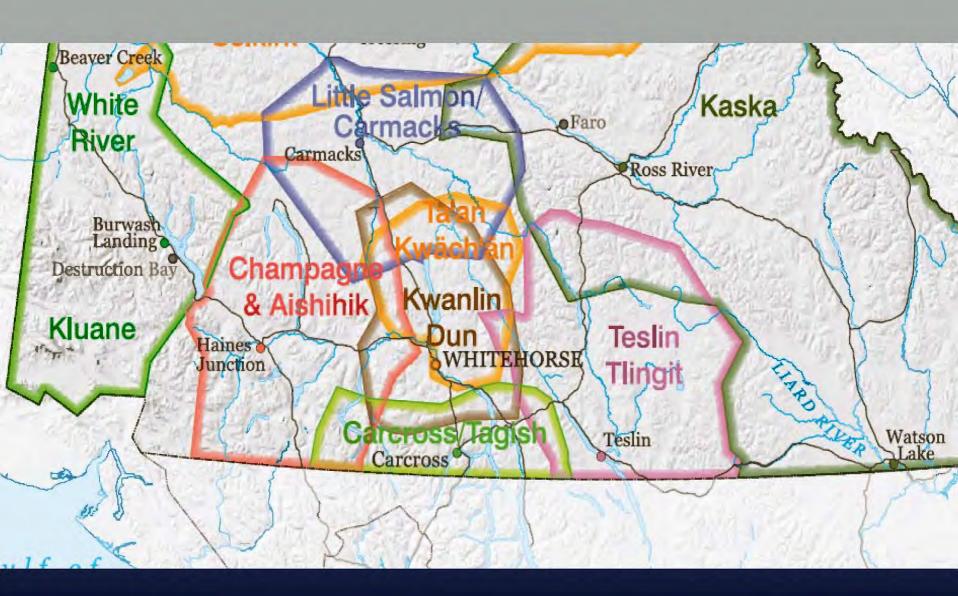
Consultation under Modern Land Claims Agreements

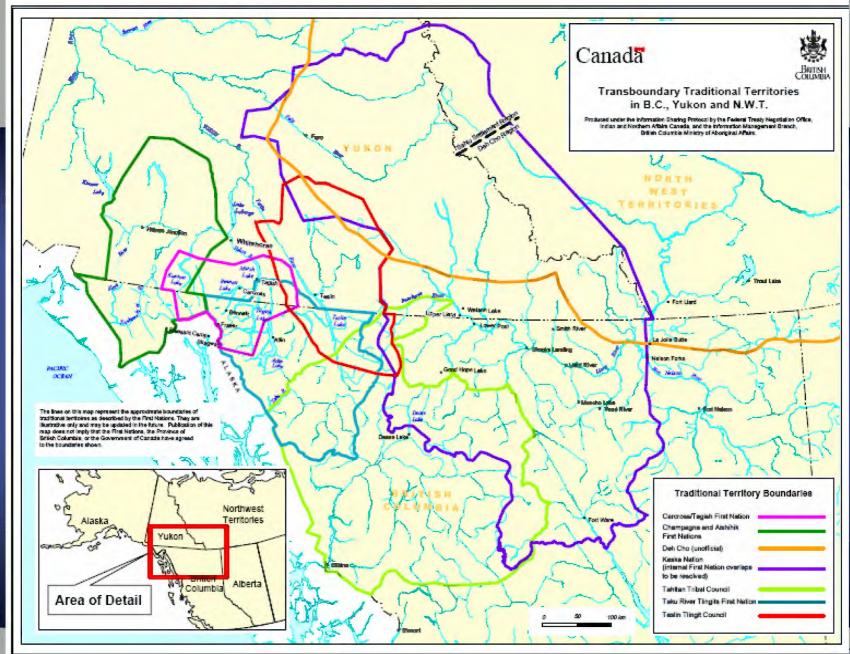
Since 1973

Sixteen (16) comprehensive land claims in Yukon, NWT and Nunavut

Four (4) other comprehensive land claim in the rest of Canada

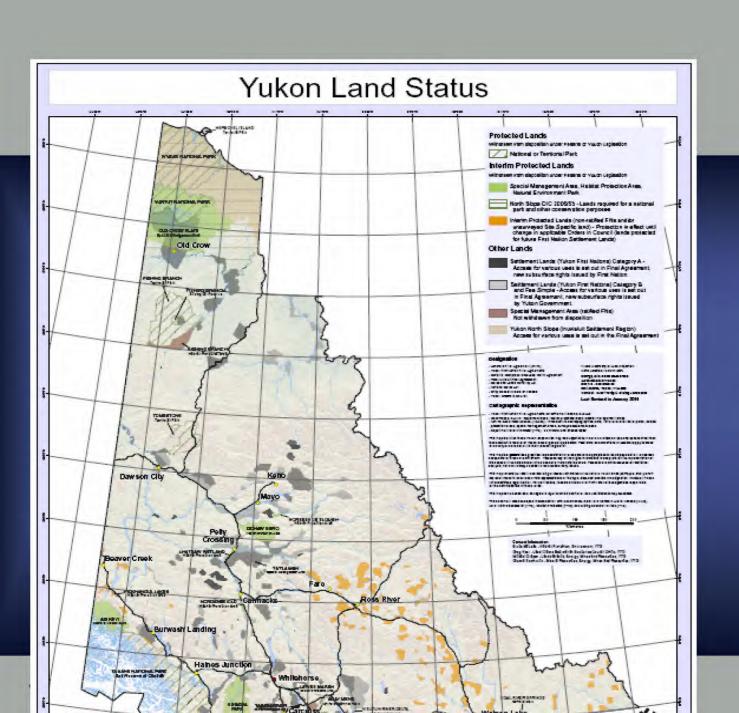






Consultation under Modern Land Claims Agreements

- Lands in fee simple
- Management Area participate in:
 - land use planning
 - land and water use
- Still larger tract of land
 - Hunting fishing and trapping
 - May be overlapping with other groups







Consultation under Modern Land Claims Agreements

Does a modern land claim agreement displace the common law duty to consult?

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation v. The Gov't of Yukon (Min. of Energy, Mines and Resources), 2007 YKSC 28

(Under Appeal – heard in June 2008)

Summary

Asserted Claims - Haida and Taku

Duty to consult applies to asserted (not yet proven) claims

Historic Treaties - Mikisew Cree

Duty to consult applies in the context of the historic numbered treaties

Modern Land Claim Agreements – *Little Salmon* Expressly define consultation obligations

LEGAL PRINCIPLES: ACCOMMODATION

IIIIWhen is Accommodation Required?

"When the consultation process suggests amendment of Crown policy, we arrive at the stage of Accommodation" (*Haida*, at para 47).

III Accommodation is Not Required in Every Situation

LEGAL PRINCIPLES: ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation May Include:

- (1) Avoidance of Specific Areas
- (2) Minimizing Impacts
- (3) Compensation

Types of Agreements

Binding Agreements

- Access/Benefit Agreements
- Impact/Benefit Agreements
- Impact Management and Benefit Agreements
- Participation Agreements
- Cooperation Agreements

Who?

- Project Proponent
 - Parent company/subsidiaries
 - Contractors/subcontractors
 - Successors and assignees

Who?

- First Nation
 - Band (Indian Act)
 - Tribal Council
 - Nation
 - Corporations or societies
 - Land claim/self-government agreement entities (governments)
 - Metis

Who?

- Government
 - Canada
 - Provincial government
 - Territorial government

Why Not The Crown?

- Duty to consult and accommodate is a legal duty of the Crown (Haida)
- Crown can delegate "procedural aspects of consultation" to Project Proponents
- Industry seeking "sign-off" on Crown's duty

How?

- Employment opportunities
- Contracting opportunities
- Financial consideration
- Communications Committee
- Legal certainty

Why?

- Industry: Proceed with the Project and Legal Certainty
- First Nation: Share in the benefits and provide input on the Project
- Both parties: Build relationships

The Alternatives

- Judicial review
- Appeal
- Injunction
- Litigation (nuisance, etc.)
- Delay in permit authorization
- Lack of access

The Bottom Line

- III Timely
- **III** Cost-effective
- **III** Competitive Advantage

Past Grievances/Infringements

- Gitxsan v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)
- Gwasslam v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)

"If a...licence has been issued in breach of the Crown's duty to consult, the duty continues and the Crown is obliged to honour its duty each time it has a dealing with the licence." (Gitxsan, p. 81)

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